Business Notices.

THE SENSATION HAT.—These are decidedly sensation times, and KNOX, who is never behind the times, has brought out a new style of HAT that is bound to make a sensation. It is of fine material, tasteful shape, and of most becoming style; in fact, it is admitted to be the ne plus ultra of excellence. At the establishment of KNOX, corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., a large stock of sensation Hats, Caps, &c., will be found.

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT.—Why should $4 and $5 be paid for Broadway Hats when HUNT, the People's Hatter, No. 90 Fulton-st., sells a superior HAT for $3 50? Hunt's stock is manufactured in his own factory, and is not the accumulation of two or twelve years. HUNT sells no old stock. New and elegant styles for Spring, 1858. Standard Hat, $3 50. HUNT, the People's Hatter, No. 90 Fulton-st.

SPRING HATS—BIRD, No. 49 Nassau-st.—The standard and other styles of GENTLEMEN'S HATS are now ready, to which the attention of our customers and the public is respectfully invited. BIRD, No. 49 Nassau-st.

GENIN'S PROTEST.
He abandons leading styles.
See his brilliant Spring Hats.
No. 214 Broadway.

LEARY & CO.'S
FOUR DOLLAR HATS.
In addition to our standard HATS, we now offer at our counters new styles at FOUR DOLLARS. Our extensive facilities in manufacturing enable us to place before the public an article superior to any ever offered at this price.
Leaders and Introducers of Fashion,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

FRENCH SOFT HATS, received per steamers Fulton and Persia. For sale by the package only.
RHINALDO M. WATERS,
Corner of Broadway and Canal-st., up stairs.
Retail Store, No. 419 Broadway.

SPRING CLOTHING,
At EVANS'S,
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

Black Cloth Dress Frock Coats	$5 to $8
Fine Cloth Dress Frock Coats	10 to 14
The finest Dress Frock Coats made	15 to 20
Over 10,000 Cassimere Business Coats	3 50 to 10
Spring Reglans, a large stock	5 to 12
Elegant Blue Cloth Dress Coats	7 to 14
Color Sided and Cassimere Pantaloons	2 to 6
Black Pants	2 25 to 6
Silk and Satin Vests	2 to 5
Cassimere Business Vests	1 to 3

&c., &c., &c.
At EVANS'S,
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.,
Between Gold and Cliff-sts.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING CHEAP AT RETAIL.
No. 256 Broadway, second floor.
W. H. SMITH.....successor to....R. R. BOUGHTON.

HOSIERY,
UNDERGARMENTS and
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
The best Goods, at lowest prices,
will be found at
RANKIN'S,
No. 93 Bowery.

We prefer the WHEELER & WILSON SEWING Machine for family.
[N. Y. Tribune.
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

WATSON'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE—Latest improvement. Office, No. 419 Broadway, New-York.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated SAFES, and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard or Parlor SAFES, for silver plate, &c. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS, select BOOTS and SHOES for your children, as well as for yourselves, at CANTRELL'S, No. 381 Broadway. He pays particular attention to the manufacture of foot-covering for the young, and has in store a large and valuable stock of these fabrics, as well as Gaiters for the ladies, and the best description of French Calf-Skin Boots for gentlemen. CANTRELL sells cheaper and better articles than any dealer on Broadway. We speak from experience.

NEGLECTED COUGHS AND COLDS.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold, in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon preys upon the Lungs," in such cases, the value of "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," or Cough Lozenges, is most apparent. Sold by all Druggists.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—Manufactures are rapidly increasing, trade is reviving, business is improving, and therefore now is the time to purchase SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. These are the only machines capable of doing every kind of work, and it is necessary to have them to obtain the work. SINGER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, being the latest and best, the most beautiful and the easiest to operate, is commanding universal favor. Call and see them, and send for a circular.
I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 458 Broadway.

HUNT, WEBSTER & CO.'S
IMPROVED TIGHT STITCH SEWING MACHINES,
For all Manufacturing purposes and for family use, are deemed preferable to any other machine.
HUNT, WEBSTER & Co., No. 480 Broadway.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES OF
CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS, BRACKETS, &c.,
At extremely moderate prices.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co.,
Cor. of Broadway and Broome-st.

ELEGANT FRENCH CHINA DINNER-SETS;
ELEGANT FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS;
ELEGANT FRENCH CHINA TOILET SETS.
New Styles and Reduced Prices.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-sts.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
Is the Best and Cheapest Article for Dressing, Beautifying, Cleansing, Curling, Preserving and Restoring the Hair.
For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

LOOK!!!—Low prices for CARPETS!!!—
$100,000 worth of English Carpeting at a tremendous reduction.
English VELVET CARPETS 9/, 10/, and 11/ per yard!
English BRUSSELS CARPETS 6/6, 7/, and 8/ per yard!
Beautiful INGRAIN CARPETS 3/, 4/, and 5/ per yard!
Oil Cloths 2/6, 3/, and 4/ per yard!
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY GAS FIXTURES.—Messrs. DAILEY & Co., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, have now on exhibition the large and most beautiful assortment of GAS FIXTURES ever offered in New-York. Many of the styles are entirely new. The prices are all of 25 per cent below the rates of last year. Give them a call.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Silver-plated Ten Sets, 6 pieces	$19 50
Silver-plated Coffee Urns	10 00
Silver-plated Castors, 6 cut bottles	4 50
Silver-plated Cake Baskets	5 00
Silver-plated Teaspoons, the dozen	1 25
Silver-plated Tablespoons, the dozen	3 50
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	3 75

Also, a large assortment of French China Dinner, Dessert and Tea Sets at correspondingly low rates.
W. A. F. DAILEY & Co., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

LARGE SIZED FRUIT TREES of bearing age and Ornamental TREES—Large, for immediate ornament. Lawton and Dorchester Blackberries, $10 for 100; Strawberries, $5 to $8 per 1,000; Chinese Elephant Potato, supersedes all other Potatoes, $6 per 100. Priced Catalogues sent to applicants inclosing stamp. WILLIAM R. PRINCE & Co., Flushing, N. Y.
WILLIAM R. PRINCE & Co., Flushing, N. Y.
Office, No. 152 Fulton-st., New-York.

PARK HOW, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1858.
PROF. DE GRATH—DEAR SIR: Please send me your Rheumatic Pills, weight gross No. 2, and three gross No. 5 of your Rheumatic Ointment, and draw on me as before.
"BARNES & PARK."
Cured in two days of this great Remedy for Rheumatism, Pain, &c. Beware of counterfeits. Sold by BARNES & PARK, and all druggists in the United States. Grand Depot, No. 10 South-st., Philadelphia. Look out for great certificates.
PROF. C. DE GRATH.

POSTAGE STAMPS (3 and 10 cent), for sale at this Office.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—WIGS AND TOUPEES.—Large stock on the world. This celebrated establishment is No. 233 Broadway. Private rooms expressly for the application of his famous HAIR DYE, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have unquestionable advantages over all others; this is the only place where these things are properly understood and made.

BRASS SPRING TRUSSES.—After being imposed upon by ignorant radical cure Trusses, which only enlarge the rupture, go to BIRD'S, No. 1 Barclay-st. (opposite the Astor House), and get a truss so easy that you will use it from choice after it has cured. Six days' trial given.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1858.

The Religious Revival.

We remind our readers that THE EXTRA TRIBUNE, *announced some days since, to contain the most interesting portions of our reports of the prevailing Religious Revival, will appear* TO-MORROW *(Saturday), April 3. Those who wish for any number of copies must order them to-day, as but few can be printed beyond those ordered. The price of single copies will be 4 cents; of 100 copies $2 50.*

A National Salute of One Hundred and Twenty Guns will be fired from the Battery at sunset this evening in honor of the vote of the House of Representatives in favor of Popular Sovereignty in Kansas. There will be a display of Fire-Works in the Park at 8 p. m. Those who rejoice in the House vote on Lecompton are invited to be present.

Ten days ago we published a detailed estimate of the probable vote of the House, in a letter from our well-known correspondent "Index," which proves singularly correct. Every man set down by him as Lecompton voted against the Crittenden amendment yesterday, with the single exception of Mr. Caruthers, who was absent; and every man counted by him as Anti-Lecompton voted so. Such accuracy is rare enough to be noted.

Mr. James T. Brady last evening gave a lecture on the legal disabilities of Woman, at Mozart Hall, in which he advocated a relaxation of the divorce laws, an increase of the privileges, personal and pecuniary, of married women, and an extension of the right of suffrage to single women.

In Congress yesterday the HOUSE disposed of the long-mooted Lecompton question. The battle, for which forces have been mustering for so many days, was fought, and Freedom won. At 1 o'clock Mr Stephens moved to take up the Senate bill. Mr. Giddings objected to a second reading of it. The question whether the bill should be rejected was thereupon decided in the negative by a vote of 95 to 137. Mr. Quitman offered a substitute, in form the same as the Senate bill, except that the Pugh clause, declaring that the people may change their Constitution when they choose, was omitted. This, too, was rejected by 72 Yeas to 160 Nays. The vote was then taken upon a substitute offered by Mr. Montgomery, in substance the same as the Crittenden amendment, heretofore published. This was adopted by a vote of 120 to 112. The bill, as amended, was then passed by the same vote. The only absentee was Mr. Caruthers of Missouri. Before the Kansas question was taken into consideration, a reporter of *The N. Y. Herald* was, on motion of Mr. Haskin, shown the door.

The SENATE discussed the Volunteer Army bill. On Mr. Hunter's motion, the number of regiments provided for was reduced from five to three, one of them being for the protection of the Texas frontier. The bill thus amended and slightly altered in other respects, was finally passed by a vote of 41 to 13. Pencing this discussion, the Kansas bill came back from the House. Subsequently Mr. Green moved that Mr. Montgomery's amendment be disagreed to, and the Senate rescinded a resolution to adjourn over till Monday with the view of devoting to-day to Kansas.

A great triumph was achieved yesterday in the House, over which the lovers of Popular Government do and must rejoice.

It was not the triumph of any party, though every Republican chosen to the House supported it, and but a fraction of any other party. But the Republicans by themselves were powerless, as was shown in the signal defeat of the proposition that the Lecompton bill be utterly rejected. The majority against this proposition was forty-two. The unqualified and uncompromising opponents of Slavery are perhaps even fewer than the Republicans.

Nor is it a victory over the Democratic party. Had the Members of that party who are conscientiously hostile to Lecompton simply been absent or silent, the bill must have passed as it came from the Senate, by fourteen majority. The motion to amend was made by a Democrat; the opposition of Members of that party was manifested at the outset, and has been steadfast, zealous, active and effective.

Nor is it a triumph of the Free over the Slave States. The proposition of amendment, which has been substantially adopted and engrafted on the Lecompton bill by the House, was devised by Mr. Crittenden of Ky.—himself a slaveholder and a representative of slaveholders. But for six votes in its favor from Slave States, it must have been rejected, and the bill passed as it came from the hands of Green of Missouri.

Nor is it in *purpose* a triumph over the Federal Administration. Several Democrats voted in the majority who heartily wish well to Mr. Buchanan's rule—wish it delivered from evil counselors and iniquitous measures. They would gladly sustain the President, if he would take a position in which they *could* sustain him.

It is a triumph over frauds in elections—over government based on wholesale fraud and ballot-box stuffing—it is a victory over poll-lists taken bodily from old Directories, and election returns forged without even taking the trouble to write false names in the poll-lists.

It is a triumph of genuine Popular Sovereignty—the right of the People to frame their own institutions and choose their own rulers—over the bogus pretender to that name which consigns a State to the sway of men who dare not show their faces on its soil unless protected by a military escort, and relies on Federal bayonets to shield it from the indignation of those whose rights it has usurped, whose liberties it has betrayed.

It is a triumph of Legislative Independence over the most unconstitutional and dangerous abuse of Executive patronage and power—over bullying and wheedling from the organs of the Palace—over the lavish dispensation of appointments, jobs and contracts, to induce Representatives to defy the known will of their constituents—over impudent attempts to drive Members into infidelity to their convictions by threats of party denunciation and personal ostracism—over Presidential sniveling and appeals to the weaker and baser elements of human nature—a triumph calculated to teach future Presidents that party majorities crumble before the enlightened judgment and awakened conscience of a great, free People.

It is a victory of Good Faith over Executive Treachery, which fails even to "keep the word of promise to the ear," while "breaking it to the hope;" a victory which the electric wires are flashing to the frontiers of long-suffering Kansas, to bid her People be of good cheer, for the rod of the oppressor is broken and the day of their deliverance is at hand.

Champions of Freedom and Honest Rule! let us rejoice and take courage!

The three remaining steamers of the Collins line were sold yesterday at auction by the Sheriff. Briefly stated, the great lesson which this event teaches is: "Let the commercial community keep "clear of Government partnerships." Here is the ignoble end of an enterprise nursed on Government pap at the outset, and fed during its maturity by extra largesses disreputably procured. The Collins line has received millions upon millions from the Government on the score of a vague sentiment of patriotism; yet it collapses at last, and only $50,000 is finally bid for the entire remains of the Company over and above its mortgaged indebtedness. This is the sum at which the property was knocked off yesterday by the Sheriff. The managing owners held a debt of $500,000 against the Company; the United States Government, a claim of $115,000 more, and the city another of $39,000 for unpaid taxes. The last two mentioned claims are, however, disputed. The purchaser is probably the house holding the debt of $500,000. After this fashion have these ships been swallowed. Whose interests have been swallowed in the same gulf of insolvency and ruin we do not know. But we doubt not the transaction illustrates the old fable of the jackass among the chickens.

We should think this example might operate as a warning against these illegitimate connections of private enterprise and public patronage. Individuals are drawn into schemes wholly beyond their means, under the delusive expectation of special Government aid. Under this Government, all such expectations are a delusion and a snare. The Collins Company have repeatedly sent agents to Washington, and have lobbied large sums of money there to procure means of going on. One or more of their ships have been sent round into the Potomac freighted with champagne and fat dinners, to lubricate the dispositions of reluctant members of Congress. Every method has been used to draw funds from the Treasury, but it has all proved inadequate. The line has broken down, and while the efforts to support it have been a fruitful source of Congressional demoralization, not one particle of real benefit has been conferred on any interest in the country by everything that has been done. In addition, the Company which has so urgently labored for the vast gratuities it has received, has itself gone to the wall, and but a wreck of its entire property remains.

Will the lesson be lost? Or will some fresh, and perhaps enlarged schemes be hatched after a little while, to bamboozle future Congresses, and entrap other innocent parties? Just now the Treasury is out of money, and of course there is none to be applied to kite-flying transactions of any description. But the buzzards are ever greedy. They hover over Congress ready to pounce at the first opportunity. There are some ten or a dozen smaller schemes for steamship mail lines already complete, and there are more in embryo. Congress will be called upon to pour out its money for them, on the beggarly plea of aiding commerce, as soon as there are funds to respond to the application, and probably sooner.

Let it not be said that because England does this thing, we ought to do it also. Our circumstances and our Government are totally unlike those of England. In the United Kingdom, in European countries generally, Government is everything. It is our boast that here Government is nothing and the People everything. Such is our theory, and it ought to be our practice. The concerns of commerce should be let alone by our Government, however other governments may choose to dabble in them. What our Government should do, and all it should do, is to throw one broad shield of protection around the national industry, and then leave it to itself. The people want no special aid, in managing any of their private affairs, and ought not to have it if they did. Our postal arrangements with foreign countries, like our carrying trade with them, need no artificial help. Indeed, we hope to see the day when the Post-Office will cease to be a department of the Government. When Mr. Vanderbilt, who has built and owns as fine steamships as float, and who fairly represents not only the unaided enterprise of the steam marine of this country, but represents private interests struggling successfully against a gigantic Government monopoly—when he fails, and is sold out under the hammer of the Sheriff, it will be time enough to conclude against the capacity of the American steam marine to maintain itself, and develop itself up to the point of answering all the demands of commerce upon it. We do not mean to say we would accept this test, but, till it is furnished, we submit that people should stop talking about the necessity of special Government aid in the line of this peculiar business.

From the account given by Lord Brougham in a speech upon the subject in the House of Lords, the French experiment of purchasing emigrants on the Coast of Africa would not seem to have produced as yet any very promising results. He states that the Messrs. Regis of Marseilles, the parties employed in this business of picking up negroes on the Coast of Africa, are well known as old slave-traders. Among other vessels which they employed for this purpose was the Setila, of 330 tuns burden. Upon this small vessel, after sailing up and down the African Coast, and competing with the Spanish and Portuguese slave-traders, 950 Africans were finally embarked, purchased at $40 a head. The voyage to Guadaloupe lasted thirty days, and in that period 340 of these unhappy negroes died. When the survivors arrived at Guadaloupe, it appeared that no arrangement or preparation had been made to receive them. In consequence, 100 and more of them were re-embarked, to be carried to a different part of the island, and the vessel sinking on a rock, 80 or 90 of the negroes who were shut up in the hold were drowned.

A recent debate in the British House of Commons contains some interesting information in relation to the production of tea in the British Indian Province of Assam. The tea plants were procured from China, several expeditions having been sent thither, under the charge of Mr. Footman, for that purpose. The colonists who choose to engage in this cultivation have all their land free from rent for three years. At the end of the three years this freedom from rent still continues as to a fourth part of the land, the other three-fourths paying a rent of about five cents an acre, raised the next year to about fifty cents an acre, beyond which it cannot be increased. This rent is paid to the Government, being in substance a land tax. The quantity of tea produced in Assam in 1854-55 was about 530,000 pounds. It rose in 1855-56 to about 636,000 pounds, and was estimated for the next year at 700,000 pounds. It was stated that this Assam tea bears the highest price of any tea imported into England. It is not, however, used by itself; but, being of an extremely high flavor, is employed to give strength and flavor to weaker teas.

The executive officers of the American Tract Society, who have refused to carry out the vote of that association placing the relation of master and slave within the scope of religious duty and obligation, have again made their appearance before the public, if not personally, at least by attorney. The Rev. Seth Bliss, their Secretary, has issued a pamphlet, by way of preparation for the approaching annual meeting of the Society, in which he undertakes to justify the suppression of the tract on the duties of masters, which the Society had ordered to be printed. He takes the ground that it is neither lawful, expedient, nor useful, to publish tracts on any subject further than "evangelical Christians are agreed." That may be very true, as a general proposition, but we do not see how it can be consistently pressed to the extent of excluding any existing relation or practice from Christian supervision. The objection taken to the tract which it was proposed to print was not, as we understand it, to the doctrines or duties inculcated, nor to the style or method of their inculcation. The tract in question was made up entirely of extracts from the writings of eminent Southern divines. The objection to the tract was not that its teaching and requirements were contrary to any view of Christian duty held by Southern Christians, but that it presumed to touch the subject at all. Slaveholers consider the Slavery question so delicate that they will not allow it to be touched upon even from the religious point of view. On the other hand, it seems to be clear, allowing that a Christian can hold slaves, that it is a relation which must be beset by many temptations, and that on no subject can a timely reminder of Christian duty be more like'y to be needed and to do good. The recognition of slaveholding as a Christian possibility demands, as it would seem to us, that the line should be distinctly drawn between the lawful and the unlawful exercise of this authority.

The Journal of Commerce seems to be getting a little sick of some of its associates. It copies with applause from *The Mobile Advertiser* the following attack upon the "individual known as Parson Brownlow":

"What must be the impression as to the character of the Southern people upon the minds of the ignorant masses of the North, when they behold and listen to this blackguard Tennessean, and are told that he is a minister of the Gospel, and the chosen champion of Southern institutions, sent among them by the people of the South? It is an unfortunate joke for Southern gentlemen, as they did it, doubtless, only for the fun of the thing, to have encouraged this coarse brawler in politics and religion, to go into the North and expound the merits of Southern institutions and Southern society. But the mischief has been done. The reverend ruffian has already crossed the line, and the enemies of the South are doubtless, by this time, chuckling at the prospect of the damage which the reputation of the Southern people is certain to suffer in the minds of the Northern masses from the blackguard exhibition of this Tennessee parson."

It may be all very true that this Tennessee parson is a blackguard, but he is at least entitled to a credit for honesty and consistency which does not belong to everybody.

The Ledger (Philadelphia) of yesterday had the following:

Special Morsecotype for The Public Ledger.

THE VOTE ON LECOMPTON TO-DAY.—WASHINGTON, March 31.—Mr. Stephens of Georgia has a record of Lecompton votes, showing that the passage of the Senate bill is certain, without Caruthers, who is expected to favor it.

—There must have been a mistake in Aleck's figures, or else "Morsecotype" is an unreliable mode of transmitting intelligence.

THE LATEST NEWS
RECEIVED BY
MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

THE VOTE IN THE HOUSE TAKEN.

LECOMPTON FLOORED.

Crittenden's Amendment Adopted.

YEAS, 120; NAYS, 112.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.
From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 1, 1858.

The House is full, with the exception of Messrs. Caruthers and Harris, who are both expected. The crowd in the Capitol is immense. Mr. Stephens takes the floor at 1 p. m.

Mr. Dewart has gone over fully to the Administration since his interview with the President. The members of the Cabinet were in the House most of last night, sitting up with and nursing doubtful cases.

An immense audience now crowds the galleries waiting the demonstration.

One o'clock p. m.—Mr. Harris, pale as a corpse, has just been brought in and placed in his seat.

Mr. Stephens moves to take up the Senate bill. Mr. Giddings objects. The Yeas and Nays are ordered on the question, "Shall this bill be rejected." Yeas, 95; Nays, 137.

Mr. Stephens yielded the floor to Mr. Montgomery, who moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, and substitute his own amendment.

Mr. Quitman proposes to amend Mr. Montgomery's amendment, by substituting the original Senate bill, striking out Mr. Pugh's amendment.

Humphrey Marshall proposes to amend. Mr. Stephens declines to yield the floor, and demands the previous question. The yeas and nays ordered on Mr. Quitman's motion.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 1—3 p. m.

Mr. Quitman's amendment was rejected by the decisive vote of 100 to 72.

A majority of the Lecomptonites voted to strike out the amendment of Mr. Pugh, which gave the people of Kansas the power to change their Constitution whenever they choose, showing that they did not believe that the Lecompton Constitution can be changed until after 1864!

The vote was then taken on Mr. Montgomery's amendment, which is but slightly different from Mr. Crittenden's, and it was passed, Yeas 120, Nays 112.

Dewart and Burns voted in the negative. The vote is just declared, amid applause in the galleries. Keitt, in a towering passion, moves they be cleared, but is persuaded to withdraw his motion.

The final vote on the passage of the bill as amended is: *Yeas, One Hundred and Twenty; Nays, One Hundred and Twelve.* A motion to reconsider was made, and laid on the table. Hurra!

The vote on the passage of the bill as amended is the same as on adopting the Crittenden amendment—namely:

YEAS—*To Amend:*

CALIFORNIA—McKibbin—1.
CONNECTICUT—*Clark, Dean*—2.
ILLINOIS—*Eliot, Washburne, Farnsworth, Lovejoy, Kellogg, Morris, Harris, Shaw, Robert Smith, Sam. S. Marshall*—9.
INDIANA—English, Foley, *Kilgore, J. G. Davis, Wilson, Colfax, Case, Pettit*—8.
IOWA—*Curtis, T. Davis*—2.
KENTUCKY—UNDERWOOD, HUMPHREY MARSHALL—2.
MAINE—*Wood, Gilman, Abbott, Morse, I. Washburn, Foster*—6.
MARYLAND—RICAUD, J. M. HARRIS, H. WINTER DAVIS—3.
MASSACHUSETTS—*Hall, Bufinton, Innerell, Comins, Burlingame, Davis, Gooch, Knapp, Thayer, Chaffee, Durfee*—11.
MICHIGAN—*Howard, Waldron, Walbridge, Leach*—4.
MISSOURI—*Blair*—1.
NEW-HAMPSHIRE—*Pike, Tappan, Cragin*—3.
NEW-JERSEY—*Clawson, Robbins, Adrain*—3.
NORTH CAROLINA—GILMER—1.
NEW-YORK—Haskin, H. F. Clark, *Murray, Thompson, Olin, Dodd, Palmer, Spinner, Clark B. Cochrane, Morse, Matteson, Bennett, Goodson, Hoard, Granger, Morgan, Pottle, Parker, Kelsey, Andrews, Sherman, Burroughs, Fenton*—23.
OHIO—*Pendleton, Groesbeck, Campbell, Nichols, Mott, Cockerill, Harlan, Stanton, Hall, Horton, Cox, Sherman, Bliss, Tompkins, Lawrence, Lester, Wade, Giddings, Bingham*—19.
PENNSYLVANIA—*E. J. Morris, O. Jones, Hickman, Roberts, Kunkel, Grow, Edie, Corode, Montgomery, Ritchie, Purviance, Stewart, Dick*—14.
RHODE ISLAND—*Durfee, Brayton*—2.
VERMONT—*Walton, Morrill, Royce*—3.
WISCONSIN—*Potter, C. C. Washburne, Billinghurst*—3.

NAYS.

ALABAMA—Bellworth, Shorter, Dowdell, Moore, Houston, Cobb, Curry—7.
ARKANSAS—Greenwood, Warren—2.
CALIFORNIA—Scott—1.
CONNECTICUT—Arnold, Bishop—2.
DELAWARE—Whiteley—1.
FLORIDA—Hawkins—1.
GEORGIA—Seward, Crawford, Trippe, Gartrell, Wright, Jackson, Hill, Stephens—8.
INDIANA—Niblack, Hughes, Gregg—3.
KENTUCKY—Burnett, Peyton, Talbott, Jewett, Elliott, Clay, Mason, Stevenson—8.
LOUISIANA—Evstis, Taylor, Davidson, Sandidge—4.
MARYLAND—Stewart, Kunkel, Bowie—3.
MISSOURI—ANDERSON, Clark, Craig, Woodson, Phelps—5.
MISSISSIPPI—Lamar, Davis, Barksdale, Singleton, Quitman—5.
NEW-JERSEY—Taylor, Wortendyke—2.
NORTH CAROLINA—Shaw, Ruffin, Winslow, Branch, Scales, Craige, Clingman—7.
NEW-YORK—Scering, Taylor, Sickles, Kelly, Maclay, John Cochrane, Ward, Russell, Cochrane, Hatch—10.
OHIO—Miller, Burns—2.
PENNSYLVANIA—Florence, Landy, Phillips, Guncy Jones, Leidy, Dimmick, White, Ahl, Otto, Reilly, Dewart—11.
SOUTH CAROLINA—McQueen, Miles, Keitt, Bonham, Boyce—5.
TENNESSEE—Watkins, Maynard, S. A. Smith, Savage, Ready, Jones, Wright, Zollicoffer, Atkins, Avery—10.
TEXAS—Hyan, Reagan—2.
VIRGINIA—Garnett, Millson, Caskie, Goode, Bocock, Powell, Smith, Faulkner, Letcher, Clemens, Jenkins, Edmundson, Hopkins—13.

Absent—Caruthers (Mo.)

RECAPITULATION.

Yeas.		Nays.	
Republicans	90	Democrats	104
Democrats	27	Americans	8
Americans	6		
Total	123	Total	112

The House then adjourned.

Mr. Crittenden's amendment as passed was materially improved and modified since it was first offered in the Senate. Instead of saying that the Constitution with which Kansas is now admitted shall be submitted to the popular vote, it refers to it merely as a Constitution framed at Lecompton. It prevents less than a majority of the Board of Commissioners from certifying the vote on the Constitution to the President, thus rendering Kickapoo frauds and the like fruitless. It rejects the land-grab ordinance, and punishes illegal voting or fraudulent returns with severe penalties. It declares that if Lecompton is rejected, and a new Constitution ratified by the people, Kansas shall be absolutely in the Union; thus preventing any factious resistance to her admission next Winter, or any demands for compromises as conditions of admission.

The Americans of Washington are as rejoiced at the result as the Republicans and the Douglas Democrats in Congress. The Buchanan men mourn and threaten alternately. Old Buck is very gloomy and indignant. The whippers-in insist that the House must and will recede; but the anti-Lecomptonites are firm, and all say that the man who yields shall be branded by the whole phalanx as disgraced.

Mr. Harris of Illinois came in from his sick room, determined to vote, if it cost him his life, as it may. He, with Messrs. Hickman and Chapman of Pennsylvania, voted to reject the Senate bill absolutely.

Every anti-Lecompton Member should stid stay at his post. No one can know the hour at which the Senate may send back the bill.

From a Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 1, 1858.

The Union a few days ago sneered at my estimate of March 22, and said that several Democrats were put where they would not be found on a test vote. Whoever will compare that canvass with the result to-day, allowing for Mr. Caruthers's absence, may see every vote and figure verified. *The Union* is now enlightened according to my promise.

When the action of the House was made known to the Senate, it receded from the determination to adjourn till Monday, which had been previously made, and Mr. Green moved to non-concur in the amendment.

This motion will be adopted to-morrow, and then the question for the House will be whether it shall kill the whole affair.

The usual proceeding is to insist and ask for a Committee of Conference; but no such inclination is entertained. No conference is required, because the two Houses radically disagree in principle.

Therefore the bill as disagreed to ought to be laid on the table, whence it would require two-thirds to take it up, or a motion to adhere should be carried, which would give Lecompton its effectual quietus.

The Senate has kept back Minnesota with designs of using it in the present contingency, and it is not improbable, if the House should adopt the course suggested, that Kansas may be put on as a rider; but such scheme will be defeated in the House.

There is a remote possibility that the Senate may hereafter adopt Mr. Crittenden's substitute as a means of saving the party from total disruption, or from practically surrendering to the Douglas interest. Such advice has been given from high quarters.

Mr. Horace F. Clark is entitled to much credit for his course to-day against urgent influences from all quarters. Mr. Pendleton fulfilled more than was expected from him.

The New-York Lecomptonites, with other doughfaces, refused even to vote for the bill after it was amended—thus denying to the people of Kansas their last chance to express an opinion on the Constitution. They presented a humiliating spectacle, and shriveled under the shout for liberty which rung through the galleries when the Administration was defeated.

The Senate reduced the five regiments of volunteers to three, including one for Texas.

The Administration pretends to claim several Anti-Lecompton Democrats as ready to surrender on a final test, but with no better authority than that on which rested their prognostics concerning the result to-day. Buchanan is down, and the Cabinet is expected to resign, since it has forced the issue and been defeated in the house of its friends.

To the Associated Press.

With other distinguished personages at the House to-day, were the British, Russian, Mexican and Dutch Ministers.

The only member's seat vacant to-day was that of Mr. Caruthers, who was absent on account of sickness.

Notwithstanding the result in the House to-day on the Kansas bill, the friends of Lecompton are still sanguine of ultimate success. They point to the fact of 42 majority against its rejection as evidence of the disposition of the majority to admit Kansas in some shape under the Lecompton Constitution.

The Senate will to-morrow non-concur in the House amendment to the Kansas bill, and the Democratic calculation is that the vote will be very close in the House on the question to recede from it, and a strong effort will be made with that view. Should they fail, the disagreement must go to a Joint Committee of Conference, and on their report the question will be presented on the finality of the measure.

An error of the Press represents Mr. Ward of New-York, last night, as opposing instead of advocating the Lecompton Constitution, while in fact he has been one of its earliest and most zealous supporters.

XXXVth CONGRESS....First Session.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, April 1, 1858.

The morning business was unimportant. Various ineffectual attempts were made to vote down Mr. IVERSON'S motion to take up the Army bill, and to consider instead, the Minnesota bill.

The Army bill was considered, and various verbal amendments made, without altering its principle.

Mr. HUNTER (Va.) was aware that the President would not expend a dollar, or raise a man more than was required. He moved to strike out the words "four regiments" and substitute "two regiments, exclusive of the Texas regiment."

Mr. IVERSON (Ga.) explained that he, individually, was not in favor of the employment as volunteers of new militia picked up in grog-shops, and inclination against the Mormons, but they might defend the trains and posts, and be used for frontier service, and thus liberate the regulars from Texas and elsewhere. He added, that the Government will be satisfied with two regiments if it cannot get four.

Mr. PUGH regarded volunteers as preferable to regulars, and would move the amendment of that clause requiring a "regiment from a State," to read "company."

Mr. CAMERON (Pa.) said that Mr. Iverson was wrong in characterizing volunteers as picked up in grog-shops. He himself the other day presented the offer of a uniformed company of most respectable young men from Fayette County, Pa., to go to Utah. It seems to be a part of the nature of an American to be a soldier and go out and fight. If there was any trouble about raising the number of volunteers, Pennsylvania could do it herself.

Mr. HOUSTON was in favor of regiments. In twenty-five days, he said men of aptitude would learn the manual, and in six months be as efficient as if they had served five years. It was a most important duty to guard the trains, for the tactics of the Mormons would be to cut off the supplies and leave the army at their mercy.

Mr. DOUGLAS (Ill.) asked Mr. Hunter and Mr. Iverson if they were authorized by the Administration to say that two regiments were enough.

Mr. HUNTER replied that he made the motion on his own responsibility.

Mr. HUNTER'S motion for two regiments instead of four was put and carried by Yeas 28, Nays 14.

Previous to putting Mr. Pugh's amendment, that "the States supply companies instead of regiments," Mr. IVERSON spoke against it on the ground that it would embarrass the election of field officers.

Mr. PUGH replied that there was no need of field officers. The regiments would not act in a body but in detachments of one or two companies under command of the senior Captain. Call for twenty companies and take them from all the States.

Conversation then ensued between Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, Mr. PUGH, and others, in the course of which Mr. CRITTENDEN showed the difficulty of collecting and disciplining companies from a distance. Kentucky, he said, has a regiment to march at 24 hours' notice.

Mr. HOUSTON thought it important that regiments, and not companies, should be taken from each State. Mr. H. also made lengthened remarks on the requirements of Indian warfare.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, when the several immaterial verbal amendments were concurred in by a vote of 25 against 16.

Previous to the final vote on the bill, Mr. HALE reawoke discussion by remarking that he looked on it as an insidious step toward a permanent increase of the Army. He called on every man to oppose this first step toward converting this Government from a republic to a military despotism.

Mr. WILSON (Mass.) was in favor of granting to the Executive the means required for the public service. This bill comes in the best possible shape that such a kind of bill can come, for its action is confined to Utah or the frontier. While he was in favor of maintaining the laws, he was also in favor of sending a suitable Commissioner to Utah, with powers to avert an appeal to arms if possible. He would treat the Mormons as he would a tribe of Indians—that is purchase their country at a reasonable compensation if they would remove to some other part of the American continent, beyond our limits. But they are in rebellion on the highway to our Pacific coast, and the Administration wants a force to maintain our laws in their midst, and we give two regiments for that special service. He (Wilson) could not see how his friend from New-Hampshire (Hale) could construe this as hostile to the liberties of the country.

Mr. HALE said that he was in favor of the laws, but did not want to increase the brute force of a Government in which he had no confidence.

Mr. CAMERON (Penn.) did not see how the bill could be interpreted into a permanent increase of the Army. He (Cameron) was opposed to large standing armies, as at variance with the spirit of our institutions. He believed that it was a mistake to have brought about this war, but would vote for the bill.

Here the Kansas bill was brought from the House.

Mr. BROWN (Miss.)—Monsieur Tonson has come back upon us. Kansas is here again, and we can do nothing until we get him out. He (Brown) never believed there was any danger to the liberties of the country in the increase of the Army. Referring to Mr. Hale, he said that he and his Republican friends say "Let Kansas bleed—let Utah bleed." What matters it to them that the torch be lighted up along the frontier line? For himself, he wanted to see justice done. When women and children are butchered by savages, he would have them punished and he would see it done by the regular army. What danger is there to us from our whole Army? Why, Virginia, old and decrepit as she is, could, with the aid of Maryland, take them up one by one and drown them in the Potomac. It was nonsense to talk of danger to liberty from fifteen or sixteen thousand soldiers, when there were twenty-five millions of freemen to fight for.

The Army is a peace institution, but as it seems the Senate will not vote for an increase of the regulars, he would retract his vote and support this bill.

The bill as amended then passed by a vote of 41 to 13, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Bell, Benj