provides that whenever the President in his discretion shall direct a minister in one place to be accredited to another place, he shall receive, as compensation, one-half the salary of his first mission. The effect of this amendment would be by implication to destroy that law.

Mr. PUGH replied that he had fully examined the existing law before he offered his amendment. The bill appropriates the full salary of every minister that we now have; and this would only prevent the establishment of new missions.

The question being taken, the amendment was agreed to—yeas 32, nays 15—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Benjamin, Broderick, Chandler, Clark, Clay, Clingman, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Fitch, Hamlin, Harlan, Hunter, Johnson of Tennessee, Jones, Kennedy, King, Pelk, Pugh, Reid, Seward, Shields, Simmons, Stuart, Trumbull, Wade, Ward, and Wilson—32.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Bates, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Chesnut, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Houston, Johnson of Arkansas, Mallory, Mason, Rice, Slidell, and Smith—15.

Mr. SIMMONS moved to amend the bill by adding a proviso to the first section that the salaries provided for in this section, and the salaries and compensation of all other officers provided for in this act, shall be computed in the gold coins of the United States, and in no case shall there be any allowance to any officer for any draft drawn by him for his compensation of more than ten per cent. on the amount of such draft. Mr. S. said that his object was to cut down a most extraordinary allowance in the form of exchange to our diplomats abroad. It ranged from 4 to 75 per cent. on the amount of their salaries; and he thought it should be limited to 10 per cent.

Mr. TOOMBS thought the salaries in this bill ought not to be cut down—there was no retrenchment in it. He was as much in favor of economy as anybody else, but he did not want our foreign ministers to be starved out.

Mr. HUNTER said that this matter of exchange could not be regulated by legislation. Whatever the exchange might be, the government ought to pay it.

The question being taken, the amendment was agreed to—yeas 27, nays 18—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bell, Broderick, Chandler, Clark, Clay, Clingman, Collamer, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Fitzpatrick, Foot, Hamlin, Harlan, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, King, Pugh, Reid, Seward, Simmons, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Bigler, Bright, Chesnut, Fitch, Gwin, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Lane, Mallory, Mason, Polk, Rice, Smith, Stuart, Toombs, and Ward—18.

Mr. FESSENDEN submitted an amendment prohibiting the consul-general or vice consuls on the Canadian frontier from charging more than fifty cents for certifying invoices and certifying the places of growth of goods, under the provisions of the reciprocity treaty between this country and Great Britain; which was agreed to.

On motion by Mr. HUNTER, an additional section was added to the bill, to the effect that no more money for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1859, shall be expended for the objects herein provided for, than the amounts appropriated in this bill, together with such amounts of permanent and indefinite appropriations as may be applicable thereto; and that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to repeal any existing appropriation.

On motion by Mr. DAVIS, the appropriation for the surveyors, &c., to run and mark the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions at Washington Territory was increased from $100,000 to $150,000.

The bill was reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in committee of the whole were concurred in.

Mr. TOOMBS moved to reconsider the vote by which the amendment of Mr. SIMMONS was adopted; and after some discussion the motion was agreed to. The question then recurring on the adoption of the amendment, Mr. S. withdrew it; and the bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. SIMMONS moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed; pending which motion,

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. HODGES, of Illinois, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Speaker be authorized to pay to Mrs. Mary A. Harris, widow of THOMAS L. HARRIS, the sum due him as a member of this House at the time of his death.

Subsequently Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was adopted, for the purpose of extending the time to the day when the successor of Mr. HARRIS took his seat.

DISTRIBUTION OF DOCUMENTS.

Mr. HUGHES, of Indiana, called up the report of the select committee appointed at the last session of Congress to investigate the accounts and conduct of the then Door-keeper; when the House proceeded to the consideration of the bill to provide for the folding and distribution of documents by the House of Representatives.

[This bill places the books and documents printed for the use of members in the hands of the superintendent of the folding room, who is made responsible for their safe keeping and delivery, and whose salary is increased to $2,500.]

Mr. HUGHES stated that the committee had reported this bill at the last session, but permitted it to remain before the House without action until the present time. It was now near the close of the session, and he felt it to be his duty, as chairman of that committee, to call it up, and let the House dispose of it as they might think proper.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, inquired whether it was the unanimous report of the committee.

Mr. HUGHES replied that it was.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, then moved to amend the bill by reducing the salary of the superintendent from $2,500 to $1,500.

Mr. HUGHES, remarking that the bill proposed to make the superintendent responsible to the House and not subordinate to the Doorkeeper, expressed the opinion that the compensation was hardly sufficient. He demanded the previous question; pending which—

Mr. CRAIGE, of North Carolina, moved that the bill be laid on the table; which motion was agreed to.

Mr. HUGHES then called up the following resolution, also reported by that committee:

Resolved, That all extra copies of books and documents printed by order of the House of Representatives and divided equally among the members of the House are intended for gratuitous distribution to public libraries and among the people, and are delivered to members in trust for that purpose, and any other disposition of the same is in violation of the trust aforesaid and meets the unqualified disapprobation of the House.

The question being taken, the resolution was agreed to.

COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE.

On motion of Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, the Senate having asked for a committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two bodies on the Indian appropriation bill, the House insisted upon its disagreement, and granted the committee of conference.

THE ARMY-APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, the House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New York, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1860.

BARRACKS, QUARTERS, AND REPAIRS.

The pending question being on the motion of Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, to strike out the appropriation of $700,000 for the construction of barracks and other buildings, repairs, hire of quarters and store-houses, and temporary frontier stations, and insert a clause appropriating for barracks and quarters, rent of rooms, store-houses, and grounds for summer canton-ments, $100,000; for repairs of barracks and other building in the States east of the Mississippi, $20,000; for the construction and repair of barracks and other buildings at the several posts which are or may be established in the States of Wisconsin, Missouri, and Minnesota, and the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and the Indian Territory, $70,000; in Texas, $40,000; in New Mexico, $45,000; in California and Oregon, and the Territory of Washington, $80,000; in Utah, $150,000—making in all an aggregate amount of $505,000—

Mr. FAULKNER, of Virginia, in order to perfect the clause of the bill before it should be stricken out, moved that the appropriation of $700,000 be stricken out, and $400,000 inserted, with the proviso that no portion of the money appropriated shall be applied to the construction of government barracks and quarters until plans and full specifications and detailed estimates have been submitted to Congress and approved by a special appropriation therefor.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, moved to amend the amendment of Mr. FAULKNER by providing further that any officer of the army who, as disbursing agent, shall hereafter undertake to engage the public credit in advance of the appropriation made by Congress shall, upon conviction before a court-martial, be dismissed from the service, unless he can exhibit an order, in writing, from his superior officer, approved by the President of the United States.

Mr. FAULKNER accepted the amendment of Mr. MARSHALL as part of his own.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, then moved to amend the amendment of Mr. FAULKNER, by reducing the appropriation to $300,000; which was agreed to, and the amendment, as thus amended, adopted.

The question recurring on the amendment of Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, as a substitute for that of Mr. FAULKNER—

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, suggested that the amendment of Mr. MARSHALL, which had been attached to the amendment of Mr. FAULKNER, be appended to the pending amendment, as he desired to secure its adoption by the committee.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, with the consent of the committee, accepted that amendment as a modification of his own.

The question being taken, the amendment was rejected—ayes 28, noes not counted.

Mr. HUGHES, of Indiana, in order to afford those opposed to the construction of barracks an opportunity to vote against them, moved that the entire section be stricken out; which motion was rejected.

MILEAGE OF OFFICERS.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, moved to amend the paragraph appropriating $125,000 for mileage or the allowance made to officers of the army for the transportation of themselves and baggage, when travelling on duty without troops, escort, or supplies, by providing that the mileage hereafter drawn shall be confined to actual travelling expenses; which amendment was not agreed to—ayes 36, noes not counted.

Mr. MARSHALL then moved that the appropriation be made provided the mileage shall not exceed five cents a mile; which amendment prevailed—ayes 72, noes 64.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, next offered an additional proviso that the mileage shall not be allowed when the officer has been transferred or relieved at his own request; which was adopted without division.

ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

Mr. FAULKNER moved that the appropriation of $3,490,000 for the transportion of the army, &c., be reduced in the sum of $490,000; which amendment was agreed to.

THE FRONTIER OF TEXAS.

Mr. BRYAN, of Texas, moved to add at the end of the paragraph in relation to the transportation of the army a clause appropriating $184,551 50, or so much thereof as might be necessary to pay the amount due to the State of Texas for assuming and paying the expenses of protecting its frontier prior to the treaty of 1859, under a call for volunteers by Gen. Smith, Gov. Twiggs, and Gov. Runnels, provided these volunteers shall not receive higher pay than volunteers in the service of the United States.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, made a point of order that the service was not authorized by law, and the provision for its payment could not be inserted in an appropriation bill; which was sustained by the Chairman, and the amendment not received.

PURCHASE OF HORSES.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, moved to reduce the appropriation of $200,000 for the purchase of horses for the dragoons, cavalry, mounted riflemen, and light artillery of the army to $100,000.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, explained that this amendment, if adopted, would cause considerable injury to the service.

The question being taken, the amendment was rejected.

REFORM IN THE ARMY.

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, moved to insert a paragraph providing that all officers who have attained the age of 65 years may, with approval of the President, retire from the active list upon rations and other emoluments, exclusive of pay, which may be due to their rank, subject, however, to be recalled in time of war, when they would again receive full pay according to their rank when retired; that all officers, except the Commander-in-Chief and the Quartermaster General may retire from the active list, subject to be recalled in time of war, receiving only the emoluments due to their rank and half-pay; and that a commission, to consist of one senator, two representatives, and six officers of the army, to be selected by the President, assemble as soon as practicable after the adjournment of Congress, for the purpose of revising the militia and volunteer laws and the army laws and regulations, and report to the next session of Congress, with such suggestions as they may deem necessary for the better organization, efficiency, and discipline of the military force of the country.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, raised a point of order; which was sustained by the Chairman, and the amendment ruled out of order.

PAY OF NEW VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, moved to insert a paragraph appropriating for the pay, subsistence, and transportation of the regiment of volunteers authorized by the act of April 7th, 1858, should the President call the same into the field to suppress Indian hostilities, $200,000; which amendment was rejected.

Mr. BRYAN, of Texas, moved to add an additional paragraph appropriating for the pay of the regiment of volunteers authorized to be raised by law in the State of Texas for the protection of the frontier of that State, one million of dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary; which amendment was rejected.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. FAULKNER moved that the appropriation of $105,000 for the medical and hospital departments be reduced to $91,000; which amendment was agreed to.

FLORIDA VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, on the part of the Ways and Means, moved to add an additional paragraph appropriating for the payment of the Florida volunteers called into service by General Harney and Colonel Davis, in the years 1857 and 1858, which shall be in full satisfaction and payment of these volunteers during these years, $418,000.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, raised a point of order; which was sustained by the Chair, and the amendment ruled out of order.

NATIONAL ARMORIES.

Mr. SMITH, of Illinois, moved to reduce the appropriation of $250,000 for the manufacture of arms at the national armories to $50,000.

Mr. FAULKNER opposed the amendment; and, the question being taken, it was rejected.

Mr. SEWARD, of Georgia, then moved that the whole appropriation be stricken out; which motion not being agreed to—

Mr. FAULKNER moved that the appropriation be increased to $400,000, the amount originally estimated for.

Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, opposed the amendment; when—

Mr. SPINNER, of New York, moved to amend the amendment by striking out the words "at the national armories," so that the money would be appropriated simply for the constructions of arms; which amendment was rejected.

The question being taken, the amendment of Mr. FAULKNER was rejected—ayes 31, noes not counted.

REPAIRS OF ARSENALS.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, moved that the appropriations for the repairs of the Allegheny, Benicia, Fort Monroe, New York, North Carolina, Texas, Washington, Watertown, and Watervliet arsenals be stricken out; which amendment was agreed to—ayes 72, noes 51.

REPAIRS OF THE ARMORIES.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, moved that the appropriation of $53,910 for repairs and improvements and new machinery at the Springfield armory, and the appropriation of $55,000 for the same purpose at the Harper's Ferry armory, be stricken out; which motion was agreed to.

SURVEYS FOR MILITARY EXPENSES.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, moved that the appropriation of $50,000 for surveys for military defences, geographical explorations, and reconnoissances, for military purposes, and surveys with armies in the field be stricken out; pending which—

Mr. STEVENS, of Washington Territory, moved to amend the amendment by increasing the appropriation to $100,000; which amendment was then rejected.

The amendment of Mr. SMITH was also rejected.

COMMUTATION PAY.

Mr. BONHAM, of South Carolina, moved to add an additional section declaring it "to be the true intent and meaning of this act that the commutation of subsistence to officers of the army shall not be withheld by virtue of anything herein contained until the existing laws authorising the same be repealed."

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, raised a point of order that the committee had passed that part of the bill proposed to be amended, and therefore it was not in order to amend it.

The CHAIRMAN overruled the question of order, and received the amendment.

Mr. JONES appealed from the decision of the Chair, and the committee sustained him. So the amendment was ruled out of order.

On motion of Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, the committee then rose and reported the bill.

Mr. PHELPS demanded the previous question; pending which—

On motion of Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, the House adjourned till Monday.

WASHINGTON CITY.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1859.

Business Notice.

As the business of the Union establishment, in view of the proposed change in its terms, will be conducted strictly on a cash basis, all agencies for the collection of subscriptions for the Union are discontinued. No payments should be made to Agents after this date, except to Mr. W. C. Lipscomb, jr., who is authorized to make collections in Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia.

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1858.—tf

The foregoing notice is not intended to include any agents or collectors that we now employ or have heretofore employed in this city, but those only who have performed such service in other parts of the country.

Ap 29—tf

HOW TO ROAST PIG WITHOUT BURNING DOWN YOUR HOUSE.

"Charles Lamb, quoting from an ancient Chinese manuscript, tells us that roast pig was first tasted by mankind after a fire in which a suckling litter had been burnt, and that the people among whom this happy accident occurred, having thence got a strong taste of roast pork, and being strictly observant of precedent, set a house on fire whenever they wanted to roast a pig. For ages this custom was continued, but at last the expense and terror of the conflagrations became so grievous, that one of those great spirits which are born of the emergencies of nations, rose up and suggested that pig might be roasted, without setting a house on fire. At first there was a prodigious murmur at the innovation, and it was said that the necessity of setting a house on fire for a dish of pork was a salutary check to any excess of pig; but the great bulk of the people, who could not afford to burn down their houses once a month, and who suffered from the alarm and tumult of frequent conflagrations, supported the reform proposed by the sage, and pigs were thenceforth roasted by fires brought within the limits of grates, and under control." [We are quoting from Fonblanque.]

Now it seems to us that we might have our roast pig, our economy in the public expenditures, without setting the house on fire, without destroying our army and navy, as Mr. Stanton and Mr. Toombs, the Hoti and Bo-Bo of the Chinese pig story, sagely suggest. A conflagration for every morsel of economy with which Congress proposes to treat the nation, appears to us a most barbarous and expensive method of accomplishing the object. There are some people, however, who really seem to prefer the most uncertain, circuitous, costly, and troublesome modes of attaining public objects. Measures of reform, short of utter destruction, would seem to them as tame sport in statesmanship as shooting sitting game is to sportsmen, or as the irksome and invidious office of a *posse comitatus* is to a gallant army. There are statesmen who are ever running a muck with some great institution of the land, and who would not be able to keep their names at all conspicuous before the public if they did not, on all out-of-the-way occasions, dash into the public debates and charge down upon such innocent, useful, hard-working windmills, as they may fancy to hate as monsters, with the valor of Don Quixotte, if not with his ill luck. They could not exist a day without some hobby of the sort to keep them in constant alarm; and resemble that son of Erin, of whom the song goes:

There lived a young man of Ballynacrazy,
Who wanted a wife to make him uneasy.

With some statesmen of this calibre it is the army, with some the navy that is the uncontrollable, domineering vixen, which "makes them uneasy;" and the only remedy which the profundity of their wisdom suggests to them as the means of establishing a proper economy in these branches of the service, is the sage one discovered accidentally by Hoti and Bo-bo—that of burning the house down in order to get a bait of roast pig.

The hero of this roast-pig economy in the House of Representatives is a member of the Committee on Military Affairs, Mr. Stanton, a gentleman who ranks as a leader of a great sectional party, and whose military and political genius is equal to the invention of no better expedient for procuring a salutary retrenchment than burning down the house. It is plain, from this fact, that either the army is a very useless institution of the land, or else that Mr. Stanton is a very incompetent member of the Military Committee. Compelled to choose between the two alternatives, we are driven to adopt the opinion of Washington in favor of an army, and to resign Mr. Stanton to his incompetency of qualification in the premises.

We have a little skeleton army—about one man to every two miles of frontier—a force nearly sufficient to perform signal-service on railways. This little army is almost constantly employed in field-work. It has just closed a campaign in Washington Territory against the Indians, who had determined to dispute not only our possession of that country, but our political supremacy over it. It was despatched last year to Utah to aid the civil authorities to enforce the laws. A few years ago we got into a quarrel with Mexico when it was stall-fed upon recruits and sent out to the Rio Grande and to Vera Cruz; and from the latter point, after a siege and a victory, marched on towards the capital of the Mexican republic. It was opposed by superior numbers and veteran troops, commanded by the General-President Santa Anna in person, but it was everywhere triumphant, even to the entire subjugation of the country and to the possession of its capital. The war with Mexico was a public affair; and commanded, of course, the attention of the world. That attention was directed to the American Army, which became an object of extreme and almost romantic interest. It had undertaken a hazardous service. None but bold, able, and chivalrous men would have engaged in such a work; and none but cowards and vampires, sycophants and demagogues, would lend themselves to the assailants and maligners of that heroic army. But its service in Mexico, however great, was nothing when compared with its ceaseless and severe everyday duties on the line of our own frontiers. There was a name to be won by the conquest of a civilized State. The glory of arms entered into such a conflict. All its incidents and events, its battles and its victories, its sacrifices and its rewards, are recorded in the history of international relations. There is something in a name. Ambition, even, is not without its virtues. Every employment of civilized life has some feature of excellence in it. If war is an evil, it is at times a necessary evil. It is not a service where demagoguism can be practised to the highest advantage, where courtiers find a congenial field for display, or where cowards and knaves can reap the rewards of their ingenuity.

The army in the woods performing unparalleled service, enduring more hardships, marching greater distances, fighting more battles, enjoying less comforts, charged with heavier expenses, unknown to our own people, is a service of kicks and cuffs, in which rewards are impossible, and for which there is no compensation.

Mr. Stanton, the modern inventor of the roast-pig economy, the day before yesterday, proposed to strike out of the appropriation bill an item to pay the recruiting service. That did not, however, satisfy Mr. Stanton. He declared it to be his intention to disband the army. He charged that its officers are too numerous. Mr. Stanton did not say much, but quite enough to exhibit an utter ignorance of his subject. Mr. Stanton ought to know that the army is *now* a mere skeleton. For five years, we venture to say, there has not been a single regiment massed. It is next to impossible to keep even companies together. The service is so peculiar and exacting, extending over vast lines of frontier, that detachments into small squads is absolutely necessary. The army has conducted in the past year, successfully too, and with no extraordinary expense, three campaigns—against the Navajos, the Camanches, and the Indians in Washington Territory. A short time ago we had a war by volunteers against the Indians of Oregon; and Congress is now called upon to pay six millions of dollars for services performed. The army has performed a greater service since on the same theatre at no cost to the treasury beyond its regular annual support. Mr. Stanton would now disband the army. What will the people of our frontiers say to the proposition? Are they to be organized into companies and regiments for their own protection? If so, they will organize for their own government. If Congress refuses them protection, it should, in all honesty, cease to require money for public lands. It should not tax them for imports.

Let it be known to the country what Mr. Stanton would have. He would disband the army. He would stimulate the Indians to commit acts of hostility against border settlements. He would reinstate the Mormons. But Mr. Stanton is a politician. He cares nothing for the interests of the country. He is an engineer of the republican party. He imagines that he can create popular prejudice against the army, and then use it for his advantage and that of the republican organization. But he miscalculates his policy. The republican masses have patriotism, have public spirit, have pride in our noble army and its achievements; though Mr. Stanton has not.

THE NEAPOLITAN EXILES.

Before many days, Carlo Poerio and eighty-six of his fellow-prisoners, who have undergone the extremity of human suffering in the dungeons of Montesarchio during ten long years, will be cast as exiles on the shores of the United States, by order of the infamous tyrant who fills the throne of the Two Sicilies.

We might well deny the right which this modern Caligula seems to claim of transporting his prisoners to this country, as if it were his penal colony; and we assuredly would deny that right if its concession could be tortured into a favor granted to King Bomba. But, in our satisfaction to welcome to liberty the distinguished martyrs in the cause of freedom, whom more than Pagan tyranny has condemned to a decade of anguish, we shall forget the insolence of the process by which they have been sent among us.

Carlo Poerio, Settembrini, and their fellow-sufferers, are entitled to the warm sympathy of every man who values the blessings of liberty, admires political honesty, and compassionates unmerited suffering.

They are guilty of no crime. In that year of royal perjuries and general convulsion, 1848, when Ferdinand, their sovereign, swore to preserve and defend the constitution which he had just sanctioned, when he sent his troops under the command of the brave Pepe to aid the Lombards in conquering their independence, and when he deluded his subjects into the belief that he was devoted to constitutional liberty, Poerio and his companions were members of the Neapolitan Parliament, summoned by order of their king. They took part in no political plots, counselled no insurrection, shed no blood, betrayed no trust. They were firm in their devotion to liberty, and believed that Ferdinand shared their convictions. They only found that his liberal protestations were false when they saw the army which he sent in March to aid the Lombards, recalled in May to butcher his own people in Calabria, when they saw Messina bombarded, the Parliament violently broken up, and themselves plunged in chains and darkness, in dungeons far below the level of the sea, shut out from home and kindred, and subjected to cruelties and privations which rival in atrocity the most brutal excesses of Pagan oppression. They trusted in the solemn oath of their sovereign, and he has repaid their confidence by wreaking upon them a vengeance worthy of a demon.

The English papers need not to bespeak for these noble victims of kingly treachery the generous sympathies of the American people. Our sympathies have been theirs ever since they first fell into the clutches of their sceptred torturer, and we have often wondered how civilized Europe could suffer the commission of such atrocities as they suffered, and not put forth her strength to avenge humanity outraged in their persons. They may count with certainty on a sincere welcome in this country, and that every kindness will be extended to them which can sooth the sufferings of exile and separation from family and friends. The "sympathy which exists in the States for the patriots of the western world" needs, we trust, no new manifestation to enable Europe to judge of its extent or sincerity. Our doors are always open to the afflicted of every nation; and if, as the London Times remarks, some out of the many who have sought and found protection and a hearty welcome from us, have been undeserving of the honor, we would rather err on the side of generosity than run the risk of refusing our sympathies to one who was really meritorious.

The programme of the Neapolitan government, according to which the "clemency" of the pious Bomba is to be carried out, is to convey the eighty-six martyrs on board government steamers, fitted up as prison ships, from San Stefano to Cadiz, where each man will receive twelve *colonnate*, and be placed on board Spanish merchant vessels, which will set sail at once for New York. On arriving at that port they will each receive fifty ducats, or $110. One of these wretched men, named Daco, recently lost his wife, and before embarking in the prison ship which was to convey him from Montesarchio to Cadiz was permitted, as a special favor, to see his daughters, aged, respectively, 15 and 13 years, for the first time in seven long years. The mingled joy and grief of the meeting to say "a sad farewell" is said to have been beyond description.

Such is the clemency of Ferdinand—that strange combination of the superstitious bigot and ferocious tyrant—who now sits at the feet of the Pope imploring his benediction, or offers pious offerings to conciliate Saint Januarius, and immediately afterwards gloats over the fettered and scourged bodies of his subjects, or taxes his ingenuity to devise some new torture for the inmates of his sub-marine dungeons. He lives in constant fear of the vengeance of his people, alarmed lest every hand extended towards him bear a dagger to take his life—lest every bit he eats and drop he drinks contain poison. He is constantly fleeing from the terrors of his guilty conscience, and yet he does not possess the courage to confess his guilt and change his course. His banishment of Poerio and his companions, which he calls "an amnesty," was wrung from his fears—not prompted by any nobler feeling; and, while it sets these unfortunate men free, is an act of as lawless despotism as their original condemnation.

COUNTERFEIT ECONOMY.

There is nothing more catching than *cant*. A few years ago, when inflated importations of foreign merchandise and large sales of public lands during the rage of speculation and land fever in the West, were overflowing the national coffers with treasure; when Congress, too, catching the fever of extravagance were voting preposterous sums of money to every conceivable object of public expenditure,—the magnitude of the country and the wealth of Uncle Sam were the favorite subjects of cant with the great herd of third-rate politicians. At the time when the question was "how to spend the public money," and each man's wits were exercised in the invention of schemes for squandering portions of it in his own locality, he was the legislator of true courage who then raised his voice against the reigning extravagance, and denounced with burning indignation the ruling vice of the hour. He was the true friend of economy, who, with the power to grasp large sums, turned from the tempting treasure and contended with manly and patriotic firmness for economy. Then, the few were for retrenchment, the many for expenditure.

The circumstances of the treasury are changed since the times we have described. Importations have fallen down to the minimum figures of pressure and hard times. Land sales have subsided with the abatement of the western fever, and only one dollar comes into the treasury from their proceeds now, where five did before. Thus there is no money in the treasury to vote away upon extravagant and useless projects of expenditure, and economy has become rampant. There being no longer any treasure to distribute, extravagance and expenditure have become horrid bugbears, and all the *cant* is for economy. He is the bold man now who stands up against this cheap mania for retrenchment, and contends for the policy of administering the government of a great and free country on a scale of expenditure apportioned to its magnitude and accordant with the wishes of a proud and liberal people. Now, the few are for a just and liberal scale of expenditure, and the many for a mean and narrow economy which costs them nothing but long yarns *of cant*, spun out by the hour.

The only subject in regard to which the extravagance of past years is persisted in at present by the advocates of an economy which now costs them nothing, is that of the public lands. The treasury is empty, and nothing can be obtained from that source. Hurrah! therefore, for economy. But vast tracts of land lie a tempting booty in the West; these may be voted to grateful constituencies; for, next after money in the hard cash, the masses are most covetous of land. It has thus happened that amidst the most tremendous din and clamor for economy, bills have been voted during the present session donating lands to the amount of hundreds of millions of dollars worth. Nor is this all. Although there is no money in the treasury at present, there will certainly be goodly sums of it hereafter, and a mortgage upon its future resources would not be a bad idea. So a pension bill has been partially passed mortgaging the funds of the treasury for twenty years to come for instalments of ten or twelve millions per annum! Nevertheless, the cant cry for economy still goes on. Cut down present expenditure at any sacrifice to the public interests; pile up future charges against the treasury, mountain high. Such is the new economy! "Oh! Liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name!" It was the liberty of the guillotine, the *fusillades*, and the *noyades*, against which Madam Rolland exclaimed. What shall we say of the Economy (!) which gets ready for whittling down expenditures by voting away $150,000,000 of public lands and $100,000,000 of pension gratuities at a couple of strokes!

INVESTIGATIONS EXTRAORDINARY.

We do not think that the country considers that the personal character of Congress has become so suspicious that the publication of an anonymous letter in the scandalous columns of a filthy New York journal, charging corruption vaguely against some member of the body, is a sufficient justification for the raising of a special committee of investigation. For Congress to concede such a proposition, is for it to descend from the dignity of a legislative body to undertake a duel of billingsgate with every common defamer who makes it his trade to invent sensation falsehoods for hire. The character of Congress for integrity and honesty is not suspected by the country. Whatever the people may think of the partisan excesses into which Congress often runs, and however wearied they may become at times of its interminable Buncombe harangues, we do not believe there are a hundred men in the whole Union who do not confide implicitly in the personal honesty of the people's representatives. There is a wide gulf of distinction between the mere follies and venalities of a body and the individual rottenness of numbers. To doubt the integrity of the elect of the people would be to impeach the practicability of popular government, would be the commencement of universal distrust, of anarchy and revolution. It seems to us that it argues a morbid sensitiveness in Congress, to be ready on every accusation of a hireling falsifier, to inaugurate formal investigations into the character of its own members. If this thing be indulged in, the world will begin to say that it is because they are vulnerable that they are so sensitive, and to apply the lines:

"If you mention vice or bribe,
'Tis so pat to all the tribe
Each cries, that was levelled at me."

A JUST REBUKE.

The following, from the Cincinnati Commercial, the ablest republican paper in the West, administers a just rebuke to Kilgore, of Indiana, and his friends, for the string of senseless and unnecessary resolutions upon the African slave trade offered in the House some time ago. We commend it to their attention:

MR. KILGORE'S BOMBSHELL.—We have had a liberal supply of information from Washington letter-writers and newspapers, and those universal channels of all that is passing in the active and practical world, the magnetic wires, of the casting into the House of Representatives, a few days since, by the Hon. Kilgore, of the Burnt District of Indiana, of a bombshell (politically speaking) in the form of a series of resolutions very severe upon the slave trade. A considerable amount of indignation has been expended upon those gentlemen who had the audacity to vote against the suspension of the rules for the purpose of taking a vote direct upon Mr. Kilgore's resolutions. We have read these resolutions, and considered the time and circumstances under which they were introduced, and have watched in vain for our symptoms of anger to become manifest. We positively do not feel at all outraged by the refusal of the House to take a vote upon those resolutions. They contain nothing untrue or in itself objectionable, but we do not think that as a literary production they are entitled to a place in American classics, or that they were eminently pertinent to the occasion.

The passage of resolutions has become a public mania, and their publication is to newspapers a standing nuisance. It seems impossible for half a dozen persons to meet for the most ordinary business purposes without resolving themselves into a public meeting. There is enough of this done by assemblages that have nothing else to do; and if members of Congress should constantly refuse to allow the course of business to be interrupted by idle votes and discussions upon common-place resolutions, introduced for partisan purposes, they would do well. If the northern members, who voted to throw Mr. Kilgore's bombshell out of the House, should pursue a consistent course, and vote steadily to toss all such hollow ware after it, reasonable men will hold them blameless.

THE VIRGINIA INDEX.—We have received the eighth number of this semi-weekly journal published at Richmond, Virginia, by De Witt, Ellis, & Goode. It is a democratic paper of the old stamp, devoted to the cause for the sake of the cause. We can discover no partialities or animosities in it towards individuals or cliques; but much of the catholic devotion to the principles and success of democracy regardless of men, which used to prevail in the better days, but is so rare now. May its sterling editors enjoy a great success.

INTERNATIONAL POLITICS AS THEY AFFECT AMERICA.

No. III.

The latest news from Europe justifies what in former numbers of these letters were by many persons held to be "speculations" touching the course of European politics, and especially of the French (and, as engrafted on it, the *Napoleonic*) policy. There is no longer a question that the reigning power of France is the arbiter, or dictator of Europe, nor that he has the intention of immediate intimidation and essential degradation of Austria, as he has already brought essential injury to the kingdom of England and the empire of Russia, and humiliation to all the chief States that were instrumental in deposing Napoleon I. The *repertoire* of European news and facts, and their corollaries—the apprehensions, hopes, and speculations of the most intelligent statesmen and publicists, and the best informed of capitalists and merchants—which is furnished by the intelligent Paris correspondent of the most "conservative" and cautious of American journals, the "National Intelligencer," makes in his letter, published this morning, full proof and admission to that effect. Being justified, then, by now demonstrated facts, and the corresponding reasoning and instinct of enlightened Europe, I may with more confidence go to the further deductions which the political horoscope furnishes of what portends to our country and this continent.

The European dynasties, as an aggregation, have hostile sentiments towards the republican ideas exemplified in the progress of this country, and, from causes as inevitable as natural laws, have with them the sympathies of the leading classes of the incongruous population that lie to the south of the United States. The appeal to Congress which is made in the President's message of yesterday for power to take care of the lives, interests, and rights of American citizens, and to have the American name decently respected among those populations, makes a proper occasion for the development of some facts in that connexion. The despatch of 25th July last from the Secretary of State to General Lamar, lately published in the congressional papers, and so come of public record, that my late travels in Central America were in the character of an agent of the government, unseals my lips touching matters that I have been constantly desired and desirous to bring to authentic notice. A reason for speaking is further furnished in the fact of the libel, now brought officially to view, on this country and "all its [thitherto] official agents in Nicaragua," (this writer being particularly intended,) made by Mr. J. Rafael Mora and Mr. Tomas Martinez, as "Supreme Chiefs" of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, in their joint "declaration" of 1st May, 1858, as an accompaniment to their contract with M. Belly for a French occupation of the Nicaraguan interoceanic route, and invitation for a tripartite European guardianship and defence against Anglo-America. Still more; crimes against American citizens resident in those countries, which came within my own observation, and others well authenticated to me, committed with an impunity that has brought the American name there into contempt and derision, and, if allowed to continue, must thoroughly expel the people of the United States from settlement or commerce in them.

The paragraphs in the "Declaration" of those "Supreme Chiefs," to which I think especial attention is due, are the following:

"That this (a newly supposed) invasion officially reprobated by the government of the United States, *is preparing in reality under its patronage*," &c.

"That hitherto all the official agents of the United States at Nicaragua have been the agents and auxiliaries of the invaders, acting as masters, and audaciously hoisting the flag of the United States in all parts where, as at San Juan del Sur, the flag of Nicaragua ought only to float, and openly menaced Central America with an inevitable annexation."

The first branch of this citation is a direct imputation on the good faith of the Administration, and, as facts which I shall develop, will prove, was father to the wish rather than to the apprehension of the persons and classes who make that route of interoceanic communication and peculiar field of beneficial enterprise and industry, and nuisance in the world instead of a benefaction. That branch will undoubtedly have been taken proper notice of by the authorities who are directly implicated in it.

The second branch of the citation, whilst it also impugns the government, as sending agents under false pretences and with sinister designs, is more immediately an imputation on those agents and their conduct in that country; and I am happy of this suitable opportunity to announce and to prove it to be untrue, both for the character of the country, and the lesser, but not unimportant object, of the character of its agents. As for the "hoisting of the flag of the United States," this writer is the only agent of this government who has been in that country for many years who had not only the right, but whose duty it was, according to the custom and comity of nations, to exhibit the emblem of his nationality wherever his sojourn. My particular position did not require, nor, except in implied necessities and contingencies, authorize me to make so public