

The following are the Standing Committees of the Legislature for the Session of 1857. SENATE. The Speaker announced the Standing Committees of the Senate, as follows: Finance—Messrs. Pendergast, Waller, Crabb, Knox and Coffey. Judiciary—Messrs. Jordan, Wilkins, Penrose, Cresswell and Pinney. Accounts—Messrs. Penrose, Brewster, Frazier, Walton and Harris. Dates and Escheats—Messrs. Frazier, Welsch, Scofield, Brewer and Killinger. Pensions and Gratuities—Messrs. Walton, Guzzam, Steele, Gregg and Harris. Library—Messrs. Scofield, Ingram, and Jordan. Corporations—Messrs. Lewis, Ingram, Coffey, Cresswell and Southern. Public Buildings—Messrs. Guzzam, Laubach and Frazer. Banks—Messrs. Crabb, Browne, Sellers, Strawn and Shuman. Canals and Inland Navigation—Messrs. Sellers, Wright, Myer, Evans and Fleniken. Railroads—Messrs. Killinger, Cresswell, Sellers, Ely and Finney. Election Districts—Messrs. Straub, Southern, Lewis, Myer and Fetter. Retrenchment and Reform—Messrs. Browne, Shuman, Laubach, Gregg, and Evans. Education—Messrs. Shuman, Ely, Southern, Brewer and Penrose. Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures—Messrs. Gregg, Fetter, Fleniken, Wilkins and Knox. Militia—Messrs. Harris, Wright, Straub, Fetter and Crabb. Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Frazier, Welsch, Steele, Laubach and Guzzam. Compass Bills—Messrs. Myer, Ely, Frazier, Ingram and Lewis. Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Wilkins, Jordan, Evans, Wright and Scofield. Private Claims and Damages—Messrs. Spouter, Welsch, Killinger, Walton and Crabb. Public Printing—Messrs. Knox, Sellers, Shuman, Steele and Finney. New Counties and County Seats—Messrs. Coffey, Ingram, Killinger, Welsch and Gregg. The Speaker announced, also, that he had appointed the following Special Committee on the State Apportionment—Messrs. Jordan, Walton, Browne and Southern. The list of Committees having been read, Mr. Jordan moved that the Speaker be authorized to add four additional members to the Apportionment Committee; which was agreed to, and the Speaker appointed Messrs. Ely, Myer, Fetter and Fleniken said additional members.

Compare Bills.—Messrs. Johnson, Hamilton, Carty, Brandt, Peters. Library.—Messrs. Gilder, Moorehead, Bower. Canals and Inland Navigation.—Messrs. Johnson, Pownall, Backhouse, Ramsey, (Phila.) Babcock, Sloan. Railroads.—Messrs. Zimmerman, Innis, Fausold, Smith, (Cambria), Crawford, Thorne, Abrams, Mumma, Warner, Westbrook, Walter, Dickery, Kauffman. Printing.—Messrs. Yearsley, M'Ilvain, Tolin. Public Buildings.—Messrs. Hancock, Lovett, Zimmerman. THE JOURNAL. THURSDAY MORNING JAN 29, 1857. J. N. S. MANN, EDITOR. Y. B. PALMER, the American newspaper Agent, is the only authorized Agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly authorized to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His offices are—Boston, Seaside Building; New York, Tribune Building; Philadelphia, N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets. From Harrisburg we have no later dates than those given in the Journal of last week, which were up to the 15th inst. On Monday evening last we received the Daily Telegraph of the 14th instant—what mails we do have. The Legislature failed to meet in joint convention to elect a State Treasurer, therefore Mr. Magraw remains in office until the Legislature makes special arrangements for electing his successor. Congress is entirely absorbed in the matter of investigating the question of its own corruption. The Senate on Friday last passed a law compelling the leading witnesses (Mr. Raymond editor, and Mr. Simonton, Washington correspondent, of the N. Y. Times) to disclose facts which they have heretofore studiously avoided divulging to the investigating committee. We hope while Congress is about it that it will purge itself of the lobby impurities that have for the last few years clogged all the channels leading to healthy legislation. The Trans-Atlantic Telegraph Bill passed the Senate by a large majority, but will meet with considerable opposition in the House. KANSAS. We are under obligations to some kind friend in Kansas, (we think we recognize the hand writing of "Rus" on the envelope) for an early copy of the message of Gov. Geary. From a hasty glance at its seven and a half columns of the Kansas Herald of Freedom, closely printed, we regard it as a well written state paper, but most humbly cringing to the pro-slavery party in its general tone. The Governor, however, is seemingly sincere in his recommendation of the repeal of a portion of the autocratic laws of the Bogus Legislature. We shall give occasional extracts, as we find space in our columns. The Pro-Slavery Legislature, after resolving itself into an organization, with the title of "The National Democratic Party," dissecting the Governor's Message and repudiating all his recommendations relative to their laws, adjourned on the 14th, taking a recess until June next. Mrs. C. I. H. Nichols in Conspire. This distinguished advocate of Temperance and Freedom has been spending a few days in our village, to the great satisfaction of most of our inhabitants. She arrived on Saturday evening last, and as soon as it became known that her mission was to plead for the Free State men of Kansas, there was a general desire to hear her lecture on the History and wrongs of that ill-fated Territory. Her first appointment was on Sunday evening at the Hall of the Sons of Temperance. There was a fine audience—such an one as any village might be proud of, and the lecture of Mrs. N. was all that could be desired. Calm, dispassionate, but earnest; we think it must have carried conviction to every heart. The evils of Slavery—the history and nature of the Border Ruffians, and the condition of Kansas were ably and vividly portrayed. We left the Hall on Sunday evening feeling that it was good to be there.

At the close of the meeting there was an invitation from the entire audience to Mrs. N. to lecture again on Monday evening, at which time the Hall was again crowded, and the audience was treated to a feast of reason and a flow of zeal. We have not time to notice these lectures, as they deserve, we can only say that we deem our village most fortunate to be favored with them, and have no doubt there are many who listened to her, will long remember these lectures as refreshing showers to the languishing spirit. At the close of the meeting on Monday evening a collection of \$12.50 was taken up, to aid in the good work of sustaining the advocates of Freedom in Kansas.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Lord Napier (not Sir Charles) has been appointed British Minister to Washington. The London Times does not relish the appointment, and gives the British Cabinet a considerable lecture for not appointing some one who is not lost to all sense of liberal feelings by association with the courts of St. Petersburg, Vienna and Constantinople. Gen. Keeman, our Consul at Hong Kong, China, has got himself into a difficulty by joining with the British forces in their recent occupation of Canton City. The correspondent of the N. Y. Times says the Chinese have personal courage than any other foreigner in the assailing party, and displayed an American flag in the city, after a breach was effected, thus involving the neutral position of the American ships of war. Com. Foote immediately sent a note to the Chinese Governor, the British Admiral, and Gen. Keeman, in which he disavowed the act on the part of our Government. Keeman is one of those fearless and stubborn sons of Pennsylvania, who regard dangerous exploits only as pastimes. The Archbishop of Paris was assassinated by a discharged priest of the Diocese of Meaux, named Verges, on the evening of the 3d of January, while performing religious service in the church of St. Etienne du Mont. The assassin stabbed him to the heart with a Catalan knife, exclaiming "bas la déesse!" ("Down with the Goddess!") which he afterwards explained is having reference to the doctrine of the immaculate conception. The Swiss question is the leading cause of political agitation in the Courts of Europe at present. The Swiss seem determined to preserve their independence, even at the risk of war with Prussia. Hopes are however entertained of an amicable adjustment of the prevailing difficulties. Charles Dickens is creating considerable of a furor in high-life circles, by his amateur theatrical performances. The representations are given in his own house. The Conference at Paris, the deliberations of which are relative to the readjustment of the great Russian treaty had again met. A little anxiety is felt as to the result, but all augur that it will be of a pacific character. A GOOD STORY SPOILED.—The story going the rounds of the papers, that Mr. Buchanan will write his inaugural with an eagle quill, which that noble bird took the trouble to drop at the feet of Mr. Senator Brown of Mississippi, is thus pricked by the Baltimore Patriot: "It is a great pity to spoil a romantic story, but as this is a prosaic age, and we have to do with matter of fact people, we venture to give, on good authority, the following version of the manner in which this particular eagle's feather was actually procured, and the kees and threase took it. It was procured by a Republican Senator. "Senator Brown was visiting a friend in the neighborhood of Washington, who has in a cage a fine bald eagle. While his friend was exhibiting it to his guest, the imprisoned bird dropped from his wing a feather, which Senator Brown picked up, exclaiming he would send it as a present to Mr. Buchanan. On his return to Washington, he met Mr. Seward, and after relating the incident, told him he intended to send this feather from an eagle's wing to the President elect, that he might appropriately make use of it in writing his inaugural address. "Humph!" responded Seward, quietly, in his dry way, "an eagle—a caged eagle; a slave eagle!" "What a world of meaning is couch-

ed in these few but significant words, and how completely they destroy all the romance concerning the eagle's feather."

[Correspondence of the People's Journal.] FROM KANSAS.

TOPPEKA, K. T. Jan. 8, 1857. EDITOR JOURNAL: The State Legislature convened here on Tuesday, the 6th inst., and while organizing, Deputy U. S. Marshal, Pardes, of Tecumseh, arrested part of the members for usurpation of office. Returning the next day, he made prisoners of the rest, and left for Tecumseh, where they were released on their personal recognizance, to appear before his "Honor" at the ensuing Spring term of Court. The warrant was issued by Judge Cato; and the notorious Border Ruffian who was assassinated in Lawrence last spring, and "buried beneath the prairie sod," but is now known by the appellation of Ex-Sheriff Samuel J. Jones, of Douglas county, appeared as Plaintiff. If Jones had not been very likely to make his appearance on earth the second time, I should not be surprised at his premature burial; for his acts would naturally force one to the conclusion that "if he had had any friends, he would have been buried long ago." Gov. Robinson's resignation as Governor of the State of Kansas, which he submitted to the Legislature on the 10th inst., was not received by the Legislature until the 14th inst. The Hon. John Caldwell, President of the Senate, acted as Governor, *ex-officio*. Some business was transacted before the return of the marshal the second day, and the Legislature adjourned to meet the 4th day of June next. This new outbreak of tyranny produced great excitement, and banished from those who were partially inclined to trust him all hopes of receiving justice at the hands of Gov. Geary. Some think it was done to trap him, believing that the Legislature would not acquiesce in the demands of the marshal, and then the pro-slavery men would call for dragons to assist him, which they contended his Excellency would not produce, and on these grounds they would effect his removal. If this be true, you will hear, ere long, of another verbal proclamation from that quarter. I enclose you a copy of the Memorial from the Legislature, which is to be forwarded to Washington. The following is the memorial referred to: MEMORIAL. Your memorialists, Members of the Legislature of Kansas under the Topeka Constitution, at their annual convocation, respectfully submit to your honorable body the grievances of our constituents, for which we seek redress. You cannot be insensible to the fact that the position which the people of Kansas are compelled to occupy before the world, is one of strange and irregular anomaly. The organic act by which this Territory was opened to settlement without distinction of party, gave promise of protection to all who might avail themselves of its provisions. Confidently relying on the ability and integrity of the Government to maintain in good faith the spirit and substance of the law, the people of Kansas became the actual settlers of the soil, and in that capacity have prepared themselves for a State Government by framing a Constitution and electing representatives to provide for their interests by legislation. The causes which impelled the people to resort to their organization, were simple and obvious to the attentive observer of our history as a political community. In the outset we were without local laws to regulate our internal affairs. The power to accomplish this indispensable duty, was, it is conceded, conferred upon the people by the terms of the organic act. The attempt to violate it in the first instance, and to renege it in the second, constituted the most monstrous usurpation of power by a body of unfaithful and unscrupulous men, and the first disfranchisement of their political privileges, under enactments that have not one element of law in their structure, and not a single pretense of justice in the results sought to be accomplished. To remedy this unhappy and disgraceful state of affairs, the people were forced to seek some organization to conserve and keep alive the germ of their constitutional rights. In this spirit the State organization was submitted to the consideration of the citizens of the Territory. Ample and abundant time for reason and reflection, computing with the dignity and importance of the step, was afford-

ed. The principles by which the soundness of this effort was to be tested were carefully organized and examined in primary meetings and delegate conventions, irrespective of party, until the subject was exhausted. The result is before the country in the Constitution for a State Government framed at Topeka by the Delegates of the people chosen for that purpose. That instrument, subsequently submitted for popular approval, was adopted with singular unanimity considering the variety and importance of the topics involved, some of which, at least, had been the subject matter of long and acrimonious controversy. The fate of the experiment has been watched with unparelled solicitude by those who conceived their interests as a people to be connected with the final establishment of its supremacy in the State. From day to day the evidences of a growing popularity extended toward the movement, have been multiplied around us on every hand. A singular controversy has prevailed in Congress, as well as in the political world at large, relative to the motive and merits of this movement. Those who have acted with the party now administering the Government have pretended to discover treason lurking in its secret folds. The fires of vituperation have been kindled, and the alleged purpose and purity of the people have been vehemently and continually assailed. It is respectfully suggested that it would be much more to the point to indicate any material political ground the Government have gained or lost, than to quarrel with the motives of a people who are the only ones who have made a free and responsible choice of the United States Constitution, and have justly acquired the right to determine its meaning and application, by all the powers for and scrupulously observing the wishes of the majority of the people legitimately declared. To this extent and no more are we guilty of any infraction of Republican principles. We have steadily disclaimed, and now reiterate the disclaimer, that any disloyalty to the regularly-constituted authorities of the General Government was purposed or practical. On the other hand, no positive or affirmative power has been exercised. Practical action has been made to conform to the theory that the General Government alone could infuse vitality into the forms, simply prepared beforehand to receive it, and to direct it at once to the relief of an oppressed and outraged people. Fully preserving this idea, and inclining at every proper opportunity to solicit the attention of Congress to our grievances as a people, indicating at the same time respectfully the State organization as the remedy we deem best adapted to our political exigencies, we pray now as we have hitherto done, but this work of a free spirited and intelligent people may be made operative and efficient to the great end for which it was prepared by our sanction and approval. Thus we ask for the protection of your Honorable Body, whose province and whose constitutional duty it is to afford it. We are entitled to it as faithful and obedient citizens of the United States. We are entitled to it by all the previous events of our history as a nation, in whose name we in common with the whole American people feel a just pride. We respectfully submit whether, if our humble and repeated petitions for redress are to be answered only with contempt, the noble example of those who struggled for Constitutional Freedom in the early days of the Republic may not suggest a course of action which it will be our right and duty to adopt."

Answer—From the day it was introduced in the Senate to this time, I have been opposed to the bill, nor shall I ever favor it. 2nd. "Would you, if elected to the Senate of the United States, use all honorable and fair means to effect the restoration of the so called Missouri Compromise, which was literally and virtually abrogated by the abominable Kansas Nebraska bill?" Answer—I would. 3rd. "Would you, if elected to the Senate of the United States, use all honorable and fair means in your power to effect a repeal of what is commonly known as the Fugitive Slave Law?" Answer—The passage of the Compromise measures was acquiesced in by the North, and I had hoped, the quiet growing out of it, had been settled; but as the South has been the first to violate it, I hold the bill subject to revision; and will act with the North upon this and all questions connected with the subject of slavery. Answer—I will. 4th. "Do you recognize the right of Congress, and if so, would you act upon such right, and use your talents and influence to legislate for all territories now belonging, or which may hereafter be acquired by the United States, to the utter and entire exclusion of slavery or involuntary servitude as said territories?" Answer—I recognize the right of a world's legislature. 5th. "Would you oppose, by all and every honorable and fair means in your power, the extension of slavery and involuntary servitude into any territory now or hereafter acquired by the United States, or any time, or in any manner, or under any circumstances, wherever or whensoever they may be so acquired?" Answer—No. For an answer to this, I could readily refer to my Senatorial course—especially my vote on the (Wilmot Proviso); but that there may be no misunderstanding, I emphatically answer in the affirmative. 6th. "Would you, at all times and upon all occasions, protect and preserve inviolate, in this respect as in all others, the right, immunities and privileges of the North, as guaranteed to them by our Constitution and laws, against any, and all encroachments of our sister States, comprising and composing the southern part of our nation at confederacy." Answer—A northern man who would not protect and preserve the rights of the North is unworthy of the respect of any honorable man, and for those rights, I would battle until the last, either in a public or private interest. 7th. "Are you in favor of, and would you vote, act, and use your influence in favor of such a system of public rates and duties as would most effectually, and beyond all doubt, guard our home industry and manufactures against foreign competition and pauper labor?" Answer—My principles have always been in favor of the "American system." I have never doubted as to what was the true policy of the country, and I answer your interrogatory in the affirmative. 8th. "Do you still, in this respect, adhere to and abide by the sentiments and doctrines contained in the speech delivered by you in the Senate of the United States on the 19th day of July, 1846?" Answer—I most certainly do. 9th. "Do you recognize the right of Congress to legislate and make appropriations for the improvement of our rivers and harbors?" I do recognize the rights—greatly deplore, the executive vetoes on this subject, and will use every means in my power for the passage of bills for the improvement of the rivers and harbors. 10th. "Are you in favor of such a change in our national laws, pertaining to the naturalization of our foreign citizens, as will compel all of them arriving in this country, after the passage of such an act, to remain in this country at least twenty-one years before being entitled to the rights of suffrage as they now possess them, and will you use your vote and influence to accomplish such change?" This, your last interrogatory, I answer in the affirmative. It was noon when I received your letter. Visitors and friends have crowded my room since I commenced writing, or I should have written more in detail. Your inquiries were direct—100 answers are as direct and to the point. Still I must regret that I had not more fully answered them more fully. Respectfully yours, &c. SIMON CAMERON. S. KIRKPATRICK, Esq., House of Representatives. "I am informed that Senators Seward of New York, and Beck of Texas will, on the expiration of the session, start on a nine months' tour round the globe. They will pass across the Isthmus by Nicaragua, thence to California, thence to the Sandwich Islands, where Senator Seward will deliver an agricultural address, thence to China, and after passing through India and Asia Minor, Egypt, and possibly Southern Europe, will sail through the Straits of Gibraltar to the United States, so as to attend Congress in the early part of next session. A glorious programme of travel! May each of them bring back the wisdom of Ulysses."—Wash. Cor. Evening Post.