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Selected Miscellany.

From Life Illustrated.

A Story for Business Men's Daughters

"Now, like a dear good mamma, will you please beg papa to buy me that beautiful set of pearls at Tiffany's! All the girls in our circle have some, and sure you would not wish me to seem odd."

"My dear child, it is utterly impossible, your father can not afford it, and even if he could, it would be a piece of useless extravagance, entirely unsuited to your age. I consider it perfectly rediculous to see children like you bedecked like some South Sea Islander."

"Why, mamma, how you astonish me? Every person knows papa is very rich, and there is Clara Clinton's mother, who is acknowledged to be a lady of superior taste, and she allows Clara to wear what she pleases."

"Mrs. Clinton has a perfect right to dress her daughter according to her idea, but I prefer to see you in the simple garb so becoming to modest girlhood. Your father, darling, is very much embarrassed at present, having entered into some speculations which I fear will prove disastrous; we will then be obliged to leave this splendid house, and seek one more suited to our means. I tell you this, my child, that you may not be annoying him for money for every elegant, costly trifle you may be pleased with. You know it hurts him to refuse you."

"And I have been forever teasing him about new dresses and jewels. I would not have been so unkind, dear mother, had I known what you say," said Metta Bancroft, with tearful eyes.

"Only thoughtless, darling," said her mother. "Now attend to your lessons—perhaps you may be able to turn your education to advantage, and assist your father, should trouble come."

Metta Bancroft was a noble girl. From her infancy she had been the light of home. With a firm will and keen perception of right, she never wavered when she knew her duty, and although reared in a home of affluence, and accustomed to be petted and caressed, she was not spoiled. Yet she was not entirely free from that great error in the female character—rivalry about dress; and despite of her resolution, she was sadly disappointed about the pearls. In the evening, when her father returned, his face looked very troubled. There was a mournful tenderness in his eyes as he met his wife and daughter with their accustomed kisses. The evening passed almost in silence, and when Metta had retired to her room, he said to his wife, "Alice, the blow has fallen at last."

"I had feared so, William," said his wife. "But you have done all in your power to prevent it. God's will be done! we will not murmur."

"And will you be willing to resign this home for one of poverty?" he asked.

"Willingly my husband. I would scorn to keep up a false appearance when we have not the means to support it."

"My noble, noble wife! You have lightened the burden on my heart; but will our daughter be reconciled to such a change?"

"She is a darling," said the mother fondly, "To-day I refused to allow her to make some expensive purchases, and intimated the reason, she immediately acknowledged the justice of my refusal, and was really troubled to think of the annoyance her many frivolous requests must have cost you."

The father's eye brightened. "Our reverse may be a blessing to her—it will bring out and strengthen her character."

"Are your hopes entirely blasted?" asked the wife.

"Even the furniture will be sold to satisfy creditors. I may possibly have enough left to furnish a few rooms, and Mr. Greene, of the insurance company, has promised me a situation. My salary will be barely sufficient to support us. However, we will do the best we can."

Under the ruthless hand of the auctioneer scarce an article was left unsold. Objects of great value were sacrificed at half their cost.

With rare determination, on the day after Mr. Bancroft's failure, his wife set out, for the first time in her life, house-hunting. In a quiet street in Brooklyn she secured the upper apartments in the house of an old widow lady, whose family consisted of an only daughter. Early in the following week they removed, and were soon comfortably settled.

Mr. Bancroft was happier than he expected to be. The little parlor, with its cane chairs and pretty carpet, looked so neat and comfortable—never had his wife looked so beautiful; attired in a simple calico, her cheek flushed, her eye beaming with happiness, and singing a song as she prepared their evening meal. Even Metta looked more dignified, as she sat at a small table writing copies for her scholars; for she had obtained a position as teacher in a school.

"I never felt such contentment before," said the father. "Really, people of fashion have no idea of the pleasure they miss."

"And, indeed, papa," said Metta, "I find more enjoyment and instruction in teaching my little class than in my association with people of the fashion. The character of my pupils is an interesting study; no two are alike. I begin to think I have found my vocation."

"We are all fitted to excel in some particular vocation," said the mother, "and we should seriously endeavor to know in what, before we enter upon any work. See, my dear girl, the advantage of learning whatever we undertake perfectly. If you had wasted your time and talents like many a foolish person, you would not now be so independent."

Metta grew up to be a true woman; and although she never wore the costly pearls which she saw at Tiffany's, yet in the cabinet of her heart was enshrined those rarer and richer pearls of modesty, intelligence and virtue.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Privateering.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 23.

In publishing Mr. Marcy's letter to Mr. Sartiges, the other day, respecting the views of this Government upon the propositions of the Paris Conference relative to neutral rights, blockade, and privateering, you remark that these were the views of the Government in 1856, and that you are not aware that they have since been changed in any important particular. But, in fact, the views of our Government were essentially changed on the subject under Buchanan's administration, and will have to undergo another change under the Lincoln administration.

Mr. Marcy proposed to accept all the peace propositions—three of them being already the avowed doctrines of the United States—provided that the private property of citizens of belligerents should be exempted from capture, on the seas, by public armed as well as private armed vessels. The proposition was favorably considered by every party to the Conference except England, whose overpowering navy would lose its advantages in war, by this condition. Still the proposition was entertained by the British Government, and was the subject of negotiation with, as I have been assured, a fair prospect of acceptance, when Mr. Buchanan's administration commenced. The Buchanan government sought distinction by undoing or overdoing what Pierce had done. The first thing they did was to withdraw the Marcy-Pierce proposition, and to require, in addition to its condition, an absolute and entire abolition of blockades, whether "effective" or otherwise. This was rejected, and fortunately enough for the Federal Government, as it would prove, if, indeed, the Confederate States are to be recognized by foreign powers.

It is now said that the present Government have renewed the Marcy proposition, and rely with confidence upon its acceptance. But should England still reject this reasonable and equitable offer, our government can go back to the original propositions, and accept them without conditions. The Confederate States would object to this, without the abolition of blockade, but their voice in this matter would not be heard until they should be recognized as an independent power.

A number of Republican politicians are here, and urgent for the vigorous prosecution of the war. But there is an increasing disposition to confide in the discretion of Gen. Scott, as well as to give him all the means he desires.

☞ There are 440 prisoners confined in the penitentiary at Jeffersonville. We understand that not more than one hundred out of this large number are employed.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post.

The Fashions.

PARIS, May 3.

Would your readers, who may moralize for themselves on the foible in question, care, meantime, for a word or two on the "particular vanity" most in vogue here at this moment? If so, let them learn that the era of plain tissues appears to be passing, and that of patterns to be coming in. Silks, for instance, are now covered with small ornaments or bunches of flowers, imitating embroidery so faithfully that you can hardly believe them not to be done with the needle. Tarlatanes, Chambery gauzes and the other delicate tissues, showing themselves in anticipation of the dog days, are embroidered in the same manner, but in smaller patterns. The question of crinoline, for a short time threatened with the ban of the mode, has now been settled in an affirmative sense. The tyrant has, in fact, established itself more firmly than ever, and bids fair to maintain its supremacy for a long time to come. But instead of being turned into a bell, the aim of a modern beauty is to expand outward and downward from the waist, in the fashion of a fan; not a flat fan, of course, dear lady readers, but a pyramid that shall seem fan-like, from whichever side it is contemplated by its admirers. So much has been said by the gentlemen against the rigidity of the steel defenses now so popular with their wearers, that the new crinoline is excessively elastic; the cages being composed of forty, fifty, or seventy hoops, each very small and elastic, and making up, by their number, for their extremely yielding disposition.

Crinoline having taken a new lease of existence, flounces have come back into favor. One deep flounce, edged with two or three tiny ones, the latter edged with a piping of the color most conspicuous in the embroidered pattern, is much in vogue; or the dress may be flounced half way up with flowers of about three inches in width, or to the waist if preferred. Sometimes a dress of a plain color—a gray taffetas for instance—has a band, three or four inches broad, of rich moire, of some broadly contrasting color, say green, violet or marine, the band being edged with a double *ruche*, or small puffed flounces, an inch deep, of the same silk as the dress, but edged with the color of the band. The *corsage* of such a dress, which I saw the other day, was open, something like a Zouave, but fitting the figure, and trimmed with the same band and puffs as were the sleeves. A full white underwaist of clear muslin, trimmed with *ruches*, and sleeves to match, completed this dress.

The bottom of the skirt is generally a good deal trimmed. For ball dresses the skirt, if of silk, is often covered with little ornaments of crape called *crevis*, of the same color; or with fan-shaped fullings of crape, about a hand length in hight, surmounted with bows of ribband. Flowers are largely introduced into ball dresses.

For the street, short pelisses of silk, or light cloth, are still the rage, especially for young people. Mantles, very large and ample, are much in fashion, trimmed with broad flounces of *guipure*, and a half handkerchief of the same on the shoulders.

For bonnets, white and black *tulle*, trimmed with bright colored velvet and bunches of flowers on the top of the front, are greatly in vogue. They are worn decidedly larger, so as to come well over the top of the head. White horse hair, with black pipings between the braid, and *paille de riz*, with a mass of flowers across the forehead, are also among the favorite styles. Gold ornaments are not worn in the bonnets of well dressed people; but ribbons embroidered with straw, and small plumes of feathers tipped and spinkled with specks of straw, are much worn, and very pretty. This being a *demi saison*, and the air still cold, the novelties of the toilet are not yet fully displayed. In the course of another month the fashions for the coming summer will be better defined.

Southern News.

The New Orleans *Delta*, of Sunday, gives the following information in reference to the Confederate forces in Virginia and the occupation of Alexandria by the Federal army:

At last we have to record what appears to be the commencement of a campaign—a movement with an object—a direct, palpable, unequivocal invasion of the territory of the Confederate States. We endeavored last week to outline the probable intentions and plan of operations of the enemy; basing our surmises on the most trustworthy sources of information then at our command. Subsequent events have ratified our conclusions. We stated that the design of the enemy was to advance against Richmond by two distinct lines—one from Washington, on the north, the other from Fortress Monroe, on the south-west—thus attempting to inclose and subjugate the whole of Eastern Virginia. At the same time we expressed a doubt whether these movements would be made without an attempt to capture the two posts of Harper's Ferry and Norfolk. We now have information that the projected advance from Washington has been commenced; that on Friday night a corps of United States troops, 5,000 strong, crossed the Long Bridge over the Potomac, and took possession of the city of Alexandria. Northern dispatches state that a simultaneous attack on Norfolk and Harper's Ferry was designed by the Lincoln Government. Indeed, previous to this invasive movement, there had been an attack on the Sewall's Point battery by some United States vessels, the assailants being driven off with loss. The object of the assault was probably simply to ascertain the position and try the strength of the battery. General Butler, the hero of Annapolis and the Relay House, is ordered to Fortress Monroe, there to form a camp of 15,000 men, preparatory to the anticipated advance on Richmond from that direction. We are yet in the dark as to affairs at Harper's Ferry and in its vicinity. We feel confident that an attack upon that post would be repelled. Its strength and its strategical importance are well known to the enemy; and hence it is probable that a demonstration will be made in its neighborhood, not with a view to actual capture at the present moment, but to hold the forces stationed there in check during the contemplated advance from Alexandria, on the appearance of the invading column, and fall back ten miles to Fairfax Court house. Gen. Bonham was at Manassas Junction with two regiments of South Carolina troops, while in his rear at Culpepper Court-house, were about 2,500 men, who would no doubt at once advance to his relief.

We hear likewise that an additional regiment had been dispatched from Richmond to reinforce him. In the meantime, Federal troops are being poured over the Long Bridge into Virginia, amounting, according to the telegrams, to 18,000 men. We can not estimate the number of this one of the enemy's columns of invasion at a much higher figure than 20,000, for the simple reason that not more than that number can be spared for the purpose. Even of these it will be necessary to leave a portion in the rear to guard Alexandria and to maintain communications with the main body. We may therefore assume that the Lincolnites can not move forward to attack Gen. Bonham with more than 15,000 men. That officer, we think, will hold his position at Manassas Junction. At all events he will not suffer that point to fall into the power of the enemy without a struggle. We have no apprehensions that the Lincolnites will succeed in effecting a permanent lodgment on Virginia soil. They have opened the campaign by an act of invasion; they will find its termination in terrible defeat and overwhelming disaster. Broken, flying, disheartened, their legions will rush back to the capital only to find themselves pressed close and threatened with annihilation by the triumphant armies of the Confederacy.

Effect of War on California.

California is likely to be among the most secluded parts of the Union, in the coming contest between the sections. So far as home interests are concerned, the newspapers of San Francisco have few expressions of regret at the changed condition of public affairs. They anticipate that the shipments of treasure will be suspended, chiefly on account of the hazards of transportation on the Atlantic coast, and that in consequence, the precious metals will remain at home to stimulate industry. The San Francisco *Herald* says:

"Close up the Golden Gate for treasure shipments only for one year, and we shall have the agreeable little sum of from forty-five to fifty millions of gold, without counting our silver, for home expenditure and seeking employment in the various resources of our State."

Manufacturing, too, from the difficulty of continuing importations, is expected to receive a new impetus. As the manufacture of beet sugar was commenced in France, and afterwards grew to an interest of the first importance, owing to the necessity of producing at home what could not be procured abroad, pending the war with Great Britain, so California may possibly learn to depend on her own resources for the supply of a large variety of articles now obtained elsewhere, such as hardware, woolen goods, tobacco, &c. California may also be tempted to embark more largely in commercial pursuits on her own account, directing attention to China and Japan, Australia and the Pacific coast; and perhaps a considerable number may seek her shores for a refuge. But this is the best side of the picture. Every part of the country must share the prostration of industrial interests while the conflict continues.

☞ Arrangements have been made at Terre Haute, Indiana, for casting cannon.

An Hour at the Headquarterters of General Scott.

From a friend who has just returned from Washington, we have been listening to a vivid description of the scene, now a daily one, in one of the lofty apartments of the war office where Gen. Scott passes many hours of the day and night, at a time of life when most men naturally court ease, but which the old hero is now devoting to the greatest achievements of his eventful and honorable career, the demonstration of the strength and power of a republican form of government.

Enfeebled in body, but clear minded and vigorous in intellect as ever, General Scott is now cheerfully undergoing labors that would overtax the strength of many far his juniors in life and in service. An early hour of the day finds him surrounded by his aids and advisers, and not until a late hour of the night does the work cease. The bustle and din of the city and camp is hushed at nightfall but not for many hours later does the headquarters of the Lieut. General lose its features of activity.

The scene on the day in question was one on which the pencil of a Leutze would dwell lovingly to the production of a painting that should be vivid history. Gen. Scott, suffering more than usual by an attack of gout, lay half reclining on a lounge drawn into the center of the large apartment, his feet resting upon pillows, (not the Pillow of Tennessee, upon whom, if the fellow does not retreat to a ditch, he will set his foot presently.)

About the old chieftain, whose massive frame seemed more impressive from the contrast, were gathered men in uniform of army and navy, eminent citizens in the plain black civilian's dress, with here and there one whose dress and features told of rough service on some errand, whose results were now to be reported to the modification or extension of some one or other of the vast comprehensive plans of the war department.

On the wall opposite the lounge occupied by Gen. Scott were suspended two large military maps of Virginia and Maryland, with all their careful details, closely presenting the country, its features, accesses, fastnesses and approaches. It was noticeable that about Harper's Ferry, Richmond and Norfolk were drawn large circles, within which the details became more minute, with symbols and signs abundant, of significance to military men, the key to which belongs to the war office.

By General Scott's side lay a long light reed which he made use of in pointing to different localities on these maps. Aids, amanuenses, advisers, all were busy, quietly and all without stir or confusion. In that room and on such scenes and consultations hangs safely the fate of this war, in the speedy and condign punishment of traitors. Probably no one but the hungrier of the Washington correspondents, will regret or fail to applaud the wisdom of the War Department, or indeed of the Government as a whole, in only sparingly admitting to confidence the newspapers and the general public. It is enough to know that the Government is thoroughly at work in all its departments for the crushing out of treason, and that General Scott is indeed a close and voluntary "prisoner" to duties whose execution will make the setting sun of the old hero illustrious in all time.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Speech of A. H. Stephens, at Atlanta, Georgia, May 23d.

MY FELLOW CITIZENS:—The time for speech-making has passed. The people have heard all that can be said. The time for prompt, vigorous, decisive action is upon us, and we must do our duty. Upon the surface, affairs appear to be quiet, and I can give you no satisfaction as to their real condition. It is true that threats of an attack on Pensacola have been made, but it is uncertain whether any attack will be made. As you know, an attack was made on Sewell's Point, near Norfolk, but the vessel making it was repulsed and disabled. But the general opinion and indications are that the first demonstration will be at Harper's Ferry, and that there, where John Brown inaugurated his work of slaughter, will be fought a fierce and bloody battle. As for myself, I believe that there the war will begin; and that the first boom of cannon that breaks upon our ears will come from that point. But let it begin where it will, and be as bloody and prolonged as it may, *we are prepared for the issue!*

Some think there will be no war; as to that I know not. But whatever others wanted, the object of the Confederate Government is *peace*. Come peace or war, however, it is determined to maintain our position at every hazard and at every cost, and to drive back the myrmidons of Abolitionism. It is to be hoped that Lincoln will perceive his error and cease his warlike preparations. The war is against all the principles on which the Government of the United States is based. The arrest of Ross Winans, by the order of President Lincoln, is an act of despotism which the autocrat of Russia, with all his absolute power, never thought of exceeding. It is an assumption of power on the part of the Executive which even Congress had never dared to usurp; for the Constitution of the United States expressly provides that no citizen thereof shall be deprived of his life, liberty, or property, except as a punishment for crimes, and after a fair trial by his peers.

The proclamation declaring our ports in a state of blockade, is in violation of the oath taken by Lincoln when he was inaugurated President of the United States; for he swore to maintain the Constitution of the United States, which declares that "no preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another State;" and he considers us a part of the United States; yet the ports of Boston and New York were open to the world, while Charleston and other Southern ports were declared to be in a state of blockade. How dare he issue such an ukase? How *dare* he, with the oath upon his lips to support the Constitution, trample that instrument in the dust? But he declared, shortly after his inauguration, that he had an "oath registered in high Heaven." By this he means that he has sworn the subjugation of the South to the legions of Abolitiondom. Well, let them come. *We are prepared for them.*

The acts of Lincoln exhibit the spirit of anarchy which is abroad in the North, and total disregard of all Constitutional obligations and limits by the abolition despot now in power. The North is fast drifting to anarchy and an established despotism. On you, therefore, as citizens of the Confederate States, depend the success and perpetuation of Constitutional liberty; for the day is not far off when freedom will exist only south of Mason and Dixon's line, and your stout arms and brave hearts her only support on all this continent.

We prefer and desire peace if we can have it; but if we cannot, we must meet the issue forced upon us. We must meet Lincoln and his myrmidons on their own ground, and on their own terms—on Constitutional principles.

So far our progress has been all that we could expect. A government has been organized, Executive Department and offices supplied, all needful laws passed, and all necessary arrangements made to meet any contingency. At the head of our Government is President Davis—who led the Mississippi Rifles at Buena Vista—and whose flag never yet trailed in the dust. This noble and true son of the South goes to Richmond to take command in person of our soldiers there, and to lead upon the battle field against all the military power and talent they can summon—even to their veteran chieftain, General Scott himself.

Whether brought to a bloody conflict or not, we are prepared. Our people everywhere are full of enthusiasm, and strong in their determination never to submit to the rule of Lincoln. Fathers and mothers and sisters are all ready, and doing all they can in aid of the cause. We are in the right; and justice is upon our side. We must succeed. The same God that guided our fathers in the bloody Revolution, and who made the glory of the late United States, is yet upon the side of right and justice. Relying upon Him who holds the destinies of all nations in His hands, we will go forth to battle, resolved to conquer or die!

Another pleasing piece of news I have to tell you. A few months ago, when we first met in Montgomery, we numbered but six States—now we number *eleven!* Arkansas, the last to enter the Confederacy, has sent her representatives, and on Monday was admitted. Two of her representatives are somewhere in the crowd; they are Gen. Rusk and Mr. Garland, and I hope you will call them out, and hear what little Arkansas has to say.

I beg pardon for trespassing so long upon your time. [Cries of "No trespass! Go on!"] I cannot talk longer, and I thank you for your kind and patient attention.

☞ A set of resolutions have been introduced into the House of Representatives at Indianapolis, instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress as to how they shall vote at the coming session. It was announced that these resolutions were especially intended for Senator Bright and Representative Voorhees. Now, so far as Mr. Voorhees is concerned, he was elected at the same time these Representatives were elected, by the people of the Seventh District. To the people who thus elected him he is responsible for his votes, and not to the gentlemen at Indianapolis, who, it is presumed, were chosen to attend to their own duties, and not those of Mr. Voorhees. Mr. V. is as fresh from the people as they are, and doubtless knows their wants just as well.—*New Albany Ledger.*

On the Death of Judge McLean.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, on Monday, the following proceedings were had on the death of Judge McLean, late Associate Justice of the United States. Hon. THOMAS A. HENDRICKS addressed the Court as follows:

May it please the Court:

I have been honored with the duty of presenting to the Court a series of resolutions adopted by the Bar, in commemoration of the death of Hon. John McLean. I would have desired that a more experienced member of this Court had been designated for this duty; some one of the many able and learned gentlemen now surrounding me, who for many years have been the ornament of the Court, and who enjoyed an association with Judge McLean for a longer period, and more intimately than was my privilege. From them, words of eulogy upon the subject of the resolutions, would have been peculiarly suitable. But my regret is modified by the assurance that some of them will add to what it may be proper for me to say upon this occasion.

Since the last term of this Court the Hon. John McLean, the presiding Judge, has been summoned from his Court upon earth to the Court of Heaven. His death took place at his residence near Cincinnati, on Thursday, the 4th day of April, 1861. His last sickness is supposed to have been superinduced by a cold contracted during the winter, and which he neglected, because of the pressing duties devolved upon him, in the Supreme Court, then in session.

John McLean was born in Morris county, in the State of New Jersey, on the 11th of March, 1785, and at the time of his death was seventy six years of age. While he was yet a boy his father removed, first to Virginia, then to Kentucky, and in 1797 to Warren county, Ohio. Cincinnati was then a village, and the country between that place and the site upon which Lebanon has since been built, was a wilderness. There were no opportunities of acquiring an education in the law at the wilderness home of his father, and at the age of eighteen John McLean, moved by the spirit which subsequently carried him to such hights in our profession, sought an opportunity to study law in Cincinnati, and to enable him to do so he bound himself to the service of the Clerk of the Court of Hamilton county. For three years he pursued the studies of law and literature at Cincinnati with great assiduity and success. Having completed his preparatory studies, and been admitted to the bar, in 1807 he returned to the county of Warren, and at the village of Lebanon, for five years, pursued the practice of the law, dividing his attention somewhat with editorial duties. In the practice he seems to have been distinguished for industry, method, and a clear perception of the questions involved in his causes. In 1812, at the early age of twenty-seven, he was elected the Representative in Congress from the Cincinnati district. In 1814 he was re elected, receiving the most unusual honor of the unanimous vote of his constituents. In 1816 he resigned his seat in Congress to accept a position on the bench of the Supreme Court of Ohio, to which he had been elected by the unanimous vote of the Legislature. For six years he held that high office, and contributed largely to establish the system of legal practice, and the jurisprudence of that great Commonwealth. In 1822 he accepted from President Monroe the office of Commissioner of the General Land Office, which he held but for one year.

Your Honor will unite with me in bearing testimony to the wearisome labor and great responsibility of that position, and to the fact that, however often the decisions of other Commissioners might have called for review, the cases that underwent the examination and adjudication of Commissioner McLean but rarely came up, like restless spirits, from the files to trouble his successors. In 1823 he was appointed Postmaster General, which office he held during the residue of Monroe's administration, throughout the administration of Adams, and until 1829. During that time he reduced that important branch of the public service to a vigorous and efficient system. In 1829 he resigned the office of Postmaster General to accept a seat upon the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, tendered him by President Jackson. In January, 1830, Judge McLean entered upon the discharge of his duties as one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and continued in their faithful discharge until the close of the last session of that Court, being a period of thirty-one years.

This hasty review of his life discloses the striking fact that, from 1812 until 1861, a period lacking but a few months of half a century, the Hon. John McLean held, without interruption, high and responsible public offices, involving the discharge of duties affecting the interests and welfare of both the Government and the people, and that, during the whole time he retained, to a remarkable degree, the public confidence. His public record is now complete, the last syllable has been recorded, but few errors are assigned upon it, and, being submitted to that high tribunal—the enlightened opinion of mankind—the judgment of approval is pronounced. Such instances of public confidence, so long continued and unabated, are rare in the history of free governments.

In this Court, and to gentlemen who knew him, I need not speak of the bearing and address of Judge McLean—of his lofty manner and commanding presence, so happily combined with courtesy and kindness, so that he was always admired, respected and loved, and so that, while before him the most experienced, learned and powerful of the profession dare not assume to control the court or trench upon its prerogatives, at the same time the most youthful and sensative sons of Blackstone felt the hand of the court kindly supporting them, and that their arguments were appreciated and their authorities respected.

As a citizen and a patriot, his sentiments and conduct are worthy of study in these troublous times. When fanaticism and bigotry, self-willed and perverse, demanded a disregard of the requirements of the Constitution, and the laws of Congress enacted pursuant to its provisions, and that private judgment should be enthroned and individual conscience substituted for law and the authority of the government, the sentiment of his decisions was, the Constitution in all of its provisions and in its spirit must be preserved, the laws executed, and the authority of the Government maintained.

I will not say much of Judge McLean as a man. His whole life was but an illustration of his virtues. In his character no one virtue was prominent and striking because of the absence of other excellent qualities. In him it seemed that all the qualities were happily blended, which go to make up the character of the virtuous man. True to man, and faithful to the religion which he professed, his life was an example and encouragement to virtue and a rebuke to vice, and death closing such a career, calls to mind the lines of one of the most gifted of the English poets:

"The virtuous man,
* * * * he who leads
Invincibly a life of resolute good;
* * * * when he falls
His mild eye beams benevolence no more;
Withered the hand outstretched but to relieve;
Sunk reason's simple eloquence, that rolled
But to appal the guilty. Yes! the grave
Hath quench'd that eye, and death's relentless frost
Withered that arm; but the unfaded fame
Which virtue hangs upon its votary's tomb,
The deathless memory of that man, whom kings
Call to their minds and tremble; the remembrance
With which the happy spirit contemplates
Its well spent pilgrimage on earth,
Shall never pass away."

Courteous, patient, impartial, laborious in his investigations, of quick perception and comprehensive views, Judge McLean combined the qualities of a great circuit Judge in a remarkable degree; and to these qualities he was mainly indebted for his great popularity in the trial of causes on the circuit. For thirty-one years he shared the labors of the Supreme Court, and in his reported opinions he has left a monument "more durable than brass." Without arrogance, may we not claim for the Supreme Court of the United States the highest authority and the first rank among the judicial tribunals of the world? Before it are brought cases involving interests of the largest magnitude, commanding the rarest talents of the bar.

I know that with a veneration approaching almost to awe, we regard the authority of Westminster Hall, yet I will venture to suggest that, during the last three-quarters of a century, many questions have been argued and decided in the Supreme Court of the United States of greater magnitude and higher dignity than any which have aroused the talent or exhausted the learning of the courts of England. Questions involving international law, individual rights and the liberties of the people, have been common to both, and in respect thereto, we may claim no superiority. But here I beg to suggest that, centuries ago the institutions of England became fixed, and the relations of the departments of her government settled, so that her courts are but seldom called to pass upon questions involving statesmanship. With us, however, it has been altogether otherwise. Our present form of government, adopted in 1789, was, in many respects, new and complicated. A special and defined authority was conferred upon the Federal Government, while a general and undefined sovereignty was reserved to the several States. By the authorities of each laws were to be enacted and executed. The wisest and most confident of that day feared the machinery so constituted might not work harmoniously; some feared the encroachments of the Federal Government upon the rights of the States, while others anticipated its failure from the want or loss of the necessary powers. Looking to the conflicts of jurisdiction that must arise, our fathers established the Supreme Court as the tribunal of last resort in cases arising under the Constitution of the United States, or involving the construction or validity of laws enacted, and treaties made under their authority; and before it have come for decision, questions touching the authority of the Federal Government, the limit prescribed to its jurisdiction, the purposes and powers of its departments, and also the validity and force of State constitutions and laws. For the consideration and decisions of such questions, the judges must not only be learned jurists, but also statesmen of profound wisdom.

Before that court appear parties of the highest dignity. Where, sir, can we witness a scene of greater moral sublimity than was exhibited a few years since, when in that court the great State of Virginia was impleaded by her powerful neighbor, Pennsylvania—not then "dissevered" nor belligerent, but discordant—touching the navigable river which washed the territory of each; and when the cause of difference was submitted for decision, not upon the ordeal of battle, but according to the laws of nations, as modified in respect to the States, by their federal relations, the climax was attained when the judgment was pronounced, and the parties bowed their proud heads in acquiesence and submission. What other court ever had before it more august parties, or questions of graver importance? Because of the character and importance of the court, it has been the wise policy of the Government to select for its Judges citizens of the highest character, and jurists of the most profound learning, and the position has been esteemed of the very highest dignity.

Is it not enough to say of Judge McLean, as a member of the Supreme Court, that for thirty-one years he participated in the deliberations of such men, upon questions affecting the highest interests of the citizen and of the State; that where success was of so difficult attainment he succeeded; and that from his home in the wilderness of the North-west, he arose to be a peer among the Judges of the highest court in the world, and that his name goes down in history in connection with that of Marshal, and of Story, and of Taney?

His courts are over now; the crier has proclaimed their adjournment, and he himself stands in the presence of that court where there are no pleas to the jurisdiction, where there are no errors of fact or of law, no judgments upon default or *nil dicit*, but only upon the very merits, and where the judgments are final and without appeal. We may not follow his lofty spirit into that dread presence, yet we have the assurance that a well-spent life, and the humble faith of the Christian, are defences that fail not.

May it please your Honor, I now present the resolutions, ask that they be read by the Clerk, and that they be made a part of the records of the Court.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions offered by Mr. Hendricks, were adopted by a committee appointed for the purpose at a previous meeting of the bar:

Resolved, That the members of this bar and the officers of this Court have heard with deep regret of the death, on the 4th day of April last, of the Hon. John McLean, late one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Presiding Judge of this Court.

Resolved, That we entertain the highest veneration for the memory of Judge McLean as a jurist, a man, and a patriot. As a jurist he was learned, as a Judge dignified, impartial and laborious; in private life pure and upright, and as a citizen his devotion to his country was unabated.

Resolved, That Thomas A. Hendricks communicate the proceedings of this meeting to the Circuit Court, now in session, and respectfully ask, in the name of this meeting, that they be inserted among its records.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting transmit a copy to the family of the deceased, and assure them of our condolence on account of the loss they have sustained.

The resolutions were ordered to be spread on the records of the Court.

REMARKS OF HON. HENRY S. LANE.

If the court pleases and you gentlemen of the Indiana bar, I will claim your kind indulgence for a few moments, while I add my feeble yet honest and heart felt tribute to the memory of that great and good man, whose recent death has caused our present meeting. Judge McLean has been intimately associated with the judicial history of our State for more than thirty years; known, honored, loved, revered by us all. His intercourse with the bar was always kind and courteous, yet firm and dignified, a model American judge, a model Christian.

Gentlemen, his decisions remain to us an inestimable legacy marked by untiring research, great learning, and embodying the highest and purest principles of human justice. They show him to have been not only the great lawyer, but the elevated far-seeing Statesman. It has been my good fortune to have met many of the most distinguished men of the Republic, and in all that constitutes the able lawyer, the upright judge, the honest man, he was the peer and equal of the most distinguished. He was true in all the relations of life; true to his social, religious, professional and civic duties. But eulogy is idle. We shall best honor his memory by following his example and by emulating his virtues. The melancholy event which now engages our attention, naturally recalls the memory of other distinguished members of our bar who have passed "from labor to reward;" men whose genius and learning would have honored and whose virtues would have adorned any forum upon earth.

The names of Howard, Smith, Hannegan, Rariden, Whitcomb, Blackford, Houk, Moore, McKinney, Sample, Parker, Quarles, O'Neal, McGaughey, and many others equally honored and worthy, can never be heard without just pride and deep emotion by any true son of the Indiana bar. Within the last twenty five years those great lights have been extinguished upon earth, but the Christian's hope assures that in their far-off and happy home they shall shine brighter and brighter, until the coming of the "perfect day."

But I will not trust myself to speak further upon this subject. Your hearts speak for me. There are times and occasions when words are a mockery—when the voice of nature is the eloquence of silence. The sorrow which rests so heavily upon the hearts of the immediate friends and relatives of the honored dead, and which has so saddened the great heart of the nation, is not without its circumstances of alleviation; "the dark cloud has still its silver lining." He died after a long life, adorned by every private virtue and distinguished by the most exalted public services, beloved and mourned by a great people. He was spared the evil days to come; his eyes were closed in death before the storm-cloud of civil war had swept in desolation over his much beloved native land. Yet I know, from personal intercourse, that his last days were full of gloom and apprehension on account of the dangers which threatened the existence of that Government he so much loved. I shall never forget the last interview I had with him, shortly before he left Washington. He seemed to rise superior to his condition—to forget himself and his sufferings, in the burning patriotism and lofty devotion to the Union of the States and the liberties of the people. He died as he had lived, the sincere Christian, the true patriot, the great man.

REMARKS OF JUDGE HUNTINGTON.

The death of a member of the highest judicial tribunal known to our Government, has always been an event of great public interest and importance, and among the eminent jurists and patriots who have held that position and are now no more, I doubt if one has been more sincerely mourned by the country than will be John McLean, late presiding Judge of this circuit. For eighteen years I have been accustomed to sit by his side in this court; twelve months ago he was here and exhibited, as I thought, an unusual physical vigor, nor could I detect any abatement in his capacity for the business of the court. But death, which comes sooner or later to all, and which every year is robbing us of some valued member of our profession, has at length claimed this illustrious victim, but not until he had passed his three score years and ten, and not until he had laid the foundation of an enduring and noble fame by a long public service, illustrated by high abilities and the most lofty virtues. To me his loss is a personal affliction, for in our intercourse, personal and official, I always found him most kind, frank and honorable. As a private citizen, he was a model of integrity and virtue, and as a public magistrate he was without fear and without reproach. Judge McLean died in a most painful crisis of our country's history, and from a letter received from him a few days before his death, I know his mind was greatly disturbed by the startling events of the day. He thought he saw the Government which he had served so long and loved so well dissolving under the blows of its own citizens, and he doubtless died under this apprehension.

The loss of such a man at such a crisis from this great department of the government, already assaulted and weakened by revolutionary opinions, is a National calamity. He has died full of honors and full of years; he was an eminent jurist, an incorruptible patriot, a virtuous citizen, and a sincere Christian. Those of us who have known him personally, will never forget his noble presence, and the genial urbanity of his manners on the Bench, and in the intercourse of private life. I most cordially unite with the Bar in all that has been said of his character and worth; and shall direct their proceedings to be spread upon the records of this court.

As an additional mark of respect for his memory, the court will adjourn to-day without transacting its ordinary business.

The Movement on Virginia.

The news this morning is of the most important character. It had been for some time known that a movement was in contemplation upon Virginia from the West. This movement has been commenced. Grafton, a town at the junction of the Baltimore and Ohio and North-western Railroads, is the point at which the advancing column is directed to rendezvous, and from that place a movement will doubtless be made immediately upon Richmond, by such a route as will offer the greatest advantages for the rapid march of the troops.

This movement will be under the immediate direction of Gen. McClellan, and the importance of the step demands a leader of no less ability. It is not probable that he will enter Virginia with an army of less than 30,000 men. Such a force as this, threatening the rebels at Harper's Ferry in the rear and on the flank, will cause them speedily to evacuate that position and betake themselves southward, this being the only course by which they can avoid total route. Nothing will then prevent the Federal troops from pushing on to Richmond, the city whither all the movements of the last few days have clearly tended.

It is said that the rebel Virginians are in considerable force at Grafton, and that a collision is inevitable. It is certain that if there is a determination on the part of the secessionists to fight they will have the opportunity to show it within a few days.

We learn, also, that a co operative movement is to be made from Philadelphia on Harper's Ferry, by way of Harrisburg and Chambersburg, by five regiments under command of General Patterson, and that this expedition is to start to-day. Thus this Western movement, considered by military men to be the most important of the campaign, and one for the commencement of which they have been impatiently looking, seems to be undertaken after judicious deliberation, and with a force which, skillfully led, can not know defeat.

Another advance of United States troops into Virginia has been made, as we are led to believe, by the tenor of our despatches from Washington, though some doubt hangs over the details. Yesterday morning several steamers, some of them carrying guns, took on board one or two regiments at the Washington navy yard, and sailed down the river. It was supposed that their destination was Acquia Creek, which is the terminus of the Richmond, Frederick, and Potomac railroad, and in the direct line of communication with Richmond, from which it is distant about 75 miles. A battery is erected there, mounting, as it is stated, four 32-pounders, and supported by a vessel carrying five guns of the same weight of metal. The possession of this point is important, and the certainty of its capture may well cause uneasiness to the rebels, who proposed to use the railroad to aid the advance of their troops.

The occupation of Manassas Gap Junction will be likely to closely follow the capture of Acquia Creek, and thus, with these two points in our possession, with a broad way opened from the West into Virginia, and with Harper's Ferry given up by the discomfited rebels, the road will be well open and very plain to Richmond, where the loyal men of the Old Dominion propose to seat the Governor they intend to put in the place of the one who has betrayed them. There will, perhaps, be hard fighting within the next ten days, but there can be no question as to where the enduring victory will rest.—*N. Y. Tribune, 29th.*

The Madison Courier on Governor Morton.

The Madison *Courier*, an ultra Republican organ, thus reviews the administration of State affairs by His Excellency, Governor MORTON:

It appears our articles of late have not given His Excellency, the Governor of the State, the same satisfaction our articles in the campaign of 1860 did. Gov. Morton, we have been told, says there "is a personal difference." If there is, it is all on his side; we have none but the kindest feelings toward him, and we wish most ardently for the success of his administration. We have never asked a favor of him, and of course have not met with a refusal. We have defended every measure of Gov. Morton's administration that was defensible, and we will continue to do so. We will also speak plainly, comment freely. To enable us to do this, we have carefully avoided being a candidate for office before the Legislature, or at the hands of the State. We will speak plainly, no matter how offensive it may be to the Governor and to those of his peculiar admirers and beneficiaries, who are perhaps to some extent chargable with what we regard as mistaken policy on the part of the Executive. We say mistaken policy, for we choose yet to characterize it by no harsher terms; but we fear when the result is known and the evidence adduced upon which we so choose to designate it, the people will be less lenient than we are. If the mechanics and laborers of Indiana have no better claim to the taxes which fill the State Treasury than similar classes in another State—which the employment of the latter by our public functionaries in the manufacture of uniforms, clothing and shoes for our volunteers, in preference to our own people would seem to indicate and clearly argue—by what reasoning can they be held to a closer allegiance to Indiana than to Ohio or any other State? The obligations between the State and its citizens are reciprocal and mutual. If the people are taxed to sustain the State, the State in the disbursement of those taxes should prefer the employment of the labor from which those taxes are derived. Heavy taxes will be cheerfully borne, when necessary, if the Government imposing them will expend them economically and judiciously. When labor goes begging, when industry is unrewarded, when hunger and want are staring our mechanics and laboring men in the face, they could scarcely witness with patience the Executive of the State take their money and give employment to the people of another State, at least without a good and sufficient reason for such a course. The philosophy of a government, and especially of a government that exists only by the suffrage of the people, seems to be sealed books to the present administration at Indianapolis. Cincinnati and New York get contracts for supplying the volunteer militia of our State, while thousands of unwilling idle mechanics at home would be gratified for the work at even less rates. His Excellency makes contracts with Cincinnati founders for 6-pound cannon, whilst nearly every foundry on the Ohio, from the mouth of the Miami to the mouth of the Wabash, (many of these extensive establishments are as capable of casting cannon as similar establishments in Cincinnati) are idle, and their proprietors contending with bankruptcy for want of employment.

Again. The Executive of Indiana calls out an army and locates it far away from that portion of the State where its services ultimately, and its presence immediately, will be and are required. But, says that functionary, the present encampments are only temporary. So much the worse, for it costs the State large sums of money to carry these troops to those encampments, and it will cost the State additional large sums to carry them to their permanent quarters; besides which, the temporary camps themselves are costly. Hence, if his Excellency could save to the tax payers one half the cost of transportation of an army of 5,000 men and the expense of fitting up temporary quarters, which he could have done by placing them at once in their permanent military homes, where they could have been as well drilled, disciplined, cared for, &c., we think the tax-payers would have been more gratified than they will be inclined to be. But we preaume there *were reasons of a military character* that induced and furnished an excuse for that policy; but the common mind will fail to appreciate such reasons when it involves an unnecessary expense and wasting of the public money at a time when ordinary taxation itself amounts to oppression.

Table of Distances.

The following table of distances of the various points in Virginia, where hostilities may occur, from Washington and from each other, will be of general interest at the present time:

Manassas Gap Junction	27	miles	from	Washington.
Alexandria	7	"	"	"
Centerville	27	"	"	"
Mt. Vernon	18	"	"	"
Dumfries	40	"	"	"
Warrenton	45	"	"	"
Fairfax Court-house	21	"	"	"
Acquia Creek	27	"	"	"
Winchester	71	"	"	"
Winchester	30	"	"	Harpr's Ferry.
Richmond	130	"	"	Washington.
Staunton	140	"	"	"
Staunton	125	"	"	Richmond.
Fredericksburg	65	"	"	"
Fredericksburg	50	"	"	Washington.
Gordonsville	97	"	"	"
Gordonsville	80	"	"	Richmond.
Lynchburg	120	"	"	"
Lynchburg	177	"	"	Washington.
Petersburg	152	"	"	"
Petersburg	22	"	"	Richmond.
Yorktown	70	"	"	"
Charlottesville	81	"	"	"
Charlottesville	123	"	"	Washington.
Culpepper C. H.	57	"	"	"
Leesburg	30	"	"	"
Harper's Ferry	60	"	"	"
Point of Rocks, Md.	31	"	"	"
Strasburg, Va.	18	"	"	Winchester.
Charlestown	8	"	"	Harp'r's Ferry.

Portsmouth is on the Elizabeth river, 12 miles from Fortress Monroe, and 106 miles by land from Richmond.

Gosport is a suburb of Portsmouth.

Norfolk is opposite Portsmouth, 8 miles from Sewell's Point, and 12 miles from Old Point Comfort.

Increase of the State Debt.

Since the excitement attendant on the breaking out of hostilities has begun to subside, the folly of the first impulses of the hour are becoming more apparent. The first proposition was to raise twelve regiments for the defense of the State of Indiana alone, and a bill to this effect, we believe, passed the House of Representatives. This would have constituted a State force nearly as large as the standing army of the United States! The appropriations for the regular army for the year ending June 30, 1860, amounted to $14,966,557, or a trifle less than fifteen millions of dollars. Had the inconsiderate and hasty action of the House been sustained by the Senate, how would the people of Indiana been able to bear up under the heavy taxation it would have entailed? Strong efforts were made in the Senate to cut the thing down to three regiments, and we believe it was done at one time, but a compromise was finally effected on the six regiments bill. Our Senator invariably voted for the reduction, and was against the scheme altogether.

The State Constitution provides that the Legislature shall not create any debt except in the following cases: "To meet casual deficits in the revenue; to pay the interest on the State debt; to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or, if hostilities be threatened, provide for the public defense." Under this clause, a bill was passed increasing the public debt to two millions of dollars—and for what? We have no insurrection here. The law for buying arms for the militia of the different counties was certainly sufficient for the public defense; and as to repelling invasion, the Cincinnati *Commercial*, good Republican authority, says that "Southern Indiana is in about as much danger of invasion as Northern Minnesota!" There is truth in the sarcasm. So what will we have gained with all our military display, and what will we have to show in return for our increased debt and taxation?"—*Sullivan Democrat.*

Privateering.

The old proverb says that "chickens will come home to roost." The American Government is now likely to witness its verification. Privateering smacks strongly of legalized robbery; and yet, by the law of nations, it is unquestionably legitimate. The commercial nations of Europe, have for years endeavored to suppress the practice and overrule the law of nations by express treaties. Partial success attended their efforts. Treaties have been formed among themselves abolishing the whole system. Nothing was wanting to incorporate the provision into the law of nations, but the persistent refusal of the United States to enter into the arrangement. With an immense mercantile marine force, capable of being speedily converted into a most destructive element of naval warfare, and thereby supplying the deficiency of our small navy, our Government refused peremptorily to yield its advantage. To have done so, would have been to sink our country from a first to a fourth class naval power at a single blow. Privateering has, in fact, been a pet measure with our people from the beginning. If there was immorality in it, our national selfishness completely glossed it over. If it was piracy, it was at least a paying piracy to us, and we hugged it to our bosoms as it were a national institution.

Since, however, the tables are turned, and we are likely in the present war to suffer from the depredations of privateers, those almost irresponsible pests of the ocean, we find the barometer of our consciences take a sudden and spasmodic rise. We find no difficulty in discovering that it is rank piracy, and talk as glibly of hanging a privateer captain to the yard arm as we would of taking a mint julep. We even go so far as to notify the governments of Europe that we have reconsidered matters, and are now willing to sign that little matter of agreement talked of at Paris a few years ago. Our English friends and brother Abolitionists of the mother country are twitting us in handsome style on our sudden conversion, and the improvement of our eyesight. They seem to think that this sudden influx of light upon our consciences, under the stimulant of interest, may perhaps in some measure offset their own very manifest weakening in the moral knees on the slavery question, in the absence of the regular cotton supply. How things do change in this world! The "case being altered, alters the case" amazingly!—*Chicago Times.*

A Great Mistake.

The General Johnston now commanding at Harper's Ferry is not the General Johnston who led the expedition, in 1858, to Utah, against the Mormons, and who so distinguished himself in that service, but Jos. E. Johnston, a late Lieutenant Colonel in the United States army, and now a Brigadier General in the army of the Confederate States. He is a native of Virginia, and was appointed from that State, entering the service July 1, 1829. With Colonel, now General E. V. Sumner, as commandant, he served as Lieutenant Colonel of the first regiment United States cavalry, till his resignation a short time ago.

The General Johnston of Utah celebrity, is Albert S. Johnston, a native of Kentucky, appointed from Texas. His first entry into service was July 1, 1826. His rank is that of Colonel, but he was breveted a Brigadier General for his services in 1858, in the Utah expedition. When General Harney was recalled, some eighteen months ago, from the Pacific, because of the San Juan affair, he succeeded that officer in command of the Department of Oregon, in which position he was, a short time since, owing to suspicions as to his loyalty, superceded by General Sumner. We believe General Johnston has since resigned his position in the United States army.—*Dayton Empire.*

[London (May 6) Correspondence of Manchester Guardian.]

The Commissioners from the Confederate States in London---Reported Interview with Lord John Russell.

The American news occupies all minds, and is the subject of discussion in all societies. As I said in my last letter, the American citizens whom one meets, as a rule, express their satisfaction that the matter has come to an issue. The general expectation among those who best know the States appears to be a confident one in the ultimate triumph of the North, but in all probability after partial success of the Southern Confederation at first starting. The Commissioners of the Confederation are here, lodged—two, if not all of them—in St. James street. They have, I believe, already had communication with Lord John Russell.

Another eminent American now here is Col. Fremont. His view of the state of things is said to be very gloomy. He anticipates a bloody and obstinate struggle, with partial negro insurrections whenever a favorable opportunity occurs. The question of letters of marque is vehemently discussed. Doubts are expressed whether the North can, in accordance with civilized usages, hang privateers under Davis' letters, as pirates, especially with the certainty of bloody retaliation by the Southerners. *The temptation of the California gold ships is felt to be enormous;* and the impossibility of preventing privateers from taking the sea by means of blockade is at once admitted, seeing that there is no reason *why such privateers should not issue from the ports of the United Kingdom, as well as those of the Southern seaboard.*

The Seizure of Telegraphic Dispatches.

We are not inclined to criticise too closely such acts by the Government as may be done for the public safety, though exact precedent may not be found for them in all cases, provided it appear that the public safety seemed to absolutely demand the exercise of somewhat extraordinary powers. Possibly when we shall know all about the seizure of the accumulated telegraphic dispatches of the past twelve months at all the principal telegraph offices in the loyal States—which was done on Monday last by order of the Government—we can justify it. But at the present moment it strikes us as a most unwarrantable proceeding—without authority in law, dangerous in its tendencies, and unnecessary for the public safety. As well, it appears to us, might the Government seize all the letters passing through the mails and hand them over to agents for examination as to seize telegraphic dispatches. But, until we are further enlightened, we will forbear comment upon the transaction, trusting it may be explained to the satisfaction of the country.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Business of Congress.

We notice by the New York city Republican papers, that the business of the coming session of Congress has nearly all been arranged, so that there will be but little for the members to do but to pass the bills matured in advance for them. The New York *Commercial Advertiser*, in a late number, thus speaks by the card:

"We learn from an authentic source in Washington, that the business for the extra session of Congress, to be convened on the Fourth of July, will be so compactly arranged and presented to them, that but a very short session will be required for its dispatch. According to present appearances, almost a perfect unanimity will prevail; the measures which have been taken, with such a happy combination of wisdom and vigor, by the President and the Administration generally, will secure prompt and cordial approval from the people; an impetus will be given to the loyal sentiment which, thank God, is so general, and everything done that can be done to bring the war to a speedy and successful termination."

From the Cincinnati Price Current, May 29th.

Financial and Commercial Summary for the past Week.

The rejection of the Kentucky currency noticed in our last, greatly reduced the volume of par currency, which gave the money market quite a stringent aspect during the past week, and caused a good deal of inconvenience in business and financial circles. The discount on Kentucky money was reduced to 2@2½ per cent., and it passed in trade quite generally throughout the city. The notes of the Northern Bank are taken at 2, and the notes of the other banks at 2½ dis. by our brokers. The amount of acceptable paper offering continues quite light, and for such the market is easy at 10@12, but paper not ranking first class remains unsaleable, except at high rates. Hardly any thing doing in time drafts on the East or any other point.

Owing to the scarcity of currency and total cessation of demand from Chicago, exchange has been very dull and rates declined with a supply in excess of the demand, and in many cases it has been sold by bankers at par for the purpose of obtaining currency. Gold has also ruled very dull, there being little or no demand for it. The following were the quotations at the close:

	Buying.	Selling.
New York	par@¼ prem.	¼@½ prem.
Boston	par@¼ prem.	¼@½ prem.
Philadelphia	par@¼ prem.	¼@½ prem.
Baltimore	par@¼ prem.	¼@½ prem.
Gold	par	½ prem.

The Chicago bankers having discarded nearly all the Illinois banks, together with stock banks in the West, generally, we believe, and having brought their money transactions to a specie basis, has rendered this currency hardly saleable in this market. The paper of the nominally solvent banks may be quoted at 25 dis., and the other class 75 dis. Missouri paper is 17 dis. and Iowa 5 dis. The Iowa currency is better, it will be seen, as the banking system in that State is not of the stock security class. Wisconsin currency is classed with Illinois. The result of the great change in Chicago is to put exchange on New York down to par, and dull at that, and gold to a discount of 1@2 per cent. On Saturday exchange sold at par for Ohio and Indiana currency. We do hope the people of Illinois will never again permit themselves to be swindled by stock banking.

The advices from the East continue to report money abundant, at 5@6 on call, and but little demand for it.

The new Government loan of nine million dollars was all taken last Saturday at 85 and upward.

A moderate jobbing business has been done in most departments of trade, during the week, but the general markets continue quiet, as dealers in all articles confine their purchases to sufficient dimensions to meet their current wants only, and there is more done for cash and less on time than heretofore.

There has been a fair local demand for flour of the better grades, and the market ruled firm, but superfine has not been inquired for to any extent, and is dull at $4 40@4 50, whilst extra sells at $4 65@4 80; family at $4 90@5, and fancy standard brands at $5@6. Prime to choice white wheat has been in demand for export, and choice Kentucky, which is in light supply, sold at $1 25, and Ohio and Indiana at $1 12@1 15, but red has been dull at 95c@$1. Oats closed dull at 25c, and are in large supply. Corn dull at 33c for ear; shelled nominal. No demand for it.

Whisky unchanged, the demand being supplied at 12½c, but there is very little needed, and though the distillers are all running short, they are, nevertheless, making more than enough to meet the demand.

Butter declined 2c per lb; prime closing dull at 11c. Cheese very dull; new selling at 5 and old at 6@7c, the latter for English dairy. There is but a very small amount arriving, but there is a good stock of old.

The stock of coffee being greatly reduced in the leading markets west of this place, owing to the supply from the South being cut off, there were buyers in the market the past week from Louisville and St. Louis, who purchased quite liberally, and prices closed with an upward tendency, the stock being greatly reduced, prime being held at 14c.

Sugar has not changed, and been in fair demand at full prices.

Molasses continues dull and heavy, and the sales confined to small parcels to meet the current wants of retailers; the leading rates for prime being 31@32c.

Manufacturers of linseed oil, under the impression that the price had gone unnecessarily low, are withholding their stocks from the market, except they get 55c. Sales were made Saturday at 52½@53c.

Recent legislation in Kentucky and Missouri has injured the credit of merchants doing business in those States in the East, which compels them to buy to a great extent for cash; though, aside from this, matters look better in both those States, the Governor of Kentucky and his party having utterly failed to induce the State to espouse secession, and the United States Government having mercifully prevented Missouri from committing political suicide.

All kinds of food have run up to enormous prices in the secession States, but whether this is owing to a positive scarcity, or to their newly adopted shinplaster currency is not easy to say. Our impression is that the decline in the value of currency has been the chief cause of the advance in food.

We notice that Memphis is drawing upon New Orleans for supplies of bacon, a round lot having arrived there last week from thence.

There has been no change in beef cattle; the supply is about equal to the demand, and the market rules steady at $3 25@$3 75 for good to choice. Hogs very dull, though the receipts are light, but the demand is quite limited, the city consumption being small and nothing doing by ice curers. It is difficult to obtain over $3 gross, which, however, is below the views of holders.

There has been but a limited business done in provisions, and the prices ruled irregular. About 700 brls. clear pork were taken to fill army contracts, at $17, part here and part delivered at Hamilton and Middletown, to the adjoining county. Small sales of bacon have been made at 5¾@6c for shoulders, 7½@7¾ for sides, and 9c for clear sides, and 9½@10½c for sugar-cured hams. There was some demand for lard in the fore part of the week, and about 400 tierces sold at 8½@8¾. The demand was but limited, but the party having the order found it rather difficult to buy at the quotations. City holders ask 9c. The stock is light, and not much to be had. The lower grade of lard is very dull, and little or no demand. Butchers' 6@6¼, without brls.

Mess pork has not been inquired for. It is offered at $15 75@16. Rump pork sold as low as $9 75@10.

Bulk meats have not been inquired for to any extent, and prices ruled irregular. Shoulders 4¾@5c. and sides 6¾c., but these rates must be regarded nominal, being those asked.

The stock held here are the largest in proportion of any in the West. At Louisville boxed sides could be sold at 11½c., and clear do. at 12½c., with little or no stock, all having been shipped to the South, and the same may said of other leading Western points.

The feeling of fright so noticeable a month or so ago, in consequence of the war, is passing away to a great extent, and business is improving in many departments throughout the Northern States. There is a great abundance of produce, and the country people are in an independent condition, and able to buy and pay for all articles needed, the only drawback being the great currency derangement in the Northwest, which has robbed the people on a grand scale, and greatly crippled their resources.

The late advices from England are more favorable for breadstuffs, prices having advanced with a good demand; but this improvement may have been caused by an impression prevailing in England that the civil war in this country will interfere with shipments from this country, which, of course, would be a most erroneous impression.

Commissary Mansur.

We learn from the reports of the proceedings of the Legislature now in session, that the investigation of the committee, appointed by the House, on the Commissary Department, developed such a state of affairs that the House, by a vote of ayes 70, nays 0, and two present and not voting, passed a resolution "that the Governor be requested to remove the present Commissary General (Isaiah Mansur) for incompetency and malfeasance in office." Served him right. The brand of infamy should ever after attach to the name of that man, who in a time like this prostitutes official position to his own private advancement. The meanest traitor in the land is a saint beside him. Gov. Morton deserves a large share of the censure which is visited upon his old friend and acquaintance, Mansur. Men rarely become thieves suddenly, and the people may well ask if he appoints such men, well knowing them, what may he not do when he ventures, however rarely that may be, to go outside of his old special friends for appointees. We trust the direst, promptest, most fearful vengeance may be visited by the Legislature, the people and the troops, on every officer who may be caught stealing from the brave men who have gone forth to defend the honor and integrity of our Government.—*Lafayette Journal, (Rep.)*

Octogenarian Generals.

The New York *Express* furnishes means for instituting a comparison of the relative ages of Northern and Southern Generals. According to the *Express* the principal officers on the side of the Administration are, Scott, aged 75, Wool 77, Harney 65, Mansfield 60, Totten (Head of the Engineer Corps) 80, Thayer (Engineers) 80, Craig (Head of the Ordnance Department) 76, Ripley (Ordnance) 70, Sumner 65, Lawson (Surgeon General) 80, Larned (Paymaster General) 70, Gibson (Commissary General) Churchill (Inspector General,) and Thomas, (Adjutant General,) are all old men, having entered the army at the beginning of the present century, Gibson in 1808, and Churchill in 1812. The Southern army, on the other hand, is officered chiefly by young men, or men in the prime of life and vigor, Beauregard being only 43, and Lee not over 5