NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PPIOS N. W. CORNER OF PULTON AND MASSAU STS.

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444 SROA WAY-MATT POUL'S CAMPROLL MINOPERS

New York, Thursday, June 3 anns.

The News.

The steamship America arrived at Halifax yesterday with European advices to the 22d ult., three days later than the accounts previously received. The news, both political and commercial, is impor-

In the British House of Commons the motion censuring the government for the publication of the despatch to the Governor General of India, was, atter debate, withdrawn, the Derby Ministry thus virtually achieving a triumph. Parliament had adjourned, the Lords to the 31st and the Commons to the 28th ult., in order to participate in the Whitsuntide holidays. There were symptoms of a rupture between Naples and England, growing out of the refusal of the first named Power to indemnify the engineers implicated in the Cagliari affair. The Atlantic telegraph fleet had assembled at Plymouth, and would leave in a few days on an experimental trip. The great Epsom race, which took place on the 19th ult., was won by Beadsmade. Mr Ten Broeck's horse Babylon was entered for one of the races, and came out last.

There is nothing of importance from France. Prince Napoleon is appointed Governor of Algeria. Trials of persons connected with conspiracies were

In Italy and Spain there were indications of formidable revolutionary plots, but up to the latest accounts no outbreak had occurred.

In London the plethora of money had caused a buoyancy in the funds. Consols on the 22d were quoted at 98; for money. American State securities had improved, but railroad stocks remained as before. At Liverpool, after a dull market of a week's duration, on the 22d an active demand for cotton prevailed, with a decided upward tendency in prices. Breadstuffs continued depressed.

The steamship North Star, with the European mails to the 19th ult., arrived at this port from

Southampton last evening. From Augusta, Ga., we have are petition of the report published yesterday, of an American vessel being fired into by a British vessel of war, and the pursuit of the cruiser by the steamer Fulton. The freshest authenticated outrage is reported by Captain Parkes, of the brig Mianus, which arrived at this port yesterday from Jamaica. Full particulars are given elsewhere in our columns. We have a report from Washington that the British Minister has received a despatch of a character that will lead to the cessation of the outrages of the British cruisers

upon our merchantmen. the resolution relative to British aggressions the special order for Saturday next. Gen. Houston made a speech in support of his scheme for establishing orate over Mexico. He asked for an expre sion of the Senate's opinion on the subject, where upon a vote was taken, and the proposition was rejected by a vote of nearly two to one. The Miscellaneous Appropriation bill was then considered. but nothing transpired in the cause of the debate calling for special reference. In the House the consideration of the report of the Special Committee in the Fort Snelling case was resumed. A resolu tion declaring that there is no evidence affecting the integrity of the Secretary of War in connection with the affair was adopted-133 to 60. A resolu tion censuring the agents for injudicious manage ment of the sale of the Port Snelling lands was also adopted-123 to 64. The House refused to endorse the recommendations of the committee, and then laid the subject on the table. The House concurre with the Senate resolution giving three years full pay of a commander in the navy to the widow of the late Capt. Herndon, who was lost in the steamer Central America. The Committee on Elections made a report asking to be discharged from further consideration of the application of Mr. Fuller to a seat as delegate from Dacotah, and confirming the right of Mr. Kingsbury to a seat as delegate from

Minnesota, but no definite action was taken. The United States steamer Arctic, spoken by Capt. Watson, of the steamship Memphis, was ninety miles north of Cape Hatterss at the time he spoke her-not ten miles, as stated yesterday. The dis from Sandy Hook to where the Arctic was spoken is two hundred and thirty six miles, consequently she had averaged about four miles an hour from the

time she left this city.

The examination of Smith and Fitzpatrick, who, it will be remembered, were charged with conspiring to defraud the city treasury of \$10,000, was brought to a close yesterday. The Recorder delivered an cision, stating that the evidence was insufficient to hold Mr. Fitzpatrick, and that the facts and circumstances connected with the transaction were consistent with his innocence of the alleged fraud. He, therefore, discharged the defendants as to the charge of conspiracy, but held J. B. Smith to ball in the sum of \$5,000 to answer a charge of for gery in the second degree, for having fraudulently altered a record in the Comptroller's office.

The Health Commissioners met yesterday after noon, Mayor Tiemann, in the chair, present Drs. Rockwell, Miller and Thompson, and Geo. W. Morton, City Inspector. The only business of importance transacted was a communication which was presented by Doctor Thompson, in relation to the United States steam frigate Susquehanna, recommending the balk to be broken on board the vessel, and the stores removed to the store house at Quarantine, and the vessel tho roughly cleansed and fumigated. After some de

Late it was agreed that the same should be done. The special committee appointed by the Board of Health to investigate the condition of the swill milk establishments of this city met yesterday, when Drs. John W. Francis and John H. Griscom gave strong testimony against swill milk. An analysis of Prof. Reid was submitted to prove that swill milk contained as much, if not more, nutriment than country milk. It was also alleged by milkmen that the cow distemper is as prevalent in the country as in the swill milk stables.

The Commissioners of Emigration yesterday visited Ward's Island. There was a large number of the ! This is not the time for snoozing.

members of the Roard of Emigration and others pre sent. The proceedings were of a very satisfactory character. A collation was served, at which were drank the usual complamentary toasts, after which the meeting adjourned.

The Board of Education held a meeting last even ing, when the question of reading the Scriptures in the public schools was discussed at considerable length. It was finally resolved that the practice of reading portions of the Bible, without note or com ment, in the various public schools, be recommended

The resolution was adopted by a large majority.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening. A reso lution was adopted, to the effect that the Commissioners of Central Park be requested to open the tranverse roads laid down in the map of Central Park as adopted by them, so as to afford thorough farces across the same. A resolution was offered that a special committee of five be appointed (if the Board of Councilmen concur) to make such arrangements for the celebration of the approaching Fourth of July as will be deemed proper. The report of the Committee on Cleaning Streets, amending the report of the Board of Councilmen in favor of cleaning the Streets, was laid over. The Committee on Gas and Lamps sent in a report recommending that the Street Commissioner be instructed to advertise for proposals for lighting and furnishing oil for all the lampe in the city, and keeping them in repair for one year. The matter of building a retaining wall in Fifth avenue was called up, discussed and then laid over until Monday evening next, and made a special order. The Board will meet this evening at five o'clock.

The receipts of beef cattle during the past week amounted to 3,062 head, an increase of 520 head as compared with the week previous. The market was active yesterday, and notwithstanding the large supply prices were firmly maintained until towards the close, when a trifling decline was submitted to.
The offerings were mostly of equal quality. The
quotations are 74c. a 94c. The market for cows and calves continued very dull, and \$15 a \$55 may be mentioned as the extreme range of prices. With a moderate supply the demand for veal calves was light, at last week's rates, 3gc. a 6gc. There was an active demand for sheep and lambs, at \$3 a \$8 each.

There was no material change in price.

The sales of cotton yesterday were confined to about 400 a 500 bales, on the basis of about 11% o for mideling up ands. Owing to the relaxation in freights flour was held rather more firmly for good shipping brands. The sales were to a fair extent, including purchases by the home trade and for export, while prices were withou charge of moment. Wheat was less active and prices semewhat irregular, but without charge of moment Corn was in light supply and sales moderate, at rates given in another column. Pork sold to a moderate extent at \$17 60 a \$17 75 for mess and at \$14 25 for prime There was some more inquiry for beef, with rather olirs at quotations. Sugars were less active, while prices were snatained. Sales were confided to about 400 a 500 bbds. Coffee was quiet, with sales of 100 bags Maracaibo and 200 de. Rio at rates given in another place. Freights were heavy and lower, with moderate engage

The British Outrages in the Senate-Mason Backing Down.

It will be seen by a more full report of the proceedings in the Senate on Tuesday-which we publish elsewhere—on the substitute of Mr. Mason for Senator Douglas's bill to restrain and redress outrages upon the flag of the United States, that Senator Mason backs down completely from the position be was supposed to have taken in his recent report on the British outrages, and wishes to substitute the petty republics south of us for Great Britain, as the objects upon which we should exercise our indignation. The Senate very properly refused, by a vote

of thirty-seven to sixteen-eleven Senators not voting at all-to entertain this miserable subterfuge of the Virginia Senator, or even to enter upon a debate of it. It will be seen by reference to our Congressional report that the Senate has agreed to make the original resolutions of the Committee on Foreign Relations in regard to the British outrages, the special order for Saturday next, and the whole country will expect to see on that day a tone of debate and a course of action such as are consonant with the honor and dignity of the American Senate under the present emergency. Every national ent has been outraged, every nations feeling has been insulted, by the course of the British officers at our very gates, and by the too palpable fact that orders for this course were issued by the British ministry months since For sixty years have we struggled in support of the great principle of the immunity of our ships from search upon the sea during a time of peace; ever since we began to feel the throbbings of life in the national bosom have we resisted this insolent aggression. One great Virginian. Jefferson, struggled for eight years against it, while he was at the head of the young nation; another eminent Virginian, Madison, led us into war in defence of it, while our thews and sinews were yet tender. Now that we are lusty and strong, comes a degenerate son of the Mother of Presidents, and would have us, forsooth, turn cur wrath against the pigmies of the Isthmuswho have really been doing nothing except quarrelling among themselves and destroying their own vitality.

The Senate of the thirty-three United States of America did right in rejecting by an overwhelming vote the weak and cowardly suggestion. We only regret that there was one man in that body-one Senatorial representative of a free and sovereign American State-that voted with Mr. Mason in support of his imbecile proposition; and we rejoice to see that his colleague from Virginia was not found among the sixteen old fogies who are so afraid of a fuse with one of our size. It is their trembling fear of a course that may carry us into a war with England. Nothing would so encourage British insolence in these outrages as the course Senator Mason's fears counsel us to adopt; and if the British cruisers continue to search our vessels, the country will have a war upon that point, if it has to sweep away a whole Senate of old fogies to obtain it. The country expects the Senate to place a still stronger condemnation upon Mr. Mason's wish to let "I dare not walt upon would."

GREELEY AMONG THE FOSSILS.-The Hon Massa Greeley has been raking up the old Yazoo fraud of more than half a century ago. But why be delving among such forgotten and dusty for sils as this Yazoo fraud and the South Sea bub ble, when our own times are so prolific of frauds, moonshine speculations and swindling lobby jobs. If the Hon Massa Greeley would only consent to enlighten us concerning that myste rious Irish rebellion fund of \$50,000; that Tribunc Kansas fund of \$100,000; that lobby draft, of which he was the stakeholder, of \$1,000 from the Des Moines Improvement Company, and especially concerning Matteson's proposed "free wool" deposit of \$25,000 with the Hon. Massa Greeley, for the purchase of some twenty five convertible members of Congress at a thousand dollars a head, our befogged cotemporary would be doing the public some service. As for this harping on the Yazoo fraud, it is about as seasonable now as would be a discourse on the spurious issues of our old Continental paper our rency. Let the Hon. Massa Greeley wake up.

to mer which arrived at Halifax yesterday brings the rather important news of the triumph of the Derby administration over their parlia mentary opponents. Mr. Cardwell, who proposed the vote of censure, withdrew it before the close of the debate; thus intimating, plainly enough, his belief that the government was too etrong as yet to be overthrown. This is contermable to British practice. It is not usual there to everthrow a ministry before it has had a few morths' trial of office, unless the times be critical, and some momentous question be at

Those portions of the debate which have reached us justify the ascertion that there never was a time when the folly and the mischief of the Palmerston policy were more thoroughly seen than at present The House of Commons, where he has so long ruled, now seems thoroughly disusted with his reckless maltreatment of England's wesker peighbors, and his alternate provocation and truckling to the stronger. The news of the outrages of the British vessels in the West Indies will arrive just in time to intensify he feeling which has already found a partial vent in such speeches as those of Roebuck and Sir Robert Peel; it will go hard with Lord Palmer-ton, as a public man, before we hear the art of them.

At the same time, stranger things have hap seved than the defence of Palmerston by Derby would be. Though, we are bound to admit, Lord Derby has uniformly behaved with mode ration and fairness to foreign nations, still it caprot be forgotten that he is the leader of that great tory party which is the sworn opponent of novelty and reform, of that party which forced Eegland into war with us in defence of the right of search forty-six years ago. Should he, at this juncture, seek counsel of the hereditary principles of his party rather than from the dictates of common sense and the enlightened sentiment of the civilized world, we may even now be on the brink of a convulsion, compared to which the Russian war was a passing breeze. The chances, we admit, are the other way; but if Lord Derby be the tory his enemies represent him the next month may precipitate a crisis of which the wisest cannot foresee the issue.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST COMMENCED .- The newspapers of the North in the interest of Mr Seward, are coming out vigorously in his behalf for the succession, to the exclusion of all other candidates in the field. We fear, however, that they carry too large a spread of canvass for the ballast in the hold to keep on their course very long without capsizing. Their supply of ammunition is very light, being nothing more than the stale remains of the Kansas agitation, "the slave oligarchy," and the aggressions of the "slave power." With three new free States added to the Union at a single session of Congress, the "aggressions of the slave power" have certainly been of a very extraordinary kind. But such "aggressions" will never frighten the sensible people of the North. We dare say that they would consent to a few more "aggressions" of this sort, without the slightest grumbling. We suspect, however, that the real platform of Mr. Seward will neither be the "slave oligarchy" nor the "aggressions of the slave power," nor anything of the kind; but that his working programme will be confined to the lobby spoils and the "cobesive power of the public plander," with Orsamus Benajah Matteson as his fugleman, with the forty thieves of Congress as his body guard, with Thurlow Weed having a five thousand dollar fee in his pocket for statistics) as his whipper-in, and with all the rotten banks, railroad companies, land jobbers, lobby jobbers, stockjobbers and lame ducks and kiteflyers of Wall street as his allies.

Meantime, what are the friends, respectively, of Fremont, Banks, Chase, Crittenden, Bell and others of the opposition camps, about? They find, when too late for any other course, that it will be their duty to play the game of Millard Fillmore and Martin Van Buren.

THE WRIT OF ERROR IN STOUT'S CASE .- Judge Welles has, under the law, granted a writ of error in Ira Stout's case. This entitles the prisoper to the benefit of a new trial, with all the chances of a perverse jury, or an ignorant judge, or a jury that won't agree, or witnesses oblivious of facts long since past. The Judge, however, is not to blame for his act. Under the law, which was disinterred in so timely a manner by the counsel of the Italian Cancemi, the Governor of the State of New York has no discretion in the matter, but is bound to issue the writ in every case where a criminal is found worthy of capital punishment. Under this law the chances are that Ira Stout, the author of one of the most barbarous and brutal murders of modern times, may escape the just penalty of his crime.

It should be the first business of the State egislature at its next session to repeal a law fraught with so much mischief. It ought not to be suffered to disgrace the statute book a single day longer than is absolutely necessary; unless indeed, the people of this State are reconciled to live like the savages of the South Sea Islands. without laws, and without guarantees for the safety of life.

Meanwhile we would suggest that it may lie with the Judges to counteract the mischievous tendency of the act in question. It does not appear that any delay is fixed during which they are bound to grant the writ of error; why need they hasten to grant it? Could not its issue be delayed till the Legislature meet?

Mrs. Littles, Stout's sister, and his accomplice and condjutor in the murder of her husband is to be tried, it seems, in a few days. We shall see how it will fare with her, and what effect will be produced by the wretched manifestoes which Stout's lawyer is publishing in the country papers with a view to the manufacture of public sentiment for the use of the jury that is to try her.

THE CHEVALIER WERR AS A FINANCIER.-The Chevaller Webb has just discovered that Mr. Buchanan has most shockingly mismanaged the government finances; but we doubt whether the indignant Chevaller Webb, with all his Wall street experience as a lame duck and kite flyer, is competent to give financial advice to any man. In all his financial operations in stocks, bonds, United States banks, land speculations, lobby jobs and free wool petitions, he has signally failed, and his most remarkable achievement as a financier was the sponging out of an enormous schedule of debts with the convenient sponge of the last general Bankrupt law. If another such law were passed by the present Congress he would probably be one among the first twenty men to repeat this easy process of a settlement with his creditors. The financiers who are never so happy as when

TRIUMPH OF THE DERBY GOVERNMENT -The | their liquor bills and butcher's bills, house rent and extras are paid out of other people' pockets. What, then, shall we say of the coolness of such a financier when be undertakes to discourse upon the financial blunders of Mr. Buchanan's administration? Oh! the immaculate Chevalier Webb!

> MUNICIPAL REPORM-TAXPAYERS' PARTY. It is within the knowledge of every taxpayer in this city that during the past ten years our taxes have increased from three millions to ten millions. It is also true that no great public works have been completed, and but one commenced, and that the population and growth of the city bave not kept pace with the increase of its expenditures. The inference is irresistible that some twenty millions of dollars have been stolen from the taxpayers by the Corporation employes, who are nothing but a band of tax eaters and tax devourers. Nor is this system of plunder confined to any one party. During the past ten years every party has been elevated to power. We have tried them all-democrats, old whigs, Know Nothings and republicans. Reformers bave tried their hands with the same result—the taxes have steadily increased under each and all of them. The reason of this will be apparent to every one initiated into the mysteries of city politics. In making their nominations, all the parties use the same low machinery, and work with the smallest and mesnest ward politicians; men without means, character, credit, or lawful employment. They pay no taxes, and in no way contribute to the support of the governmentthey are only tax enters and tax devourers. They fill the fat places in the City Hall, and it is for them that we pay the tremendous and con stantly increasing "salaries" item in the tax levy. Beyond that they are in collusion with outside plunderers of the city treasury. and share in the spoils. If not absolutely rogues, they are lazy and careless. They have nothing at stake in the city, and nothing to gain by a reduction of the taxes. They are not taxpayers. They are tax eaters, tax devourers, tax plunderers. We are credibly informed that of the two handred and fifty employés of the Corporation at the City Hall, not fifty pay any taxes whatever.

> Now for the remedy: There are thirty thou and taxpayers in this city-men of character, wealth and influence. Let them organize a party and put up the best men, without regard to previeus political affiliations.

> With regard to the nominating conventions, it has been frequently urged that the taxpayers kept away from them. That is true. Every re-pectable man keeps away from them while they are packed with bullies of the Dead Rubbit order. The taxpayers should allow no one who is not a taxpayer to have any band in their nominating conventions, and to put no man's name on a ticket unless be is a taxpayer. That is the best kind of a Registry law, giving the administration of the government to those who pay for it.

By this course the non-taxpayer is deprived of no right. He has a ticket presented to him containing the names of the best men in the city, in lieu of a string of broken down stereotyped politicians. If he wants clean streets, an efficient police force and a good government he will vote the taxpayers' ticket. If not, he will choose for himelf, and take riot, disorder and dirt. But if the taxpayers combine together as one man in this movement, we have no fear as to the result. There are thousands of honest non-taxpavers who anxiously inquire at the municipal elections for the best men, without distinction of party. Their votes will be given to the taxpayers' ticket, and its success would be a certainty. It depends only upon the property holders themselves to say whether they will not make a little effort to save themselves from being systematically plundered by the tax

THE LAST KICK AND THE LAST FLICKER.-His Holiness, Archbishop Hughes, has very unpecessarily taken the trouble of a deliberate denial of certain ridiculous inventions of some of the dark lantern mountebanks and nincompoops of this city, published in an obscure paper at Albany. Meantime we perceive that these K. N. charlataus are determined that the "Circle of Jesus" shall be demolished, iussmuch as all the horrible discoveries concerning it are to be published in a book. And this, we apprebend, will be the last kick of the Know Nothing faction of New York, and the last ghastly flicker of their dark lantern.

THE JEW QUESTION IN THE BRITISH PARLIA-MENT.-We see that a motion made in the House of Commons to admit Baron Rothschild to act as a member of the committee appointed to draw up reasons for disagreeing with the Lords on the Oaths bill, was carried by a vote of 251 to 196. If we mistake not, this vote practically settles the question of the admission of Jews to Parliament. Baron Rothschild cannot act as a member of a delegated branch of the Legislature without being in enjoyment of all the original rights appertaining to a legally constituted member of that body. It was by a side manœuvre of the same kind that O'Connell was enabled to take his seat in Parlisment after the Clare election. Such compromises are unworthy of the dignity of great constitutional assemblies like the House of Commons. Feeling that it was in the right in its contest with the House of Lords on the Jew question, it should not have sought to recognise by indirect means what it conceived itself entitled to legalize. A formal vote of the House should long since have admitted Baron Noths child to his seat, leaving the Lords to the adoption of such measures as their intolerance might have suggested. Had this course been pursued some two or three years since, we are satisfied that their lordships would have swallowed the dose in the same easy spirit in which they digested the Clare election.

THE HON. BOORY BROOKS AND THE POPE .-The Hon. Booby Brooks is very much exercised concerning the perils of the Protestant cause in these United States, and comes up stoutly to its defence against the dangerous machinations of that terrible barbarian, the poor old Pope of Rome. Hereafter, the Hon. Booby Brooks, on account of his piety and his zeal in behalf of Protestantism, should be honored with the distinction of the Rev. Booby Brooks. Yea, more-instead of a butcher's bill of seven dollars a month he should henceforth have the double Fifth avenue rations of fourteen dollars a mouth, family visiters and servants included. Let it therefore be the Rev. Booby Brooks, and fourteen dollars a month for the butcher's bill, till otherwise ordered. Chevaller Webb is, in fact, one of that class of A Protestant divine would starve on seven dol-

THE LATEST NEWS.

Our Special Washington Drepatch.

IMPORTANT REPORT BRIATIVE TO THE BRIVISH OUTPAGES—THE FOREIGN RISSIONS—RUMONED DIFFICULTY BRIWSEN GOVERNOR CUMMING AND GENERAL JOHNSTON—THE TARNET BOUTE OPERATORS
ON HAND—GENERAL BOUSTON'S PUTURE MOVEMENTS—WHAT IS GENERAL LAMAR BOING DOWN IN
NICARAGUA?—THE CARS OF JUDGE WATSOUS, STO.

Washington, June 2, 1868.
It is reported that a telegraph despetch has been received at the British Legation, informing them that important despatches by mail were on the way of a satisfactory and pacific character with reference to the affair of

No change will be made in the Prench mission for the present. The Legislature of Virginia bus memorialized the President to permit Mr. Mason to remain. Mr. Sidell will provably succeed him after the close of this

Oscress.

John P. Stockton, of New Jorsey, has been appointed Minister to Switzerland. Joseph R Chandler, of Pannaylvania, will probably go to Rome. J. P. O'Sullivan, of California, has been appointed Count at Singapore, and J. N. Heine, of Georgia, Consul to Turks Island.

The applicants for the mission to Paraguay are already very numerous. The cames of Mr. Pitapatrick, of Fiorida; Mr. Harrie, late of the Union; Mr. Cheuon and General Research, of Photol Island, are attenuity pressent.

Berges, of Rhode Is'and, are strongly pressed.

The State Department has not received any official intelligence by last arrived mail from Nicaragua, from our Minister Lamar, beyond what has been published in the BIRALD. The department expected more full and important despatches, and supposed the cause of not receiving them was the sickness of General Lamar.

Commodore Vanderbitt and his agent, Webster, arrived

here last evening. They are endeavoring to make some arrangement with our government in case the Yrisarr treety is defeated. Webster says that be has purchased

our government to protect him is his rights.

It is evident, from letters received here of latest date three holding important positions in the expedition, that Governor Comming and General Johnston had not would be expected from their reis ive cfinial po sitions It appears that Governor Comming kept General Johnston in the cark a good deal as to his move ments and purposees. It is feared by some that such a state of things may either prove disastrous to the object of government is fitting out such an expensive expedition or bring about a difficulty between the civil and military

The report that General Houston contemplates an expedition into Mexico is without a shadow of foun lation Immediately on the adj arnment of Congre s the Gosera

A good deal of anxiety in felt by Sanders, Schell and others at the prospect of the session cosing leaving their commetions unacted upon. In such an event their com miralons would expire.

took a vote on the question of impenshing Judge Watrous of Texas. The vote stood four for and four against. Soth sides will be allowed to report resolutions to the H-use, when Congress will take such action as seems prope nittee have been engaged almost the entire ses sion, at a very beavy cost to the government. Official information has been communicated to govern

ment confirming the statements published of rich gold

discoveries in Washington Territory.

The session of Congress will probably be extended for a few days, as the Senate state they cannot get through the business by Monday. The proposition of J Glancy Jones, that the next session shall commence in Novem ber, will be pressed, and it is believed it will carry, as

THE GENERICAL NEWSPAPER DESPATCH.

WASHINGTON, June 2, 1858 The impression is now general that the session of Con gress will be prolonged beyond Monday, probably two weeks. The Senate have yet to dispose of seven or eight public appropriation bitls, and have made the British agutions the special order for Saturday. In addition to this there is other business requiring the con-

current action of that body.

Certain actions were brought against Collectors and other federal officers in New York, and Mr. McKeen, then District Attorney, in pursuance of special orders or gene ral instructions, appeared and took measures for their defence. While the actions were pending Mr. Mokeon was superseded by Mr. Sedgwick; hence rose the questions by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Attorney General, who has decided—First, that the District A torney cannot in any case charge more for his services than the bill expressly allows him to receive; second, tha fee bill expressly allows him to receive, when a ministerial or other officer is such for as act dose in the lawful discharge of his duty, the government who employed him is bound to stand be tween him and the consequences; that if done at the re sum of money as may be agreed upon, and toat if the act is done in bad faith, the officer is to take care of himself; and third, that is in for the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretice, to decide whether the outgoing attorney shall cease all communication with the pending suite

believed to be false. The rumor has been current here for three cays, but up to last night the government had

THIRTY-PIFTH CONGRESS.

The business was of no public interest until one o'clock when Mr. Mason procured the consent of the Senate to make the resolutions concerning the British aggressible special order for Saturday noon.

GEN HOUSTON'S PROTECTORATE OF MEXICO.

Mr. HOUSTON, (opp.) of Texas, tried to bring up his reso

lutions in reference to the protectorate over Mexico.

In speaking to the resolution he said if the government of this nation do not interpose in the name of outrages shrink from interposing to protect their rights and the rights of their fellow citizens. He himself could not besitate if necessity demanded him to do so They who do will neither be liable to the name of fillbusters, nor amenable to the repr. ach of marauding. Therefore he demanded an expression by yours and may of omron by the Senate, to show whether they will really do anything or nothing in the mat er.

Mr. Buntra, (asim.) of Va., here suggested that he hoped the Senator would accept the Senato's expression of opinion as occitive.

A vote was taken, with the following results:—

Year-Mewra Clingman Fitch, Haie, Founton, Johnson of The Meilery, Foir, Pugh, Ries, sim mone, cildell, Staart, Ioamis, Trumbull Wade, Wright IG Nave-Messra Penjamin, Byler, Broderick, Brown Came-con, Cleyk Clay, Colamer, Dava Diron, Durkee, Pessen-den, Foot, Foster Green, Hamin, Hammood, Harlan, Hunter, Iverson, Jones, Kernedt, King, Mason, Pearca, Reid, Seward Thompson, of Ky., Wilson and Yulce—30.

House, Iverson, Jones, Remiseds, King, Mison, Pearce, Reid, Feward Thompson, of Ky., Wilson and Yules—30.

HER BECKLLANGUS APPROPRIATION BILL
was then taken up.

Mr. SYMMOR, (opp.) of R. I, introduced as an amendment a lengthy rearrangement of the tariff, which was ruled out of order.

Mr. CRITYRANGN, (opp.) effered an amendment to continue the publication of American State papers since 1832, printing 3,006 copies for government use and for the use of the public libraries and foreign governments.

Mr. TOMMS, (sem.) of Ga., opposed R. and Memora. Soward, Benjamin and Cameron supported it.

Mr. Programms, (opp.) of Me., moved to amend the

Mr. Toome, (som.) of Ga., opposed it, and Messra. Seward, Seejamin and Cameron supported it.

Mr. Freezence. (opp.) of Me., moved to amond the amendment by limiting the prosent progression of the work to ton volumes. Lost.

Mr. Toomes moved to amend by providing that the price for the publication or the work shall not exceed the present prices of public printing, in which shape Mr. Crittenden's amendment passed by 23 against 16.

An attempt to append to the built appropriations for the local business of the District of Columbia having failed, and soveral minor amendments having been moved and lost.

r. Changure, (opp.) of Mich., renewed his motion to repriate \$54,000 for the St. Chair Flats.

vote was taken on this, and, few members being pret, it seemed as if it was carried, when Mr. Shirkit aged his vote to "aye," thus acquiring the right to

Before the result was announced the administration moved to adjourn.

The opposition called for the year and pays on the mo-tion, which was carried by 28 squinet 18.

THE HONOR OF THE AMERICAN PLAG IN THE SENATE-THE HONOR OF THE AMERICAN FLAG IN THE SENATE—
THE COMMITTER ON POREIGN BELATIONS.
In the Senate, on Tuesday, the list lost, Mr. Mason, from the Commisce on Foreign Relations, to which was referred the bill to restrain and redress outrages upon the lieg of the United States, reported it with an amendment, striking out all after the sencting clause.
Mr. Foon—Let the substitute be read.
Mr. Fron—Let the original bill also be read.
The Chain ordered the reading of the original and substitute.

Resolved, &c., That, in cases of dagrant violation of the laws

Whereas grave not expeased outrages have been at various insections in the committee of the

routes of travel

Mr. Symphy stated that he was one of a minority of the
Committee on Foreign Relations who dissented entirely
from the substitute reported. Be thought there would
not be much a wastage in discussing this bill, even if it
be right in itself, unless it could not pass Congress quing
the present season if we were to adjourn on Monday sext.
The first question, therefore, was for the Senate to ask
the Bruse of Representatives to rescond the order fixing
the cast of adjournment on Monday next. Until the will
of the Senate should have been maurested on that matter
be was expected to making this bill the special order for
any future time.

Mr Surary rewarked that the Senate had been recovated.

ary future time.

Mr Stuart ret abled that the Senate had been recoupled for two case curring the moining heur, in decreasing the two case curring the moining heur, in decreasing a littered subject and had accomplished nothing yet. If the discussion should continue during the moreing heur for every day this work no doubt we should have the same result. But after the Appropriation bills and other tubble houseness shall be fluished, we could take this bill up on Saturday, and be prepared to act definitely upon the proposets of the proposets of the country of the proposets.

Mr. Tooms inquired whether the bill included Great Britain?

by Maron replied that it did not.

Mr. Tooms thought we ought to apply the same rule to the strong that we did to the weak.

by Maron stated that on these transit routen there were many thousand a merican of gross caseing assually, and there were no means of afforcing them protection. He referred to the cuttages within a year or two peat at New Gratada and Tampico, and showed that there was a distriction between the policy to be accounted towards there great Powers which are capable of all refling redress or refusing it and towards that class of uncettled pagelation where there is a form of government, and pet the authorities are unable to exercise the international functions of government.

Mr. Pourrus remarked that these occurreces only capting the repolutions which he introduced some time since for extending a protectorate over these South American States.

Trans. Venera Allen, Bell, Benjamin, Bigter, Clingman, avis forcen Gwin, Houston, Iverson, Kenzedy, Maso a, n's. Pugh, Reid and Fidell—14.

Rays. Messers, Raysed, Briski Broderick, Brown, Camera, Chandler, Clark, Clay, Collamer, Ordenden Digm, Bostol, Durker, Fesserden, Pitch Fitzpatrick, Prot. Poster, sie kamila, Ramm nd. Barlan, Honter, Johnson di France, Sone, Ricq Malory Pearce Reward his mesa, mari, Tucmba, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson, Wright and use—37.

House of Representatives.
Wassington, June 2, 1866.

THE POST SNELLING CASE. The House resumed the consideration of the Per-

Mr. CLARK, (opp) of N Y., differed from the coucle sions of both the majority and minority reports. There was not the slightest ground for impeaching the personal management of the sale was injudicious and impro was probable or possible that there was an outire want of power for the sale, and it was probably voidable ber

of the circumstances attending it.

Mr FEITH, (adm.) of III, said, when he offered the resolution of lequity on which this report was made he disclaimed making any charge of fraud or corrustes against any one. He did not now believe that the Secretary acted corruptly or dishonestly, but was deceived in the selection of an agent to effect the saie.

Mr. Barasnatza, (adm.) of Miss., appealed to the House, in view of the short time remaining of the session, to come to a vote. He presumed every man had made up his mind. He moved the previous question, and the motion was reconded.

mind. He moved the previous question, and the motion was acconded.

Mr. Perrit (opp.) of Ind., closed the debate. He contended that the sale could not be justified by law, usage, practice or morals. The act throughout was wrong. He defended the recent of the majority.

Mr. Clanz, of N. Y., offered a series of resolutions, the first of which, that the evidence reported by the Select Committee as to the recent sale of the Fort Spelling Reservation has failed to exhibit any fact or circumstance imprecibing the personal or official integrity of the Secretary of War, was adopted, 123 against 60

Mr. Russell, (adm.) of N. Y., moved to table the whole subject. Lort, 85 against 140

The account resolution of Mr Clark, which declares that the manalyment of the rale by the agents authorized by the Secretary to conduct the same was by indicious and improver, and resulted, by reason of the want of publicity, in the exclusion of that commettion among persons desiress of purchasing, which, under the circumstances, should have been permitted, was adopted, 123 against 64.

Mr. Cark a other two resolutions were adopted, disapproving of the terms of the sale and directing that the evidence taken by the Select Committee be transmitted to the Secretary of War, to the ced that, in conjunction which the Attorney General, he may adopt such measures in respect to the sale as in his opinion the public interests may require.

The Hruse, by 88 eginnt 108, refused to substitute Mr.

the Attorney General, he may adopt such measures in respect to the sale as in his opinion the public interests may require.

The House, by SS sgainst 108, refused to substitute Mr. Chark's resolutions for the resolutions of the majority of the Select Committee

Mr. Chark's resolution was defeated by five majority.

The Great resolution was defeated by five majority.

Mr. Fallerm, (adm.) of Va., moved to table the remainder, and the metion was agreed to—85 against 76.

DOUGLER TO THE WIDOW OF CAPT. BEANDOX.

Several bills of no general importance were then passed, including that of three years full pay of a commander of the navy to the widow of Capt. Herndon.

The transferral bull manares.

Mr. Harris, (opp.) of Ill., called up the report of the committee on elections, requesting to be disobaryed from the further consideration of the memorial of Mr. N. G. Fuller, saking adoptation as delegate from Decotah, and in favor of Mr. Kingsbury is seat as delegate from Minnesota, or territory outside of the State Braits.

During the debate Mr. House, (adm.) of Ind., denied the right of Mr. Harris to hold the floor and give the members the privilege to speak by hir permission.

Mr. Harris denied that Mr. Harphes had the right so to inlimate.

Mr. Hughes—It was your course hereforce on this very

Mr. Hughes—It was your course heretofore on this very

floor.

Mr. Hanns—It is false.

Mr. Hudden—You are a liar.

Mr. Hanns—It is false, and you can wear it at your pleasure. The majority of the Jamu'ttee on Elections, he said, took the ground that where an act of Congress establishes a tertitorial government and fixes the area of territory, the carving out of the same does not repeal the said law by implication. PR. WASHINGEN, (opp.) of Me., supported the views of

YE. WASHIETAN, (opp.) of Me., supported the views Mr. Harris.
Mr. Wilson, (opp.) of Ind. Mr. Clark, (opp.) of Cons., and Mr. Grinke, (opp.) of N. C., join in the minority report that Mr. Foller has the best evidence of being entitled to the reat, having alone been voted for outside the State limits of Minnesota dissolved the testing and that no one has a right to a seek the degrate until it was authorized by statuta. The Committee on Territories ought to inquire into the facis, and assertion whether there was a sufficient population for a critorial government.

Pending the question the House adjourned

The Yacht Ocean Bird on a Cruise.

New London, Conn., June 3, 1858.

The yacht Ocean Bird, with a private party of gentlem from New York, arrived here this ovening. The was has been equipped for a two weeks' cruise on the fishing products to the eastward, and leaves here to morrow in Newport.

The Tornado in Illinois.

Later accounts from the room of the late tornado state that four persons have stace died from the special j.