

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington City, Jan. 15. House.—Mr. Burnett's resolution was passed, authorizing a special committee to investigate the facts attending the sale of Fort Snelling, and employ a stenographer. He remarked that this was a case in which public interests required a close examination.

Mr. Stanton offered a preamble setting forth that it appears by the published report of the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Middlesex Manufacturing Company \$87,000 were paid to secure the passage of the tariff act of 1857, and as no satisfactory explanation has been given in relation to the application of but eight thousand dollars of this sum, there should be an investigation—the charges tending very seriously to prejudice the reputation and character of members of the late House who voted for the tariff act.

Therefore, he proposed the appointment of a select committee of five to investigate the charges, and inquire whether any member or officer of the House received any part of the money, with power to send for such persons and papers. If the committee find any part of the money paid for the use or benefit directly or indirectly, to any officer or member of the House, the committee shall present specific charges, in which case another committee of five shall be appointed to investigate such charges, the accused to be informed of the place and time of meeting in order to defend, examination of witnesses, &c.

Mr. Stanton said he had delayed offering the resolution till now in the hope that some gentleman who favored the tariff act, would move such investigation. The charges were presented in such a form as demanded the notice of the House. It was not a mere newspaper report, but the information was furnished by a moneyed corporation, through a committee appointed to investigate its finances and the disbursements in its funds. He earnestly advocated the propriety of the passage of the resolution, in order to ascertain whether the money used influenced the action of the House.

Mr. Burleigh said as a general rule he would not take cognizance of any transaction which did not occur in the presence of the House or Senate or so near thereto as to interrupt the deliberation of Congress. He would not tamper with the power of the House nor take jurisdiction of matters which might more properly be taken charge of and investigated by tribunals established by law for the purpose of securing justice to the country, their rights, but in this case he would depart from the general rule of policy to be observed by his guidance. So many grave charges had been made by individuals and the national press, with what motives and for what purposes he would not undertake to intimate that it seemed to him inadvisable to consult its dignity as well as honor by adopting resolutions. Of the facts disclosed by the Committee of the Manufacturing Company he knew nothing, excepting what he had seen in the newspapers, but he seemed that the entry of money used in procuring the passage of the tariff act was found on the books. There was however, no charge even by implication against any member of Congress, but charges have been made by responsible persons, he as a representative from Massachusetts, in which the Manufacturing Company had its chief establishment, wished this matter probed to the bottom. He took occasion to say that he did not believe the hands of any member of the House had been stained by the money of Lawrence, Stone & Co. The name of the senior of the firm has already stood to day, the sympathy of merchants and integrity he would not accept of the shadow which rested upon it, because of the deed which he heard of, and the germ as living who bear it. He hoped that this investigation would disclose the fact that the senior member of that firm had been unfortunate, rather than involved in intention of crime. Whatever may have been his motives, we are prepared to shield him as a friend, but he would not shield him from the commission of a wrong.

Mr. Kunkel, of Pennsylvania, remarked that all such investigations involved times, trouble and expense, but he was in favor of the one now proposed. These charges were extensively made over the whole country and if they were nothing more than newspaper charges, he would be still for investigation; he could not concur with the opinion of the gentleman from Maryland relative to the newspaper press which had not failed to serve its function. You may put corrupt men in the House and Senate and corruption may reek all along the avenues, yet with all its abuses a free press may save the liberties of the people. This charge was not only made in the newspaper press, but on the authority of a committee of stockholders of the Middlesex Manufacturing Co.

He knew nothing about Lawrence, Stone & Co. It is said that they are merchant princes of New England, but he knew that these merchant princes struck hands with the free trade interest in the last Congress to crush the industry of Pennsylvania. The gentleman from Massachusetts speaks of the high character of Lawrence, Stone & Co.

Were they to be employed in Congress beautiful books show that they spent \$57,000 to control the industrial interests of the country? I am mistaken if members were not assailed in connection with the tariff policy; it has been charged over and over again that members had combined, for mercenary considerations to affect that policy, together with propositions to admit iron free of duty. Thus the great interests of Pennsylvania were kept in anxiety and suspense. The charges were uttered when the tariff act was under consideration. He heard them when he went home. But for a mild and genial winter there would have been starvation within the borders of the State. He was as anxious to vindicate his own party for sufficient reasons as any member of the other party should be preserved.

Mr. Stanton said: The gentlemen on the Democratic side had some family affairs to settle, including the Fort Snelling sale. The cardinal object of Manufacturers was to get rid of the duty on wool, and gentlemen on the other side voted accordingly; therefore they are the very men implicated in the nature of the charge.

In reply, Mr. Davis of Md., said it was possible that no injustice was done to the accused parties of the last Congress by the Investigating Committee, but he made the point that the rights of the members were not to depend on the discretion of a few gentlemen who may compose such a Committee.

Mr. Harris of Illinois wanted to know whether Mr. Stanton meant to say that any Democratic member who were implicated in the sale of Fort Snelling? Mr. Stanton replied: I meant to say that the administration made the sale and the members—

Mr. Grow protested against the position assumed by Mr. Davis, of Maryland, and Mr. Harris, of Illinois, the latter had attempted to throw suspicion on members of the House and, like the man of old, think God that he was not like other people; he wraps his cloak of self-righteousness about him. He, Mr. Grow, trusted that the attempt to make the Select Committee of the last Congress a precedent would not be successful. He would throw around the most humble individuals the safeguards of the law. The Constitution guarantees that a person charged shall be confronted with accusers. The former Committee enjoined privileges from the streets of Congress, and in secret chamber allowed them to give evidence in the absence of the accused. He protested against raising a Committee and having witnesses called without the accused being permitted to confront them. The character of members of Congress should not be held less in esteem than a petty thief who is entitled to a fair trial. He regarded that the Committee of the last Congress prevented the accused from confronting witnesses, and having suppressed part of the evidence asked the House to pass judgment.

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Mr. Sherman with the record before him called attention to the fact that July 30 Republicans voted for the tariff bill on its passage, with 98 who opposed the Democratic vote against it, while 70 Republicans voted against it. Therefore he thought the chances of being involved in the charges would be against his friend from Illinois.

Mr. Letcher replied that one good turn deserved another. He did not consider the charges as resting against the Democratic party because with the practical illustration of the last Congress before them the Republican party stand guilty.

Sherman responded, if there was anything wrong, or fraud or bribery engrained in the legislation on the tariff bill it was not done by the Republican party for 30 Republicans only voted for and 70 against it while only 2 Democrats voted against it.

Several votes were taken on Mr. Stanton's proposition, when the House adopted the substitute offered by Mr. Letcher that a select committee of five members be appointed to investigate the charges preferred against members and officers of the late House growing out of the disbursement of any sum of money by Lawrence, Stone & Co., or other persons, and report the facts to the House, with such recommendations as they may deem proper, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Stanton withdrew his preamble, as the House had seen fit to throw the subject in the hands of the Democratic side. Mr. Harris, of Illinois, rising to a preamble, requested the passage of a resolution, the object of which was looking to his expulsion from the House.

As Mr. Morgan was not present the subject was postponed. The House took from the Speaker's table the Senate bill making appropriations for humanity for peace, carried from Southern States by the British during the last war. The reading of their names occasioned excessive weeping.

Mr. Giddings obtained the floor, but gave way for a motion to adjourn to Monday, which prevailed.

FROM INDIA. New York, Jan. 15.—The papers from India are filled with details of the bloody struggles at Lucknow. The flight of the 16th of November was the severest yet known. On the 10th the enemy took possession of the firing nearly ceased.

After this flight the bodies of 150 British men were seen in one spot. When Sir Colin Campbell left Cawnpore he rode 40 miles at a single stretch in pursuit of the enemy. In the engagement he relied on the artillery as much as possible.

under. The ship now appeared in a fearful plight, merely the hull remaining. The portulacas were blown out by the explosion, and fifteen feet of water was in the hold. The ship was rolling heavily, and taking in large quantities of water aft.

FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 14, 1858. Editors Gazette.—The contest for State Treasurer is becoming interesting. There are no less than five candidates. Three of these are from the west—Johns, of Fayette, Workman, of Washington, and Keatley, of Clarion. None of these have however, the slightest chance. The contest lies wholly between Mr. Magraw, the present incumbent. Both the latter moving heaven and earth to accomplish their purpose. So far Magraw seems to have the inside track. I think I but anticipate the telegraphic dispatch you will receive to-morrow night, when I say that Magraw will be the nominee, upon the great ballot probably, but certainly upon the second. He is clearly the second choice of Johns, Workman and Keatley's friends. The friends of Magraw express themselves as absolutely certain of his election, and I fully concur with them.

Mr. Scofield, of Warren, introduced into the Senate to-day an important bill relative to arbitrations. It is intended to supersede the present system of arbitrations by a novel feature. It gives the Courts power to appoint a man learned in the law, who shall hear and determine the cause submitted to him both upon the facts and the law. The idea is borrowed from the Free State men of Kansas. He is certainly a novel feature. The bill is certainly a novel feature. The bill is certainly a novel feature.

Since I last wrote you, a bill appropriating \$11,000 for the purchase of an executive mansion has passed the Senate and been taken up in the House. The original idea that money should be appropriated to build a house seems likely to be abandoned, and this hermaphrodite plan substituted. The result will be that some house, fit for a family of a half dozen people, but totally unfit for the official requirements of the position of a chief magistrate will be purchased from some decayed or retired Harrisburger. In a few days it will be given up—sold out at half price and a suitable house will be erected.

I presume the bill will pass the house in nearly its present shape, although it has not yet done so. The following is a resume of the local western business for the last two days. Mr. Irwin has introduced a bill to increase the tolls upon the Allegheny and Perryville Plank Road fifty per cent, beyond the present rates. A similar one was urged here two years ago by James Gibson, Esq., of your county, who is I believe, a target stockholder; but was defeated through the exertions of the representatives from Beaver, Butler and Lawrence. I thus call attention particularly to it because the people of the northern and western part of Allegheny are deeply interested in a measure of this kind.

Signs of Lawrence, read in place a bill to incorporate the New Castle Bank Association. McDonald, of Washington, one to enable the citizens of Washington county to cast their votes for all offices upon one ticket. Remond, of Venango, one to prevent the destruction of fish in the Allegheny river and its tributaries.

The bill of Callahan, mentioned above, is intended to give to the Washington County Bank, the Pittsburgh Bank and such other institutions as did not suspend specie payments, the right to deal in the notes of non-paying specie banks. Mr. Foster will introduce upon the first occasion which presents itself, a bill for the repeal of the law of April 1855, relative to liquidations upon property. There has been some talk of a new bill to be introduced, and it is believed that it will be introduced with notice to them of the present bill. I believe there is one conspicuous case in which the city of Pittsburgh is particularly interested.

Mr. Callahan will introduce to-morrow a bill for the repeal of that provision of the license law which renders it compulsory upon courts to sentence those pronounced guilty of selling liquor on Sunday to prison for at least ten days. He desires to be left to the discretion of the court to impose or not. This will draw the teeth of the law if it passes, for imprisonment is the only thing liquor sellers dread. Remove that, and you open up at once the way for the resumption of the old practice of indiscriminate sale upon Sunday.

THE STATE TREASURER.—The report of the State Treasurer, in response to the resolution requiring him to state where the State moneys are deposited, was presented in the House on Wednesday by the Speaker and read.

The following is an abstract of this document: Balance in the Treasury Jan. 1. 1853. \$752,215. Payments from the 1st to 12th. 45,073. Balance now in Treasury. \$707,141. Total Deposits in Banks. \$487,063. Cash in Treasury. 165,051. Drafts. 19,621. Special deposits in the Girard Bank for the payment of Coupons. 22,450.

Alabama Legislature. MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 18.—On Thursday both branches of the Legislature of Alabama, passed unanimously resolutions authorizing the Governor to call a State Convention if Congress refuse to call Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

Montgomery's Pills produce a most surprising change in cases of general debility. The broken down invalid, whose fascial muscles and relaxed nervous system have scarcely sufficient vitality to sustain his emaciated form in an erect position, is soon renovated and braced by the invigorating effect of this priceless remedy, and his whole frame is re-animating and filled with energy. His spirits resume their buoyancy, and he feels like a new man.

BEAVER ARGUS.

M. WEYAND, Editor & Proprietor. BEAVER, PA.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1858.

DISSOLUTION. THE partnership heretofore existing between M. & J. Weyand, in the publication of the Beaver County Argus, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 20th of December. All persons owing themselves indebted to the firm are earnestly requested to call at the Argus Office and settle their accounts. M. WEYAND. J. WEYAND. Beaver, Dec. 23, 1857.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—We feel ourselves greatly indebted to Hon. William Stewart and D. L. Inghis, Esq., for their unremitting attention in forwarding us Public Documents. Also, to S. W. W. Conkey, Esq., for an elegant Pocket Map of California.

WHO ARE THE SHRIEKERS' NOW?

It is highly edifying to Republicans to have their "thunder" stolen from them, and listen to the lusty shrieks, and witness the ponderous blows which many of the leaders of the Democratic party are just now dealing in behalf of wronged and distressed Kansas. How vigorously they charge upon President Buchanan the glaring duplicity and treachery of which he has been guilty! How valiantly they stand up in defence of "squatter sovereignty"! How graphically they recount the wrongs which the Free State men of Kansas have been compelled to endure! How bitterly and yet how justly they denounce the Lecompton "swindle"! And how boldly they counsel "open resistance, if this fraudulent instrument is attempted to be forced upon the majority of that territory. Who could have thought it! Who could have dreamed that such a state of things would exist a little more than a twelve-month after the Presidential election! Then all the traads and deeds of blood that were there committed, and attested by multitudes of eye-witnesses, were set down as the merest fabrications; and those who essayed to raise their voices and their arms to beat back the invaders and oppressors, were branded as outlaws and rebels. "But mark the change! The very men who then wailed at the invasion of the Missourians; denounced the fraud upon the ballot-box; justified the infamous coils of law; and counselled the march of United States troops into the territory, to enforce obedience if need be, at the point of the bayonet, are now the ones who stand most prominently forward as the defenders of the elective franchise in Kansas, and in resisting the consummation of this latest crowning act of perjury and usurpation. When will wonders cease!

Well may Republicans stand aside and contemplate with the liveliest satisfaction one of the Democratic party, supplanting ground nearly identical with their own, and leveling at the other wing of the party the same weapons that were directed against them, only last fall by the supporters of Col. Fremont. And doubly gratifying is it to see Democratic Legislature after Democratic Legislature, and State Convention after State Convention, marching on with bold and determined men, and requesting their Senators and Representatives to array themselves in stern opposition to the admission of Kansas, under the Capitation provision, and in resisting the consummation of this latest crowning act of perjury and usurpation. When will wonders cease!

Will all the influences now at work be sufficient to check the President and his Southern abettors in their mad career? Has he not gone too far into the meshes of the Southern snare to grasp? Has he not been seized with a fever which will compel him to carry the measure? Has he not dealt with the supposition that after a little while the storm will blow over, and he will be calm again, as in the case of the honorable repeal of the Missouri Compromise? Had Mr. Buchanan possessed the common sense of a little Jacksonian firmness, and refused the extremists, he would not now be in the humiliating position in which he finds himself, but would be amply able to fulfill his pledges, and would have by his side, instead of in opposition—the great body of his party in the free States. But, having yielded to all the inordinate demands made upon him, retreat now seems wholly out of the question. Every breeze that comes from the Capital indicates but too plainly that the President is ready to do the bidding of his Southern masters, and is fully determined to do that which can not well fail to destroy the unity of his party, and thus to plunge the two sections into a bloody civil strife.

CARROLLTON (FREE PRESS).—Our brother, and late partner, has purchased the entire interest of this newspaper establishment. It is the official paper of Carroll county, O., and of course is Republican in politics. It is needless for us to say that we shall be rejoiced to hear of his success in the new field of labor which he has chosen.

ROUTE AGENT.—Mr. W. W. Gilson, of Washington, Pa., has been appointed Route Agent, for the delivery of mails on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, extending from Rochester, Pa., to Belair, Ohio.

VACANCY FILLED.—Mr. William Davidson having resigned his trust as Trustee of Beaver Academy, Gen. Joseph H. Wagon, at a recent meeting of the Board, was unanimously chosen to fill his place.

Gov. Wise.—About the strangest of all the strange things daily transpiring in the political world, is the position taken by this distinguished Virginian on the Lecompton Constitution. Speaking of the fraudulent mode of submission, by the Convention he says: "There was an usurpation—a withholding from the people of a fair, free, full and equal election to choose or not to choose their own constitution of self-government. It was ex parte; it was all on one side; it was, in gambling phrase, the four, heads I win tails you lose; the constitution was obliged to be adopted, with the clause or without the clause; the vote was bound to be in favor of the constitution; it was all pro and no con; and we say that was no submission to an election at all."

Gov. Wise is the last man in the Union whom we should ever have expected to differ with the President in his Kansas policy, or place himself upon ground antagonistic to that occupied by the great body of his Southern brethren, who are using every artifice and appliance of the Government to subjugate and degrade the people of Kansas, and force upon them an institution and a Constitution both distasteful and revolting. He it was who declared but a little while ago that the election of Fremont would be sufficient cause for the dissolution of the Union; and he it is who has heretofore been recognized as the ruling spirit among the ultraists of the South. When, therefore, this Lecompton Constitution is a thing so vile that it disturbs his stomach, and forces him to equivocate, ought it not at least to bring the criticism to the checks of those Democrats in this region of country, who, though so lustily for "Buchanan and Free Kansas." Reader, what think you of this picture—Gov. Wise the most respectable of all the impracticalities of the South, standing forward as the enemy of the Lecompton Constitution, and the Free Soil, "Free Kansas," "squatter sovereignty" Democrats of Pennsylvania, the defenders and apologists of that fraud! Is there not some justification for the remark of the Richmond South that

"The Northern man who goes for our interest necessarily goes against the interest of the North, his country, and I can have no confidence in a traitor, no matter how high is his price."

FOX HUNT.—We learn that a Fox Hunt is to come off on Thursday January 28th. The line is the State road up Big Beaver from Smith's crossing to Arnold's Bend Mill, thence to Wm. Padon's on the State road from Darlington to New Castle, thence to New Galilee or Darlington Station by said road and Railroad. Thence by R. R. to place of beginning.

Closing ground on the Megiltigan farm, near Sam'l Shurlock's. Hour of starting, 10 o'clock A. M., to be signaled by firing cannon. For list of officers and other particulars, see hand bills.

NEW BRIGHTON SCHOOL.—The bill reported by Mr. Imbrie, authorizing the School Directors of New Brighton to borrow Four Thousand Dollars, on bonds of One Hundred Dollars, passed the House of Representatives on the 11th inst. The rate of interest not to exceed seven per cent. per annum. A large number of the influential citizens of that place petitioned for the passage of the measure. The new School building, including furniture, cost Thirteen Thousand Dollars—of which Eight Thousand Five Hundred have been paid. It is proposed to borrow money to pay the balance, thus extinguishing the debt gradually, instead of heavily increasing the taxation for a single year.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES.—Our Senators, Mr. Harris, has been placed upon four committees—Penitentiary and Gratiotville, Canal and Inland Navigation, Education and Military. Mr. Imbrie is upon Ways and Means, and Domestic Manufactures, and Mr. Staw on Railroads, and Canals and Inland Navigation.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—The Board of Trustees of the Academy last week selected the following officers to serve for the ensuing year: President—S. Cunniff, Esq.; Secretary—J. Murray; Treasurer—Phillip L. Grim; Managers—Joseph H. Wilson; Auditors—M. T. Kennedy, Sam'l Morehead, A. P. Loeck.

AGREEMENTS TO CONSTITUTION.—The following is the vote cast at the late election upon the proposed amendments to the State Constitution, as enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, on the 11th inst.: FOR 122,057. AGAINST 122,057. 2d Amendment, 117,148. 27,412. 3d Amendment, 114,066. 20,895. 4th Amendment, 115,695. 14,332.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The National Agricultural Society commenced its sixth annual session at Washington City on the 13th inst. Twenty-four States and Territories were represented.

TO BE RESUMED.—The publication of the New Brighton Times, is to be recommenced in a few days, by W. B. Lammont, Editor, late of the Butler American.

ADJOURNED COURT.—An Adjourned Court will be held in this place next week commencing on Tuesday.

The City of Cincinnati is estimated to contain a population of 244,000 inhabitants—an increase in ten years of more than 87,000!

The inauguration of the Hon. W. F. Packey took place yesterday at Harrisburg, Pa.

The Skies Brightening.—A friend calls our attention to a few interesting and cheering facts and figures taken from a late monetary article in the N. Y. Tribune: "It is estimated that the addition to the gold of Europe and the United States since the California discovery in 1848, is \$800,000,000, and deducting \$236,000,000 silver sent from Europe to Asia, the net aggregate gain is \$570,000,000. The specie in the banks of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and New Orleans is about \$52,000,000 (the largest ever known), against \$16,800,000 in October, and the aggregate in those cities and London and Paris is \$159,000,000 against \$82,000,000. In November, 1857, the specie circulation and deposits of all the banks in Pennsylvania, including those of Philadelphia, were—Specie, \$4,462,918; Circulation, \$11,432,363; Deposits, \$16,422,630. At the present time the Philadelphia Banks and the 24 banks above named alone have the following amounts: Specie, \$5,864,076; Circulation, \$6,014,016; Deposits, \$14,231,120. There are twenty-five other banks of issue in the State, whose January statements have not been received. If they could be obtained, the aggregate of specie in the Pennsylvania Banks, considering that there is a constantly rising average, must at this time amount to nearly \$8,000,000, which is larger, we believe, than has ever been reported for many years. Every thing seems to indicate that the Banks are nearly ready for the resumption of specie payments."

Mr. Editor.—In an editorial article in the last "Star," the writer makes a most unfair and disingenuous assault upon those whom he is pleased to call "Black Republican leaders." The great source of trouble and perplexity with the writer appears to be, that he cannot understand how Republicans can concede any merit whatever, to such Democrats as Douglas, Forney and Walker. He has been so long accustomed to follow in the wake of his party leaders without daring to think for himself—or express an opinion on any public measure, without first having considered the Oracles of his party, that when a different course is pursued by others, it appears to be beyond the comprehension of his party biased intellect. The great body of the Republicans—as far as I am able to learn—are willing to accord to Senator Douglas and Col. Fremont a certain degree of consistency which, it is to be regretted, is not evinced by a greater portion of the leaders and Journals of the Democratic party.

When Senator Douglas reported the Kansas-Nebraska bill, a large majority of the Northern people were impelled to question his motives—and possibly they question them still—but whatever his motives were, and whatever they may be now—he has shown himself to be possessed of a degree of firmness, independence and consistency that would have done credit to the ruling head of the so called Democratic party.

In speaking of the Republican leaders, the writer says: "Last year the Missouri compromise was the goddess of their idolatry, and the principle of popular sovereignty, which consigned it to an eternal grave, was their special horror and abomination." Now the Missouri compromise is thoroughly ignored, and the tomb of the goddess has fallen into contempt, while popular sovereignty becomes the goddess of their idolatry—constant war is waged, and the great liberal war against the introduction of slavery, into all Territory North of the line, and all its repeal was first hinted at in Congress, anti-slavery men throughout the whole country, opposed it as an odious expedient, and wisely preferred a certainty to an uncertainty.

The Missouri Compromise line, as it existed, had existed for over thirty years, was a certainty. The alternative—that was opening up the whole question of slavery, and courting such contentions and bloodshed as have already been exhibited in Kansas, was an uncertainty.

But the Missouri Compromise was repealed by the Democratic party—and from the statute book of the nation, and in its place we have nothing left to prevent our beautiful and fertile Territories from the withering curse of slavery, but popular sovereignty.

Is it then strange that all honest anti-slavery men, including the Three Thousand Clergymen of Clergymen—don't cling to it, and stand upon the fair and impartial application of the principles of popular sovereignty as the last and only hope of Freedom in the Territories? To what can we now look for the protection of the territories, against the constant and unrelenting advances of the slave power? The only alternative—the Missouri Compromise—has been swept away—and popular sovereignty—must determine the future institutions of our vast territories.

The course of the Three Thousand Clergymen, we look upon as perfectly consistent. They opposed the repeal of the "Compromise line," but after that act of Van Buren was consummated, they stood silent—where all anti-slavery men must stand on the vaunted principle of Popular Sovereignty—and advocate the right of the inhabitants of the Territories, (free from all interference of Federal power and Federal troops) to establish their own institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

Now, Mr. Editor, if in advocating this principle of popular sovereignty, as our only hope, we find ourselves in the company of such men as Douglas, Forney, Walker and other Democrats, let us thank them at the same time express the hope, that there are yet large numbers of Democrats—both in and out of Congress—who will stand themselves sufficiently independent of Federal dictation, boldly to advocate the same doctrine which they did, on this question, during the last Presidential struggle. Yours, &c. GRIMSLEY.

FROM WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—A special dispatch received yesterday, dated Kansas, Jan. 12th, says that the most glaring frauds have been perpetrated concerning the election of the 4th inst.

The Right Men threaten the Indiana Democrats in the House with vengeance, if they oppose the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. The House is about equally divided on the Lecompton Constitution question.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT. WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Various conflicting reports are in circulation from Kansas both parties claiming complete success in the territory. I have just seen a gentleman direct from the Territory, and his report is reliable to the best of his information. However, the vote on the 4th, gave a majority against the Constitution with slavery. The vote was about 10,000. All the returns were in.

The Republicans have carried the Legislature by 2000.

FROM HARRISBURG. HARRISBURG, Jan. 15.—Henry S. Magraw was re-elected State Treasurer. Both Houses have passed a bill providing for the erection of an executive mansion.

Those who have bought and worn Carrington's make of Clothing will generally admit that there is a peculiar neatness of Style and finish given to his work that is rarely found in ready made garments. His establishment is near the Depot Alley, and our readers will find their expectations realized by calling with him.

Mr. Editor.—Attracted by the Editorial allusion, made in your paper of last week, to the proposed course of lectures, to be delivered in Rochester, during the present winter, I was stimulated to attend the first of the series, which was pronounced, last Thursday evening. The lecturer was the Rev. C. P. Krauth, of Pittsburgh, a gentleman distinguished alike for his erudition and ripe scholarship. The theme was "Fathers, Mothers and Sons." It was rather a sermon than what is denominated a lecture. The delivery was graceful and impressive, and subject edifying and instructive. His diction was classic and perspicuous, and the earnestness which marked his delivery, awakened the tenderest emotions of the heart.

He alluded in most eloquent terms, to the great liberal war against the introduction of slavery, into all Territory North of the line, and all its repeal was first hinted at in Congress, anti-slavery men throughout the whole country, opposed it as an odious expedient, and wisely preferred a certainty to an uncertainty.

That it was natural, that the parental solicitude, for the young members of the household should be deep and earnest, for through them, the name, lineage, and type of the family are to be kept inviolate, and to be perpetuated. The son was the rightful guardian of that honor, integrity, and good name, of the father, and his progenitors, which was his and their care to maintain unblemished and sacred. He is the custodian, not only of the highest hopes of the family, but the pride of the State; for in him, she looked for the maintenance and perpetuation of those wholesome laws, and benign counsels which are but the discipline and government of the family upon a more extended theatre. In the children, the parents live their life over again—their images of what they themselves once were—day and night, from the past, the unallied days of youth—reminds them of their early companions—the tender associations of youthful days—the conflicts and triumphs at school, and the ardent and aspiring longings for the positive outcast of life's battles. The ambition of the father, and love of the mother are centred in the son, for if he rightly appreciates his true destiny and obligations, he can and will be the greatest blessing vouchsafed to them.

When age admonishes that life's fulfilment is rarely ever, he can administer to their wants, relieve and comfort and smooth the declining years, by his kindness and aid. We can estimate the obligations which helps infancy and child's waywardness; the early guidance and watchfulness from the temptations of vice, and the allurement of corrupt and evil associations, that beset youth—None but the father and the mother.