THE DAILY EXCHANGE is published every morning (Sundays excepted), price TWO CENTS; served in the city at twelve and a half cents per week, payable to the carriers; mailed to subscribers out of the city, at SIX DOLLARS per annum. The TRI-WEEKLY edition is mailed to subscribers at FOUR DOLLARS per annum. TERMS—invariably cash in advance. OFFICE OF PUBLICATION—North-East corner of Baltimore and North streets, Baltimore. Letters to be addressed "TO THE DAILY EXCHANGE, Baltimore, Maryland."

BALTIMORE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1859.

The Bill granting the franchise of constructing and working Horse Railways, in this city, to Messrs. TRAVERS and others, has passed the First Branch of the City Council by a large majority, and is said to stand a fair chance of being equally successful in the other. Although it makes several handsome bids for popularity, by lowering the fare to four cents *per* passenger, by compelling the whole construction and equipment of the roads to be effected in Baltimore, and by returning an annual tax of ten dollars each, on all the cars regularly running—we object, both to the principle of the proposed ordinance, and to its details. As we have already pointed out, when the city is called upon to allow certain parties an exclusive privilege in the streets, that privilege ought to be purchased at its real value, and this can only be ascertained by offering it to public competition. Further, the city should never relinquish its right to control the streets, or any part of them, for ever. In fact, we doubt whether it can, lawfully, do so. So valuable and important a trust cannot be guarded too carefully. Every part of the plan should be systematically laid down—every street, on which tracks are to be placed, should be indicated;—and we have no hesitation in saying, that the right to lay down tracks in every street in the city, ought never to be granted to the same parties. A monopoly of the most dangerous character will thus be created. There will be no room for the wholesome principle of competition The town will be completely at the the mercy of a private company, and must submit to whatever terms it may choose to impose. We consider a limitation of the duration of the grant absolutely essential to to be incorporated in it, and would oppose any conditions, no matter how apparently favorable, without this protective feature. In all probability, the most absolutely equitable manner of granting the privilege, would be to let those have it, who, giving all the required guarantees of excellence, in other respects—would carry passengers at the lowest rate—whereas, if a revenue is to be derived from the use of this franchise, it will, in effect, be taxing one part of the community for the benefit of the rest.

The bill which has passed the First Branch, appears to us, grossly defective in detail, even if we waive all objections to its general intention. We will point out, by sections, the principal defects which occur to us. The first section, after naming many streets—some for single and others for double tracks—concludes by conferring a general power to lay down "a single or double track upon such streets "as may be necessary for the public convenience." Is the public generally aware, and do they see the effect of this? Not only the streets named, but every one in town—including those, even wherein a single track is before specified—by this clause may have double or single tracks laid upon them. Section five provides that "the cars "running upon the said railways shall not stop "and remain standing on the line of their routes "for passengers." We do not see how passengers are to get out or in. In the same section the fare is limited to four cents *per* passenger, "from any one part of the city to any other." This appears to be a *concessium* wrung from the applicants by competition. We fear that it will not be retained. The sixth section seems to us highly objectionable, from the fact that it does not provide for the passage of cars more frequently than at intervals of ten minutes—and while six miles an hour is fixed as the maximum of speed, there is no minimum prescribed—a matter quite as important. One car every ten minutes at a snail's pace would be no great boon—yet such will be the result, in all probability, if there is no effectual provision against it. The eighth section ordains: That until the Association *agree* with the omnibus proprietors for "their horses, harness, carriages "and stabling," they shall not break the streets; and goes on to make provision for an award if the price demanded be excessive. It does not seem to have occurred to the Branch that if the omnibus owners should decline to agree to sell—and no power on earth can compel them to do so—that they may postpone the consummation of the enterprise, and continue to run their coaches for an indefinite period. The tenth section requires a book to opened within thirty days, to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the Association from all citizens of Maryland disposed to become stockholders. We apprehend that the act of subscription, without a previous act of incorporation, would render all subscribers general partners in this new business, and therefore there does not seem much reason to suppose that this provision is intended, or expected to be generally taken advantage of. We think we may safely dismiss the Bill as it stands, with the expression of a hope that cooler and wiser, and perhaps, we may add, without going too far, more disinterested counsels—will prevail before it is too late.

Can nothing be done for the American Indian? Is it proper and Christian-like to send missionaries to Cochin China, to be slashed with knives, drawn, quartered, and beheaded; or to be stewed and eaten by the cannibals of the Fiji islands—and is it altogether beyond the reach of our philanthropy to do anything towards ameliorating the condition of those fragments of once powerful tribes that still claim to possess, in peace, their hunting grounds, in the West and North West? We have no mandlin sensibility in this matter, but we feel, nevertheless, that a common sense of justice should lead us to respect alike, their weakness and their natural rights. Northern fanatics vehemently denounce the enslavement of the negro, and make frequent appeals to public sympathy in behalf of "a man and a brother," but who, until recently, has thought it worth while to agitate in favor of a more generous treatment of that other "man and brother," the poor Indian? Who has protested, with that earnestness and vigor of language which the subject demands, against the constant recurrence of outrages committed by our borderers upon this scattered and defenceless people? When has our Government ever regarded the tribes that have been goaded into taking up arms against the whites, in any other light than that of aggressors? Theoretically, our treatment has been generous and humane; but practically, it has been alike unjust, partial, and inefficient. It is true, that before removing them from their old hunting-grounds, we purchased from them their lands, and paid for them in cheap rifles, powder and ball, blankets and annuities; but the national faith was also pledged to guarantee them the peaceful possession of the lands to which they were transferred, and to protect them against all inroads from the "squatter sovereigns" of the border. In no single instance have we strictly fulfilled this most important part of our engagement. The difficulties in the way of doing so were, undoubtedly, many—for authority of any kind is but lightly respected by that restless and energetic, but self-willed and unscrupulous class of men of which our frontier population is chiefly composed. Indeed, the popular idea concerning the Indians, is that they are *feræ naturæ*, and may be shot down wherever they are met with, not only without remorse, but with manifest propriety. Yet the history of settlement upon this Continent proves that if the native tribes did not possess the heroic qualities ascribed to them by poets and romancers, they had many of the peculiar virtues, and but few of the social vices that are common to a more advanced stage of civilization. If they have changed for the worse in later years, the blame must rest, at least in part, upon those whose example they have imitated, and through whose acts they have become revengeful and degraded. The consciousness that they have not been fairly dealt with, gives force and pertinency to the movement which is now on foot to provide for their better treatment in future. At the Annual Meeting of the "American Indian Aid Association," which was recently held in New York city, a memorial was drawn up, for presentation to Congress, by a Committee appointed for that purpose. That memorial sets forth the wanton spoliation and cruel outrages that are being continually perpetrated by our frontiersmen upon the border tribes of Indians, and invokes popular sympathy in behalf of the sufferers. The Committee cite a number of recent instances, in which parties of Indians have been wantonly massacred without cause; and they also charge, that while our Government virtually denies to the Indians the right of self-protection, it fails to exercise that strict guardianship over them which it has voluntarily assumed. That almost every Indian war in which we have been engaged, within the last half century, has been provoked by the reckless ferocity of our frontier population, is unfortunately a proposition which cannot be justly disputed by any one that has traced back those wars to their origin. Senator THOMPSON, of Kentucky, in his discursive speech on the "Thirty million bill" stated, we fear with but too much truth, that the American borderer does not regard it as a crime to murder an Indian; yet if the friends of the murdered savage retaliate, by a raid upon the settlements, the Government is straightway called upon to inflict summary punishment upon the invaders. Our general policy, with respect to the Aborigines, is humane and considerate enough, and, if it were carried out in the benevolent spirit which originally dictated it, there can be no question whatever but that it would put an end to many of those bloody feuds that are now constantly occurring. As a remedy for the evils we have enumerated, the Committee suggest that the rights of the Indians should be as fully recognised as those of American citizens; and that crimes committed against them should be punishable in a similar manner. They also assert the manifest propriety, upon principles of strict justice, of securing to the Indians an ample portion of their present domains, and of protecting those domains from aggressions from without. These concessions, together with the withdrawal of our troops from the territory thus set apart, and the introduction among the tribes—with the consent of the latter—of peaceable and well ordered families of whites, would, it is believed, be all that is required to ameliorate the condition of those who are now hunted down, but too frequently, like wolves, and to secure them from the personal peril to which they have so long been subjected. Many prominent citizens of New York and Philadelphia have already identified themselves with this benevolent movement. Several meetings have been held to sustain the memorial to Congress to which we have alluded, and the Pastors of Churches throughout the land are requested, by the Association, to present the claims of the Indians to their people. In this city, also, an appeal, by an accredited agent, will shortly be made to the community to aid in promoting the object which the Association has in view; and although there may be differences of opinion with regard to the possibility of carrying out the measures that have been proposed by the Committee, there can be no doubt, whatever, that so far as their suggestions may be found to be practicable, they are eminently deserving of public support and encouragement, and of all the assistance that the Government is capable of rendering.

MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH AND THE POOR ASSOCIATION.

To-night, Mr. JAMES E. MURDOCH will deliver, at the New Assembly Rooms, Hanover street, an *"Essay on the Character of Hamlet,"* for the exclusive benefit of the "Poor Association" of this city. The fine scholarship and histrionic ability of Mr. MURDOCH are too well known to need any eulogy from us; but the liberal manner in which he has volunteered his valuable aid, gratuitously, in behalf of a laudable Charity, gives additional interest to the discourse which he proposes to deliver on this occasion. We trust, therefore, that our citizens—who have rarely shown themselves averse to sustaining a good cause—will greet Mr. MURDOCH with an overflowing house, and thus handsomely evince their sympathy with those who lean upon the Association for timely aid and assistance, and their cordial appreciation of Mr. MURDOCH's disinterested and generous services.

The ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, whose advertisements are frequently found in our columns, is a happy illustration of the progress of the age. The certainty and promptness with which—at a very moderate charge, compared with the convenience and reliability of the agency—parcels of every description may be forwarded to almost any quarter, present great inducements to its employment in preference to any of the ancient modes of carrying. We are glad to perceive a reduction of the rates heretofore charged by the Company, which will doubtless render this great convenience still more popular and available.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS---SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1859.

SENATE.

The Miscellaneous Appropriation bill under consideration, and the question being then taken on concurring in the amendment made in Committee of the Whole authorizing the issue of Treasury notes, it was agreed to—yeas 36, nays 22, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Chesnut, Clay, Clingman, Davis, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Jones, Lane Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Pugh, Reid, Rice, Sebastian, Shields, Smith, Stuart, Toombs, Ward, and Yulee—36.

Nays—Messrs. Bell, Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Harlan, Kennedy, King, Seward, Simmons, Trumbull, Wade and Wilson—22.

Mr. DAVIS moved to amend the bill by adding the following: "For the support of the postal service such sums as may be received therefrom; and the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized to reduce the service on the various post routes, so as to make the department self-sustaining; and by warrants on the United States treasury to draw therefrom the amounts not exceeding at any time the balances in the treasury from the receipts from post-offices and post roads; and that, from and after the first day of July next, the franking privilege, except so far as it has been conferred by express laws as a personal privilege, be, and the same is hereby, abolished."

Mr. HALE raised the question of order, as this amendment made an appropriation, and was neither recommended by any committee nor based on any estimate of the departments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER declared that the first portion of the amendment was not in order.

Mr. CLAY hoped the question would be taken on the last part of the amendment, which abolished the franking privilege, and it was unanimously adopted.

The bill was then read a third time and passed—yeas 35, nays 26—as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Chesnut, Clay, Clingman, Davis, Douglas, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Jones, Kennedy, Lane, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Reed, Rice, Sebastian, Shields, Stuart, Toombs, Ward and Yulee—35.

Nays—Messrs. Broderick, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Harlan, Johnson of Tennessee, King, Pugh, Seward, Simmons, Trumbull, Wade and Wilson—20.

A message was received from the President of the United States, making an appeal to Congress to preserve the credit of the country, which was read, and on motion by Mr. HUNTER it was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. MASON, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolution from the House of Representatives, accompanying the Post-office Appropriation bill, in the following words:

Resolved, That the House bill (No. 872) making appropriations for defraying the expenses of the Post-office Department for the year ending the 30th June, 1860, with the Senate amendments, be returned to the Senate, as section 13 of said amendments is in the nature of a revenue bill.

Mr. CRITTENDEN submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved by the Senate of the United States, That the Senate and House, being of right equally competent each to determine on the propriety and the constitutionality of its own action, the Senate has exercised said right in its action on the amendments sent to the House, leaving to the House its right to adopt or reject each of said amendments at its pleasure.

Resolved, That this resolution be communicated to the House of Representatives, and that the bill and the amendments aforesaid be transmitted therewith.

On motion by Mr. HUNTER, all prior orders were postponed, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the House bill making appropriations for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the Yancton and Tonawanda Indians, for the year ending the 30th of June, 1859, and for other purposes, viz:

Mr. YULEE moved to amend the bill by adding appropriations to carry out existing contracts for carrying the mails during the past year to Panama, California, Oregon, and back, $87,000; across the Isthmus of Panama, $29,000, and from New Orleans, via Tehuantepec, to Ventosa, and back, $229,000, which was agreed to.

Mr. Y. also submitted an amendment authorizing the establishment of a mail steamship route from Charleston, S. C., via Savannah, Ga., and Key West, Fla., to Havana, at an expense not exceeding $23,000 per annum, which was agreed to—yeas 39, nays 8.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. HAMLIN the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Light-house appropriation bill, which was read.

The Senate subsequently went into Executive Session and at three o'clock the doors were re-opened, and the Senate being now awaiting the action of the House, Mr. SEWARD moved a recess of ten minutes.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, suggested, instead, that the Senate take up his resolution to call for estimates for the next Congress on the basis of $50,000,000 per annum. Objected to.

A recess was then taken.

On resuming, more private bills were proceeded with to kill time, for there was no expectation that they could pass the House. Among others, the bill granting a pension to the widow of Gen. Persifer Smith was passed.

Mr. FOOT presented a resolution tendering the unanimous thanks of the Senate to the Vice President for his able, impartial and dignified conduct in the Chair. Adopted.

10.30 A. M.—Recesses of ten minutes have been taken at intervals, everything being a dead lock.

At 9 o'clock the struggle was renewed. A message came from the House stating they had agreed to some and disagreed to others of the Senate amendments to the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill; also that the House would assent to meet a committee from the Senate to confer in the disagreements in the Postal bill.

Mr. HUNTER stated that the House had, by one or two majority, agreed to the treasury note amendment and disagreed to many others; but, from what he was informed, the only chance of passing the bill was to recede, and he moved to recede accordingly.

Mr. YULEE said he hoped that this would not cut off the Atlantic and Pacific service.

Mr. HUNTER explained that it could be added into the Postal bill, as it was imperative to pass this bill, else the machinery of Government would be stopped.

Mr. BRODERICK demanded that the amendments be read.

Mr. HUNTER again and again assured him and the Senate that it would take to noon to read the amendments. The delay would be fatal. The bill must be passed or the Government would be stopped.

Mr. BRODERICK would listen to no explanation, and insisted that all the amendments must be read.

Several Senators attempted to prevent the reading, but Mr. BRODERICK persisted, and the Vice President decided that he was entitled to have the amendments read.

Mr. HUNTER said, bitterly, the bill will fail—let it go—the responsibility does not rest with me!

The reading was then gone on with. Other attempts were made to effect an agreement, but Mr. BRODERICK was intractable, saying he wished if he could to exhaust the time of the Senate, but afterwards he backed down a little, saying, if he stood alone, he supposed he must give way.

Mr. HUNTER was evidently intensely mortified at seeing the labor of the session thus blocked.

Mr. GWIN although feeling the neglect to supply mail service to his State was among those who endeavored to effect an arrangement.

Mr. LANE also appealed to Mr. Broderick to let the other amendments be receded from, and vote only on the mail service. At length he yielded at 10 o'clock, and the other amendments were receded from, he calling for the yeas and nays on the California mail steamer amendment, which was also receded from—ayes 27, nays 22.

This being the last amendment, the bill was enrolled and sent back to the House, and presently the countenance of the Senator from Virginia brightened.

Numerous reports were received from the Printing and other committees.

Mr. WILSON gave notice that he should early in the next session call for a Committee of Investigation, with the view of correcting, by legislation, the abuses which have grown up under the system of patronage, by which fifty-three thousand men hold their places by the will of the President.

Mr. JONES offered a resolution to pay the clerks of the various committees sixty days' extra pay.—After some discussion it was laid on the table.

The Executive, Judicial and Legislative appropriation bill was signed by the Vice President.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, offered his resolution to prepare estimates to limit the expenses of the Government to fifty millions.

Mr. BELL moved an amendment that the cause of the increased expenditure be investigated.—Adopted.

Mr. CAMERON offered a resolution asking for a Committee of Investigation whether any malfeasance in the printing of Post-office blanks had been committed. [This is the case of Mr. Rice, which Mr. Cameron recently referred to.] Adopted.

Some time was consumed by Messrs. Jones and Shields in advocating the bill granting a pension to the widow of Major Harris, and in appealing against the Chair's decision that it was out of order. The appeal was lost.

A message was received from the House announcing that they had passed a new postage appropriation bill in which they asked the concurrence of the Senate. The meaning of this is that the House, claiming the exclusive right to originate revenue bills, refused to recognize the amendments of the Senate raising the rate of postage, etc. The Senate, on the other hand, not consenting to waive its construction of its own privileges refused to recede on the dictation of the House. It was therefore assented to by the Joint Committee of Conference, in order to guard the privileges of both houses to set aside both bills, the House to originate another similar, in which the Senate should concur.

11.30, A. M.—Messrs. PEARCE and TOOMBS strongly condemned the action of the Conference Committee, which they considered a surrender of the constitutional rights of the Senate.

The bill was read a first time by its title.

Mr. TOOMBS availed himself of the rules of the Senate to object to the second reading.

Mr. STUART explained and vindicated the action of the committee.

Mr. SEWARD moved the second reading.

Mr. MASON and several Senators replied at once, "I object,"

Mr. BAYARD and Mr. MASON spoke severally against the action of the House describing it as a first revolutionary step.

Mr. HALE said the Senate had performed a greater revolutionary act in admitting the Indiana Senators.

Mr. TOOMBS retorted on Mr. Hale.

Mr. FESSENDEN, for the Republicans, expressed an unwillingness to stop the mail service of the country.

Mr. DOUGLAS said he was sorry to see the service stopped by a punctilio between the Senate and the House. He believed that they had better act on the merits of the bill.

Mr. MASON moved a resolution, which was adopted, informing the House that the Senate, having finished legislative business, is ready to adjourn.

The discussion was thus brought to a premature end, *so the Post-office is closed* and the Senate adjourns *sine die*.

During this session of twenty-five hours business proceeded without any interruption or infraction of the dignity of the Senate.

The clock struck noon and the thirty-fifth Congress passed into history.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1859.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday night.—Mr. MILES, of South Carolina, moved that the rules be suspended in order to enable him to report from the Select Committee, on the arrangement of the hall, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Superintendent of the Capitol extension be directed, after the adjournment of the present session of Congress, to remove the desks from the hall of the House, and make such a rearrangement of the seats of members as to bring them within the smallest convenient space.

The resolution was adopted—yeas 103, nays 73.

Mr. NICHOLS then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this House are due, and are hereby presented, to the Hon. James L. Orr, for the able, impartial, and dignified manner in which he has discharged the duties of Speaker during the present Congress.

Mr. POTTER, of Wisconsin.—I call the yeas and nays.

Loud cries of "Oh, no!" "Oh, no!"

Mr. NICHOLS.—I demand the previous question.

Mr. KILGORE, of Indiana.—I hope the gentleman will withdraw the previous question.

Mr. NICHOLS, (shaking his head.)—I cannot do so.

The question being taken, the previous question was seconded, and the yeas and nays ordered. The roll being called—

Mr. PURYIANCE, of Pennsylvania, (interrupting.) I rise to a question of order. How did the resolution get before the House?

The SPEAKER—The Chair thinks the point of order comes too late, pending the call of the roll.—Besides, it has always been held to be a question of privilege.

Mr. NICHOLS—I tell the gentleman on this side of the House that it is similar to the vote of thanks to Mr. Banks.

The yeas and nays being taken, resulted—yeas 120, nays 32. So the resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, the Speaker laid before the House a message from the President of the United States.

[The President states that an imperative sense of duty compelled him to make an appeal to Congress to preserve the credit of the country. It was now near the close of the session and no provision had been made for paying the appropriations or meeting the outstanding treasury notes issued by law, and unless something should be done it was scarcely possible, under the most favorable circumstances, to meet the expenses of the Government during the remainder of the present fiscal year. At that time nearly eighteen millions of treasury notes would have to be taken up, and as there was no money in the treasury to meet them, the country would be dishonored before the world, and the American people, who are a debt-paying people, would be disgraced, notwithstanding every effort on the part of the Government to do its duty. If something were not done, an extra session would have to be called, but as there were now thirteen States, entitled to seventy-eight members, yet to elect their representatives, it would be impracticable for a large majority of them to elect before the treasury would be forced to stop payment. Under these circumstances, he recommended Congress to make provision during the remaining hours of the session.]

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, moved that the message be laid on the table and printed; which motion was agreed to.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, then moved that the rules be suspended in order to enable him to report from the Committee of Ways and Means a bill to revive and continue in force for two years, an act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of Treasury notes."

[This bill appropriates $5,000 for paying the expenses of carrying it into effect.]

Mr. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, asked leave to offer an amendment providing that when the outstanding Treasury notes shall have been reduced no new issues shall be made.

Mr. KUNKEL, of Pennsylvania, said that that amendment would not be satisfactory to some members on his side of the House, unless they included a revision of the tariff.

Mr. PHELPS agreed to give Mr. Marshall an opportunity to offer his amendment if the rules should be suspended.

Messrs. Montgomery, Phillips and Covode, of Pennsylvania, each indicated his desire to offer amendments proposing a change in the tariff, but objection was made.

The question was then taken on the motion of Mr. PHELPS, and it was decided in the negative—yeas 108, nays 97—two-thirds not voting in the affirmative.

FRIDAY, March 4.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing amendments of both houses to the Postal Appropriation Bill was rejected.

Mr. PHELPS then reported a new bill from the Committee of Ways and Means; which was passed. The "new" bill is identical with the old one originally reported from the Committee of Ways and Means.

The bill making appropriation for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the Yancton and Tonawanda Indians was taken up.

The following Senate amendments were adopted: $87,062 for carrying the United States mails from Panama to Oregon; $25,000 for carrying the mail across the Isthmus of Panama until June 30, 1859; $229,166 for transporting the mails across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The bill was then passed.

The Senate amendments to the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill were taken up. The following amendments were concurred in, viz: reduction of appropriation for public lands to $43,000; increase of appropriation for repair of Pennsylvania avenue to $3,000; $7,000 to repay Governor Douglas for supplies furnished to volunteers called into service by Oregon in 1856-'57; payment of Florida volunteers $413,600; repair of Long Bridge $5,000; for altering old Senate chamber for use of Supreme Court $38,000.

The amendment for the re-issue of Treasury notes, was, after a long and fiercely contested debate, in which many members participated, finally adopted by a vote of 94 to 83.

The Senate receded from the disagreeing amendments to the bill, (among which were the amendment restoring the appropriation of $500,000 for continuing the extension of the Capitol, and the amendment appropriating $250,000 for completing the Washington aqueduct,) and it was passed.

A recess of one hour was taken, from 8 A. M. to 9 A. M. No quorum, however, was present until 10 o'clock.

The Postal Appropriation Bill having been referred to a Committee of Conference, came back from the Senate as originally reported in the House, and was passed.

On motion of Mr. BOYCE, of South Carolina, a resolution paying Mr. Bird Chapman, the contesting member from Nebraska, six thousand dollars for mileage, was adopted.

The House refused to suspend the rules to pass a similar resolution in favor of Hon. Wm. Pinckney Whyte, of Baltimore.

On motion of Mr. WALBRIDGE, of Michigan, the Senate bill for the relief of General McKnight was taken up and passed.

The hour for adjournment having arrived, the Speaker made a few brief remarks, congratulating the House that the legislation necessary for the welfare of the country had been consummated.—He returned thanks to the House for the encouragement and support which had been extended to him. If he had failed to exercise that strict impartiality which became his position, it was the fault of his judgment and not of his heart. The resolution of thanks voted by the House he would hold in grateful remembrance.

The remarks of the Speaker were received with hearty applause by the House and the numerous assemblage congregated in the galleries.

SENATE.—[EXTRA SESSION.]

At 12, M., the Senate was called to order by the Vice President.

The proclamation of the President of the United States was read, convening the extra session of the Senate.

The following new Senators were sworn in:

Robert Toombs, Ga.; R. M. T. Hunter, Va.; H. Wilson, Mass.; A. G. Brown, Miss.; J. A. Grimes, Iowa; R. S. Bingham, Mich.; Jas. Chesnut, S. C.; H. B. Anthony, R. I.; J. P. Hale, N. H.; W. H. Sebastian, Ark.; W. P. Fessenden, Me.; S. A. Douglas, Ill.; A. O. P. Nicholson, Tenn.; James Bragg, N. C.; C. C. Clay, Ala.; J. P. Hemphill, Texas.

The President of the United States was directed to be informed of the extra session of the Senate.

Messrs. BRIGHT and COLLAMER, the committee appointed to wait on the President, retired, and reported that the President would soon send a message to the Senate. The Executive message was received, and the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 11 A. M.

MARRIED.

On the 3d instant, by Rev. Mr. Burt, JOHN H. HARKINS to Miss LIZZIE K. TOY, daughter of John Toy, both of Baltimore county.

DIED.

On the 3d instant, EMILY STERRETT, wife of the late Rev. James Sterrett, in the 37th year of her age.

On the 3d instant, SAML. H. AMEY, in the 20th year of his age.

On the 3d instant, SAMUEL EDGAR, youngest son of John and Ann Hopps, aged 2 years and 2 days.

On the 3d instant, CLINTON, aged 17 months and 10 days, youngest child of Wm. F. and Rachel D. Pentz.

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"MAN WAS MADE TO MOURN!" I do not believe in such a hyperbolical expression, without he has been the "first great cause" himself. Man was made for useful purposes, and there is no *use in mourning* over that which cannot be helped. There is a Providence in every thing, even in the "falling of a sparrow," which human is not willing—at all times—to accord to Divine philosophy. I believe, however, that a man who is determined, can do anything that is possible (?) Though in the estimation of some my place of business may be "*too far down*;" yet still I think I could show as clear a "balance sheet" as those who *cater* to the "whims" and "notions" of exacting *land*-LORDS. Will not the public take a hint, and call occasionally to see me?
D. C. DRISCOLL, Dealer in Perfumery,
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Albemarle, of Virginia	200,000
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Mercantile Mutual of New York	1,014,150
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In order to run off the stock of Coal on hand before the opening of Canal navigation, we have determined to sell this very superior article of fuel at the very low price of FIVE DOLLARS per ton of 2,240 lbs., delivered at any point within the city limits.
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CHEAP CHINA STORE, Nos. 2 and 4 N. Charles street they will sell you a little bit CHEAPER than the CHEAPEST. Give them a call and examine for yourselves. jal-tf

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