

of their essential principles, or made any abandonment. He appealed to the Republican senators if they had done so, and Mr. Collamer replied, not that they were aware of. Mr. Breckenridge said that the Republicans had not inserted their platform in any bills recently passed organizing the Territories, because they were afraid that the President would veto them, and they were too anxious to increase federal patronage to risk the chance of the veto. He was confident that if the Republicans did not yield, fifteen States would soon be out of the Union—so far they had yielded nothing, nor manifested any disposition to do so.

Mr. Douglas claimed that the Territories of Colorado, Nevada and Dakota had been organized on the basis of the Nebraska-Kansas bill and all these Territories were organized on the principle of non-intervention by Congress. The people were to decide the slavery question as they pleased, subject only to the limitation of the Constitution, leaving the courts to ascertain what that limitation was, and that was all the South had ever asked. The representatives had abandoned the Wilmot proviso and Congressional intervention and repudiated Congressional prohibition of slavery. He did not believe in the political creed of the Republican party and did not believe that the interests of the country would be promoted by the exercise of their power, still he preferred the Union with a Republican administration to none at all.

In the Senate on the 27th Mr. Breckenridge again moved to take up his resolution. Mr. Rice thought the Senate was traveling far out of its way to advise the President. He asked Mr. Breckenridge if his resolution extended to Key West and Tortugas? If so he would never withdraw troops from thence. These points were needed for the United States and not for the seceding States. The commerce of the North would need them and he would not give them up under any circumstance.

The chair presented a message from President Lincoln, relating to a resolution passed by the Senate, asking, if, in his opinion, it was not incompatible, with the public interests to communicate the despatches of Major Robert Anderson to the war department, during the time he had been in command at Fort Sumter. The President said that he had come to the conclusion that the publication of it would be inexpedient.

On motion of Mr. Grimes, the resolution of Mr. Douglas was tabled.

Mr. Breckenridge endeavored to introduce a resolution advising the removal of United States troops from the limits of the Confederate States.

In the Senate, on the 28th, last day of the session, Mr. Trumbull offered a resolution in favor of preserving the laws, and of the President using any means in his power to hold and protect the public property. No action was taken: an executive session followed, at the conclusion of which, Messrs. Baker and Bright who had been appointed a committee for that purpose, informed the President that the Senate was ready to adjourn. Having no further communication to make, the Senate adjourned at 4 o'clock.

MEXICO.

Vera Cruz dates to March 21st, report the principal road to the capital swarming with bands of robbers. Capt. Oldham, of the British steamer Valorous, was severely wounded by robbers while returning from the city of Mexico. The constitutional government was making slow progress. Gen. Zamora was dead. Rumors had reached the capital that a party of filibusters had invaded Lower California. It was also reported that a movement was progressing for the separation of a number of the border States and their erection into the Sierra Madre Republic.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate had confirmed: Joseph McDowell to be United States Marshal of Kansas.—Lieut. Col. Leet to be Colonel vice Sumter, promoted. J. R. Giddings, Consul-General to the British American Provinces. W. H. Durrell, Consul to Vera Cruz; and J. Bilton, Consul to Southampton.

W. H. Corwin, Secretary of Legation to Mexico.

Gov. Van Horn, Consul to Marseilles. J. Leslie, Consul to Lyons. W. H. Carpenter, Consul to Foochoo. R. W. Shufeldt, Consul General at Havana. W. P. Margnon, Consul to Ningpo.

J. V. Arnold, Consul to Odessa. T. B. Lawrence, Consul-General to Florence. M. Howard, Consul to Messina. R. C. Parsons, Consul to Rio Janeiro. W. H. Fry, Secretary of Legation to Turin.

Collectors of Customs: H. Barney, New York; J. White, Chicago; E. Palmer, Milwaukee; J. Herron, Dubuque; M. A. Dart, Marshal of the southern district of New York.

Postmasters: R. A. Sanderson, Memphis; George Dawson, Albany; Almon M. Clapp, Buffalo.

Carl Schurz, Minister to Spain. James A. Pike, Minister-resident at Hague. C. M. Clay, Minister to Russia. R. M. Palmer, Minister to the Argentine Republic. J. E. Harvey, Minister to Portugal. G. O. Fogg, Minister to Switzerland. A. B. Dickinson, Minister to Nicaragua. E. Jordan, Solicitor of the Treasury. B. F. Isherwood, Engineer-in-chief of the Navy. George W. Lane, Judge of the Northern and Southern districts of Alabama. Edwin C. Lamar, Attorney for Illinois. Harmon Cox, Attorney, and E. R. Glascock, Marshal, of the Middle district of Tennessee. J. L. Collins, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in New Mexico.

Among the confirmations on the 26th were: W. S. Pennington, Secretary of Legation to Paris. Aaron Goodrich of Minnesota, Secretary of Legation at Brussels. Thomas T. Dryer of Oregon, Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands. A. Dart, Attorney for southern district of New York. Theodore D. Edwards of Kentucky, Attorney for Colorado. Frederick Hessarreck of Ohio, Minister resident at Ecuador; and David K. Carter of Ohio, Minister resident at Bolivia. L. C. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury.

Officers of Nevada: Gen. Nye, Governor; O. Clement, Secretary; George Turtter, Chief Justice; G. N. Mott and H. Horatio Jones, Associates; D. Bates, Marshal; B. B. Barker, Attorney; J. W. North, Surveyor.

Officers of Colorado: Charles Doman, Associate Justice; C. Townsend, Marshal; L. B. Edwards, Attorney.

Officers of Dakota: Wm. Payne, Governor; S. Hutchinson, Secretary; F. Bliss, Chief Justice; L. O. Willeston and A. A. Buston, Associates; H. N. Vail, Attorney; W. A. Sharp, Marshal; G. D. Hill, Surveyor.

Officers of Nebraska: Alvin Saunders, Governor; W. P. Kelly, Chief Justice, J. S. Miller, Associate.

James S. Wilson, late Commissioner of the General Land Office, had been returned to his former place, as Chief Clerk of that bureau.

The following were confirmed in the Patent Office: D. H. Holloway, Commissioner; S. M. Hodges, G. H. Harbing and J. C. Theaker, Examiners-in-chief. Thos. A. Jackson had been appointed Chief Engineer in the Navy. A number of Army and other confirmations, including Major Day to be Lieutenant Colonel vice Abecrombie, promoted to the Colonelcy.

During the Executive session of the Senate, about 4,000 nominations were confirmed, nearly fifty of which were sent in by the President the last day of the session.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An attempt had been made to rob the New York Exchange Bank. The burglars had hired a cellar adjoining the bank and excavated seventy feet to reach the bank safe. The parties had only got \$1000 when they were surprised and made their escape. Two English burglars were suspected as the operators in this attempt.

Commodore Wilkinson died at Norfolk, Virginia, on the 24th.

Corwin, Minister to Mexico, was to leave New Orleans on the 1st of April for Mexico.

The steamer Bienville, from New Orleans, had been taken under surveillance by the custom house authorities at New York for an alleged violation of the revenue laws—she had not a proper clearance—the cargo was valued at \$800,000. Under the coastwise act it and the vessel were liable to forfeiture.

Riggs, the Washington banker contemplated investing in part of the Confederation loan.

There was a prospect that the \$8,000,000 loan advertised for by Secretary Chase would be taken at fair rates.

The Postmaster-General was experiencing some trouble from the new mail agents in Virginia. The people along the route had threatened tar and feathers to the agents if they attempted to do their duty. One had already resigned, and the other was expected

to throw up his commission. Some plucky republicans of the State had applied for the vacancies, determined to serve at all hazards.

No action was taken on the proposition to submit the San Juan dispute to arbitration.

No nomination had been made by the President to fill the vacancy in the Supreme Court.

Capt. Josiah George, of the ordinance department had resigned.

The Southern Commissioners at Washington seemed to be on very intimate terms with the English and French ministers.

The Government had sent to Florida for witnesses in the Armstrong court martial case.

A notorious horse thief, named Edwards, had been lynched at Topeka, for stabbing a Pottawattamie Indian with intention of stealing his pony.

The Equinoctial storms had thrown the telegraph lines over the whole country, from the Atlantic to the Plains, into confusion.

John S. Millson, of Virginia, if he would accept, would get an important foreign mission.

Secretary Chase had offered the first comptrollership to Elisha Whittlesey.

Gen. Wm. Hickey had been elected assistant Secretary of the Senate. A. Perry Dickens had retired from the position.

FOREIGN.

The European intelligence is up to the 13th of March, and of more than ordinary general interest.

The *London Times*, in reviewing Jeff. Davis' inaugural, says "It never read a public document so difficult to analyze and interpret."

It was reported that the Irish Archbishop Cullen would be created cardinal.

The Austrian *Gazette* says that Francis II had determined to stay in Rome as long as the Pope remained there.

The Spanish ministry had pronounced in favor of the temporal power of the Pope, and repudiated the idea of transferring the papacy to Jerusalem.

The Porte had returned an answer to the last Prussian note, in which it denied all right of foreign interference in international affairs.

The garrison of Warsaw was being nightly increased, but the impression was that peace would be preserved.

In the House of Lords, Lord Wodehouse said it was true that Russia had sent a despatch to the French government, approving of the French occupation in Syria, and intimating that Russia would, if necessary, support the sending of an increased force.

A meeting of Hungarian and Polish notables was said to have been held at the Palais Royal.

In parliament, Mr. Gregory had given notice that he would, at an early day, call the attention of the government to the expediency of prompt recognition of the Southern Confederation.

The French corps legislatif had been engaged in debating an address. The main topic was the Italian policy, which several members denounced, asserting that the English policy had proved victorious in Italy. One member warned the government against its policy, predicting internal danger ahead. The ministers protested against his speech and defended the Emperor's course.

It was rumored that Francis II had ordered Gen. Fola to surrender Messina. Another report was that the garrison would probably be compelled to surrender.

Count Cavour had presented the project of a law, proclaiming the kingdom of Italy, to the lower branch of the Italian parliament.

Russian troops continued to arrive at Warsaw.

There was some difference between Sir Henry Bulwer and the American minister at Constantinople. Bulwer declined attending the latter's reception on Washington's birthday.

A dispatch from Turin of the 13th, states that the citadel of Messina had surrendered to the Sardinians.

An encounter had taken place between a French regiment and 700 papal Zouaves. A French colonel was killed, and three wounded.

A Warsaw dispatch of same date states that a separate Council of State had been granted by the Emperor to the kingdom of Poland. Scaniowski had been appointed president.

Judge Low, of the Land Court, St. Louis, has decided that a paper, published in the interest of a religious sect, is not a newspaper, and that legal notices published in such journals are null and void.

Western News Items.

The California mail arrived on Thursday evening, by which San Francisco dates to the 16th and Sacramento to the 19th of March, were received. The news from the Pacific coast has not, for some time, been very important, and nothing had transpired in that quarter of the world, of recent date, more than the common occurrences of life, consequent upon the existing state of things in the golden State.

The Legislature was enacting laws as fast as ever, but no United States Senator had been elected. On the 16th ballot taken on the 15th of March, Denver received 13, McDougall 32; Nugent, 16; Phelps, 23; and Weller 11 votes. The joint convention then adjourned till the 19th. The Legislature, politically, was reported as being of diagonal shape when first elected, but it seems to have assumed a pentagonal form.

The number of insolvencies of late in California is legion, and the assets of the insolvents were being sold at auction by the Sheriffs of the several counties, by order of the courts, to wind up the business of the bankrupts according to law.

The members of the boundary commission—Mowry and his staff, were encamped near Fort Mohave, when last heard from. The appropriation made by Congress for defraying the expenses of determining the eastern boundary of California had nearly all been expended, and they were afraid that there would be no further appropriations made for that purpose, and they would be compelled to abandon the field in consequence of the drying up of the golden fountain from which they had intended to draw, at least three years, when the work might easily have been performed in as many months.

Albert Lee, a mulatto and formerly a servant of Col. Fremont, convicted of the murder of his wife, was hung at San Francisco, on the 1st day of March. He is reported to have been very religious inclined, and expressed his belief on the gallows, that he would soon be with Jesus.

A foot race was run in San Francisco, on Sunday, March 3d, between H. Derrick and the Shepherd boy, and was won by the latter, who ran ten miles in sixty-five minutes, nineteen seconds.

Forty Irishmen made an attack on the Chinese in the town of Colorado, on the 4th of March, and destroyed property to the amount of ten thousand dollars. Some fifteen of the rioters were safe in jail.

On Thursday, February 23d, the American hotel in Quincy, Plumas county, California, was destroyed by fire. Loss \$35,000.

A fire occurred at Vancouver on the 6th of March, destroying property to the amount of \$22,000.

Captain R. B. Cunningham, commandant at Mare Island, San Francisco Bay, was found dead in his bed about a month since.

Munitions of War.

A correspondent of the Providence *Journal* writing from Charleston says:

Though there was a general complaint of the insufficiency of provisions when the companies were first called into active service, they are now well fed and comfortably provided for. No liquor is furnished the men by the state, but they have the privilege of getting as much as they choose, and they are not slow in availing themselves of it. Happening to be down on the wharf a few minutes before the steamer left for the various fortifications, I took an inventory of the freight to be sent. It consisted of the following articles: Two barrels whiskey, one hundred hollow shot, two jugs labelled whiskey, eighty loaves bread, two barrels powder, two other demijohns whiskey, with about a dozen bottles, supposed whiskey, in the hands of as many soldiers returning from leave of absence. This glorious privilege has been abused to such an extent that one company, which was stationed at the Arsenal, has been removed, because of the facilities for procuring whiskey.

LUDICROUS RESULT OF A DUEL.—Messrs. McCall and Ballou, being rivals for the hand of a fair lady of Carthage, Smith county, Tennessee, agreed to settle the matter by a duel with pistols. They accordingly met and, at the first fire, McCall fell apparently dead; Ballou became frightened at the mischief he had done, and fled. Upon examination, it was found that McCall was entirely uninjured, and that he fell from the influence of the shock caused by the report of the pistol. Ballou has never been heard from since, and McCall is now in quiet possession of his hopes.

—Punch says—the new staple of the Southern States is Gun Cotton.