PART THE RETURNIS DOUBLES.

Afarch 29 .- In the Senate. the till fe the benefit of the Kentucky Asylum for the Deef and Dumb, and the bill author-izing the re-opening of the King's road, in the Territory of Florida, were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

In the House of Representatives yes terday, Mr. Isacks, of Tennessee, offered a resolution saking for information from the War Department, relative to the road from Washington City to New Orleans. "The census of this fown presents the Mr. Campbell, of Onio, also offered a rest appalling disproportion of three males to plurion, asking of the President a copy of two females, "exclusive of Indians."

It is said that Coopen, the novelist, Confederation, immediately at the close received \$5,000 for the copy right of the of the revolution, to the three Commis " fast of the Mulicane." Such is the the European Powers. On motion of Mr. every copy has been sold, and the publish cuting the same, between five and aix Mercer, of Virginia, the Judiciary Comers have come to the determination of millions of dollars. mittee were instructed to inquire into the publishing a sterestyle edition. expediency of extending the taws in relati on to forgery in certain cases; and also, of sugmenting the penalty annexed by been effected against the wisherof the the laws of the United States, to forgery alleged husband by an officious proxyand perjury committed with intent to de- because the man had afterwards received fraud any individual of life or liberty. A the woman as his wife, and lives with her Bill was reported by Mr. Newton, of Vir. till she robbed him. gials, from the Committee on Commerce, There are 80 printing establishments authorizing the building of light houses, in Paris only, occupying \$800 work mes, light vessels, &c. and clearing of the har- moving 600 presses, consuming annuabour of Savannah. The House then went by 280,000 reams of paper, yielding a re-Into Committee of the Whole on the State ceipt of 8,750,000 francs. This is excluof the Union, when Messra. Whipple, of sive of the large gererament establish New Hampshire, Garnsey, of New York, The rumour, is float some weeks since Worthington, of Maryland, Miner, of Governor Desha's having pardoned Petinsvivania, and Kellogg, of New York, and released his son is undoubtedly false, with London dates to the 1st inclusive. neverally addressed the Committee, which The whole number of Judges in Pennultimately rose, leaving Mr. Hoffman, of sylvania, is 118, who are maintained at a

March 30 -In the Senate, the several throughout the state. bills ordered to a 3d reading on Tuesday, were yesterday passed and sent to the gentleman at La Grange, dated 29th De House of Representatives. The bill to cember, states that General La Fayette authorize the State of Pennsylvania, to and family are well. The writer menopen a canal through the United States tions, that this country is ever in the public grounds in the vicinity of Pitts heart and on the tips of the veteran. Evburgh, and the resolution proposing an ery thing going on with us interests him, amendment to the Constitution, as it res pects the periods to which any person may him and his family with boundless attenbe elected President, were ordered to a tion and kindness.

Cocke, of Tennessee, instructing the dead in the pew where he sat. The Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire in moderator was just about to declare an to the legality of the allowances made to unanimous vote for him as town clerk. Marine corps. The resolutions offered garing between the Falls of Ohio and elbecker had just taken place in Warthe Quarter Master's Department of the on the preceding day, by Mr. Isacks, of New Orleans is estimated in a Pittsburg saw.

Tennessee, and Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, paper at 7790. Thirty eight boats are acted on at the present session.

An attempt was made by Mr. Hemphill, of Pennsylvania, to take up the bill to prowide for the Officers of the Revolutionary Stockholm, in the place of the late Col. Army, but it was not sustained, and the discussion of the amendment of the constitution was resumed. Mr. Hoffman, of turned from Greece, has been elected a New York, and Mr. Barbour, of Virginia, member of the Legislature of New spoke in favor of the amendment; and an amendment was offered by Mr. Cocke.

March 31 .- in the senate, the several bills engrossed for a third reading on Wednesday, were yesterday passed, and sent to the House of Representatives. The resolution denying the power of the Exe cutive to appoint Foreign Ministers except with the advice and consent of the Lewis to Miss Hephzibah Tarbox, daugh Senate, and the resolution proposing the repeal of the duty on salt, were the subject of discussion the greater part of the

In the House of Representatives yes terday. Mr Forsyth moved an amendment to the resolution offered on the preceding day by Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, calling for a copy of a letter from Mr. Middleton, the United States Minister at Russia, to the Russian Government; and of the instructions to the United States' Ministers at Chili, Buenos Ayres, and Mexico, relative to a proposed Congress of the South American States; which was rereed to. On motion of Mr. Mitchell, of Maryland, it was referred to the Committee on Military Pensions, to amend the act relating to Revolutionary Pensions, so as to authorize justices to attend at the houses of into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, when Mr. Burtlett, of New Hampshire, and Mr. Cook, of Illinois, addressed the Committee on the resolutions to amend the Constitution. Mr. M'Duffie has the floor for to day, when thor, who has directed to him a letter from he will reply to the arguments brought Boston, signed: Charles Kemble. forward against his resolutions, and it is expected the question will be taken.

April 1 .- In the Senate, the greater part of yesterday was passed in Executive business.

The expectation of many, we are among the number, that the discussion on the Constitutional question, in the House Representatives, would yesterday be brought to a close, was again disappointed. After Mr. M'Duffie's reply, which consumed about four hours, on the practicability and estimating the costs motion of Mr. Trimble of Kentucky, of this work will be made in a few days; the Committee rose.

A resolution was introduced yesterflay by Mr. Bartlett of N. H. sending it to will notfall short of therry millions of the Gammittee on Naval Affairs, to inusire into the expediency of removing he naval tration at Philadelphia, in consequence of an attempt to impose a tax on the U. States property by the local authorities : but after a few words, it was laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Webster

GENERAL SUMMARY.

A late Buffalo (N. York; Journal says

mers appointed to negotiate treaties with unprecedented demand for the work that

A Magistrate in England lately pronounced a marriage lawful, which had

New York, in possession of the floor for cost of \$60.300 per year. Notwithstand ing. complaints of delay in the administration of justice, prevail generally

A letter received in Albany, from a and his American friends are treated by

Mr Uriel Smith, while apparently in In the House of Representatives yes good health, and attending town meeting terday, a resolution was introduced by Mr. at Francistown, N. H. suddenly fell down

The tonnage of the steam boats navias faid on the table. A committee of man fetter from Washington states, that with the committee of the Senate, in ex Henry R. Warfield, Esq. member of the ng and reporting the business to be last Congress from Maryland, has been produced a great sensation on the Contiappointed Charge des Affaires to Peru; and that Mr. Bradish of New York has been appointed to the same station at Somerville.

Eastwick Evans, Esq. who lately re-

Hampshire, from Portsmouth. Lorenzo Dow, is now travelling through he state of Ohio, preaching occasionally

to large audiences. A Mr. Walker advertises for sale, in Washington paper, that beautiful and fertile tract of land called Head Ache, in

Prince George's county in Maryland. Married at Lynn, Mass. Mr. James ter of capt. N. Farbox. As a remarka ble incident we are informed that this gentleman has been four times married

cost yet." A resolution has passed the N. Y. Assembly, directing the sale of the State Prison in New York, to the corporation of that city, for \$100,000

in the same cost, and "tis a pretty good

William Dusenbury, of Harrison, Westchester county, N. Y. having drunk up his health and property, hanged himself on the 18th alt.

An ox was recently raised at Caen-France, remarkable for the varieties of the color of his hair, resembling that of a tiger, and of extraordinary dimensions, being 6 feet 9 inches high, and weighed 4000 pounds.

More than half a million of dollars has Revolutionary officers, soldiers, and sai- been paid into the treasury of New York. lors, for the purpose of administering the from lotteries, since 1801; and been apoath prescribed by law: The House went propriated to the endowment of colleges, charitable and pious institutions, the education of children, and public imprave-

> Mr. Kean has offered a reward of \$500 for the author, or accomplices of that au-

Mr. John Singleterry, of Portage Counly. Ohio, has recently been mulcted in 600 dollars damages, for a slander uttered by his loving spouse. Poor fellow! he had much better remained Mr. Single lerry all his life, than to take a help meet who will talk away his hard earn ings thus. But the tongue is an unruly member, which no man can tame.

Ohio and Chesapeake Canal.

We have heard it stated, that the report of the U S. Agents for ascertaining and that the estimate of expenditure ne an attack of the gout.

wassery to construct this extensive can, will notfall about of storry millions of the Md. the expanses is estimated at eight

.- A gentleman who courted a lady of the name of Miss Lloyd, sudden-After being starried to her, he was accosted be an acquaintance, with " he I hear you are married to bliss Lloyd, hey!" Indeed," answered he, " it was Miss like, I assure you, air.

During the present session of the New-York Legislature, a report has been received from the engineers respecting the routes of misteen different canals in that state, he extent of which would embrace a dispute of butween six and seven hundred piles, and the astimated cost of execution the same, between five and six

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW TORS. APRIL 2

After a long interval, we have the satafaction to announce the safe arrival of some of our packets, and to learn of the safety of others.

The Colombia, Capt. Graham, arrived on Saturday from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 3d of Merch, having been detained with others, from the 16th of Feb. by adverse winds.

Capt G. has favoured us with a Liverpool paper of the 2d of Murch, and a passenger has obligingly furnished us

The papers do not announce any political event of great importance. The commercial advices are very gloomy. The Dake of Wellington had procee

ded with aplendid resinge of six carriages to congritulate the Emperor Nicholas on his accepton. He arrived at Berlin on the 17th eb.

The Iverpool Mercury says, " we can state, o authority, on which we our selves pee the greatest reliance that urgent polical negotiation, and not Court etiquette is the chief object of the Duke's journey. To prevent the general war to which se march of Russian troops against urkey might lead, he is empowered to der our co-operation for effecting the immediate and complete independence of freece.

The acounts from St. Petersburg are into February. It was said four hundred officers if distinction would be condemned to deth. The arrest of Wm. Kuch-

The inline of B. A. Goldschmidt & Concorned the most eminent houses in

The news of the failure of Goldschmidt nent. In Amsterdam, it is said, six the principal merchants stopped on hearing the intelligence.
Great depression existed in the York

shire market. At Leeds, etc. the demand for cloths, was scarcely ever known to

The number of bankrupts announced in England the first six weeks of this year, was 314.

The distress among the laboring classes out of employ, in many of the manufacturing districts, was extreme. At Spitsfields, many families, were actually starving. A member of the common council of London said he was a manager of a fund for the relief of the houseless poor, at which not less than 1000 applicants were supplied twice a day with a two penny loaf and a glass of water. At Norwich the troops had been called out to quell a riot.

The Bank of England has agreed to as sist the commercial interests by loans to the amount of three million on pledges of merchandise. This it was thought would have the effect to improve business.

An armistice was concluded between the British and Burmese armies on 23d of September ; to last for 23 days.

It is said Spain has agreed to acknowl edge the independence of the South American States.

By the new treaty between France and England, neither nation can, after the 5th inst import into the other country, for consumption, the produce of Asia, Africa, and America. This provision appears to be unpopular in England. Mr. Robertson, who is opposed to the free trade system, said, in the House of Commons, that the effect of it would be in a great measure to deprive the British of the carrying trade,

and to destroy the warehousing system. A bill has passed the House of Commins, praviding for the issue of 30,500, 000 of Exchequer bills for 1826.

Previous to the failure of Goldschmidt, the average fall on South American Stocks, from the prices at which they were issued was 40 per cent. On the announcement of that event, Colombia boods fell to 31, 40, and the Mexican to 40. The former had subseduently ad vanced to 40. 48; and the Mexican Six

per Cents, to 63. 72. The amount of Goldhscmidt debts, was stated to be three millions and a half ster-

The last letters from London quote United States' Bank Stock at /20 10. The King of England was suffering with

APRIL 15, 1876.

CONCORD PRESETTERT.

This judicatory of the Church of Christ commenced its spring aession at Center Church, in Iredell county, on Thursday. the 6th instant; stid conclu ded its dell's erations on the Saturday following. The session was opened by a sermon, preached by the Rev. Mr. Erwin, moderator of the last Presbytery, from 2d Corinthians, 5th chap. 20th verse ; " Now, then, we are ambassadors for Christ ; as, though ticular plan yet soggested. However plan God did beseech you by us, we pray you on first view, might be the plan reported by the in Christ's stead, be ye reconciled to committee of the Senate, (to vote by district God."

Histor belonging to Presbytery ; and its investigation, it is fiable, in our humble judge sixtings were attended by a numerous, ment, to weighty objections. Many of the o respectable and attentive assembly. spirit of harmony and zeal for the interests triet plan, are so well arranged, and perspica of the Redeemer's kingdom, character- outly expressed, by Mr. Garnsey, a member of ized the session;

Among the most important and interesting measures adopted by the Presbytery, was the forming themselves into a society, for the purpose of supporting the missionary station, and school, now under the care, and superintendence of the Rev. Hugh Wilson, at Monroe, in the Chickssaw Nation. The officers elected for this purpose, were the Rev Jos. D. Kilpstrick, votes :- Because, by that mode, the weight of President; Thos. L. Cowan, Esq. Vice-the minority would be less likely to be felt than President; John Andrews, Esq. Treasu-by the district system. rer ; Rev. Jos. E. Bell, corresponding Secretary; and Rev. J. O. Freeman, re- various remarks of members who had, during cording secretary.

The Presbytery resolved to set apart the first Priday in May next, as a day of of this State, now before us, in which it is mid special fasting and prayer; to humble ourselves before Almighty God, for our sins; to pray for the out-pouring of the spirit on our churches and congregations; to supplicate the throne of his grace, for fruitful and healthy seasons; and to offer up our united thanksgivings, for the rich and undeserved mercies and blessings me enjoy. The Presbytery then adjourned to meet in the town of Salisbury, on the first Thursday (5th day) of October

On Sunday, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to more than two hundred communicants. The congregation was large, and the exercises of the occasion were solemn and impressive. The most perfect order and decorum prevailed; and we feel a hope that, through the long living annals of eternity. some may have occasion to remember the occurrences of this day. The very handsome manner in which this venera ble temple of our God had been (recentthe addition of a spacious and convenient gallery, for the accommodation of people of colour. This is as it should be. It is a subject of deep regret, that in many of our Churches, no provision is made for their accommodation. In one instance at least, we are told that the house is so constructed, they cannot enter within the walls on the Sabbath. We do most earnestly hope, that all will immediately follow the benevolent and christian example of the people of Centre. Let us not cut them off from the hopes of happiness in another world, although circumstances, beyond the control of the present generation, have placed them in a state of vassalage in this Sound policy as well as a sense of reli gious duty, should prompt us to this measure. Whatever may be the sneers and cavillings of infidels and scoffers, make them truly religious, and they cannot but understand and feel, that " Servants obey your Masters," is a solemn and essential

requisition of the Gospel. One evidence of the healthiness of this section of country, the writer of this deems worthy of notice: Walking in the neighboring grave-yard, and reading the inscriptions on the tombs of the dead, he was surprised at the numerous instances of longevity they recorded. On one he read, "aged 110 years;" on another, "aged 99 years;" and he was informed, by a venerable father in the ministry, that he visited, in his last sickness, a man 115 years of age; who, up to nearly that period, had been an active and laborious man. The inhabitants of this place may well say, " the lines have fallen to us in goodly places; we have a goodly herit-With lively feelings of gratitude and filial love, may they exclaim, " Bless the Lord, O our souls; bless the Lord and forget not any of his benefits." COMMUNICATED.

AMENDMENT of the CONSTITUTION.

By an article in this day's paper, it will be een that the discussion on the resolutions offered by Mr. M'Duffie for amending the constitution of the U. S. relative to the election of President and Vice President, has been cut short in the House of Representatives, by a call for the previous question. The vote on the first resolution, taking the election, in every event, from Congress, was decided in the affirmative, ayes 138, noes 52,-on the second resolution, providing for a uniform mode of voting by districts, a negative vote was given by the House, ayes 91, noes 101. By this decision, it will be seen there is a very decided sentiment in the would have as many votes for President House (and we have always believed there was as C, with nearly seven eights; and this out of it) against the election of President calculation will hold good, and vary in

alog, in any orant, to Congress. But so to the or the election before the people deds of desiding the election before the here appears to be a discrety of session he House of Representatives
As to our individual pentiment on the subjection of the

or have, ever since the late election of Presideat by Congress, been fully convinced, and only that the constitution needs amonthing but that an amendment is called for by the passi-This opinion we have not only hold, but for quently expressed, during twelve months past Yet although we have been thus decided, as the abstract question of amendment, we have not been satisfied with the details of any pareach district to have one vote, the majo The meeting was attended by every the district to decide that vote) yet, on further A jections which we hold as valid against the dithe House of Representatives from New York, in a few remarks he made on the subject during the discussion of it in the House, that we have made some extracts, below; to which we beg to refer the reader, in lieu of any thing we could offer in our own language. We object, how. ever, to that part of Mr. Garnsey's plan, which would decide the election by a plurality of

On the Sist ult. Mr. McDuffle replied to the the discussion, spoken in opposition to his resolutions. And we have a letter from a Member that Mr. McDuffle sequitted himself in a most masterly manner, -fully realizing all the high expectations which had been formed of his reporior abilities.

The following are Mr. Garneey's remarks: Mr. Chairman: I do not rise, at this

time, for the purpose of offering a general argument in relation to the important question of the amendment of the Cosstitution now under discussion; I barely wish to state, (as we are probably drawing near the close of a long debate in this House on that subject,) that the argument of the gentleman from South Caroline, (Mr. M'Duffie,) drawn from the lite result of the vote of the State of New-York, is calculated to mislead those who do not understand the object of that vote. It was not, whether the Constitution of the United States should be altered or smended, but it was, whether the people of the State of New York would take the power from the Legislature, and vote for Electors themselves, by a general or Distors, when chosen, to exercise their sound discretion, who to make President

and Vice President. I wish also, briefly to show, that the amendment proposed by the resolution of the gentleman from South Carolina, is calculated to enable a minority (contrary, in my opinion, to the spirit and genius of our government) to control and govern a majority. To prove this fact, I submit the following statement, which I intended to have made soon after the speech of the honorable gentleman, but the great anxiety and press of members to address the chair on this question, has induced me to remain silent until now.

Suppose the State of New-York to give wo hundred thousand votes, divided into Districts, it is entitled to thirty six votes for President and Vice-President, (being one vote for each District,) say there are four candidates for President, 18 of the Districts may, with 26,000 votes, give B for President 18 votes, leaving 74.000 against him, divided between the other candidates; the other 18 Districts may give three fourths of the votes, being 75,000, to C, for President : now admitting that B had, in the first mentioned 18 Districts, one fourth of the votes, (being 25,000,) which added to the 75,000, would make 100,000 for C; giving him for President, 18 votes only. Yet when you come to canvass the 36 votes of the State of New York, B with his 25,000 would have as many voters for President as C with his 100,000. You may still go farther with this calculation-suppose you add the 74,000 votes that B did not receive in the first mentioned 18 districts, with the 75,000 that C did receive in the other 18 Districts; together with two thirds of the balance remaining, given to the other candidates in the last mentioned Districts, it would make 165 669 voters to be contrasted with 26,000. But giving B the one third, (being the balance of the voters left in the 18 Districts that gave C a majority,) it would increase B's number of voters in the State only to 34,333; which, deducted from 165,666, would leave a balance of 131,333 against B; yet B, with less than one fifth of the votes of the people of the State, would receive

as many votes for President as C. It may also happen, when you vote by districts, giving each a vote, and throwing away all minorities, (as contemplated by the resolution,) that B, receiving 25,018 votes, but little more than oneeighth of the strength of the State,