

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 17.

Senate.—Mr. Crittenden spoke on the Kansas bill. He referred to the right of the people to govern themselves as a great principle applicable to the present circumstances. The President, he said, recommended, with unusual earnestness, the admission of Kansas under the Leocompton Constitution. It was a question, in his mind, of fact, whether the Leocompton Constitution comes with such authority and sanction as to obligate us to recognize it as the Constitution of Kansas. He thought it is not the constitution of the people. They tell you that it is particularly objectionable to them, because tainted with fraud; it is one of a series of frauds instituted for the purpose of getting and keeping possession of the government of Kansas from the first election carried by armed invaders from Missouri down to the present day. Hence he concluded that to suppose on Kansas would be a plain and palpable violation of the right of the people to govern themselves; but, continuing, Mr. Crittenden, Leocompton comes in its face evidence of corruption. It is a fraud, framed in a secret chamber, and the free State men could not assent by force to support its slavery provisions, and all the six thousand slaves shown in its favor were put in with the view of exhibiting a spurious majority and in order not to make the fraud too manifest.

They went just beyond the limit; the fraud had been apparent throughout, and, he asked, can gentlemen ignore these frauds in the face of internal evidence and concurrent testimony? The people of Kansas say that it is not their constitution, and they wish to see it back to be substituted by a vote of the people. Can we, he asked, refuse such request? Can the Senators turn from such evidence, to legal technicalities and presumptions of law? They ought to look to truth and principle, and not to expediency. He said he would not put his hand to the admission of Kansas under the Leocompton constitution. Mr. Crittenden then asked what Kansas under that constitution. No Senator dares say she can be a slave State. The laws of Kansas are a geographical fact. It is a part of this country, and the members of Congress, including Mr. Keitt.

Mr. Hamilton.—Did Mr. Keitt say so? Mr. Crittenden.—It was so reported. Mr. Hamilton.—Mr. Keitt quoted a passage to that effect, but did not endorse it. A majority of the people of Kansas should be allowed to make such a constitution as they please; that is, the great American principle, that is the principle of the South. He then spoke of the various parties. He was, he said, unwilling to admit a Southern Democracy. He had lived all his life in the Southern States, and was ready to defend his rights there, but the same resolute spirit which he would defend his own rights, he would defend the rights of others. He would defend the rights of the South, but he would not defend the rights of the South as a slave State. The South was divided in this respect. Referring to the Missouri Compromise, he said it would have been better to let it stand. The South could not hold it, but the North, but it was hallowed as a bond of Union.

The recognition of the Missouri Compromise was held as one of the greatest acts of great leader Henry Clay. It brought peace to the country by localizing slavery and should not have been broken. He was growing older and less susceptible to new impressions, and would have been content to have rested upon that compromise. His repeal brought us peace—the reverse of peace. It has brought us trouble. Turning to Kansas, he said he would vote for her admission if he thought it would bring peace but he did not believe it would.

It is said that her admission will legalize the question of slavery in that territory. He did not believe it. If that question is to be debated, it will be debated here, but should be debated in the right way. There should be no excitement. Why should his friends be so excited? He must see the friends of the anti-slavery cause. Why should he not live in peace and harmony with his fathers? We are united in language and in deed, and yet the great things of the future are forgotten, while this petty subject of disagreement is urged into colossal proportions.

Alluding to previous debates, he said he was much gratified in learning from them the comparative resources of the two sections of the country. The Senator from Florida Carolina had detailed the resources of the South; the gentleman from Maine had given those of the North, and while listening to them it seemed to him that this was the most fatal error in the world. If these sections were apart, each would make a nation of which any man might be proud to be a citizen. What a magnificent Union it makes when you put both together. Were this discord but lulled, what a summer sea breeze of beneficent prosperity. In concluding, he said he should vote on the question as a Senator of the United States of America, and not as a sectional man. He would not approve, would he pass a law by which the Constitution shall be submitted to a vote of the people, and if it is ratified, to vote admitting Kansas into the Union.

House.—The investigating select committee on printing, disclose the fact that the printing of the last two Congresses cost about four million seven hundred thousand dollars, while some members of the committee will resort in favor of a government of the printing and binding, to be under the Secretary of the Interior; the others favor amendments to the present law, recommending a reduction of thirty per cent. from the present prices; no one exceeding two hundred and fifty pages

to be printed, excepting by joint resolution of Congress; no any work commenced unless the Executive officer from whom it emanates certifies the document to be complete, the binding to be given to the lowest bidder, under such guards as to prevent abuse. In view of the fact that many thousands of papers were published annually, the three newspapers of Washington for publishing proposals for carrying the mails, the committee will recommend one paper only here, to be selected for that purpose, and greater publicity in the States and Territories where that service is to be performed; also that the Executive control of the Post Office blanks, and other printing and binding of the department be removed, and the work let out to the lowest bidder. The Republicans are in full caucus tonight. They want a reasonable time—from one to two weeks—for discussion, after the Kansas bill comes from the Senate, when they will be willing that the question be taken.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 18.—Senate.—The chair presented a communication from the Secretary of War, stating that Rock Island was no longer required for military purposes, and arguing the propriety of taking steps for the sale of the property belonging to the government. Mr. Gwin of California, presented a resolution of inquiry as to what steps had been taken to punish the perpetrators of the massacre of one hundred and eighteen emigrants in Utah. Mr. Thomas arose and said, the anti-slavery bill, that there shall be no more slave States, was the pressing question on the Senate, and the defeat of the bill would be a triumph of these principles. It became the Senate, therefore, to look at the principles which underlay the question. He then examined two clauses of the Constitution having reference to the admission of new States. Mr. Hamilton, he said, foresaw the acquisition of Louisiana and a large portion of Mexico. The former is history and the latter is soon to become so. Texas is already admitted, but the great restriction is imposed upon this right of admission, that governments must be republican in form; the only duty of Congress is to see that the Constitutions are republican; and providing out of this is another duty, namely, that new States be admitted on an equality with others. Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Louisiana were admitted without condition. Missouri was the first case in which power was claimed to hold the State Constitution, not because it was anti-Republican, but because it tolerated slavery. Since that period the northern abolitionists have opposed the admission of every new slave state; then they sowed in the wind, if the whirlwind be raised, they alone are responsible.

Mr. Thomas then proceeded to argue the right of Kansas to be admitted under the Leocompton Constitution, contending that her claims were three-fold, and supporting his position by various illustrations. He also gave a record of his own bill, explaining its principles, following various points of Mr. Crittenden's speech. He argued the legality of the Leocompton constitution and the duty of Congress to pass it. How Mr. Crittenden's intention, he asked, stand on the extraordinary proposition that Leocompton is a fraud, simply because fraud occurred in the elections, which have no reference to the constitution that framed it. Referring to Walker's and Stanton's statements that the constitution is not the will of the people, he said that he knew nothing in the character of those men that would justify his crediting the credibility of ordinary witnesses, and he thought them unworthy to be called to the stand. He then alluded to Mr. Crittenden's expression of regret at the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, saying that he, on the contrary, was rejoiced that it was torn from the statute book. He had weighed the value of the Union, and sometimes thought that the South loved not wisely, but too well. Then turning to Mr. Crittenden's remarks in reference to Mr. Clay and the Missouri Compromise, he reminded the Senator that but seven years ago, the great Kentucky Senator in that Chamber disclaiming the authorship of that measure. Mr. Thomas concluded with an eloquent passage in defense of the Democratic party and against the fanaticism of the North.

Mr. Crittenden explained his allusion to points touching the legality of the Leocompton constitution. He wished, he said, to see the South always right, and would have been gratified could she see the question as he sees it. The question of slavery, he repeated, was not the real issue. It was brought in to cooperate contention. No one believed that Kansas can be a slave State. The question has been derided partly by eloquence, but mainly by the will of the people. Why should the South be in haste to admit her? Whatever constitution is imposed on her would soon be changed. Why does the South want two more Senators such as Kansas would immediately send here? As for himself, he had doubts, he thought he was old enough not to take the part of a partisan, but of a patriot, a true citizen of the South; he was also a true citizen of the United States. Mr. Thomas said the Senator from Georgia had promulgated doctrines which no one could pass without notice. He says he has weighed the value of the Union, and thinks that the South has loved it too well; that is the issue; the Senator openly states that it is the issue for victory. There is time enough, said Mr. Bell, to estimate the value of the Union, when the powerful North takes a deliberate step, when, for instance, she refuses to admit a territory in which slavery already exists unless it should just liberate slaves. He must see such issue as a Senator of the United States, and not as a sectional man. He, Mr. Bell, like the Senator from Kentucky, would not take a sectional view of the question. He then proceeded at some length with facts connected with the foundation of the territorial government of Kansas, to show misapprehension of statistics, thence turning to the Kansas-Nebraska bill, he said it was a struggle for victory carried on with a spirit unequalled in ferocity, excepting the revolutionary France.

House.—The Utah memorial was ordered to be printed. Mr. Crittenden appealed to the House to take up the army bill and debate upon it until it was disposed of, which he supposed would be to-morrow. Mr. Pendleton advocated an increase in

the regular army; stating its necessity if we expect the Executive to perform efficiently the duties invested in him by the constitution. Senator Crittenden's speech in the Senate is creating a sensation. The hall of the House is nearly empty and all the Republican seats are vacant. Proceedings in the House. A special despatch to the N. Y. Tribune dated Thursday, says: "Mr. Montgomery of Pennsylvania threw a bomb into the House this morning, by introducing a bill providing that in twenty days after the passage of Leocompton by Congress the Territorial Legislature to provide for the election of a Convention consisting of sixty delegates; that there should be no Convention in case the Leocompton Constitution should be submitted for amendment; that if the Convention does not amend, Leocompton shall stand. If amendments be made, each shall be submitted separately to the people. All amendments receiving a majority of the votes shall be incorporated into the Constitution. At the termination of these proceedings, Kansas shall be declared a State of the Union. The intention of Montgomery's bill is to secure to the people of Kansas the right to amend the Constitution, by putting that right out of the reach of Calhoun's Legislature, which would have the power to prevent the people from changing the Constitution. The Democracy fared up at Mr. Montgomery's bill which took the House by surprise. There was much running to and fro, and a hasty mustering of forces. Mr. Montgomery urged his reference to the Select Kansas Committee. The Democracy does not want that Committee to meet again. Mr. Stephens moved a reference to the Committee on Territories. Lost by a vote of 94 to 105—another administration defeat. A reference to the Kansas Committee was then carried without count. The Administration is getting disgraced in the eyes of the people, and discouraged by these repeated defeats in the House.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 21.—House. Mr. Stephens offered a resolution to discharge Wolcott and turn him over to officers of Executive dictation, in so far as it is betrayed into the commission of acts of proscription, which cannot but little it in the estimation of the whole country. Col. Forney, writing from Washington, says: "A test is erected here, like some horrid instrument of torture, upon which Democrats are tried and executed for their opinions. The work of desecration has ceased against lifeless forms, and is now waged upon old and established friends. Men are removed and excommunicated, not for being opposed to Democratic principles, but for being too much in favor of them. The humblest clerk, with his little family who struggle alone on his thousand dollars a year, must hide his face, or leave his place. For the bold upright Democrat who dares to think about, there is a short shift. If he has an office he must be ready for the omnibus crew; if dismissed on the instant, he is an independent citizen, his interests are in the departments and from the White House like a common laborer. As a man he is on the alert, hunting for victims. Who is the ungrateful gentleman who in the presence of these open excommunications, may still fall a free opinion. It is at once caught up and carried, with no lack of exhortation, to the ear of power. What a memorializing spectacle is here presented! I think of a President of the United States stooping from his elevated position, and seeking to coerce his party friends into the support of one of the greatest wrongs which has ever found its way into the Federal Legislature—so gross, so indecent, so unbecoming, and so unbecoming to the Southern man from its looking Southern in its very name, that the more prominent in a manly degree of striking down their personal and political friends. Instance the removal of the Postmaster at Columbus, the intimate friend of Judge Douglas; the Postmaster at Columbus, the personal friend of Mr. Cox; the removal of Hon. Maxwell McCaslin, the friend of Mr. Forney, from an Indian Agency in Kansas. How many others have been shoved aside for similar cause, we can not tell. How many more will be removed, will perhaps depend somewhat upon the adoption or rejection of the Leocompton Constitution. If adopted, the President can afford to be magnanimous; if rejected, he will doubtless wage a war of extermination against all who have aided, immediately or remotely, in thwarting his own, and the plans of his Southern friends. The time was, when a Chief Magistrate could not be induced to interfere with the business legitimately belonging to the two branches of Congress. His self-respect would have forbidden it. But, unfortunately for the country, a new order of things has been introduced. Lately day Presidents hesitate not to seize their robes of office, by throwing themselves into the arena, and holding out threats and promises, in order to shape and control public legislation. This, within a very few years has grown into an evil so gigantic, and so despicable so formidable, as to be almost irresistible. Any one can see at a glance, that unless this Executive interference is checked, all the co-ordinate branches of the Government will be controlled by the President; the law-making power becomes an instrument of torture to the people; our system of free government subverted, liberty of speech and thought, and a regular 'reign of terror' inaugurated and established.

Mr. Govey, for April, as usual, possesses numerous attractions. The engraving and fashion plates are executed in the highest style of the Art. We can procure it at \$2 per annum, for our lady-readers.

BEAVER ARGUS. H. WEYAND, Editor & Proprietor. BEAVER, PA. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1858. EXAMINATION.—The Spring Examination of the young ladies of the Beaver Female Seminary, commences on the afternoon of Monday next, and will conclude on the succeeding day. Frequent complaints have of late reached us, concerning the non-arrival of the Sharon packet, at the store of Messrs. M. & S. H. Dring. It is deposited in the Post-office at this place, every Tuesday evening, and we are assured that it is promptly placed in their box, and ready to be sent with their regular matter on Wednesday morning. We have, therefore, hereafter referring it at the office, will be particular in leaving it at the proper place, and thus prevent further complaint, and obviate the necessity of again alluding to the matter. ELECTION OF POSTMASTERS.—A resolution has been adopted by the lower House of Congress, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the propriety of providing by law for the election of Postmasters throughout the United States, by the people. As nearly all the offices are now made elective, there seems to be a manifest propriety in the passage of a law giving to the people immediately interested, the power to select their own Postmasters. 'The Reign of Terror.' It is clearly manifest that there has been more resort to intimidation, buying, coaxing, and dragging, in the effort to press forward the Leocompton Constitution, than has at any time previously been brought to bear in favor of an obnoxious measure. The bitterness manifested by the Administration toward those of its Democratic friends who choose to think and act independent of Executive dictation, is so intense that it is betrayed into the commission of acts of proscription, which cannot but little it in the estimation of the whole country. Col. Forney, writing from Washington, says: "A test is erected here, like some horrid instrument of torture, upon which Democrats are tried and executed for their opinions. The work of desecration has ceased against lifeless forms, and is now waged upon old and established friends. Men are removed and excommunicated, not for being opposed to Democratic principles, but for being too much in favor of them. The humblest clerk, with his little family who struggle alone on his thousand dollars a year, must hide his face, or leave his place. For the bold upright Democrat who dares to think about, there is a short shift. If he has an office he must be ready for the omnibus crew; if dismissed on the instant, he is an independent citizen, his interests are in the departments and from the White House like a common laborer. As a man he is on the alert, hunting for victims. Who is the ungrateful gentleman who in the presence of these open excommunications, may still fall a free opinion. It is at once caught up and carried, with no lack of exhortation, to the ear of power. What a memorializing spectacle is here presented! I think of a President of the United States stooping from his elevated position, and seeking to coerce his party friends into the support of one of the greatest wrongs which has ever found its way into the Federal Legislature—so gross, so indecent, so unbecoming, and so unbecoming to the Southern man from its looking Southern in its very name, that the more prominent in a manly degree of striking down their personal and political friends. 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Lately day Presidents hesitate not to seize their robes of office, by throwing themselves into the arena, and holding out threats and promises, in order to shape and control public legislation. This, within a very few years has grown into an evil so gigantic, and so despicable so formidable, as to be almost irresistible. Any one can see at a glance, that unless this Executive interference is checked, all the co-ordinate branches of the Government will be controlled by the President; the law-making power becomes an instrument of torture to the people; our system of free government subverted, liberty of speech and thought, and a regular 'reign of terror' inaugurated and established.

Statestmen of the Olden Time. The speeches recently delivered in the Senate of the United States, on the Leocompton Constitution, by Senators Crittenden, of Kentucky, and Bell, of Tennessee, contrast strongly and strikingly with those that usually emanate from that section, and can not but elevate them ever higher than they have heretofore stood in the regards of the People—North as well as South. They are about the last of that brilliant array of Statesmen who adorned the halls of the National Legislature, in years gone by. Their remarks instinctively carry the mind back to the time when the Senate Chamber, instead of being filled by demagogues who are actuated more by party considerations, than zeal for the country's welfare, was the theatre of two greatness, and occupied by Statesmen of enlarged views, and exalted patriotism, and upon whose strong arms the Government could repose securely in the hour of its peril. The positions assumed by these veteran Senators are the more remarkable and magnanimous, because they have been taken in utter disregard of the taunts and jeers of the noisy flunners and time-servers that surround them. They lift themselves above mere party considerations, direct themselves of sectional prejudice, avow their sentiments fearlessly, and mark out their course distinctly, unswayed by the penunciations of their enemies, regardless of the effect it may have upon their popularity at home, or the benefits, imaginary or real, direct or remote, which a different course might entail upon the Southern section of the Confederacy. Intent only upon resisting the wrong, and supporting the Right, and discharging their duty as American Statesmen, in legislating for the honor and welfare of the whole country, their example is a bright spot in the history of these degenerate times, and must add new lustre to the worldwide fame of these distinguished and patriotic Senators.

REPEAL OF THE TONNAGE TAX.—An effort is now making in the Legislature, to repeal the Three Mill Tonnage Tax on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The revenue derived by the State from this source amounts perhaps to a Quarter Million of Dollars per year—sum, which will aid very materially in wiping out the State debt. When it is remembered that citizens of the Commonwealth are charged higher rates for toll and transportation, than those residing outside the State, the propriety of continuing this tax is made doubly apparent. Remonstrances are now in circulation, and it is to be hoped, that they will be passed round promptly, and forwarded to Harrisburg, without delay. The Legislature in all probability will adjourn about the 22d of April.

THE RELIGIOUS AWAKENING.—This winter has perhaps been more remarkable for the deep religious feeling which has extended itself all over the country, than has ever before been observed. Scarcely a city or town but has given some manifestation of the prevalence of this feeling. It seems to have seized hold of all classes, and is not confined to any particular branch of the Christian Church. We learn that, on Sabbath last, thirty-one persons were taken into membership in the Bridgewater Presbyterian Church, under the pastoral care of Rev. D. A. Cunningham. About Seventy persons have also been added, this winter, to the M. E. Church, in Bridgewater, under the charge of Rev. R. Hamilton.

AN AFFLICTED FAMILY.—We are pained to notice in the New Castle papers, that our friend Archibald Newell, of Alton, Ohio, and his lady, have recently been visited with a series of afflictions, such as seldom fall to the lot of parents. They lost four children, by Scarlet fever, within the brief period of four days—aged respectively, three, six, seven and nine years. Truly, this is a house of mourning, and a time of deep solemnity to the stricken parents, to be called upon to deposit their precious household treasures, one by one, in rapid succession, in the narrow house, until all but one have departed, leaving an aching void, and a lonely and desolate hearth.

OFF THE TRACK.—While a train of cars was coming up on the River Railroad, one day last week, and when within about 100 miles of this place, the locomotive became detached, and ran off the track into the river; the balance of the train also leaving the track, but in an opposite direction, and along the foot of the hill. No damage we believe resulted, farther than that which the locomotive may have sustained, and a rather severe drenching which the engineer and fireman received.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.—The House of Representatives has passed a joint resolution, fixing the first Monday of June next, as the period of adjournment. After the Kansas business is disposed of, and since the 83 per cent law has been repealed, and \$3000 per annum substituted, the members will perhaps conclude that there is no necessity for extending the session beyond that time. The probability, therefore, is, that the Senate will occur in the resolution.

The weather is warm and spring-like, and the Ohio is free from ice, with a fine state of water.

An Anti-Leocompton meeting will be held at Pittsburgh to-night. John W. Forney and W. A. Stokes, Esq., are to be the orators.

Township and Borough Election. At the election on Friday, the following persons were chosen to fill the several offices: TOWNSHIP.—Justice of Peace—Samuel Moorhead; Judge of Election—W. K. Boden; Inspectors—David Ramsey, Samuel Moorhead; Constable—Jas. H. Dungan; Assessor—Jno. W. Thomas; Assistants—S. H. Darragh, D. Thurston; School Directors—Independent District—A. G. McCreey, 3 years, M. Weyand, 3 years, Washington Johnston, 1 year; Sharon—Stimul Koff, Mattison Darragh; Supervisors—Sam'l Moorhead, Socrates Johnston; Township Auditor—David Stowart; Township Clerk—John Barclay. BOROUGH.—Burgess—Jos. Stock; High Constable—Jas. H. Dungan; Council—Jas. Allison, R. P. Roberts, D. Reisinger, Jos. C. Wilson, Hugh Anderson.

ROCHESTER BOROUGH ELECTION.—The Borough Election on the 16th, resulted as follows: Burgess—Francis W. Wynn; Assessor—B. De Forest; Council—Gilbert Danderton, Jos. S. Kirk, H. Gardner, Charles Cable, F. M. McCallan, John Torrence, Silas Powell, M. Camp, Jr., Robert Jackson; Assessor—John Torrence; Assistants—James Woodruff, G. C. Spizerer; School Directors—W. W. Lysle, W. W. Simpson; High Constable—Henry Woods; Judge of Election—Louis Reno; Inspectors—Joseph Vandiver, Arthur Isenhour.

PROCEEDINGS IN COURT. [SECOND WEEK.] Henry J. Lance vs. Adin Mearns.—Summons in account. Verdict for defendant of \$261.05. Mary A. Rodenbach et al. vs. William McGill. Ejectment for 50 acres of land in Hopewell township. After trial plaintiff takes a nonsuit. Wm. Sherer vs. Wm. McKel. Action of Trover, to recover the wool of ten sheep. Mar. 18, 1858. Verdict for PIF \$18.95. R. D. Hudson vs. John Flower. Ejectment for 27 acres of land in North Swopeky Tp. Verdict for PIF. Beaver Mad. Co. vs. George Hubert.—Action of Covenant, for Rent. Verdict for PIF for \$1090.82. John A. McGill vs. James Harrison.—Action upon guaranty bond. Verdict for PIF \$879.88. Thomas W. Ayres vs. Samuel Bailey. Ejectment for 6 acres of land in Mount Pleasant. Confessed Judgment. William H. Beach vs. Athalia Partington. Summons, Ejectment for lot No. 335 in New Brighton. Verdict for defendant.

LICENSES GRANTED. INNS OR TAVERNS.—New Brighton—Samuel Witt; Big Beaver—David Johnston; Economy Tp.—Wm. Kiser; Rochester borough—Michael Kemp, Jr.; Freedom—Charles Hartley; Georgetown—George M. Laughlin. EATING HOUSES.—Rochester borough—Wm. Johnston, Sam'l Johnston.

Collision Extraordinary. On Wednesday night of last week, an unusual occurrence took place in this neighborhood. There had been a singing in Chippewa township, on the Achworth road. Several young men were there on horseback, and after the singing was over, H. M. Scott and a son-in-law of his started a brisk speed a short distance to the cross roads where they halted; turned and rode back at the highest speed of their horses. Mr. Scott ahead. They had gone but a short distance when they were met by P. Healey, also on horseback, and riding fast for the purpose of overtaking Scott and his cousin; thus at full speed in a dark night, the horses of Scott and Healey came into direct collision, striking fair on their heads, knocking both the horses down, and breaking the neck of that of Scott, which died almost instantly. Nor is this all. The riders too, (the horses being so suddenly stopped) were thrown, striking each other's heads, but not doing any serious injury to either. The saddle girth of Mr. Scott broke, and he was in some way caught, and fell partially under his own horse. He says he don't feel altogether right yet. It was the gentleman himself who related what we have written.—New Brighton Times.

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS. WASHINGTON CITY, Mar. 20. Mr. Phelps, of Mo, the Chairman of the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, has introduced a bill which was referred to the Committee to aid in the construction of a railroad from St. Louis to San Francisco. It proposes to pass through Albuquerque, the Zulo villages and the Tejo pass; one half the road to be built by the State of California, and the other half by the State of Missouri; the United States to grant the money and lands to aid in building it. After twenty miles are built, free tickets of State thirty year bonds are to be issued to Young Men, building it at the rate of \$7,500 per mile, and so on for two hundred miles west from St. Louis and east from San Francisco; no bonds to be issued until each section of twenty miles is built. The whole amount of bonds not to exceed \$20,000,000. Twenty-five miles of the road to be built and equipped the first year by the State, and hereafter no less than one hundred miles each year; the road to be finished in ten years; the United States to have as a consideration for its aid, a legal right to a priority of use for all government purposes. If when the first bonds are due, any indebtedness remain, California and Missouri are severally to pay the balance. Missouri is to begin to build at St. Louis, and California at San Francisco, and proceed continuously. There are to be four branches to the road, two north and south. Gen. Calhoun publishes a letter in the Evening Star, stating that recent information from Gen. Denver and others leaves no doubt on his mind that the returns of Delaware Crossing should be rejected, and that certificates of election should be issued to those persons having the highest vote irrespective of those returns. He regrets that this decision will give the control of Kansas to the party which he views as enemies to good order, and the Constitution and Laws of the Union. He appends the names of all the Senators and Representatives to whom certificates will be issued.

A Trip to Washington. Some ten days ago we went down to Washington—to see old friends, to talk over politics and witness, as far as an outsider could do so, the extraordinary display of affairs there at present. We stayed in the great city five days, and in that brief period we saw enough to satisfy us that personal and political depravity never had such a harvest as they are now reaping in the Federal City. [Officers are brought just as openly to the buyers buy the best intended for his customer. Office brokers have the run of the Senate ante-chamber, of the several Departments and the Executive mansion; and the actual sum of money to be paid for an office is as publicly named by these brokers and their clients, as the prices of dry goods are named between a dealer in those articles and his customers. Corruption stalks through the city not in disguise, but with unblinking front and exulting mien, the time for vice to seek dark lanes and private places for its operations is past by, and now men are bought and sold, offices purchased, and all the detestable traffic in the hopes, weaknesses and errors of humanity is carried on without shame. The cause of this great change is the present all France raves the Cabinet and the Senate. Fraud—deep, malicious, infamous fraud upon the people of the Union, upon Kansas, and especially upon the Democratic party—is set up as an object of worship. The Leocompton fraud has become another golden calf, and those who have set it up for worship have "corrupted themselves." This is the god which is worshipped at Washington. To secure an honest to it, all men who hold office are obliged to swear that it is the true god of their country, and that they are taxed heavily of their monthly earnings to raise a fund to be sent forth to the West to corrupt other men; and no building office who do not lose a few and who ship it are barred from doing so, and other persons are those who, having neither personal honesty nor political principle, are willing to do any act which will obtain a reward in money.—Chicago Times (Douglas Organ, March 17, 1858).

MEMORIAL FROM THE MORMONS. The Memorial of the Legislature of Utah to Congress, received at Washington, by way of California, is a curious document to come from a bold rascaling, defiant in tone, and leaves the impression that the Mormons have no intention of submitting to the authority of the General Government.—The spirit and tenor of the Memorial will be indicated by a single passage. Say the Normal Journal: "You have never exhibited more real this as you have when Territories, though having more claim to your generosity, liberality and protection.—In 1850 we adopted a Republican Constitution and a Republican Government, and forwarded the same to the United States, and a bill has been introduced into the Union, as a condition precedent to a strong guarantee that our delegates found an unscrupulous Congress willing to fraud and cheat our position. Why not grant us a Territory, and thereby, at the same time, grant us peace and peacefully, and wisely dispose of a vexed question? "You have appointed the members of a full set of officials for Utah, among other jurisdictions, and to do so are obliged to hawk about the offices from State to State, every honorable and principled man indignantly declining your appointments, until at length you succeeded in finding their obedient functionaries in the reckless, the duplicitous, the dissipated, the dissolute, and the dishonest, who alone felt the need of the United States, and for this reason, we have had our rights, and for this reason, we are singularly to their depraved and corrupt tastes. No doubt, such is the character of the present appointments, that what class would accept offices, filling a vacant place, they will know they are not to get, and hence have resigned, and they will all have farther to say of them, if they had not a tarry wish with their friends, they really hate any."

PRAYER MEETING IN A THEATRE.—The New York Times says: "The young men of the Christian Association have leased Barton's Theatre for a limited time, to be used daily for a prayer meeting, during the hours of 12 and 1. Rev. T. L. Caylor took the lead of the services at the first meeting, which was held yesterday. After prayer by Dr. Hattis, Rev. Dr. Caylor said: "At the request of a Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, I have come to direct the service to-day. We may congratulate the defenders of our faith, that a theatre has become a scene of virtue and not a school of vice. Prayer and not a banquet of profanity—a scene of delicious grief or a scene of row! Let us give God the glory. This is not the first time that a theatre in New York has been used for a prayer meeting." The Evening Post says: "At Barton's Theatre, which has been engaged for three days by the pit and young men yesterday rose in a protest, and said that he had heard glorious news, namely, that the greatest actor in America, Edwin Forrest, was connected on the previous night in Philadelphia."

THIS TURK AT WASHINGTON.—Molomed Fasha, the Turkish Admiral, has gone to Washington after having been floated in New York to his hear's contentment and disgust. An incident occurred just after his arrival which will doubtless make him think strange things of the manners and morals of our Capital. He had not been at Willard's Hotel twenty minutes before his room was broken open, his trunk sacked, and his contents strewn about, and his carpet-bag cut fairly in two, and thousands of dollars in gold, and a couple of gold watches, worth as much more, were discovered by the thieves.