DAILY DISPATCH.

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Richmond Dispatch.

BY COWARDIN & HAMMERSLEY.

THE DAILY DISPATCH is served to subscribers at SIX AND A QUARTER CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier weekly. Price for mailing, $4 a year, or $2.50 for six months, in advance.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY DISPATCH is issued every Tuesday and Friday at $2.00, in advance.

THE WEEKLY DISPATCH is issued every Friday, and mailed to subscribers at $1 per annum.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Tapman & Hull,
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN
SUPERIOR CLOTHING
AND
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

The subscribers have now received their stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, and invite attention to the assortment, hoping to offer such inducements in style, quality, price and variety, as will meet the wants of all their customers. We now manufacture our own goods, having established a manufactory at Newark, N. J., under the management of Mr. Wm. Tapman, Sr., where all our goods are made with as much care as is possible.—The selections of stock for gents' wear cannot be excelled, and the various styles of goods offered are certainly tip-top in quality, and as genteel in appearance and style as anything produced this season. We have Business Suits in great variety.

SILK MIXTURE CASSIMERE;
MELTON CASSIMERE;
TRICOT CASSIMERE;
STRIPED CASSIMERE;
BLACK AND BROWN BEAVER;
MOTTLED CASSIMERE;
OLIVE WAVED-FACE CASS.
CLARET WAVED-FACE CASS.;

So assorted, as to shape and price, that we fear no competition. Suffice it to say, our stock is large and complete—say,

300 BUSINESS COATS;
200 DRESS and FROCK COATS;
2,000 PAIRS CASSIMERE PANTS;
1,000 SEASONABLE VESTS.

Of Cashmere, Cassimere, Cloth, Velvet, Silk—all made up in the latest style worn, and recommended for their genteel appearance and seasonable shape. Our stock will be replenished by each steamer during the season, so that whatever is new that may be introduced will receive our attention, and our customers will have the benefit of it.

Our stock of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
For Fall and Winter wear, has been received. We have
500 doz. NECK TIES, STOCKS, and CRAVATS;
200 doz. superior YOKE SHIRTS;
200 doz. COLLARS, various styles;
200 doz. GLOVES, " "
75 doz. POCKET-HANDKERCHIEFS;
100 doz. SOCKS, all kinds;

to all of which we call attention, knowing that in the low rates we can place for them everybody will buy something of good quality at a low price. We still continue making

SHIRTS TO ORDER,

and know the stock on hand, as well as those made to regular customers, will please the best in the United States. We cannot be excelled in this article, as our customers previous to this time can testify.

GOODS MADE TO ORDER,

and fits guaranteed. Our manufacturer is a practical man, and knows his business in every particular, so that we can approach our customers with a confidence sustained by the capacity of the person who makes our goods.

Call at No. 110 Main street, and we will do you good, as an examination and selection of such goods as you may need will prove. We are selling

EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH!

Therefore can and will give you a better article for the money than where goods are sold on credit; so those who wish to pay their own debts and not be subject to a profit sufficient to cover the losses occasioned by those "*who buy, are credited, and do not pay,*" will trade at the CASH STORE, No. 110 Main street.

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.
1859 *AND* 1860.

The subscribers have taken the agence for Wm. Glencross' Report of Fashions, and can recommend it as the most reliable one published. The Report is issued quarterly, and as Mr. Glencross is in communication with the Paris reports, issued monthly, that issue is made in connection with his publication, subscribers to his Report will have all the advantages necessary for the satisfaction of their trade. We now have copies of the Report for sale and exhibition. Independent of the sheet of drafts usually accompanying other reports, one or two patterns of new styles are also given, rendering the work invaluable. se 28—ts

New and Elegant Stock of
FALL DRY GOODS
At CRENSHAW, QUARLES & CO'S,
No. 224, Bacon's Sq'r.

We have just received our entire stock of FALL DRY GOODS, embracing all the new designs that are in market this season, and shall continue to add to our assortment by every arrival, so as to present at all times a full and complete stock of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC GOODS.

In ladies', Dress Goods, CLOAKS, MANTLES, SHAWLS, SKIRTS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, WHITE GOODS, TRIMMINGS, &c., we have a large and varied selection, and at prices that will suit the most economical buyers.

In gent's Goods, we have the largest stock ever offered, such as French and English CLOTHS, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Black and Fancy SATINETTS and SILK VESTINGS, SILK HDKFS., TIES and SCARFS, Byron and Garotte COLLARS, Silk and Cambric UMBRELLAS, Merino and Wool SHIRTS and DRAWERS, SUSPENDERS, &c.

In children's Goods, we have bright colors in small Figured and Checked Goods, in all the different fabrics.

In HOUSEKEEPING GOODS our stock cannot be surpassed.

In SERVANTS' GOODS we have a large and splendid stock of the best makes, and at low prices.

We invite an examination of our Goods as the best test of their quality, style, and price.

se 23—1m CRENSHAW, QUARLES & CO.

Now Ready.
WATKINS & FICKLEN
INVITE ALL
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS
TO EXAMINE
Their entirely New Stock of Fall and Winter
DRY GOODS,
Especially of Ladies'
SPLENDID DRESS GOODS,
Which is larger, more varied and elegant than ever before offered.
EVERYTHING IS NEW.
PRICES AT THE LOWEST FIGURES.
EXAMINE, COMPARE AND JUDGE.
SPLENDID CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
in NEW ROOM on the first floor.
Very superior
ENGLISH BLEACHED 4-4 SHIRTINGS,
AT TWELVE-AND-A-HALF CTS.
CARPETS:
Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Ingrain,
Hemp, Cocoa, Matting, Druggets,
Floor Cloths, Oil Cloths—
A large and elegant assortment.
WATKINS & FICKLEN,
se 26—tf 159 Main street.

Dennis & Bro.'s
DYING AND CLEANSING ESTABLISHMENT,
FRANKLIN STREET,
OPPOSITE METROPOLITAN HALL.

The citizens of Richmond are respectfully informed that we are still in the active prosecution of the DYING AND CLEANSING BUSINESS, and have facilities second to none in New York, and the *only place south of Baltimore having the machinery and conveniences for executing the description of work advertised for.* Every article left at our establishment is thoroughly Dyed or Cleaned, as the case may be, and we guarantee that satisfaction will be given. Before intrusting any portion of a valuable wardrobe upon the simple merits of an advertisement, we should be pleased to show specimens of work done at our establishment, and respectfully invite those interested to view our machinery, &c., which calls for an investment of over $5,000. oc 6—6t

Life and Fire Insurance.
KNOWLES & WALFORD, Agents.
Capital represented ever ..... $8,000,000!

We are agents for some of the best Life and Fire Insurance Companies in the United States. We insure lives and property on the MUTUAL PLAN; but the insured are not liable for anything over the annual premium. The dividends range from 33⅓ to 50 per cent. We believe we can satisfy those wishing insurance that *they can save from 10 to 25 per cent. of their premiums* by insuring with us.

oc 5—5t KNOWLES & WALFORD.

New Fall Goods.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
TO THE LADIES, ALL HOUSEKEEPERS AND FARMERS.

Our assortment is now complete of all styles of rich DRESS GOODS, EMBROIDERIES and LACE GOODS; real Laces, at lower prices than ever before; Cloth and Velvet CLOAKS, the best assortment and cheaper than we ever had them before; Stella Broche, French Wool and common Plaid SHAWLS.

LINEN SHEETINGS;
Table Damasks; Towelings; Napkins; Furniture Prints; Table Covers, and all kinds of PLANTATION GOODS, in Sheep's Grays, Fulled Cloths, Kerseys and Linseys, of the most approved kinds and at the lowest prices.

se 28—ts SAM'L M. PRICE & CO.

Great Bargains—
FOR CASH, AT
PERKINS & CO.'S,
No. 141 EAGLE SQUARE.

4-4 Brown SHIRTING, Heavy, at 6d.
4-4 Bleached " " " at 6d.
Super. " " " at 10 cents
The best 4-4 " " ever sold here, at 12½ cts.
100 p'ces Fast Col'd PRINTS, at 6d. cents
Best English and American PRINTS, at 11 cents
50 p's VATTINAS and DELAINES, at 12½ cts.
Rich Paris DELAINES, at 62½ cts., worth 87½ cts.
DRESS SILKS, very cheap
25 Very Rich SILK ROBES, at $35, worth $45
KID GLOVES, as good as Alexander's, at 75 cts.
Best 10-4 Bleached SHEETINGS, at 28 cts.

PERKINS & CO.,
se 19—ts No. 141 Eagle Square.

Selling Out to Leave, 50 per cent. BELOW USUAL PRICE.—GREAT EXCITEMENT.

25,000 people have visited WATSON to see his splendid STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS, as well as to have their portraits taken. His PORTRAITS cannot be excelled; and for cheapness and durability are seldom equaled. Call and see them. Portraits from 35 cents; photographs from $1 to $25. Old daguerreotypes copied or diminished to any size; painted either Water, Pastile, or Oil Colors, all worked up in India Ink. Remember WATSON'S, Whitehurst's Old Gallery, 77 Main street. se 13—1m

Shawls and Cloaks.—
FURTHER SUPPLIES
CLOTH and VELVET CLOAKS,
And a few real
CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS
NEW GOODS BY EVERY STEAMER.
oc 4—ts SAM'L M. PRICE & CO.

The St. Lawrence House, Corner 9th and Main streets, Richmond, Va., is now open for the reception of BOARDERS, either by the day, month or year. MRS. R. MACDONOUGH.
oc 6—ts

Licorice—A. & C. Brand.—The above well known favorite Brand always on sale by JAMES C. McCARDEW,
do 9—1y 56, Pine street, New York.

Richmond Dispatch.

TUESDAY MORNING.....OCT. 11, 1859.

GENERAL CONVENTION
OF THE
EPISCOPAL CHURCH of the UNITED STATES.

[REPORTED FOR THE "DAILY DISPATCH."]

FIFTH DAY.

MONDAY, Oct. 10, 1859.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.—Morning Prayer was read by Rev. Dr. WYATT, of Maryland, assisted by Rev. Dr. CREIGHTON, of New York. The weather being pleasant, a large congregation was in attendance.

The proceedings of Saturday were read by the Secretary.

Standing Committees were called on for reports.

The Committee on Canons submitted a report—

1. That the Committee on Canons have had under consideration the proposition to amend Article I. of the Constitution, so as to locate the Convention permanently at Philadelphia, and report that, in their opinion, the proposed amendment is not expedient, and ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the same.

A motion to discharge the Committee, as requested, was put and carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Hill, of California, desired to be informed if the discharge of the Committee was to be considered as a negative decision of the proposed amendment.

The Chair thought the matter was finally disposed of.

Mr. Craik, of Kentucky, said the practice of the Convention had been that, after the discharge of a committee from the consideration of a subject, it might be again called up and recommitted.

Mr. Newton, of Mass., said if the matter was disposed of by the discharge of the Committee, the Committee must be considered as the House. His experience had been that a matter might be called up again and considered.

Dr. Stevens, of Pa., Mr. Evans, of Md., Dr. Mead, of Conn., and others, spoke on the subject, when

Mr. Taylor, of Va., after remarks, moved to reconsider the vote by which the committee was discharged.

The discussion was continued by Gov. Allston, of S. C., Judge Chambers, of Md., Mr. Potter, of Ga., and Mr. Winans, of Cal.

Mr. Guion, of La., called attention to the 16th rule of order, relating to reports of committees, which he thought was sufficient for the guidance of the House in this matter.

The motion to reconsider was put to vote and carried.

Mr. Hill, of Cal., then moved to lay the report on the table.

Judge Chambers moved as a substitute that it be recommitted.

Mr. Hill pressed his original motion, which was put and carried, and the report relative to Article I. was laid on the table.

Mr. Thrall, of Cal., called attention to the report made by the Committee on Canons last Saturday, relative to the appointment of Assistant Bishops, and hoped some member who voted in the affirmative would move a reconsideration of the vote discharging the committee, as many members thought it important that the subject be discussed.

The Committee on Canons also submitted the following report:

II. The Committee on Canons, to which it was referred to take into consideration and report to this House the facts as to the legislation and the status of such legislation of this House in the General Convention of 1856, upon Canons 1 and 2 of 1853, respectfully report—

That on the 15th day of October, the 14th day of the session, a Canon entitled "Of the Abandonment of the Communion of the Church by any Bishop, Priest or Deacon," was presented to this House, by the 2d section of which Canons 1 and 2 of 1853 were repealed. On the 17th day of October, the 16th day of the session, such Canon was adopted.

On the 19th of October, the 17th day of the session, a message was received from the House of Bishops, as follows: That this House does not concur with the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies in enacting the Canon of the Abandonment of the Communion of the Church by any Bishop, Priest or Deacon, because the House does not perceive any sufficient ground for changing existing provisions on the subject. On the same day, the following resolution was adopted by this House:—"*Resolved*, The House of Bishops concurring, that Canons 1 and 2 of 1853 be repealed," and on the 21st of October, the 18th day of the session, the following message was received from the House of Bishops:

"The House of Bishops informs the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies that it has passed the following resolution: *Resolved*, That the House of Bishops do not concur in the action of the Clerical and Lay Deputies respecting Canons 1 and 2 of 1853."

The action of this House on the 17th day of the session was sent to the House of Bishops on the same day. The 18th day was the last of the session.

Upon this state of facts the Committee is unanimously of the opinion that Canons 1 and 2 of 1853 are not repealed, and offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House, Canons 1 and 2 of 1853 are not repealed.

By order of the Committee.

WM. COOPER MEAD, Ch'n.

A message was received from the House of Bishops, announcing the appointment of Committees to act in conjunction with the House of Deputies, in reference to the report of the Committee to Digest the Canons of the Church, and in reference to the report of the Trustees of the Relief Fund.

Dr. Vinton, of New York, called for the reading of the resolution which had been referred to the Committee on Canons, and upon which a report had just been made, and the Secretary read it, as follows:

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Canons to take into consideration and report to this House the facts as to the legislation and the status of such legislation of this House in the General Convention of 1856, on Canons 1 and 2 of 1853.

Dr. Lay, of Ala., said that so much dissatisfaction had been expressed with regard to the manner in which the time of the House is spent, in amending Canons and discussing Rules of Order, that he desired to offer a resolution to bring the minds of members to subjects tending towards the good of the Church. He thought the Committee on the State of the Church should bring in a report, to afford themes for more profitable debate. The following is the resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the State of the Church, be and are hereby authorized to consider any matters that may be deemed practicable for the efficiency of the Church, and recommend such action to this House as may be considered expedient and necessary.

A motion was made to postpone the order of the day for the reception of this resolution, and a debate ensued, in which several members participated. Meanwhile, a message was received from the House of Bishops, returning a resolution relative to the signing of testimonials and the consecration of Bishops, the same having been transmitted in an unconcurrical form.

A motion was made and carried, to lay on the table the motion to postpone the order of the day.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the order of the day, viz: The proposed amendment of Art. 3 of the Constitution.—The original Article, which has been in force more than half a century, is as follows:

ART. 3. The Bishops of this Church, when there shall be three or more, shall, whenever General Conventions are held, form a separate House, with a right to originate and propose acts for the concurrence of the House of Deputies, composed of Clergy and Laity; and when any proposed act shall have passed the House of Deputies, the same shall be transmitted to the House of Bishops, who shall have a negative thereupon; and all acts of the Convention shall be authenticated by both Houses. And in all cases the House of Bishops shall signify to the Convention their approbation or disapprobation (the latter with their reasons in writing,) within three days after the proposed act shall have been reported to them for concurrence; and in failure thereof it shall have the operation of a law. But until there shall be three or more Bishops, as aforesaid, any Bishop attending a General Convention shall be a member *ex officio*, and shall vote with the clerical deputies of the Diocese to which he belongs, and a Bishop shall then preside.

It is proposed to amend by substituting the following:

ART. 3. Whenever General Conventions are held, the Bishops of this Church shall form a separate House, with the right to originate and propose acts for the concurrence of the House of Deputies, and all acts must pass both Houses.

Mr. Evans, of Md., who proposed the amendment in the last General Convention, opened the debate in a speech of some length, in support thereof; but the reporter was unable to hear distinctly a word that he said.

Mr. Thrall, of Cal., said he rose chiefly for the purpose of bringing before the House, by embodying it in his remarks, a proposed amendment, which, in case of the failure of the one under consideration, he should offer in due form. He thought the amendment advocated by the gentleman from Maryland was too brief. It was hardly possible to compress into four lines the requisite provisions. Another objection was that its form was bad. It does not sufficiently guard the privileges and rights of this House. The House had now the right to originate and propose measures to the House of Bishops for their concurrence; but it will be seen that in the amendment this feature of the Constitution is stricken out, while the rights of the House of Bishops are still retained. He thought this too much of a concession, and that it was better for the two Houses to originate for each other, and then let all acts pass both Houses before they become laws. By the proposed change the power is left to the House of Bishops to defeat the action of this House by simple silence, and he had fears that they might be tempted thus to pass its action by. He said this with all respect for the Bishops. This House will have no right to originate measures, and as the number of Bishops increases, they will more and more originate business, while the matter we send them will be neglected, and the House of Deputies be left with the power only to send suggestions, except to act on measures sent to us. The speaker then read the amendments which he proposed to offer, as follows:

Resolved, The House of Bishops concurring, that Art. III., after being amended as follows, be numbered Art. II.:

Art. II. The general Convention shall be composed of two Houses, of which all the Bishops of this Church exercising jurisdiction in the United States, with their Assistant Bishops, if any such there are, shall form one House, to be known as the House of Bishops, and Clerical and Lay Delegates to be elected from all the Dioceses which have already, or shall hereafter have, adopted this Constitution, shall form the other, to be known as the House of Deputies. Each House shall have power to originate acts, pass upon them, and send them to the other House for their action, and on the concurrence of both Houses in such action, it shall become the law of the Church.

The House of Bishops shall, on or before the fifth day after any action is sent to them by the House of Deputies, inform the House of Deputies of their concurrence or non-concurrence, (the latter with their reasons in writing if they see fit,) and in failure hereof it shall have the force of law without the action of the House of Bishops: Provided, That any action of the House of Deputies which shall be sent to the House of Bishops later than the fifth day preceding the adjournment, shall become law only by the concurrent vote of both Houses.

All acts of the Convention shall be authenticated by the signature of the presiding officers and secretaries of both Houses.

Resolved, That Article II. of the Constitution be amended by striking out the word "Convention" in the 3rd sentence, and inserting the words "House of Deputies."

Resolved, That Article II. as thus amended be hereafter numbered Article III.

Mr. Thrall also read the following:

ART. III. Whenever General Conventions are held, the Bishops of this Church, having jurisdiction in the United States, together with any Assistant Bishops which they have, shall form a separate House with the right to originate and propose acts to be sent to the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies for their action, which acts on the concurrence of the House of Deputies, shall have the force of law.

When any act originating in the House of Deputies shall have passed that House, it shall be sent to the House of Bishops for their action; in all cases the House of Bishops shall inform the House of Deputies of their concurrence or non-concurrence (the latter with their reasons in writing, if they see fit to give such reasons,) in the action of the House of Deputies, on or before the fifth day after said action shall have been sent to them, and in failure thereof, it shall have the force of law: *Provided*, That in case the action of the House of Deputies shall be sent to the House of Bishops later than the fifth day preceding the adjournment *sine die* of this Convention, such act shall not have the force of law except by the concurrence of the House of Bishops.

All acts of this Convention shall be authenticated by both Houses.

He hoped the amendment under consideration would be defeated, and he would then offer his proposed amendments and move their reference to the Committee on Canons.

Dr. A. H. Vinton, of Pa., agreed with the gentleman from California in his exposure of the imperfections of the proposed amendment. Its adoption would be fatal to the interests of this body. There is a great restraining power on the House of Deputies—their constituency—to whom they are responsible for their acts; but the House of Bishops have none. They cannot be dissolved except by death. We go to our constituency, and they can say, you have so abused your power that we will send you to the General Convention no more. The speaker entered into a history of the causes which led to the introduction of the amendment. He suggested, farther, that the Constitution should compel the House of Bishops to take notice of the action of this House, and hoped the Convention would think seriously before giving additional power to a body wholly irresponsible, and which, when it once has power, can never lose it.

Mr. Hoffman, of N. Y., made an eloquent speech in favor of the proposed amendment, and alluded to the divine agency delegated to the Bishops, in making laws for God's church on earth. He desired that the two bodies should go hand in hand, and such would be the effect of the measure now suggested. It was no new doctrine. It had been a favorite with presbyters and laymen ever since the foundation of the Church. The speaker, in conclusion, replied to the positions of the clerical delegate from California, (Mr. Thrall.)

A lay delegate from Virginia expressed his disagreement with the gentleman from New York. If it were true that the legislative power was vested in the Bishops by the great head of the Church, he for one would not be willing to remain in this body. The question to be decided is, what is best for the interests of the Church. He thought it best to "let well enough alone." He rose particularly, he said, to refute the idea that laymen and presbyters had no legislative power except through the condescension of the Bishops.

Judge Conyngham, of Pa., thought there was too much disposition at the present day to legislate, and to disregard the wisdom of the past. It was the boast of the Church Councils as in other bodies. As the Church grows in strength and numbers, we are not disposed to be satisfied with what has been done by those who preceded us. Within the last fifty years, the Church has grown from a few to many Dioceses. Gentlemen of other denominations have investigated our principles of religious government, and come into the Church. This Article has been the law of the Church for over fifty years. Why change it now? Our fathers adopted it as the basis on which the Church was to grow, and on which it has grown. He had never heard of any evil consequent upon this provision of the Constitution. We are to legislate for the correction of that which ought never to have been adopted, or for imaginary evils which may accrue hereafter.—Why is not the Article right as it stands? When the plausible doctrine of equality is presented here, we should go farther and ascertain in what equality consists. If we give the House of Bishops power to veto our acts by letting them lie unnoticed on their table, there is no equality in that. You give them power which we have not. The Deputies come here from the people, fresh with their views, and aware of their various wants. The House of Bishops are permanent. An opinion expressed by one of them now, comes up the next session before the same body, and not before a body sent fresh from the people with their views and ideas. You will find that power thus given to a permanent House, is a power that will increase and never yield. If our fathers, in 1789, came forward and made concessions to the people, which have ever since stood as the law of the Church, he could see no good reason for changes now.

Judge Chambers, said he was in favor of making a Constitution what it should be, and then exacting a rigid observance of it. He saw but one objection to the proposed amendment, and that was alluded to by the clerical delegate from Pennsylvania. The Bishops should be compelled to act on all subjects presented to them. It would be better to wait three years and have perfect equality secured by an amendment, than to have the work done imperfectly now.

Mr. Winans, of Cal., replied to the remarks of the lay delegate from New York, relative to the august power and the grand source of power of the House of Bishops. If spiritual power were thus delegated to the Bishops, all power rests with them, and this House is impotent. He had as much respect for the venerable Bishops as any one; but believed that the Convention should continue to act as heretofore, unless some great necessity exists, and none exists now. There was a constant tendency to increase the power of the upper House, and diminish that of the lower. Now it is sought to be voluntarily given, when not even asked for. Nothing had thus far resulted from the Article as it stands. Laity and presbyters had rights as well as the venerable fathers, which ought to be respected.

Dr. Adams, of Wis., believed that an Article that had been in existence 51 years, and received the sanction of so many Conventions, was too important to be blown away by a breath. He said there were two laws—the *lex scripta*, or written law, and the law of custom In the early days of the Church, two or three respectable old gentlemen, Bishops of the Church, met together and talked over matters for her interest, and found it convenient to sit with closed doors; a custom which has been continued to the present day. He had no objection to this—he was conservative in his views—but had thought it a little strange that our House of Bishops should sit as none other ever sat since the creation of the world. Now, if you pass this amendment, you offer to the Bishops an inducement to treat this House with neglect. By the present Article they must notice our action in some shape or form. If we set to work and take away this compulsory civility, and they sit there with closed doors, you may send in your acts and never hear of them more. They will have the legal right to let them lie unnoticed, and he believed they should be made to take some notice of them. If the amendment is adopted, our sole business will be to register the decrees of the House of Bishops. To him the object of the present Article is to put us on an equality with the House of Bishops, especially in reference to the law of custom under which they sit. He urged its retention, and hoped clergymen and laymen would vote against the proposed amendment.

Judge Storer, of Ohio, made a speech against the amendment. He alluded to the Apostolic succession—believed that as all men were saved by the grace of God, the Bishops had no more divine rights than laymen—and said he should vote for the proposition of the clerical delegate from Pennsylvania, to compel the Bishops to notice the action of this House.

Dr. Vinton, of New York, argued forcibly and eloquently in favor of rejecting the amendment. He was followed by Mr. Campbell, of Md., Dr. Claxton, of Ohio, Dr. Wilmer, of Pa., and other gentlemen.

A motion was then made to adjourn, but withdrawn to afford Dr. Stevens, of Pa., an opportunity to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That Rule 5 be changed so as to read—"The House shall proceed to the order of the day at 12 o'clock, precisely, unless dispensed with by a vote of two-thirds of all the members present."

[The rule heretofore has designated 11 o'clk, and did not give sufficient time to dispose of the morning business.]

Mr. Allston, of S. C., offered the following as an amendment:

Resolved, That at the expiration of one hour after the reading of the journal, the House shall proceed to the consideration of the order of the day, unless it be postponed by a vote of two-thirds of all the members present.

The question was first taken on the amendment, and it was lost; after which the original resolution passed.

The House then adjourned.

THE UNITED STATES DESCRIBED BY AN ENGLISHMAN.—A contemporary publishes the following as an extract from a new history of the United States by an Englishman:

"Before I went to America, I had heard much of American natural scenery; I confess I was sadly disappointed when I came to see it myself. I have traversed the country from the colonial dependence of Her Most Gracious Majesty, in Canada, to the Rocky Mountains, and I saw nothing that could be called worthy of the artist's or poet's observation. It is true that Canada has some charming scenery, which has been much improved by British taste and art—the natural consequences of the refinement and cultivation of the inhabitants; but whenever one crosses into the States, the country exhibits either wild forests or naked prairies, both of which are dangerous to travel through, in consequence of the quantities of voracious animals they contain. A Parliament informed me that a railroad train last year was attacked by a drove of raccoons while crossing a prairie, and every passenger destroyed. These raccoons are the terror of this wild country, and have depopulated thousands of miles of its surface."

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.—The United States steamer Wyandotte returned to the Brooklyn Navy-Yard on Thursday evening, in consequence of the illness of Lieut. Duval, for whose trial, as already announced, a court-martial is in session. The composition plates of the Wyandotte's guns having been removed, and replaced by a better arrangement, that vessel's departure for sea is only delayed until the appointment of a substitute for Lieut. Duval. The following vessels, on foreign squadrons, are ordered home: Steam frigate Wabash, of the Mediterranean squadron; steam frigate Merrimac, and sloop-of-war Vandalia, on the Pacific. The officers and crew of the Saranac, (also on the Pacific,) are soon to return. The terms of service of the sloop Vincennes, on the coast of Africa, of the sloop Germantown, and steam frigate Mississippi, on the East Indies, and of the brigs Bainbridge and Perry, in South America, have nearly expired, and each of them will be homeward bound, and some in the United States before New Year's day.

SIR JOHN BOWRING ON THE PEIHO.—Sir John Bowring, one of the first linguists in Europe, while speaking of Peiho, at a meeting of the British Association, recently held at Aberdeen, said:

"He observed with regret that in maps and in correspondence this river was called the Peiho. No Chinaman would know it by that name. Peiho means simply the river in the north—any river to the north of the locality where you may then be. The real name is Tien-sin-hoa, that is, the river of Tien-sin. He would like to see the correspondence and maps corrected on this point."

DIFFICULTIES OF COLORED MILITIA.—A correspondent of the Newburg Telegraph from Harrisburg, Pa., says:

We have a negro military company in our place. Their evolutions are novel, unique and entirely unknown to military men. Instead of thirteen inches between breast and back, they take about twenty-six inches, for the reason that they are not able to face about in time on account of their very large feet. They paraded a few days ago, carrying their muskets in a manner which would have made a Sabbatarian tremble for his life.

FRIED WATER CHICKENS.—A traveler stopping at one of the hotels in Minnesota, recently saw the phrase "Fried Water Chickens" on the dinner bill of fare. Desiring to know what this meant, he sent for a dish of water chickens. They came, and sure enough looked very much like the smallest and whitest of fried spring chickens. He tried them—found them excellent—recommended them to the rest of the party, ladies and all. All who tried them, liked them wonderfully; and so, nearly all of them became frog-eaters almost without knowing it.

RECEPTION OF THE GREAT EASTERN.—Arrangements have been made at Portland, Me., to signal the steamship Great Eastern thirty miles out at sea; on her appearance the flags of the United States, England and France will be displayed from the City Hall and Observatory, signal guns will be fired, and the fire-alarm bells rung. As she approaches the harbor salutes will be fired from Fort Prebble and other points, and the bells of the city will peal forth a merry welcome.

FATAL ACCIDENT FROM FIRE.—Miss Mary S. Norris, only daughter of Silas Norris, of Harford county, Md., was burned so terribly on Thursday last, by her clothes taking fire, that death ensued on Friday evening. She was superintending some household matters in the kitchen, when the skirts of her dress took fire from the fire-place, almost instantly enveloping her person in flames.

SPOTS ON THE SUN.—The spots on the sun are unusually numerous and large this year. At the present time there are eleven groups of spots visible, two of which have just made their appearance on the western edge. A very large spot has been recently observed near the centre, embracing a central black spot and a still larger penumbral region. It is said to be undergoing daily remarkable changes.

FATAL AFFAIR.—On the day of election at Cedartown, Ga., while Col. J. J. Morrison was carrying up a gang of voters, Thomas Chisolin attempted to get some of them away, when Morrison shot him through the head, killing him instantly. In the affray which followed, M. was shot twice, dangerously.

NEGRO HUNG.—A negro man was hung by the sheriff of Plymouth, in Washington co., N. C., on last Friday, in presence of 3,000 spectators, for the murder of a white man last February. The culprit had reason to suspect undue familiarity on the part of the white man with his wife, so he procured a pistol and shot him dead.

ONE OF THE ORATORS.—During a recent trial for libel at Chenango county, in which the defendant opened his own case, he made use of the following expression! "Gentlemen of the jury, I have been so unhappy that I have wished every night I might wake up and find myself dead in the morning."

SPURGEON'S OPINION.—The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon has written a letter to his friends in America, in which he declares that, in his belief, immersion is the only Christian baptism; and that he believes that members of all Christian communities should be admitted to the Communion.

TWO WAYS.—"There is two ways of doing it," said Pat to himself, as he stood musing and waiting for a job on the State street corner. "If I save me $4,000, I must lay up $200 a year for twenty years, or I can put away $20 a year for 200 years. Now, which way will I do it?"

IMPORTS OF NEW YORK.—The imports of dutiable merchandise into the port of New York last month, were $17,334,036, against $15,447,647 for the same month of 1858. The exports were $14,037,497, of which $8,266,681 were specie. The revenue from customs was $2,908,500, against $2,908,935 last year.

ALL FOR LOVE.—A valuable slave man, belonging to Mr. Benton, of Sharpsburg, Md., hung himself on Monday night last, in consequence of his master refusing to sell him to go South with a colored girl, upon whom his heart's affections had been placed.

THE CALIFORNIA DUEL.—The late fatal duel produced much sensation at San Francisco.—When the mail left, two hours after Mr. Broderick's death, the flags had all been lowered to half-mast, and other emblems of mourning were to be seen in all parts of the city.

In Quebec, a few days since, a man was sentence to pay a fine of £10 or imprisonment for 30 days, for having iron knuckles concealed upon his person.

It is rumored that Miss Evans, author of "Beulah," has become enamored of the stage, and will soon appear in a New York theatre.

Severe shocks of an earthquake were felt at Baton Rouge and Bayou Sara, La., on the 29th ult.

At Weldon, Halifax county, N. C., A. L. Pierce is appointed postmaster, vice J. T. Evans, resigned.

The New York State Agricultural Fair closed last Friday. Total receipts $18,000, an increase of $7,000 over last year.

The rice mill of Daniel Hayward, near Charleston, S. C., was burnt on the 7th inst.—Loss $18,000.

The corner-stone of a town hall was laid at Shepherdstown, Va., on the 8th inst.

THE FATE OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

Interesting Facts Concerning Sir John Franklin's Expedition--Discovery of Skeletons--The Wrecked Vessels, &c., &c.

The Arctic exploring steamer Fox, Captain McClintock, which was fitted out by Lady Franklin and her friends, to go in search of Sir John Franklin's lost expedition, returned to England on the 21st ult. The narrative by Capt. McClintock, of his voyage and discoveries, is very interesting. We make the following extracts from it:

On the 2d of April, our long-projected spring journeys were commenced; Lieutenant Hobson accompanied me as far as Cape Victoria; each of us had a sledge drawn by four men, and an auxiliary sledge drawn by six dogs. This was all the force we could muster. Before separating, we saw two Esquimaux families living out upon the ice in snow huts; from them we learned that a second ship had been seen off King William's Island, and that she drifted ashore in the fall of the same year. From this ship they had obtained a vast deal of wood and iron.

I now gave Lieut. Hobson directions to search for the wreck, and to follow up any traces he might find upon King William's Island. Accompanied by my own party and Mr. Petersen, I marched along the east shore of King William's Island, occasionally passing deserted snow huts, but without meeting natives till the 8th of May, when, off Cape Norton, we arrived at a snow village containing about thirty inhabitants. They gathered about us without the slightest appearance of fear or shyness, although none had ever seen living white people before. They were most willing to communicate all their knowledge and barter all their goods, but would have stolen everything had they not been very closely watched. Many more relics of our countrymen were examined; we could not carry away all we might have purchased. They pointed to the inlet we had crossed the day before, and told us that one day's march up it, and thence four days overland, brought them to the wreck.

None of these people had been there since 1857-8, at which time they said but little remained, their countrymen having carried away almost everything.

Most of our information was received from an intelligent old woman; she said it was in the fall of the year that the ship was forced ashore; many of the white men dropped by the way as they went towards the Great River; but this was only known to them in the winter following, when their bodies were discovered.

They all assured us that we would find natives upon the south shore, at the Great River, and some few at the wreck, but unfortunately this was not the case. Only one family was met with off Point Booth, and none at Montreal Island or any place subsequently visited.

Point Ogle, Montreal Island, and Barrow Island, were searched without finding anything except a few scraps of copper and iron in an Esquimaux hiding place.

Recrossing the Strait to King William's Island, we continued the examination of its southern shore without success until the 21th of May, when about ten miles eastward of Cape Herschell a bleached skeleton was found, around which lay fragments of European clothing. Upon carefully removing the snow a small pocket-book was found, containing a few letters. These, although much decayed, may yet be deciphered. Judging from the remains of his dress, this unfortunate young man was a steward or officer's servant, and his position exactly verified the Esquimaux's assertion, that they dropped as they walked along.

On reaching Cape Herschell next day, he examined Simpson's Cairn, or rather what remains of it, which is only four feet high, and the central stones have been removed, as if by men seeking something within it. My impression at the time, and which I still retain, is, that records were deposited there by the retreating crews and subsequently removed by the natives.

After parting from me at Cape Victoria, on the 28th of April, Lieutenant Hobson made for Cape Felix. At a short distance westward of it he found a very large cairn, and close to it three small tents, with blankets, old clothes, and other relics of a shooting or a magnetic station; but although the cairn was dug under, a trench dug all round it at a distance of 10 feet, no record was discovered. A piece of blank paper folded up was found in the cairn, and two broken bottles, which may, perhaps, have contained records, lay beside it among some stones which had fallen from off the top. The most interesting of the articles discovered here, including a boat's ensign, were brought away by Mr. Hobson. About two miles further to the southwest a small cairn was found, but neither records or relics obtained. About three miles north of Point Victory a second small cairn was examined, but only a broken pickaxe and empty canister found.

On the 6th of May Lieut. Hobson pitched his tent beside a large cairn upon Point Victory. Lying among some loose stones which had fallen from the top of this cairn, was found a small tin case containing a record, the substance of which is briefly as follows: "This cairn was built by the Franklin expedition, upon the assumed site of Sir James Ross' pillar, which had not been found. The Erebus and Terror spent their first winter at Beechy Island, after having ascended Wellington Channel to lat. 77 deg. N., and returned by the west side of Cornwallis Island. On the 12th of September, 1846, they were beset in lat. 70 05 N., and lon. 98 23 W. Sir J. Franklin died on the 11th of June, 1847. On the 22d of April, 1848, the ships were abandoned five leagues to the N.N.W. of Point Victory, and the survivors, 105 in number, landed here under the command of Captain Crozier." This paper was dated April 25, 1848, and upon the following day they intended to start for the Great Fish river. The total loss by deaths in the expedition up to this date was nine officers and fifteen men.

A vast quantity of clothing and stores of all sorts lay strewed about, as if here every article was thrown away which could possibly be dispensed with; pickaxes, shovels, boats, cooking utensils, ironwork, rope, blocks, canvass, a dip circle, a sextant engraved "Frederic Hornby, R. N.," a small medicine chest, oars.

A few miles southward, across Back Bay, a second record was found, having been deposited by Lieutenant Gore and M. des Voux in May,