



ALEXANDRIA: TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1861.

SENATE.—The Senate, yesterday, listened to the first Senatorial speech of Mr. Breckinridge, and a response by Mr. Hale.

THE STATE CONVENTION.—There was a warm debate in the Convention yesterday on the subject of taxation. The Maryland Commissioners made a report and Mr. Randolph concluded his speech.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.—In the Senate, on Saturday, the bill for the sale of the James River and Kanawha Canal was laid on the table. The bill amending the militia laws was passed; also, bill incorporating the Southern Express Company and American Agency. The House of Delegates laid on the table the bill incorporating the Southern Express Company. A resolution of inquiry into the expediency of calling another Convention, and abolishing the one in session, was voted down.

The New York Tribune, in some candid "confessions," acknowledges that the North, up to the last month or two, never realized the actual condition of affairs at the South, and the danger which was impending over the country. It was not for want of warning that ignorance was maintained. The North was told long ago, what would happen, if its course was persisted in. Mr. Lincoln is a "wiser man" to-day, we suppose, on this head, than he was a month ago. May wisdom produce its proper fruits? We shall see. We will add here, that the Albany Evening Journal admits the impossibility of collecting the revenue at the South, and says that paper blockades will not be recognized by European States. And in view of the difficulties and embarrassments that are to arise in connection with the revenue by reason of the lower tariff of the Southern Confederacy, a significant article appears in a New York Republican paper, calling for the repeal of the Morrill high tariff bill passed at the close of the last Congress.

We have again to comment on, and complain of, the manner and tone adopted by some of the presses in Virginia in favor of immediate secession, and the language they use and apply to those not of their way of thinking. Arrogance, dictation, abuse, epigrams and insulting epithets, never yet proved Virginians, of any party, from their position, and never will. They may be persuaded, but they will not be coerced by any such course. The only effects of harshness will be to divide public opinion in the State, and organize two parties with bitter, antagonistic feelings. This is every way to be deprecated, in any event—in or out of the Union.

Bishop Meade has published and dedicated to the citizens of Frederick, Clarke and Warren counties, formerly embraced in old Frederick, an argument in behalf of Temperance and the Temperance Society, written some years ago by his late brother, David Meade, esq., and found among the papers of the deceased. Mr. David Meade was an esteemed gentleman, of a strong and vigorous mind, whose modest and retiring disposition alone prevented him from being one of the foremost men in public life, in the State. The argument is accompanied by a preface from the pen of Bishop Meade.

Our last accounts from Texas say that the Federal troops have evacuated Fort Brown, and that several hundred State troops have been enlisted to serve on the Rio Grande. Nothing further about Gov. Houston. The whole proceedings in Texas—a State which has received nothing but favor and protection—and which has as little to complain of as any other in the country,—will be regarded hereafter as most strange.

Senor Luis Molina, who has so acceptably, during several years, represented the Republic of Costa Rica and Nicaragua at Washington, has been promoted by the Republic of Nicaragua to the rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and as such has been received by the President.

The Baltimore American says that of the Commissioners appointed by the late Informal Maryland Convention to visit the Virginia Convention, but one of them approaches to being a representative of the people of Maryland.

Of the thousand and one contradictory rumors and reports from Washington, relative to all public matters, who knows which to believe? The new-papers are employed often one day in contradicting the statements circulated the day before.

It is said that President Davis, of the Southern Confederacy, and Mr. Rhet, of S. C., differ materially on several questions of policy. Mr. Rhet may be in the "opposition," possibly, as soon as parties are formed in the new Republic.

Some of the Canada papers appear to be anxious to see a fight between the Northern and Southern States. They would, doubtless, prefer to see this country ruined.

Reports are started of a design to form a new Southern Seceding State out of parts of Arkansas and Tennessee, the capital to be at Memphis.

Mr. Clemens has formally resigned his office of Superintendent of Agricultural Affairs in the Patent Office.

NEWS OF THE DAY. "To show the very age and body of the times." The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle says:—"Some of the people of South Carolina appear to be getting sick of separate State secession and forced loans, and are moving for the State with all possible haste. Messrs. Farr, Cotter and Burns, with their families, thirty-five negroes, twenty horses, wagons, carriages, &c., were found on the Admiral last evening, on their way to a new home near the mouth of the Arkansas river. There are said to be many others in the Palmetto State who will follow their example, and leave as soon as possible."

The Cincinnati Gazette has reports of a horrible case of poisoning at Rockford, Ill., by which a whole family, consisting of father, mother, and eleven children, have been destroyed. The poisoning was produced by eating, in the evening, of which some deadly substance, (probably blue vitriol,) had been used by mistake for saltpetre. The father who died first, was buried on Saturday, on which day the rest of the family died. They were buried on Sunday, hearses having to be procured from the neighboring towns.

The New Orleans Delta says the communication between the Red River and the Mississippi is being gradually cut off. The former is taking itself off to the Gulf by way of Atchafalaya into Berwick's Bay. Unless something is done to prevent the Red River from seceding, New Orleans will lose a large amount of valuable traffic. A company is talked of to keep the channel open. It is thought it will cost \$2,000,000.

We find in the Legislative proceedings of Utah Territory, (published in the Mountain-View, Great Salt Lake City,) complimentary notice of Frank H. Weston, esq., Secretary of the Territory. Mr. Weston was appointed from Prince George's county, and his many friends in Maryland, will be glad to hear of the esteem in which he is held in his distant home.

Charleston exults in the possession now of a steam fire engine, the manufacture of her own mechanics, Messrs. Cameron & Co.—Upon the experimental trial, steam was got up in six minutes, and with about forty pounds of steam a steady stream was played forth as much and one sixteenth nozzle, which lasted over an hour. The distance varied from 120 to 160 feet.

An election was held in St. Clairsville, Ohio, a few days ago, in compliance with what has been announced to be the wish of Mr. Lincoln to determine who should receive the appointment of postmaster. There were three candidates, two very respectable and popular gentlemen, and a lady named Mrs. Richards. The latter was elected by about twenty-five majority.

The New Orleans True Delta of Sunday has the following:—"The new law of the Confederate States, requiring steamboats for 'foreign' ports to take out clearances, went into effect yesterday, and created a little excitement and comment on the wharf. The most important feature of it seems to be the fee which the custom house officials never fail to exact."

The jury in a case of Lewis Smith vs. the Northern Central Railroad Company, for damages for personal injury sustained in the breaking of an arm, on Wednesday returned a verdict of \$4,575 for the plaintiff.—Smith was in the employ of the company at the time the accident occurred. The case will be appealed to the Supreme Court.

The Peninsula Gazette of the 9th inst., enters a decided protest against the assumption of a correspondent of the Observer, of that place, that the appointment of the Hon. R. S. Mallory as Secretary of the U. S. A. Navy is agreeable to the people of Florida, or that Pensacola should feel honored in his selection.

The New Orleans Delta of the 12th claims for the Convention of Louisiana that it has merited the confidence of the people and the respect of the world by the promptitude and exactness with which it has met all the liabilities of the late United States, which it assumed on taking possession of the mint and custom houses of that city.

Passengers for Savannah by the steamship lines were notified, says the Philadelphia Ledger, that their baggage would be subject to the scrutiny of the Savannah Custom House officers. The officers, it is said, make a very rigid examination, and allow nothing but the strictly personal effects of the passengers to pass.

The Milwaukee Sentinel says: Sherman M. Booth appeared upon the streets of that city on Sunday, and was present at one of the churches. It soon became known to his friends that he was released by order of the President, who signed his pardon March 21. Mr. Booth looks remarkably well, considering his long confinement.

In case of an extra session of Congress in April, special elections will have to be held in Maryland, Tennessee, North Carolina, Kentucky, Rhode Island and California. A Virginia holds her regular election in the latter end of May, in season, probably, to do away with a special election.

The steamer City of Manchester left New York, on Saturday, for Liverpool, with six cabin passengers and eighty-two in the steerage. The Bremen steamer Bremen left same day for Bremen, via Southampton. She takes out thirty-three cabin passengers and sixty-nine in the steerage.

At Boston on Wednesday evening, a rough fellow named Fitzgerald, annoyed at the badinage of several little boys, struck one of the number named Richard Ord, six years old, over the head with a loaded whip-stick, crushing in his temple and killing him.—The murderer was arrested.

Godfrey Netzeke, the German arrested in Pittsburg upon suspicion of having been concerned in the attempt to destroy the family of Augustus Howler, of Lawrenceville, by means of an infernal machine, has been held to trial.

The New York Leader says:—"Our enterprising fellow-citizen, Alderman F. H. Boile, has been awarded the contract, being the lowest bidder, for the construction of the forty gun-boats required by the Southern Confederacy."

The Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer, of Thursday states that Gov. Ellis has decided not to call the Legislature of that State together, unless something more urgent than now exists should occur to render an extra session necessary.

It is understood that Joseph S. Wilson, late Commissioner of the General Land Office, will be invited South to take charge of the landed interests of the Confederate States.

Governor Roman, one of the Southern Commissioners who has been detained by sickness, is expected to arrive at Washington to-day.

Colonel S. Cooper, late Adjutant General of the United States Army, has gone South to accept the post of Adjutant General of the Southern Army.

Certain friends of Mr. Corwin are still endeavoring to induce him to withdraw his declaration of the Mexican mission.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTERS.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—This is the Christian Sabbath, and millions of the human family throughout christendom, and even in heathen lands, have, to-day, assembled in the sanctuaries, to listen to the terms of mercy presented in the Gospel, through the lips of the Saviour's ministering servants—the ambassadors commissioned by the Court of Heaven. Hundreds of thousands of sermons have been preached, books, essays, and tracts written, at different periods, upon the observance of one seventh of time for prayer, for meditation, and devotion. An illustrious writer has said that "the Sabbath was the wisest and most beneficent institution of the Almighty." The faithful, in their family devotions, and in the great congregations to which they made melody in their hearts to the words, "Welcome, sweet day of rest, That saw the Lord arise."

This is also the anniversary of St. Patrick, the patron saint of the "gem of the sea—the Green Isle of the Ocean"—a day which is consecrated in the hearts, hallowed in the affections of every son of the Emerald land. Your correspondent well remembers the first procession of the Hibernian Society in good old Alexandria, the band playing the inspiring tune of "St. Patrick's day in the morning," and one of its members, with evident pride and emotion, carrying the green flag of his dear native land. The Lawsons, the Carsons, the Richards, and their compatriots, "united Irishmen," patriots of '98, who were used and honored citizens of the old town, have long since been called from time to time to a reward for their faith and virtues in emigration. It may be pertinently said, that in these times of gloom and despondency, when the country is sorely threatened with dismemberment and ruin, the Irish portion of our fellow-citizens, in all parts of the country, are represented to be true and loyal to the Constitution, to the flag of the Union, and the perpetuity of our institutions. Doubtless there are exceptions, but I am happy to say that in my intercourse with those of the Emerald Isle, I have met no such citizen. The Irish are deadly enemies to tyranny and oppression in any form, but they, like myself, cannot realize that they are oppressed in any way by the government. Should President Lincoln and his advisers attempt to interfere with the peculiar institutions of the South, withhold from the people of that region their just rights, or, above all, take any steps to subvert and degrade them, the Irish would be among the first to denounce the measures and unite with us in resisting them.

I met with a member of Congress from one of the States of the great West to-day, moving rapidly towards the Railroad Depot, looking care-worn, haggard, and melancholy. My object in stopping him was to obtain an item or point for the Gazette. He remarked that he was literally worn down by the annoyances of office seekers, and that he was pushing for home with all possible celerity to escape the horrors of the conflict. Poor fellow, I pitied him. If the great patriot Hughart were alive, and wanted a subject to depict melancholy, my friend, the treating Mr. C., would be a most suitable one.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The late Vice President, the Hon. John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, to-day addressed the Senate on the resolutions of Judge Douglas. The speech is pronounced by the friends of Senator B. as eminently able, and fully up to his reputation for oratory, argumentation, and statesmanship. The ability of the effort is not a matter of so much importance as the soundness of the views expressed on the present critical and alarming crisis in the history of the Republic. The best way to avoid war was to be prepared to meet it. The fact that a Convention in this State was initiated had caused a consternation in the Black Republican ranks in the North, and was known and mischievous at the North, all purpose of conciliation to the South was abandoned. If gentlemen desire to destroy the best lingering hope of any restoration of the Union, let them pursue the policy determined by their opponents in the bill. We are to be lashed by predictions of pest. Upon what basis do these predictions rest? Does the North move in the direction necessary to procure peace? Mr. Barbour had yet to see the last indication of any purpose to move in that direction. The bill, as it is, is a mere movement in that direction? If this House could be regarded as a fair exponent of the people of Virginia, any movement originating in Virginia would discredit the Union. The resolutions of the Peace Conference at Washington were adopted in this House with but four dissenting votes. The House by that vote declared that the General Assembly representing the wishes of the people of Virginia, should determine by their final effort to restore the Union and the Constitution in the spirit in which they were established by the Fathers of the Republic, and therefore wished to invoke a Peace Conference. This is the true position of the Virginia people. After the failure of this final effort (and it is held that who will say it has not been failure) it is consistent with the honor and dignity of this Commonwealth to institute some new device, and that device should be a Peace Conference, and that device should be a Peace Conference, and that device should be a Peace Conference.

POSITION OF MR. JAMES BARBOUR.—In a debate in the House of Delegates on Thursday on the Senate amendment to the Bill for arming the State, Mr. Barbour made the following remarks: Mr. Barbour held it would be the pleasure of the House to pass the bill with the amendments proposed by the Senate. The best way to avoid war was to be prepared to meet it. The fact that a Convention in this State was initiated had caused a consternation in the Black Republican ranks in the North, and was known and mischievous at the North, all purpose of conciliation to the South was abandoned. If gentlemen desire to destroy the best lingering hope of any restoration of the Union, let them pursue the policy determined by their opponents in the bill. We are to be lashed by predictions of pest. Upon what basis do these predictions rest? Does the North move in the direction necessary to procure peace? Mr. Barbour had yet to see the last indication of any purpose to move in that direction. The bill, as it is, is a mere movement in that direction? If this House could be regarded as a fair exponent of the people of Virginia, any movement originating in Virginia would discredit the Union. The resolutions of the Peace Conference at Washington were adopted in this House with but four dissenting votes. The House by that vote declared that the General Assembly representing the wishes of the people of Virginia, should determine by their final effort to restore the Union and the Constitution in the spirit in which they were established by the Fathers of the Republic, and therefore wished to invoke a Peace Conference. This is the true position of the Virginia people. After the failure of this final effort (and it is held that who will say it has not been failure) it is consistent with the honor and dignity of this Commonwealth to institute some new device, and that device should be a Peace Conference, and that device should be a Peace Conference, and that device should be a Peace Conference.

The revenue for the maintenance of the Lincoln and Davis governments is the most difficult subject now occupying the minds of President, Cabinet Ministers, Legislators, and other statesmen. What tariffs shall be enacted, and what other sources of revenue shall be resorted to is indeed a difficult problem yet to be solved. It seems to be conceded that the Morrill tariff act passed by the last Congress, will, in the present stagnant state of the business of the country prove an utter failure. To settle this vexatious and momentous matter, the opinion gains strength daily, that an extra session of Congress will by proclamation of the President, be convened, to consider the tariff and other matters. I will here state that of the visitors in the Metropolitan is a Mr. Whiddon, of Calais, Maine, who is the owner of seven ships. This ship owner is enquiring with not a little solicitude about the probable future policy of the Government, in relation to the commerce and navigation interest of the Country.

A gentleman from Mississippi informs me that the people of that State are not a little alarmed about the immense increase of taxes in that State, caused by the withdrawal of the State from the Union. The State is now a debt, and the taxes for the support of the army, navy, and civil list, of the "Confederated States." There are other States, not yet embarked in secession, the people of which should hesitate long before they take the fearful plunge into disunion, which will lead to onerous taxes, and an enormous public debt. Taxes must be paid, or the Government, National, State, or Municipal, must fail. A capitalist in the South, was once called upon for a loan, the applicant said to him the amount will be paid at maturity as certain as the sun will rise, and the quota of the State debt. Ad! said the shylock, you say as certain as the sun, and you can have the needful. Why is not death certain, oh, no, replied the old man, Elisha did not die, but was translated, but there is no instance of a man getting clear of taxes.

The Criminal Court is still in session, but Goddard Bailey, of Indian Trust Bond distinction, has left the city, and the uncharitable say he will not return. Mr. B. is a native of South Carolina. We have extracted from the papers of that State, and some other foreign countries, but, as yet, we have none with my pleasure to-day to receive an introduction to John F. Lewis, esq., a member of the Virginia Convention from Rockingham County. He is an ardent Unionist, and declares that his section of the country is for continuing steadfastly devoted to the government of our fathers.

Wm. S. Thayer, a native of Massachusetts, correspondent of the New York Evening Post, was to-day nominated to the Senate for the post of Consul General of the United States at Alexandria, Egypt, in place of Edward deLeon, of South Carolina, recalled.

Doctor Lock, of Indiana, has been selected for the Superintendency of the Agricultural Bureau of the Patent Office.

Some Virginian remonstrates to the Post Master General to-day, against the appointment of G. A. Hill as special mail agent for Virginia and Maryland. Mr. Hill stands

high in character and moral worth, but it is alleged that his anti-slavery sentiments are too strong for Southern latitude.

The following nominations by President Lincoln were, by his private Secretary, handed in to the Senate, to-day, viz: Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts, Minister to England. W. L. Dayton, of New Jersey, Minister to France. George P. Marsh, of Vermont, Minister to Sardinia. James Watson Webb, of New York, Minister to Constantinople.

These nominations will, doubtless, be all confirmed to-morrow, and the public will probably be informed in a few days of the nominations of the persons whose names are subjoined: Andrus Burlingame, of Massachusetts, Minister to Austria. Carl Schurz, Minister to Brazil. Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland, Minister to the British Parliament.

Mr. Adams will make the third one of his name who have and will represent the United States at the Court of St. James, John Adams, his son John Quincy Adams, and now his grandson Charles Francis Adams. The venerable John J. Crittenden and his wife left the city en route for Kentucky, this afternoon. Henry St. George Offutt, of Virginia, who resigned the chief clerkship of the Sixth Auditor's office, on Saturday last, leaves in a day or two, for Montgomery, Ala., to take charge of one of the Bureaus in one of the departments of the Confederate States.

Phillip Williams, of Orange county, Va., has been appointed a clerk in the Land office vice H. C. Loring, removed. The salary is fourteen hundred dollars. HOMO.

Letter from Richmond. Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette. RICHMOND, March 16.—There was a large Secession meeting at the African Church last night. Mr. Roger A. Pryor made a violent Secession speech. He declared, and thanked God for it, that the Union was gone forever; said that the seceded States would never come back, even though the North would give to the South all it asked, and Lincoln and Hamilton were to resign; called Lincoln an ape—eulogized South Carolina, &c., &c. He was ultra enough to suit any Disunionist per se in the land. By the way, if the Union is forever dissolved, and accursed, and all that, it is to be presumed that none of the gentlemen thinking so will be candidates for Congress at the next election. Gentlemen of a contrary opinion should have a clear field, of course! It is not to be supposed that Mr. Pryor, and those who agree with him, would serve, if elected! A large meeting of the friends of the Union was also held last night at the Metropolitan Hall. It was addressed in an eloquent speech by W. T. Willey. He brought tears to many eyes when he told the people that he had an aged father, now ninety-five years of age, who had fought at Brandywine, in the Revolutionary war; and when his son left his home in Monmouth to come on to the Convention, told him to stand by the Union, and vote for the Union, and never to give it up. He was followed by George W. Brent, of Alexandria, who made a bold, manly, patriotic speech in favor of the Union. It was worthy of his talents. Mr. M. Johnson also spoke warmly for the Union.

Every effort is making here to keep up Secession agitation and excitement, and to precipitate the State into extreme measures. A LOOKER-ON. POSITION OF MR. JAMES BARBOUR.—In a debate in the House of Delegates on Thursday on the Senate amendment to the Bill for arming the State, Mr. Barbour made the following remarks: Mr. Barbour held it would be the pleasure of the House to pass the bill with the amendments proposed by the Senate. The best way to avoid war was to be prepared to meet it. The fact that a Convention in this State was initiated had caused a consternation in the Black Republican ranks in the North, and was known and mischievous at the North, all purpose of conciliation to the South was abandoned. If gentlemen desire to destroy the best lingering hope of any restoration of the Union, let them pursue the policy determined by their opponents in the bill. We are to be lashed by predictions of pest. Upon what basis do these predictions rest? Does the North move in the direction necessary to procure peace? Mr. Barbour had yet to see the last indication of any purpose to move in that direction. The bill, as it is, is a mere movement in that direction? If this House could be regarded as a fair exponent of the people of Virginia, any movement originating in Virginia would discredit the Union. The resolutions of the Peace Conference at Washington were adopted in this House with but four dissenting votes. The House by that vote declared that the General Assembly representing the wishes of the people of Virginia, should determine by their final effort to restore the Union and the Constitution in the spirit in which they were established by the Fathers of the Republic, and therefore wished to invoke a Peace Conference. This is the true position of the Virginia people. After the failure of this final effort (and it is held that who will say it has not been failure) it is consistent with the honor and dignity of this Commonwealth to institute some new device, and that device should be a Peace Conference, and that device should be a Peace Conference, and that device should be a Peace Conference.

Slaves or apprentices, escaping from one State or Territory to another shall not be discharged from service, but delivered up; but it is not specified whether the Federal or State Governments are charged with this duty, an omission which may breed trouble hereafter.

Other States may be admitted into the Confederacy by a two-thirds vote of both Houses—the Senate voting by States—and Congress may acquire territory, in which it shall recognize and protect slavery, as shall also the Territorial Government, and what ever is property in any State or Territory shall be protected as such in all Territory—Congress having the power to make needful rules only concerning the Territory as land property.

Congress only shall naturalize aliens, and no State shall grant suffrage without citizens, and no such shall be granted without citizenship—a good idea. After March, 1863, the expenses of the Post office Department shall be paid solely by its own revenues.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.—The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Nelson S. Ishell, collector at Camden district, North Carolina; John W. M. Marr, collector at Mitchell's Bluff; J. M. Edmunds, commissioner of the General Land Office; General Simons, Treasurer of the United States; C. G. Rinearly, of Minnesota, collector at the station at Brussels; and Jacob S. Haldeman, minister resident at Stockholm.

The first appointment for the South was that of Wm. C. Butler, Collector at Camden, N. C.

Mr. George Wood has been appointed to a third class clerkship in the Treasury Department. Messrs. Wm. E. Gassen, of Pennsylvania; Thaddeus H. Stanton, of Iowa; Warren T. Leckhart, of Indiana; Elijah C. Mayhew, of Indiana; and John M. May, of Illinois, have been appointed clerks in the Pension Bureau—all to fill vacancies.

It is estimated that there are between five and ten thousand applications already for appointments connected with the Postoffice Department. The number of letters daily received is unprecedentedly large, sometimes amounting to six or seven hundred. Nineteen clerks are engaged in attending to them. The applicants for employment in other departments of the public service are correspondingly large.

B. A. Hall, of the District of Columbia, has been appointed special postoffice agent for Maryland and Virginia.

The Senate has confirmed the appointment of Lieut. Colonel Lorenzo Thomas as Adjutant General, Major Townsend as senior Assistant, and Wm. A. Nichols, D. C. Buel, Theodore Talbot, B. C. Drum and James B. Fry, as assistants, with the rank of Captain.

TARIFF ON COAL.—The new tariff, which goes into effect April 1, imposes on bituminous coal a duty of one dollar per ton of 28 bushels, 80 pounds to the bushel. On all other coals fifty cents per ton of 28 bushels. On coke and culm of coal 25 per centum ad valorem.

Under these rates competition in the market will be limited to domestic coals; and as the sources of supply now open to the tide-water cities are sufficient in numbers and capacity to assure against too high prices, the effect cannot fail to be advantageous to home coal producers.

PERMANENT CONSTITUTION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

We have this document complete, but as the only points of interest are those in which it differs from the Constitution of the United States, the following synopsis from the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, will afford all the information required.

In the first place, the preamble recognises the existence of a Supreme Being, and speaks strongly at future peaceable secession, declaring each State as acting now in framing the Constitution, in its sovereign and independent character. There are to be forty-six Representatives in Congress and fourteen Senators, from the seven States of the present Confederacy, and sixty Presidential electors—Georgia having the largest number, Alabama next, and Mississippi third.

Congress is authorized, by law, to allow Cabinet Ministers seats on the floor, and the privilege of discussing matters pertaining to their departments, without voting—thus as in the British Parliament.

The veto is continued, and the President is authorized to veto any particular item in any appropriation bill without vetoing the bill.

In levy and collecting taxes, &c., Congress is forbidden by this means to foster any branch of industry, and forbid paying any bounty from the common treasury. As to paying bounties directly, of course that can be prevented, but very possibly a majority might foster domestic industry by a revenue tariff, so called in spite of the letter of the Constitution, in this particular.

The Constitution allots Congress the power for internal improvements, except for lights, lighthouses, &c., and for the improvement of coasts, harbors, and for removing obstructions in rivers, and money for such objects is not to come from the general treasury, but to be raised by duties levied on the commerce farmed by such improvements. So, a large farewell to President Davis's idea of a Pacific Railroad.

The importation of African negroes, except from the United States, is forever prohibited, and Congress required to pass such laws as may be necessary to carry this provision into effect—while Congress may do, at its discretion, prohibiting the slave trade from the United States. Congress is forbidden to levy an export duty on anything exported from any State, except by a two-thirds vote of both Houses, so we may expect the first Congress to abolish the present (or prospective) duty on cotton—which is well.

No money shall be appropriated, unless estimated and called for by heads of departments, except by a two-thirds vote—saving only paying the necessary expenses of Congress, and adjudicated claims against the Confederate States—and no contractor is to be allowed extras.

The Presidential term is extended to six years, the Presidential ineligible for a second term. There is an omission in this, in the old Constitution, in relation to vacancy of the Presidential office; for while, in case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability to discharge the duties of the office by the President the Vice President succeeds, and in the same cases, in regard to the Vice President, acting as President, Congress may determine who shall exercise the office of President till a new election can be had, there is no provision for Congress to declare who shall exercise the office in case there be no election of President by the College or the House, and no election of Vice President by the Colleges or the Senate, before the expiration of the term of the former occupants—and such a case as this might occur.

The President shall appoint all civil officers, not otherwise provided for, shall remove heads of departments at his discretion, but subordinate officers shall only be removed for cause, and that stated in writing by the President to the Senate.

Slaves or apprentices, escaping from one State or Territory to another shall not be discharged from service, but delivered up; but it is not specified whether the Federal or State Governments are charged with this duty, an omission which may breed trouble hereafter.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE BALTIMORE ANNUAL CONFERENCE—FOURTH DAY.

[REPORTED FOR THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.] STAMFORD, March 16.—The Conference met pursuant to adjournment, Bishop Scott in the Chair. The proceedings of yesterday's meeting were read and approved.

According to the motion of yesterday, the Bishop called up the second year's class, composed of the following young preachers, who stood their examination preparatory to ordination: Lorenzo E. Johnson, Shannon J. Bull, Moses May, G. C. M. R. Cramer, Leopold Lenz, C. C. Calvert, J. W. Canon, Wm. Heeger, J. Leap, Thos. Brily, J. A. H. Moore, J. H. Snoupe.

On motion, the order of the day was suspended, in order that the Ordination of Deacons and Elders might be attended to. The Secretary stated to the Conference that any members who wished to get return tickets from Washington to Baltimore or from this place to the Roanoke Station, could do so, by applying to the Assistant Secretary. Applications were made from different districts in the Conference for Local Deacons and Local Elders, all of which were elected.

The applications of some colored preachers, from different districts were presented and most of them refused, upon the ground that it was contrary to the laws of Virginia to license colored men to the ministry.

A communication from the Rev. Henry Smith, (an aged preacher) pleading that the Conference might continue their relation with the Old Baltimore Conference, and asking some assistance from the Conference in his old age—which was read and referred to the Committee on "Necessitous Cases." Order of the day being called up, Rev. Mr. Gilbert said he had not intended making any remarks, excepting by the way, on this New Chapter in the Discipline which he was here, but that he thought now that it was a matter between his conscience and God, and would beg to offer his opinions as to the course to be pursued by the Conference.

He wished to dispel all feeling of a party character. This old gem of the Methodist Church was forever destroyed unless some plan of compromise and action could be fixed upon. He was here with the firm conviction that some action of unity was all that was necessary to keep this Conference from a separation, and were here with hearts that can yield to our pet schemes and make us one.

He continued by defining the word church and said it was a law term and meant a corporate body. They could not separate the word church from a personal sense. He would love the Church of his early days until he saw that Church becoming a syncretism with that usurping power which had been existing in the North, and he would offer no compromises to those opinions.

He charged that the Buffalo Conference had violated the most important laws of the Church. He said the law of the Church was explicit, that "there should be no new Rules enacted."

Mr. Gilbert's time having expired, Mr. Tamm moved that the Conference rescind the resolution by which the speakers were limited to 30 minutes, after the request of some members the motion was withdrawn. Mr. Gilbert continued by showing that the act of the Baltimore Conference was unconstitutional, he read from the Bible to show that the new Chapter came in conflict with the laws of the Bible and of Christianity.

He said it was in violation of the laws of Virginia and Maryland. These States said the institution should exist and be protected. The laws of the General Conference were bound to come to a "irrepressible conflict" with the laws of Maryland and Virginia.

He said the idea, and principle held by the Northern Church was in opposition to the opinion of our most important great head and advisors and was in conflict with the great interest of our blessed country; it sought to pull down this mighty republic. He proposed asking the General Conference through the Bishops, whether slavery was recognized as an institution, &c. He proposed that they should urge the Bishops to ask an extra session of the General Conference. And if they were forced to separate that they would grant to the seceding Conference, all the rights and principles which he had mentioned. And he would no further, and would have them say to the General Conference that we will not receive the Book containing the new Chapter as either Creed or Discipline under the offensive chapter upon the subject of slavery be stricken out. He showed what might be the influence of this new Chapter and compared it to a mighty venomous serpent coiling among them. He continued by presenting a plan that would defer action until some time in May next, but that in the mean time they make demands of the General Conference.

Rev. Mr. Lamson, of Washington, next addressed the Conference, expressing opposition. He was quite amusing throughout his remarks, (there being much laughing and merriment) I was prevented from getting many witty remarks made by him. He said he felt embarrassed that the atmosphere which he breathed was thick, (referring to the dense crowd.) He was afraid there was too much material spirit among them, they thought too much about war. He said he had nothing to do with the Black Run Conference, and that it had been referred to, so warm the minds of the Conference, which he had never been a abolitionist, he hated abolitionism with a perfect hatred and he used to say he hated them as he did the devil, but he had emancipated a slave or servant. And now his object and energies were all to preserve the unity of the church. He loved his country and he had a noble emblem for all he said; the Eagle—and he could not all the gentleman's snakes (referring to Mr. Gilbert's remarks.) He was interrupted by remarks from his brethren frequently, but said he could answer them all, though they were as thick as locusts. He delivered quite an eulogy on the Bible, which he called the "Book of books." He was interrupted by Mr. Prettymann who said this was no time to be amusing the people of the aisles of the church. He replied that he did not want to create any such humor.

He thought the secession of the Church would be of bad effect upon the Convention of Virginia, and would exert a bad influence in the State of Maryland, and he was opposed to setting them a bad example. He thought the new chapter could do no harm. He concluded by an appeal to the Laymen who were present, to "ward the church which was their mother"—he closed by reading a psalm which applied to the separation.

Mr. Tebbis rose and said he was sorry that anything had been said upon that floor in regard to the Digest of the Assembly, of the Presbyterian Church, that was to the Presbyterian Church, what their Journal was to them. The assembly of that church was no law making power; their Discipline creed was the Confession of Faith, but the Rules of the General Conference are our creed and Discipline, therefore the cases were not analogous. He said he was a Virginian and would be true to Virginia.