THE IMPENDING STRUGGLE.

The indications multiply of a stormy session for the coming Congress. What the South will expect and demand of the Democracy of the North, is well foreshadowed in the subjoined article from the Charleston *Mercury*. We have elsewhere quoted from an article of kindred import, from the same paper of the 23d Nov. In that article the *Mercury says*:

The Washington Union and the Administration, we doubt not, will be with the South in this controversy; but where will be the Democratic party of the North?—Will those members of Congress who, in the late Presidential election, shouted on the hustings for 'Buchanan and Free Kansas,' now vote for the admission of Kansas into the Union with practically a slave constitution? Will their constituency approve of the result? And what will be the effect on future elections, when they see all the efforts of the North, backed by the authority of the Government to make Kansas a free State, baffled and defeated by a handful of brave and faithful Southerners, and the South triumphant?

From that brief and pregnant utterance, turn to another article from the same paper which we reproduce entire.

From the Charleston Mercury, Nov. 26.

If the correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* is well informed as to matters in Washington, the Washington *Union* by this time must be getting some faint glimmers as to the true state of things relative to Kansas and its constitution. The truth, we doubt not, justifies the information of the correspondent of the Courier as to the embarrassments of the Administration and the indignation of the Northern Democrats. It is clear that the Pro-slavery party have completely outwitted Walker and Stanton and the whole Black Republican party; and that, after all, Kansas will apply to Congress for admission as a slave State, with a pro-slavery constitution. The Washington Union, knowing the consequence of this state of things, tries hard to wink it out of existence. It quotes with warm approbation an article from the New York Times, which gravely contends that if the Black Republicans will vote out of the constitution the article to be submitted to the people of Kansas for rejection or acceptance, slavery will be abolished in Kansas. The first difficulty, however, is, that the Black Republicans will not vote. But suppose they do vote, and by their votes exclude the article concerning slavery from the constitution, will slavery be abolished in Kansas? The *Times* contends that it will, and quotes, to prove it, the following clause in the constitution providing for this contingency:

'The article providing for slavery shall be stricken from the constitution by the President of this convention, and no slavery shall exist in the State of Kansas, except that the right of property in slaves now in this Territory shall in no manner be interfered with.'

The *Times* prints in large and smal capitals the words, "and no slavery shall exist in the State of Kansas," and then continues in those words which follow in small italics: "*except that the right of property in slaves now in this Territory shall in no manner be interfered with.*" Now, if 'the right of property in slaves now in this Territory shall in no manner be interfered with,' how is slavery abolished? It not only exists, but here is a guarantee that it shall in no manner be interfered with. We have not a doubt that the first part of the clause *seemingly* abolishing slavery was inserted for the benefit of just such people in the North as the editors of the New York *Times* and the Washington *Union*. It will give them a small plank on which they may stand in practicing the juggling feats of humbuggery; whilst the prohibition in the latter part of the clause secures to the pro-slavery party substantially Kansas as a slave State. But the mist seems to be clearing away, and when entirely dispelled, it will be seen that the whole labor of the summer to make Kansas a Free State is lost, and that the dreaded issue by which the fidelity of the Democratic party of the North and South is to be tested must arise in Congress. The Democratic party have a majority of fifteen in the House of Representatives, but fifty of this majority are from the North. It requires, therefore, but eight Democrats in Congress to vote against the admission of Kansas into the Union, and the bill will be lost.

But when we look to the consequences to the North, the Union, will eight men be found of the Democratic party of the North who will vote against admitting Kansas into the Union? The State of Georgia and Mississippi, and other Southern States, stand pledged, in case Kansas is rejected, to dissolve their union with the North, and to take Kansas into confederacy with the South. The Administration (every Administration is conservative) will, we doubt not, use its utmost efforts to bring Kansas into the Union. Her position will be one of great power and dignity, [illegible] by a united South [illegible] Administration. Re[illegible] accepted by Congress, if firm, she must [illegible].

[illegible] these two articles, is the whole Southern programme. The South have triumphed in Kansas. The federal organ and the federal Administration are undoubtedly *with the South in this controversy*. It is yet required that the Democratic majority in Congress shall complete the victory of the South and the subjugation of Kansas.

Georgia, Mississippi, and other Southern States *are 'pledged* to dissolve their union with the North, in case Kansas is rejected!'

By the *Mercury's* showing, only eight Democratic members from the North are needed to reject Kansas. Are there not *eight* honest Northern Democrats in the House, who will dare consult Northern sentiment, despite Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina?

We will not think so poorly of the Northern Democracy as to relinquish hope, that at least *eight* of the Representatives will be faithful to the North in the face of menaces like these.

In any even: the struggle promises to be fierce and protracted. May the Right triumph.—*Pittsburg Journal.*

THE BUSINESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

In these days of parties without principles—when a thousand presses support the so-called Democratic party without agreeing as to its principles, or indeed affirming that it has any, it is refreshing to find one which has principles—a policy—and work laid out for his party. This exception to a general rule is the New York *Day Book*. It says:

"It is plain enough to every one, who will seriously reflect upon the matter, that, as already observed, there is no middle ground or possible compromise. Negro subordination or negro equality must be accepted as the permanent condition. We must remain as we are now, or voluntarily march to perdition. We must retain these negroes in social subordination, or, following the advice of European aristocrats, equalize with them. We must lynch the tools of the enemies of our institutions, and preserve American society as it is, or commit social suicide, or affiliate with these inferior beings. But there is or should be no alternative. To every man truly American—that is, truly imbued with Democratic ideas—there is but a single, straightforward, unmistakable road, to follow. The *status quo* must be preserved, must be defended, must be permanent.—Negro subordination or so-called Slavery, is the basis, the foundation, the 'corner stone of our Republican edifice;' and the time has come when this must be openly avowed and boldly proclaimed *as the distinctive badge of Democracy.*"

This is a decided advance upon the *Union*, which only asks leave for slaveholders to take their chattles through free States, nor asks that in the name of the Democracy, as yet. The *Day Book* continues.

"The man that occupies or strives to occupy a neutral position, and in the face of those mighty combinations against Democratic institutions, which are disguised under pretences of Philanthropy, &c., fails to array himself openly and boldly on the side of truth, of the *status quo*, of the existing order, on the side of fixed and permanent subordination of negroes, or so-called Slavery, is certainly no Democrat, whatever else he may pass for or imagine himself. The question is before the country. It is the only question of general interest, and will remain the only question until it is decided—until the people are enlightened upon it, and the widespread and monstrous imposture of the day is exposed and exploded, or left in ignorance of it, the enemies of Democracy wield it for the destruction of the Union, and the overthrow of American institutions. And the sooner this truth is brought home to every professing Democrat in the land, the better for himself, as well as the cause of Democracy. If the Democratic party had defended the repeal of the Missouri restriction; and then provided for the equal rights of all American citizens alike in Kansas, by legalizing this imaginary Slavery, and then defended it as right and proper, all the troubles, disgrace, and bloodshed, of that Territory, might perhaps have been avoided. And to this complexion it must come at last. *The Democratic party must stand firm and square, openly and bravely by the truth—the simple, palpable, and unavoidable truth, that negro subordination, or so called Slavery, is the normal condition of the negro*—the natural relation of the races—the recognised and permanent condition of American society; and therefore all those who combine with European monarchists to war upon this condition are enemies to society, and traitors to their country."

The Democratic party can now see to what it is coming. Its great mission is to keep the colored race down—its function, that of an overseer. And really we do not wonder at the predictions of the Day Book. Looking at the past quarter of a century, and the regular deterioration of the Democracy, we may naturally expect to see it at last descend to the base occupation of enslaving men. The only distinction now between Republicans and Democrats is, that one party opposes the extension of human Slavery, while the other is practically friendly to the system, and always to be found in alliance with the buyers and sellers of men.—*Nat. Era.*

Reform in the Currency

The annexed extract from an article in the Washington *Union* gives an inkling of the policy of the Administration in regard to banks, and probably foreshadows the suggestions of the message:

"We sometimes think that instead of tinkering the old, rotten, ragged system of banking, it were better to abolish it entirely and make a new one, or go without any if possible. The idea that this young and vigorous nation, possessing all the advantages of nature, all the means of prosperity, wealth and power, is dependent on banks and paper money, or any other artificial expedients of legislative quackery, for these blessings seems to us absurd and preposterous in the highest degree. It is our firm belief the United States would at this moment be a stronger nation, and happier and more virtuous as a people, had they never seen or known anything of that stupendous imposture which has converted a paper promise into a representative of silver and gold."

—The bullionists have, certainly, never had a more propitious time than the present for testing their theory. Give it a trial.

THE MORMON WAR.—The Mormon war closes for years the great thoroughfare to California via the South Pass, leaving open only the Southern route along the 32d parallel. This route has been traversed by thousands of emigrants since 1847. Six hundred miles of it lies in the new Territory of Arizona, along the line of the overland mail to the Pacific. This fact gives a strong argument in favor of the immediate organization of Arizona by Congress, and it is urged as a matter of absolute necessity by the Calafornia *Press*. Probably no Territory has ever presented itself to Congress with such strong claims to immediate attention as does Arizona, and the opening of the Mormon war only adds another argument to those already presented.—*N. Y. Herald.*

From the Pittsburg Gazette.

THE WASHINGTON UNION DOWN ON FORNEY.

The Washington *Union* of Dec. 3d had a very severe article condemning the Philadelphia *Press* for its course in regard to the Kansas Constitutional Convention. It concludes as follows:

'He (the editor of the *Press*) is exactly in the condition of the Black Republicans whom he so gallantly fought in former contests. He is perverting and misapplying the great principle that the will of the majority should prevail. Such perversions of that principle could justify mobs, lynch law and all overthrow of law and order.'

The whole article is in the regular overseer style. The crack of the whip reverberates through it. But Forney is not daunted by it. He comes back at the *Union* gallantly and maintains his ground without flinching.

The whole purport of the article in the Union is to show that there is neither necessity nor propriety for submitting the Constitution to the people of Kansas. The best answer, says the Press, 'to this miserable apology for what is neither more nor less than a great moral fraud is,' an article which appeared in the Washington *Union* itself, of July 7, in which that organ of the administration said:

'When there is no serious dispute upon the Constitution, either in the Convention or among the people, the power of delegates alone may put it in operation. *But such is not the case in Kansas.* The most violent struggle this country ever saw, upon the most important issue which the Constitution is to determine, has been going on there for several years, between parties so evenly balanced that both claim the majority, and so hostile to one another that numerous lives have been lost in the contest. Under these circumstances there can be no such thing as ascertaining clearly, and without doubt, the will of the people in any way except by their own direct expression of it at the polls. A Constitution not subjected to that test, no matter what it contains, will never be acknowledged by its opponents to be anything but a fraud.'

This is a conclusive condemnation of the Organ, out of its own mouth. The Press, in conclusion, thus hurls defiance at it:

'Indignant at its most pitiable dilemma, and desperate at the scornful independence of those Democrats who will not be dragooned by any man into submission to confessed wrong, much less by so awkward a drill sergeant as the *Union*, it has lost its patience, and attempts to intimidate with an infantile vigor truly dismal to behold!

We have only to say, finally, to the Washington Union, that we despise and reject its censorship. When it speaks of abolition sympathies, it should look closely to its own household. We defend a great principle. We oppose no slave State, fairly made. We resist wrong and fraud, whether exercised for or against the South. We stand by the author of the Nebraska bill. Is he an Abolitionist? We stand by the Governor of Kansas. Is he a disorganizer? We follow the public opinion that elected James Buchanan. It was not false in 1856—it is not false now. Supported by such authorities, we can afford to look down with ineffable contempt upon a newspaper which, like Tom Thumb before an audience of full grown men, imagines itself a king, when it is only the puppet of a set of grasping speculators.'

The Stern Decrees of Georgia.

Will somebody please to tell us, and to tell us right off, what are "the stern decrees of Georgia?" It is important that the public should know, because Gov. Brown has made up his mind to execute them—He said so in his message. He says that Georgia knows her constitutional rights, and that if the aggressions of Northern fanaticism, such as submitting to the people of Kansas their own Constitution, rejecting the votes out of the Cincinnati directory, in the Oxford district, and similar outrages, are persisted in, he shall put the country through on the mode pointed out in the stern decrees aforesaid. We have all heard of a "Georgia costume." What is a "Georgia stern decree?"—*Providence Journal.*

A "*stern decree of Georgia*" is, we presume, just the same as the "*invincible determination*" of Mississippi, and both are synonymous with the "*fixed resolve*" of Virginia. Jefferson Davis has recently been enlightening the world as to the "*invincible determination*" of his State, in the event of this, that, or the other, action on the part of the Federal Government, while Governor Wise has talked, written, and dreamed, of nothing but the "*fixed resolve*" of Virginia to do divers and sundry naughty things expected or anticipated from some undefined and unknown quarter. We think the "stern decree," the "invincible determination," and the "fixed resolve," serve mutually to explain and illustrate each other; and, as seperately or conjoined, they give no very precise idea of their dreadful intent, we are warranted in inferring that they mean just nothing at all—"sound and fury, signifying—gas.—*Portland Advertiser.*

Rebellion.

The Chigago *Times* returns the fire of the Washington *Union* promptly and energetically. It informs the Central Organ, that it is not the Democratic party—that Buchanan is not the Democratic party; that Douglas has a say in what the Democracy shall do in regard to Kansas. We extract:

"If the person conducting the Union were a sane man he would know that Mr. Buchanan would never have been President, nor any of his cabinet now in office, had the Democratic party in 1856 hinted at the possibility of the people of Kansas being denied a vote on their constitution! and yet the Washington Union in its issues of the 18th, 19th and 20th inst., can hardly find words enough to express its gratification that the principles of the Democratic party have not only been shamefully disregarded, but actually trampled under foot in Kansas. The Union may exult, but the Union *is* not the administration, and the Union is not the Democratic party.—The Democratic party stands pledged in every hamlet in the United States to secure to the people of Kansas the privilege of making their constitution, and that pledge, though a *Union* newspaper and a cabinet officer stood at every cross road throughout the land forbidding it, MUST BE MADE GOOD."

BEAVER ARGUS.

J. WETZEL. J. WETZEL.

J. & J. Wetzel, Editors & Proprietors

BEAVER, PA.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1857.

PERSONAL.—We this week commence to send out bills to those who are indebted to us on subscription or otherwise; and we hope whom he so gallantly fought in former contests. He is perverting and misapplying the great principle that the will of the majority should prevail. Such perversions of that principle could justify mobs, lynch law and all overthrow of law and order.' they will be promptly heeded. We are in need of money, and if we can succeed in collecting but a tithe of what we have standing on our books, we shall be enabled to prosecute our work during the coming winter "without fainting." Let our friends, then, who know themselves indebted, or who receive bills of their indebtedness, make some little effort to send us some money—if not the whole amount, a part. Besides giving them credit on our books, they shall have our warmest thanks, for so doing.

Oct 21st 1857.

THE MESSAGE.—On Monday last, was the day appointed by law for the assembling of the National Congress. Ere this, we presume, an organization has been accomplished, at all events our readers may look for the President's message in our next.

RELIGIOUS REVIVAL.—Quite an interesting revival is now in progress in the M. E. Church of Bridgewater. A protracted meeting was commenced at that place some two weeks ago, and is still continuing. Some twelve or fourteen persons have connected themselves with the church.

IMPORTANT MAIL CHANGE.—During the last week an important change in our Mails at this place occurred. The Regular Mail trains were taken off the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., and in consequence of which, we now receive our Western mail at 9 o'clock, at night, and the Eastern at 4½ in the morning. The new arrangement has thus far, been a source of inconvenience to us.

WISCONSIN ELECTION.—The election news from Wisconsin, though long coming, is of the most gratifying character. The Republicans have carried the State—electing their candidate for Governor, by 492 majority, and securing a majority of 5 in the *Senate*; and 5 in the *House* of Representatives.

THE POOR.—A. W. Douthitt, Esq., the Steward of the Beaver County Poor House, informs us that the number of Poor under the care of the County, is 85. This is a very large number for this season of the year. There will doubtless be many more before Spring.

APPOINTMENT.—G. W. Bowman, Esq., formerly editor of the Bedford (Pa.) Gazette, has been appointed Superintendant of the Public Printing, at Washington, D. C. This is regarded a very profitable post.

ANOTHER REPUBLICAN VICTORY.—The Republicans of Peoria, Ill., elected their candidate for Mayor, at the late election, by 200 majority. Peoria has hitherto been a Democratic city.

THE BUCKEYE STATE.—R. C. Wilson, Esq former editor of the "Buckeye State," published at New Lisbon, Ohio, has again resumed the editorial control of that paper. Mr. Wilson is an able writer, a sound Republican, and will do much in the dissemination of sound doctrine. We hope that he may be successful in making the establishment "pay."

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT.—Gov. Pollock has appointed Judge Wilmot to be President Judge of the Bradford district. This was the judgeship resigned by Mr. Wilmot, at the time he was nominated for Governor. He will hold the office under this appointment until December 1858, previous to which an election will be held, and the office filled by popular vote. Mr. Wilmot will be then elected by the people if he consents to be a candidate.

Bank of Beaver County.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the new Bank, located at New Brighton, Beaver county, held on the 16th ult., the following gentlemen were selected as Directors for the institution, viz: Silas Merrick, New Brighton; Benj. Wilde, New Brighton; John Reeves, New Brighton; Thos. M'Creery, Beaver; James Duncan, New Brighton; Matthew Gilleland, New Brighton; James Edgar, New Brighton; John Sargent, New Brighton; Isaac Covert, New Brighton; John W. Wilson, New Brighton; John Stiles, Rochester; James Wilson, New Brighton; W. L. Dickinson, Rochester.

On the 23d of Nov., the Directors met and elected Silas Merrick, Esq., President, and Mr. Edward Hoops, Cashier of the Bank. Its first notes (of the denomination of 5's and 10's) were put in circulation on the 25th. They present a neat appearance, and from an inspection of them, we judge, they will be hard to counterfeit.

The Defeat of Mayor Wood.

The election in New York City, has resulted adversely for the Democratic party. Mayor Wood has been beaten for a re-election by Alderman Tiemann, by more than Two Thousand votes. This result, taken in connection with the fact, that last fall, Mr. Buchanan had nearly Five Thousand more votes in the City than Fremont and Fillmore combined, indicates the inevitable and speedy downfall of the Democracy, in that their stronghold. For years it has ruled the City of New York with a rod of iron, and in the name of law, has sanctioned almost every outrage—has perpetrated almost every devilish deed, and has inculcated and fostered a spirit of lawlessness and desperation, that can be found in no other city in the United States. It is said that a worse demagogue, and a more unscrupulous and reckless man than Mayor Wood, never filled any office; and so sanguine was he and his friends, of still having the confidence of the Democratic party, that it was proclaimed in their public speeches, that "if Fernando Wood was a devil incarnate, he would still rally the Democracy around him, and again be elected Mayor of New York." The popular intelligence was estimated too low. The whole structure of infamy, reared by Fernando Wood, John Cochran and Capt. Rynders, was swept away by the popular indignation; and the former, we trust, laid in his political grave, for all time to come. We rejoice that the PEOPLE of that City have returned a verdict so emphatic, against vice and official corruption, as it is the harbinger of a better state of morals in the great metropolis of the country.

Northern Doughfaces.

"The Constitution framed by the recent Kansas Convention is warmly approved by Senator Bigler, of Pennsylvania, and other prominent Democrats."—[Telegraphic dispatch, Dec. 4.

Senator Bigler's conduct, to use no harsher language, is deserving of the severest censure. While stumping the State for Mr. Buchanan, in 1856, he was foremost in the ranks of those who were shouting for "squatter sovereignty,"—the right of the people to govern themselves. He even went further, and had the bills announcing his meetings headed "Buchanan and Free Kansas," and at them pledged himself to the people that both Mr. Buchanan and himself, were in favor of Freedom, not only in Kansas, but everywhere. Have these pledges ever been redeemed? Has Mr. Buchanan thus far been in favor of "Free Kansas?" and has Senator Bigler done his utmost to make it a Free State? Does either of them now advocate the right of the people to pass upon their own laws, and to frame their own institutions? Far, very far, from it. Among the first acts of Mr. Buchanan's administration was the selection of a Mississippian—a man from the extreme South—to govern the Territory; his next to send an army there to subdue the Free State men; and his last to deny them even the right to vote upon the Constitution under which they are to live. Senator Bigler, the telegraph informs us, endorses all this, "and warmly approves the action of the Kansas Constitutional Convention." A brace of worthies, truly! What other State in the Union can present two public men that have thus shamefully gained and betrayed the confidence reposed in them, by those whose suffrages they obtained!

A Spunky Governor.

Governor Wise, of Virginia, having such a dislike to Yankee customs, or anything that emanates from a yankee source, has studiously thus far, in his executive career, avoided appointing a day of Thanksgiving and rest, as is done annually in nearly every State in the Union. The Philadelphia *North American*, in noticing this fact, says:

"Norfolk has had such good reason in the past to deplore the calamitous visitation of pestilence, that the people are naturally thankful this season for their immunity therefrom, and therefore if the rest of the State has nothing to be grateful for, she will have a thanksgiving day on her own account. The day chosen, too, is the same on which her friends in Pennsylvania and New York, and some twenty-one other States united."

Gov. Wise's reasons for declining to issue a proclamation for a day of thanksgiving and rest, are said to be no other than that the custom originated in Massachusetts. If so, the sooner Virginia can relieve her gubernatorial chair of him, the better. To prevent a great State from uniting in common with her sisters of the confederacy, in offering up thanks to Almighty God, for blessings past and present, upon such a pretext, argues a lack of liberality and of moral obligation too pitiful almost for serious consideration. Such selfishness, and childish enmity, beneath even schoolboy spitefulness, ill becomes executive dignity, and we trust that Gov. Wise is the only man living that is unable to furnish more substantial reasons for the non-observance of a day that was not only instituted and sanctioned by the patriotic inhabitants of New England, but one that was reverenced, always, by the Fathers of our whole country.

The Battle Rages.

The news from almost every quarter just now, indicates that the harmony of the Democratic party is broken—completely destroyed. The position of Senator Douglas is no longer to be mistaken. He will array himself against the Administration on the Kansas Constitution question; and while his organs are thundering in the West, in favor of the right of the majority to rule in Kansas, Col. Forney keeps up a brisk and defiant fire in the East. Between these—and with peal after peal from the leading Democratic journals of New England, New York and Michigan, the President and his Southern advisers, if they persist in forcing the Kansas Constitution upon the people of that Territory, will be left in the North without a decent body guard to sustain them in their treachery.

To Col. Forney, Judge Douglas, and a few others, are all eyes now turned. In their hand is the balance of power. If they maintain and defend the positions they have assumed, we may safely conclude that a "United North" is near at hand. "A consumation devoutly wished."

LAKE SUPERIOR MINING COMPANIES.—The last number of the United States Railroad and Mining Register, contains a list of forty-six mining companies in the Lake Superior country. Most of these companies have offices in distant cities, including ten in New York, nine in Boston, about as many in Pittsburgh, and some in Detroit and Chicago. These companies purport to have capitals, which appear to be divided into shares, forming in the aggregate 738,000 shares. The cost and value of these are not given. The names of the officers include active men in various parts of the country. How much there is of reality in these stocks we have no means of knowing, but we have a strong suspicion that some of them, like Mr. Puff's balls, have been gotten up to sell. If all these stocks are real, and have been actually paid in, they exhibit an enormous capital. At only ten dollars a share it would amount to the enormous sum of $7,380,000, which we can hardly imagine has been invested there. But if we are mistaken, and the stocks prove profitable, we shall be glad of it.

Duff's, Mercantile College, corner of Third and Market streets, Pittsburgh.—"A few hints from a perfect master will do more to develope the capacity of the pupil than the most protracted lessons from an inferior teacher."—*W. C. Bryant.*

As a lecturer upon all the details of the merchant's business, Mr. Duff has long been considered as the most instructive and impressive of the day, casting such a light over the whole subject as can emanate alone from a mind richly stored by experience and familiar with all its realities. The fruits of his valuable lessons are exhibited by his numerous students in all parts of the country, not one of whom, so far as we are aware, has ever suspended in business.—*Com. Jour.*

WASHINGTON CITY Dec. 7.—The entire *Globe* and a supplement issued to-day are occupied with an exposition of the alleged frauds on the purchase of books during the last Congress. The publication has produced much sensation, particularly about the Capitol.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The *Times* Washington correspondent asserts that Henry L. Martin, of Missouri, a clerk in the Interior Department, was the secret agent of the Administration in Kansas, during the deliberations of the Constitutional Convention, and it is asserted that it was thro his representations and influence that the Convention determined on only a partial submission of the Constitution to the people of the Territory; and further, that it was Martin's dispatch to Washington which led the President and the *Union* to take their positions so early in favor of the Convention's action.

The same correspondent states that the preliminary struggle for the Speakership has been suddenly brought to a conclusion. Phelps is to be withdrawn in favor of Orr, which ensures the latter's election, and Phelps is to be Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. He also states that J. Glancey Jones, the other prominent opponent of Orr, is to be Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, making the latter the political and the former the financial leader of the House.

The struggle for the other offices continues very warm.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec 7.—At the democratic caucus held this evening 160 members of the House were in attendance.

Mr. Faulkner made a statement to the effect that wishing to become fully acquainted with the facts in connection with the remarks made in the former caucus by Mr. Clements, affecting Mr. Wendell's character, he wrote a letter to Mr. Clements, who replied that a corrupt proposition had been made to him in behalf of Mr. Wendell. Mr. Wendell in his letter, on the subject having been referred to him, emphatically denied that any proposition of the nature stated had been made with his knowledge or authority, and that it must have been by some one too lazy to work too proud to steal, and ashamed to beg.—The above correspondence was submitted by Mr. Faulkner.

Mr. Clements said that when the proposition was made he referred the individual to the Act of Congress providing penalties against persons making approaches to members of Congress for corrupt purposes; the man was in his power, but for the sake of his family he would not expose him.

The correspondence having been read, a vote on the nomination for Printer ensued.

Mr. Houston withdrew the name of Mr Banks and proposed that of Mr. Steadman, who received sixty votes from the Southern and Western members. Mr Wendell received only 31 votes. Messrs, Faulkner and Hopkins voted for Mr. Harris, of the Union. Some of the members refused to vote, and trouble is apprehended at the vote in the House to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—On motion of Mr. Benjamin, a resolution was adopted that the oath prescribed by the Constitution be administered to the new Senators by Mr. Bright, the oldest member present.

Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, and Mr. Clark, of New Hampshire, took their seats.

The Senate proceeded to ballot for President pro tempore. Mr. Fitzpatrick was chosen and returned thanks, when the usual resolutions were adopted to inform the House and the President of the U. S. of an organization. The Senate then went into executive session, and confirmed the President's nomination of Geo. W. Bowman, editor of the Bedford *Gazette*, as Superintendent of Public Printing.

HOUSE.—221 members answered to their names. A quorum being thus ascertained to be present, the House proceeded to the election of Speaker. Mr. Orr was nominated by Mr. Jones, of Tenn., and Mr. Grow by Mr. Banks, which resulted as follows: Orr, 128; Grow, 84; scattering, 13. The Clerk appointed Messrs, Stephens and Banks to conduct Mr. Orr to the chair. The oath was administered by Mr. Giddings.

On assuming the chair he expressed his thanks for the honor conferred, and said the delicate and responsible duties of the chair would be comparatively light if he should be so fortunate as to secure the cooperation of the members in despatching business and upholding the dignity of the House.

On motion of Mr. Clingman, the rules of the last House were adopted till otherwise ordered, with a proviso to the 23d rule.

Mr. Allen, of Illinois, was elected Clerk of the House, receiving the same number of votes as Mr. Orr received for speaker; Mr. Glosbrenner was elected Sergeant-at-Arms and Mr. Hackney, door-keeper; Mr. Clusky was declared Postmaster by resolution.

Mr. Florence, of Pennsylvania, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the entire suppression in the District of Columbia, of all Bank notes as currency, or of all bank notes of a less denomination than $100 as a circulating medium.

The House then adjourned.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Daniel E. Sickles and C. Godfrey Gunther were last night expelled from the Tammany-Society.—Speeches were made by Mayor Wood, John Cochrane, Capt. Rynders and others. A vigilant Committee was appointed to report who voted against the regular nominations.

The Times' Washington correspondent says the administration had a secret agent in Kansas, during the sitting of the Constitutional Convention, engaged in advising the members and through whom the executive dictated portions if not the whole of the schedule.

The Usurpation in Congress.

The Philadelphia North American says that it is by no means certain that the Calhoun Constitution can be forced through Congress, even with all the power of Presidential patronage. The House of Representatives will be divided into 118 Democrats, 92 Republicans, 14 Americans. Of the Democrats, 53 are from the Free States, leaving 65 from the South. Of the Americans, all are from the Slave States; but it is doubtful if several of them can be got to vote for the Kansas outrage. Even if they all should, the aggregate on that side would be only 89 against 92 Republicans. Under these circumstances, it is clear that if the Northern Democrats should divide equally on the Kansas question, the bogus State cannot be admitted. It is our impression, says the American that a majority of them will vote with the opposition.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

As has already been mentioned in the foreign news, the expectation is now entertained of renewing the attempt to lay the Atlantic Telegraph cable at the end of next June, or beginning of July; the portions already discharged from the steamships Agamemnon and Niagara being left to "hibernate," like a monster snake, at the yard of Plymouth, England, while the manufacturers have again set to work to supply the deficiency of some eight hundred hundred miles of wire now existing. That portion of the cable lost, it is stated, is not useless, "for the changes in the electrical condition of the wire are constantly watched night and day, and will be used for the purpose of throwing additional light on the subject of terrestial electro-magnetic currents." No fault whatever has been found with the wire which broke last year, with such unfortunate results. Many important precautions and improvements suggested by that event will be introduced in the new plan of operations, but principally in the paying out machines, with the special design of guarding against the strain caused by the sudden pitch of the vessel; and with the break in the wheels so adjusted as to be self-acting, effectually preventing any undue pressure. In relation to the plan more recently determined upon of uniting the two halves of the telegraphic wire in the middle of the ocean, and from thence steering for the opposite shore, the London Times says:

"The opponents of this plan are to be found among the deep-sea fishermen, who generally prefer the plan of laying down the cable from the New World to the Old, and who advance, among other reasons, the fact that the set of the Gulf Stream is in this direction, and that it would be better for the expedition to have the current in its favor than against it. But, as we believe the influence of the Gulf Stream does not extend below 70 fathoms depth; one is at a loss to perceive how it can affect an undertaking to submerge a cable to the depth of more than 2,000 fathoms. A more reasonable objection lies in the fact that in the centre the cable must be joined and that it has been determined not to join with a five mile centre of steel wire, which would give it tenfold strength at this point. When to this deficiency we add the fact that the lay of each piece of cable is made in a different, and that one portion forms a right and the other a left-hand screw, each of which helps the other to untwist, we cannot, however reluctantly, help seeing that this joining in the centre is a blot in the whole scheme. Of course a plan (according to which a heavy square weight is to be attached to this joining) has been devised to prevent the wires untwisting if possible. But a weight at this junction is a most serious danger."

The Times remarks that there seems an unusual demand just now for submarine cables, no less than five or six cables for different places and Governments having been lately completed; one for the Swedish Government; one for the Danish, to connect Denmark with Sweden; one to connect Ceylon and Colombo on the main land, and one to join Kurrachee with Calcutta. In almost every instance the conducting wire is similar to that for the purposed Atlantic cable.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

IN QUEST OF LIGHT.

A talented cotemporary, the *States* of this city, imputes to us the desire of "bewildering the great body of the Democratic party" by the citations we made a few days ago, from various Democratic presses of the country, in reference to the latest phase of the Kansas question, and adds that, in a time like this, instead of having the "ears stuffed with mutinous clamor," it desires "to hear with distinctness the delegated authorities of the democratic party."—Disclaiming the uncharitable purpose ascribed to us, we are obliged, however to confess our ignorance of the qualifications and investiture by which a "delegated authority of the Democratic party" may be recognized if such organs as the Detroit Free Press, Chicago Times, Albany Atlas and Argus, Harrisburg Patriot and Union, Illinois State Register, New York Journal of Commerce, Philadelphia Press, Cleveland Plaindealer, and such-like journals, reputed Democratic, are not to be included in the number. We therefore beg that our cotemporary (who, we presume is a delegated authority) will obligingly furnish us a list of such journals as, in consequence of some mysterious delegation unknown to us, are entitled to speak "by *authority*" and whose voice we may hereafter be in no danger of mistaking for "mutinous clamor" when, as public journalists, and in duty to our readers, we undertake to apprize them of Democratic opinion, its manifestations in different parts of the country.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Douglass and Buchanan.

Published telegraphic despatches from Washington, state, that Douglass and Buchanan have had a conference on the Kansas question, and that the breach between them is widening. Douglas' urgent recommendations of devoted friends for important positions have been treated very cavalierly throughout. He asked a first-class mission for his Lieutenant, Richardson, and obtained for him the offer of the Governorship of Nebraska! The same despatches also state that it is currently reported that his Ohio friend Steadman, who came strongly recommended for an important post, was met by Mr. Buchanan with the blunt remark: Sir, you did all you could against me at the Cincinnati Convention." Steadman, as soon as he had recovered from the surprise which this observation occasioned, replied: "True; Sir; I *did* support Judge Douglas in that Convention, because I believed him the *ablest* and *fittest* man presented. I am of the same opinion still.—I wish you a good *morning*." This systematic rejection of Douglas' friends by the Executive may not have provoked the pending schism, but is likely to aggravate it. Richardson is known to be vehement against the dodge submission.—*Daily News.*

MR. DALLAS.—The *States*, a favored organ of the President, at Washington, contains, in its issue of the 23d, a leading editorial, severely denouncing Mr. Dallas, the United States Minister to Great Britain, for his late speech at the Lord Mayor's dinner. The objections taken is to his expression of sympathy with the British, in the war with the Sepoys. Are we to have a new representative at the Court of St. James?