

children. It will be warm down there, and we can make school rooms of our tents; take along the necessary books, the writing materials and every kind of apparatus requisite to prepare for schooling your children.

I will not prolong my remarks. My heart is full of blessings for Israel and for the prosperity of Zion. I have confidence in the Lord, our Heavenly Father, and in the counsel of his servants, that all will go well with us, and whether we become richer or poorer is of far less consequence to us than it is to learn how to make good use of that which is put into our hands. If the Almighty wishes us to gather more gold, silver, houses, lands and clothes, we shall have them, provided we do his will; and we need not be concerned about it at all, for we shall have all that is for our good. If we go where we are sent and do as we are told all will go well for it is his business to provide for his Saints.

I was pleased that br. George gave us an idea that we should have the privilege of building on the rock, for I do not like to build on the sand, for the condition is that, if we build on the sand, you know, the floods will come and wash us away; you all know what is the promise to him that buildeth on the rock. That, however, will not prevent us raising good, stout sugar cane on the sand, where there is a good soil under it.

May the Lord bless us all and help us to be off on our mission pretty soon, is my prayer: Amen.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The America from Liverpool on the 8th of March, arrived at Halifax on the 22d. The Hansa from Southampton on the 11th, arrived at New York on the 24th, and the Nova Scotian from Liverpool on the 13th, arrived at Portland on the 25th. The following summary contains the principal items of news brought by those steamers:

ENGLAND.

In the House of Commons on the 7th inst. Mr. Gregory, pursuant to notice, called the attention of the House to the blockade of the southern ports, and moved for a copy of any correspondence on the subject subsequent to the papers already before the House. He expressed his strong sympathy for the struggle now going forward in the Confederate States, and declared that a separation of the South from the North, and a reconstruction of the Union, were the only means by which they could hope to see slavery abolished in America.

Mr. George Bentinck thought his honorable friend had established a clear case as to the inefficiency of the blockade. The only prospect of bringing about a conclusion of the war was the recognition, on the part of this country, and of the great European powers, of the independence of the Southern States. The re-union of the Northern and Southern States he regarded as an utter impossibility. The Northern States could not complain of the recognition of the southern confederacy, when they remember that they derived their origin from a successful secession from the government of England.

The London Times has an editorial to show that the present phase of the American war exhibits simply a contest for the border states, and says that the Federals will simply have succeeded in the tenth month of the war in placing themselves where everybody expected to see them at its very beginning. They will stand on a frontier of states which have rejected their alliance, and will be called upon to commence the work of subjugating an enormous territory inhabited by a hostile and exasperated population.

Duncan Dunbar, an eminent shipowner of London, has died suddenly. His property is estimated at two millions sterling.

Details are given of the arrest at Tangier of one of the Sumter officers, and Mr. Thompson who lately filled the office of U. S. vice consul at Cadz. Their landing at Tangier was accidental and they were seized by soldiers. Letters from Tangier, of the 26th, say the prisoners who were confined in the U. S. consulate were on that day embarked in the U. S. ship of war Iro, which was sent from Algiers for the purpose of receiving them. The Moorish minister it appears had demanded their release, but the U. S. consul, in reply, threatened to strike his flag and leave the country if he was interfered with in the disposal of his prisoners. The Moorish minister thereupon allowed the prisoners to be embarked. The affair occasioned great excitement among the Europeans; they armed themselves, closed the port gates, vainly asked the interference of European representatives, and then went in a body to the United States consul to demand the release of the men. The riot was finally quelled through the interference of the British minister. The Moorish authorities sent an escort of Moorish guards with the armed American party, who conveyed the prisoners to the beach, in order to prevent a collision with the populace.

The steamer Annie Shields had arrived at Queenstown, having run the blockade off Wilmington, N. C., with a cargo of rosin, cotton and tobacco. She had on board the crew of the American ship Kitty Cordes, abandoned at sea on the 23d of February, in a sinking condition.

FRANCE.

The Senate had presented their address, and the Emperor's plan of a large fund being placed at his disposal to reward military services, instead of the dotation to Gen. Mont-

auban, is represented as generally more distasteful even than the dotation bill.

It is reported that the question will be put in the Legislature as to the numerous arrests and the cause thereof.

The Marquis de Villamarina is spoken of for the minister of foreign affairs.

A meeting of the majority of the Chamber of Deputies will be held for the purpose of agreeing upon their policy toward the new cabinet.

The Patrie of the 13th asserted that a member of the English cabinet recently declared to a deputation from the manufacturing districts that, according to information from Washington, an amicable separation between the North and South will take place about June, and that the basis of the treaty will be as follows:

Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee are to return to the Union. The two republics to have no land customs. Search for slaves to be prohibited in all the States, and Slavery to disappear within thirty years.

The ordinary expenses of the year are estimated by the government at seventeen hundred and twenty-nine millions of francs, and the receipts are estimated at nearly sixteen millions in excess of the estimate.

It was rumored that the English government had notified the French government of the sudden departure from London of three men who were implicated in the Orsini plot, and that these men were suspected of harboring designs against the life of the Emperor. The French police were on the look out for these three men.

Jules Favre in the Corps Legislatif, denounced the Mexican expedition, but the paragraph favoring it in the address to the Emperor was adopted.

ITALY.

The Opinione of Turin believed the Ministerial programme will contain a project for putting into activity the Mobile National Guard.

The Italia says that the conference between Garibaldi and Ratazzi had had very important results, of a nature to exercise great influence over the destinies of the country.

Marquis Villamance was spoken of for the minister of foreign affairs.

The Turin Movimento of March 8th, contradicts the fresh reports that enrolments are being made in the name of Garibaldi, and states that the general had simply recommended the extension of the national rifle-shooting movement.

A dispatch from Genoa of March 9th, says: "A meeting of 300 popular delegates was held here to-day in the Paganini Theatre. A great crowd was assembled."

Garibaldi, who had accepted the Presidency of the meeting, was much cheered on entering the building.

In his speech he said: "I am happy to preside at this meeting of the representatives of the great Italian family. I deplore the absence of the representatives of those provinces still excluded from our union."

Garibaldi took an oath to deliver those provinces, and exhorted the people to concord, and the union of the faeces of the nation in the same manner as the faeces are bound together. "Then," he continued, "we shall vanquish all tyranny and extend freedom beyond the peninsula to every enslaved people."

A dispatch from Naples of March 8th, says: "A bombshell burst this afternoon near the church of Santa Brigida, but without injuring anybody."

"Immediately on this becoming known, a popular demonstration took place. Shouts were raised of 'Evviva Italia!' 'Evviva Garibaldi!'"

The majority of the members of the Chamber of Deputies had resolved to support the new ministry.

The details of the first sitting of the general Provedimento Assembly at Genoa had been published.

Garibaldi was most enthusiastically received. In his speech he applauded the holy idea of a central committee of the Provedimento. The idea of forming one society from all the liberal Italian societies would probably receive the approval of all the representatives of those societies. He was strongly in favor of such a union, in order to form—to express it in a word—the Roman faeces.

The Assembly here rose to their feet, and loudly applauded the sentiment.

Garibaldi, when the applause subsided, resumed his remarks. He said that he hoped Italians would also hold out their hands to all the enslaved nations of the earth.

The government had warned the Provedimento Committee of Genoa to assume a certain tone, otherwise that they would be compelled to dissolve the association.

AUSTRIA.

A dispatch from Vienna on the 9th stated that the collection of taxes by the military authorities of Transylvania had been suspended.

The Emperor of Austria was about to make a tour through Venetia. He would be absent about one month. The object of his journey is to review the troops forming a military cordon between Austria and Italy.

PRUSSIA.

A dispatch from Berlin on the 8th says the ministry resigned to-day in consequence of the adoption in the lower House of a motion that the principal items in the revenue expenditure be included in the general budget. On the same day, in the Federal Diet, Austria and Prussia proposed the re-establishment of the

Constitution of 1831 in Electoral Hesse, in conformity with the federal laws and with the guarantee that the provisional right of the states shall be respected.

A later dispatch stated that the King of Prussia had declined to accept the resignation tendered by his ministry.

GREECE.

The insurrection in Nauplia is said to have already cost five hundred lives.

A royal decree had been made offering an amnesty to all military insurgents except the authors of the rebellion until the commencement of the bombardment of Nauplia. M. Fucoupis and the French minister at Athens had been charged by the King to treat with the insurgents.

All ports on the coast of Greece, in the Gulf of Argolis, have been placed under a strict blockade, in consequence of the insurrection at Nauplia.

TURKEY.

A telegram from Constantinople, of March 7th, says: "The negotiations for the conclusion of the loan are making satisfactory progress."

The last assembly of the insurgent chiefs, at Cetigne, having evidently proved the participation of the Montenegrins in the disturbances in the Herzegovina, the Porte had informed the powers that it is compelled to renounce its system of moderation toward the Montenegrins.

Omar Pasha was master of all the important positions.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

March 24th, in the Senate, Mr. Ten Eyck presented a joint resolution from the Legislature of New Jersey, asking Congress to take immediate action for the defence of the coasts of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware.

Mr. Wilmot presented a memorial from the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, asking a reduction of the schedule taxes on manufactures.

Mr. Powell presented resolutions from the Legislature of Kentucky relating to the tax on tobacco, asking that it be reduced.

Mr. Sherman presented resolutions from the Legislature of Ohio against any proposition for the settlement of the rebellion except an unconditional surrender and condign punishment of the traitors.

Mr. Pomeroy introduced a bill for the removal and consolidation of the Indian tribes. All of the foregoing bills, memorials, and resolutions were appropriately referred.

The bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, was taken up and discussed. The question being upon Mr. Davis' amendment for colonization; viz: that only such persons shall be colonized as desire to go to some other country, at a cost not exceeding one hundred dollars per head. The question was taken on the colonization amendment which resulted 19 to 19. The Vice-President voted nay, and so the amendment was lost.

Mr. Davis proceeded to speak against the bill. He contended that slaves were property and recognized as such by the Supreme Court. He quoted from the decision in the case of the Antelope. He said Congress had no right to emancipate a slave anywhere, either in a State or in the District of Columbia. He referred to the early history of the country, when slavery existed nearly all over the country, and said that slavery was clearly and certainly recognized in the Constitution, though in mild phrase. Slavery was at one time recognized by the whole civilized world, and hence it is not true that slavery is local and freedom universal; but the opposite was the fact. Slavery was the normal condition of the United States, and the abolition of slavery was the exception.

Mr. Morrill said he should argue that Congress had a right to liberate the slaves without compensation, and that slaves are not property in any constitutional sense.

Mr. Davis said there was the same property in slaves as in horses, or land. He contended that this government was one of limited powers, and delegated rights, and if the general government transgresses these limits and infringes on the rights reserved to the States, it is as much a wrong doer as the confederates now are. He said the dominant party pledged themselves before the election of President, and by resolution of Congress, not to interfere with slavery in the States, but measures of this kind were violative of all pledges. This was only an entering wedge in an attack on slavery, and to carry out the schemes of the violent men of the party. He said the senator from Wisconsin took a statesman-like view of the case. Negroes and whites never can live together in a community of privileges and rights except as master and slave, and the people will fight any attempt to produce such a state of society to the death.

In the House, on the 24th, Mr. Blair presented the certificate of election of Joseph S. Segar as representative from the First district of the State of Virginia, which was referred to the committee on elections.

Mr. Roscoe Conkling introduced a joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Lieut. Morris for his gallant services on board the Cumberland, in conflict with the rebel frigate Merrimac.

Mr. Arnold introduced a bill to render freedom national and slavery sectional.

Mr. Cox introduced a resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Gen. Burnside and

Commander Rowan and the officers and men under them, for the skill with which they carried out the minute instructions of the general commanding the army (McClellan) in the recent decisive victory.

All of the above were referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. Ashley, from the committee on territories, reported a bill to organize the Territory of Arizona with the Wilmot proviso applicable to all territories, which was subsequently deferred till the following Monday.

The consideration of the tax bill was resumed in committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Colfax in the chair.

Among other amendments agreed to are the following:

Tennessee to have till the first of December next to assume the payment of her portion of the tax.

"Brewers manufacturing less than five hundred barrels per annum to pay twenty-five dollars license.

"Brokers to pay fifty dollars, the same as commercial brokers.

"Land warrant brokers to pay twenty-five dollars."

March 25th, in the Senate, the resolution to transfer the superintendency of the capitol extension from the War Department to the Department of the Interior, was taken up.

Mr. Hale said that when the extension was first commenced it was under the superintendency of the Interior Department, and remained so until the administration of Pierce and Davis. Before that the plan of the building was a Christian and civilized one, but it was afterward changed, and the present trap made. Many places in the walls up above have been left to go to pieces, and they are going to pieces, while Italian artists are employed at extravagant prices away down in the basement to decorate a wall two or three stories below daylight.

Mr. Foot said there was an urgent necessity that the work should be completed in order to save it. The work never should have been transferred from the civil to the War Department, and never would have been but to satisfy the ambition of Davis and the rapacity of Floyd. He ventured to assert that such transfer had cost the government three or four millions of dollars. The original estimate was two millions, and the bill has already cost six millions.

Mr. Sherman offered an amendment that the money appropriated be only expended in proper repairs, which was adopted and the resolution passed, 34 to 3.

The bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia was taken up and debated till the hour of adjournment.

In the House, on the 25th, the Senate bill providing for the settlement of the accounts of the officers and crews of the frigates Congress and Cumberland, the books having been lost or destroyed in the recent naval engagement at Hampton Roads, was passed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the tax bill.

Mr. Hickman offered an amendment which was adopted that jugglers practicing sleight of hand, pay twenty dollars license.

After Mr. Sedgwick, amid laughter, had proposed to define "jugglers," by stating every one who owns a jug.

Mr. Pendleton offered an amendment, which was adopted, requiring lawyers and physicians to pay a license of ten dollars.

A gentleman proposed to amend by requiring every one who voted for a member of Congress, whether elected or not, to pay a similar amount; while another member proposed a five dollar license to be taken out before making a set speech. Both amendments were received with shouts of laughter.

Mr. Stevens said that if such proceedings were continued, the House would become a laughing-stock.

CUSTOMS OF JAVA.—In Batavia, the capital city of Java, the houses, which are as white as snow, are placed two or three hundred feet back from the streets, intervening space being filled with trees, literally covered with birds and every variety of plants and flowers. Every house has a piazza in front decorated with beautiful pictures, elegant lamps, bird-cages, etc., while rocking chairs, lounges, etc., of the nicest description furnish luxurious accommodation for families who sit here mornings and evenings. At night the city is in one blaze of light from the lamps. All the hotels have grounds of eight or ten acres extent around them, covered with fine shade trees, with fountains, flower gardens, etc.—Meals are served up in about the same style as at first class hotels in the United States, although the habits of living are quite different. At daylight, coffee and tea are taken to the guests' room, again at eight o'clock, with light refreshments. At twelve, breakfast is served, and at seven, dinner. Coffee and tea are always ready day and night. No business is done in the middle of the day on account of the heat. The nights and mornings are cool and delightful; the birds are singing all night.

—An elderly Massachusetts farmer, having invested most of his property in United States 8 30 notes, was lately heard inquiring when the cocoons would be paid.

—Mrs. Nancy Smith has been elected Mayor or Mayoress of Oskaloosa, Iowa. There was but one candidate, who being unpopular with some of the voters, they nominated Mrs. Smith in fun, and to their surprise, elected her by twenty-one majority over her male competitor.