Remarks of Hon. G. A. Grow.

In the House, January 11, the vote being taken up on Mr Zollicoffer's interrogating resolution, when their Mr. Grow was called, he spoke as follows :

Mr. GROW. For the first time have had the honor of a seat on this floor, 1 rise to explain a vote ; and I should not do it now but for the fact, that many gentlement with whom I have been acting seem, from their votes, to take an entirely different view of this resolution, and the proper action on it for this House, from myself. I recognize this House not as a political caucus, to lay down platforms and political creeds. I have voted against all such resolutions, during my term of service, as out of place. If there are any men here who have been voting for the last six weeks for a Speaker, without reasons sufficient ly satisfactory to themselves for their vote they had better resign and go home. Sir, for myself, I am satisfied with the votes I have given, nor do I expect my course of action to be in any way affected by this resolution. simply declares that the elector has the right to know the opinions of the candidate for whom he is to vote. The doctrine is a correct one. But in this case we are the electors, and make such selections of candidates as we please, and vote for them with or without information, as we like, responsible to our constituents for our votes only, not for our means of knowledge, or the correctness of our opinions. For those we must answer to ourselves alone, and not to our constituents. We are auswerable to them as to the judiciousness of our selections of candi- Ely and Cresswell. dates, and not as to the information that satisfies our judgment.

Then, sir, in passing this resolution, if it mean anything more than a simple declaration of a bach, Mellinger and Lewis, sound principle, we present the humiliating spectacle of a set of men who have been voting here for six weeks in the dark, and we have only just found it out.

Sir, if the majority or a plurality of this House will permit themselves to be diverted from the main object they have in view by propositions introduced by the minority, then you may sit till doomsday without accomplishing anything. If every proposition that is plausible is to be taken up and considered no matter whether it pertains to the legitimate business of the House or not, then there will be plausible propositions enough to consume I have no objection to the the whole time. principles set forth in that resolution ; but is not the place for mere declarations of natural or constitutional rights, but to legis-late, and that alone. Nor am I to be divert-ed from what I consider to be the proper course of action by any such finesse or resolves upon abstract right.

Mr. Clerk, we are not sent here to make political creeds and platforms. We are sent to enact laws, such as we believe to be for the good of the country. We have nothing to do with the annunciation of the doctrines of th Declaration of Independence by legislative act, or of any other of the inalienable rights of men. Our business is to enact laws, and put them into form, so they can be executed by the courts upon the great principles of jus-

tice and right; and there our duties end. For myself, I am not to be diverted from my purpose in this contest, and I hope those with whom I am acting will not permit themselves to be swaved from the course of policy that we choose to pursue, by any such ruse on the part of our opponents. I have my own creed and political opinions, and do not recognize the right of any man in this Hall to put any test of opinions upon me, by any resolutions that he may offer. Acting upon that sentiment, I have, for the four years that I have occupied a scat on this floor, opposed the passage of any and every resolution introduced into this House for the mere purpose of establishing any such test, or for declaring any abstract principle or doctrine of human rights.

Sir, what has the constituency of any man to do with his vote for Speaker? He votes upon his own knowledge, responsible to his constituents for his selection of a proper man ; and is there a member that desires a passage of this resolution for his own information ?-What, then, is the object of this resolution? It is to divert the plurality of this House from their purpose. Instead of going on to vote and elect a Speaker, the effect of the resolution will be to open a discussion between the candidates and different members of this House, that may last for weeks. It is to put the candidates upon the witness stand, to be crossquestioned by men who do not vote for the particular candidate, and never would ; but they are eliciting information for the benefi of those who do, lest, in their inability to take care of themselves, they should be imposed upon. It is certainly very kind, but a kind-ness that for myself I do not appreciate. But, sir, I take this occasion to say a word in reference to the remarks just made by the gentleman from Alabama, [Mr. Dowdell,] who talks of dissolving the Union if the Missouri compromise is restored. Its abrogation was a wanton violation of good faith between the two sections of this Union, and how can its restoration be a greater indignity and wrong to you than was its original passage to your fathers in 1820. It was passed then as an adjustment of conflicting interests, claimed at the time by the South as a triumph, and regarded by the North as a defeat-voted for by a majority of the entire delegation from the South : for, of her one hundred and three Representatives in both branches of Congress, only forty-siz voted against it. The act was sign ed by a southern President, advised and approved of by a Cabinet a majority of whom were from slaveholding States. Do you, then, gentlemen of the South, stand here to-day to libel the memory of your fathers, by declaring that they put upon the statute book a law that it is dishonorable for you to submit to? Though you would thus blacken their good fame, we honor their memory, and believe that we commit no wrong in doing as they did ; and that you are not dishonored by submitting to laws that they submitted to and helped to Had they a less keen sense of appreciation of justice, or feeling of manhood, than you have 2 that honor than you possess? Will you proclaim to the to remedy the defect, and on lighting a match the sterling quanties of their personal charac-world that your fathers submitted tamely for the explosion followed, completely gutting ter, or through the benefactions which they thirty-four years to injustice and wrong that the lower part of the house, and injuring Brown your sense of honor will not permit you to severely. The windows of several houses in brook; and that, if the generation of to-day the neighborhood were broken, and the exrestores to the statute-book a law enacted by their votes, and held sacred by them while living, that you will dissolve this Union ?---The declaration dishonors their memories, and the act would proclaim you "degenerate sons of noble sires." I vote no.

Standing Committees of the Legislature. SENATE. the Messrs, Buckalew, Brown, Fleni ken, Crabb and Killinger. Judiciary-Messrs. Wilkins, Price, Jordan Welsh and Ingram. Accounts-Messrs. Wherry, Furguson, Fra er. Laubach and Finney.

Estates and Escheats .- Messrs. Fleniken, Walton, Price, Finney and Souther. Pensions and Gratuities-Messrs. Taggart,

Jamison, Sellers, Evans and Ely. Library-Messrs, Buckalew, Wilkins, and Gregg.

Corporations-Messrs, Browne, Straub, Souther, Lewis and Pratt.

Public Buildings-Messrs. M'Clintock, Shu an and Jamison.

Banks-Messrs. Cresswell, Crabb, Ingram, Sellers and Hoge.

Canals and Inland Narigation-Messrs Cresswell, Hoge, Sellers, Jamison and Crabb. Railroads-Messrs. Walton, Taggart, Killinger, Evans and Cresswell.

Election Districts - Messrs, Mellinger, Knox, Frazier, Shuman and Laubach.

Retrenchment and Reform-Messrs. Jordan, Evans, Killinger, Knox and Ely. Education-Messrs. M'Clintock, Millinger,

Gregg, Hoge and Shuman. Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures.

Messrs, Knox, Taggart, Straub, Lewis and Gregg.

Militia-Messrs. Straub, Taggart, Ferguson,

Roads and Bridges-Messrs, Jamison, Jordan, Wherry, Ferguson and Frazier. Compare Bills-Messrs. Hoge, Pratt, Lau-

Vice and Immorality-Messrs. Price, Flen

niken, Wilkins, Jordan and Welsh. Private Claims and Damages .- Messrs.

Browne, Lewis, Buckalew, Crabb and Walton. Public Printing-Messrs. Pratt, Wherry, Finney, Ingram and M'Clintock, New Counties and County Seats-Messrs. for the new territories, are ready to start, its

Welsh, Pratt, Souther, Browne and Walton. agents make the best bargain they can for

HOUSE

Ways and Means-Messrs. Foster, M'Combs. Wright, (Luzerne) Ball, Getz, Dock, Riddle, Orr and Robert

Judiciary-Messrs. Wright, (Luzerne) Mor- filled, who makes every possible arrangement ris, Whallon, Montgomery, Phelps, Miller, for their comfort, protects them against impo-Longaker, M'Calmont and Magee.

Pensions and Gratuities-Messrs Smith (Cambria) Carty, Hamilton, Hill, Bernhard, Thompson and Menear. Claims-Messrs: Orr, Huncker, Fry, Craw- who have gone out to the West under the aus-

ford, Shenk, Hancock and Clover. Agriculture-Messrs. Roberts, Buchanan,

Augustine, Nunnemacher, Harper, Pearson, and Struble.

Education-Messrs. Getz, Hill, Lott, Vail, paying the conductor ; all the other expenses Brown, Johns, Laporte, Fulton and Johnson. of the passage are paid by the emigrants. Domestic Manufactures-Messrs. Salisbury,

Mencar, Kerr, M'Ghee, Carty, Ingham, and Anderson. Accounts-Messrs, Innis, Vail, M'Ghee, Gay-

lord, Maugle, Holcomb and Zimmerman. Vice and Immorality-Messrs. Hill, Beck,

Smith, (Phila.) Hamil, Wright, (Dauphin,) Reinhold, Smith, (Allegheny,) Kerr and Ro-

Militia-Messrs. Thompson, Ramsey, Mau-Heins

Election Districts-Messrs. Boyer, Lebo, Lott, Leisenring, Ingham, Haines and Salishnev

sold, Hibbs, Wintrode, Lebo, Robinson and Craig.

Estates and Escheats-Messrs. Manly, Fos ter, Imbrie, Magee, Morris, Miller and M'-Combs.

Roads and Bridges-Messrs. Hipple, Anderson, Heins, Boyd, Strouse, Hamil and Gibboney

Bradford Reporter. every one who desires to see our territories speedily settled. Under its operations much good has already been effected by assisting E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR. poor persons to settle on the fertile plains of Kansas, but more particularly by erecting taxerns and mills, and providing for the wants of the settlers, alleviating many of the disadvan-

tages, and removing many of the privations usually attendant upon the settlement of a new country.

REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION.

but it should receive the material support of

The following call has been signed by the Chairman of the Republican Central Commit tees of five States, and will doubtless be signed by the others so soon as it shall be presented for their approval. The time fixed for the meeting is so near that it has been deemed advisable not to await further signatures before submitting it to the public.

This is intended as an informal meeting, not to make nominations, but to accomplish the Nationality of the Republican organization, and to fix upon the time, place and manner of bringing forward a Republican candidate for

In accordance with what appears to be the general de-sire of the Republican party, and at the suggestion of a large portion of the Republican press, the undersigned, large portion of the Republican press, the undersigned, Chairmen of the State Republican Committees of Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Wisconsin, hereby invite the **Re-**publicans of the Union to meet in informal Convention at Pittsburg, on the 22d February, 1856, for the purpose of perfecting the National Organization, and providing for a National Delegate Convention of the Republican party, at some subsequent day, to nominate candidates for the Pre-sidency and Vice Presidency, to be supported at the elec-tion in November, 1856. tion in November, 1856. A. P. STONE, of Ohio, J. Z. GOODRICH, of Masachusetts.

DAVID WILMOT, of Pe LAWRENCE BRAINERD, of Vt. WM. A. WHITE, of Wisconsin.

WASHINGTON NEWS AND GOSSIP.

of conveyance. With each company the so-Gen. Cass is preparing a speech on the ques ciety sends out a conductor, whose business it tion of Slavery in the Territories, which will is to see that these bargains are properly fulprobably be delivered this week

The Government has received no official in formation of the recent bloody outrage in Kansitions, and looks to the safety of their effects. sas, announced by telegraph. Senators have The emigrants meantime have nothing to do informally confessed as to the policy of advisbut to attend to their families, so that many ing the President to send military to Kansas to preserve the peace and protect the territory pices of the Emigrant Aid Society have de- against Missouri invasions. clared that the passage was like a party of

Southern Senators predict that civil war is inevitable in a short time.

It has been ascertained from an authentic source,-(is announced by the telegraph from When the settlers have arrived in the terri- Washington)-that the long-talked-of alliance tory, the agents of the society give them infor- between Spain, Great Britain and France has mation of the most desirable unsettled districts. been formally consummated, the first binding the richest vacant lands, the healthiest and herself to send into the field 10,000 to 20,000 best-watered sections. In some of these they men in the spring, while her interests, particisee them settled, and then build for them steam larly in Cuba, are to be protected by England mills to give them grain, and hotels for the ac- and France.

commodation of those who arrive among them, | In regard to the contest for Speaker, GREEgle, Wright (Dauphin) Hillegas, Reinhold and where they are lodged and fed at moderate Ly writes to the Tribune on Monday, that the cost till they have time to build their own end is visibly approaching. "I think an effort houses. For these undertakings few of the will be made to-night and to-morrow to con emigrants have means; if in any case they centrate the South American and Democratic Banks-Messrs. Irwin, Johns, Laporte, Fau- have, the society gladly relinquishes the work vote on one candidate, and then move a pluto them, and employs its funds elsewhere. The rality rule. If the effort fails, I believe we fuel for the mills is dug from the immense coal shall have a result somehow this week, perhaps fields which everywhere underlie Eastern Kan- on Wednesday. The impatience of the Govsas. These mills and hotels remain the pro- ernment and citizens for an organization is very perty of the society, and are sometimes after- great. Forney says he has never thought of

PENNSYLVANIA # LEGISLATURE

An attempt was made a few days since to repeal the liquor law of last session unconditionally, and thus restore the old license sysprevious to its enactment. The yeas and nays being called, the vote stood 63 yeas, suspend the rules, the bill was not taken up .-

nays 35. As two thirds were necessary to The vote, however, shows a decided majority against the present act. The opponents of the present law are divided into two classes. One section are in favor of the unconditional repeal of the law, and the substitution of the old license system ; while the others are in ed without a dissenting voice ; favor of the repeal of the law, but wish to

substitute for it a stricter license system. In the House the Committee on Vice and Imnorality reported a bill to repeal the act of last session. It contains simply the repealing clause, proposing no substitute for the system now in existence. The object is to revive the license system as it existed before the passage of the law sought to be repealed.

In the House, Mr. Montgomery, of Monton, of that county, asking for law granting that rigid measures should be taken to present the right of transit to slaves through this State, and making it a penal offense to violate that law. The petitioner, he said, was an Old Line Whig, and free from all contamination with the "Know Nothing" party. He was a political disciple of the sage of Ashland. He (Mr. Montgomery) wished to observe that the right of transit through this State of slave property was secured to the citizens. of the Southern States by the law of nations, and the Constitution of the United States. He moved that it be referred to the Committee on

the Judiciary. Before the question was put on this motion. Mr. Edward Joy Morris rose (he said) simply to make one single remark, and that was, that although the petitioner might be a disciple, generally, of the opinions of the sage of Ashland, he certainly was not in reference to the one entertained by him on this particular point. He (Mr. M.) denied, in the name of that august champion of the principles of what was formerly called the great Whig party, that he advocated slavery, or even the toleration of slavery, in the free States of the Union, in the manner set forth in the petition just presented. [Here the Speaker called the gentleman from Philadelphia to order.] And the question being taken, the petition was referred to the Judiciary committee-yeas, 69; nays, 27. An interesting report may be expected from that body of distinguished gentlemen at

an early day. The movement created a temorary excitement in the House. Mr. Laporte has read a bill in place authorking the Canal Commissioners to examine the account of Joseph M. Bishop.

Mr. Ingham resolutions of instruction to our U.S. Senator to vote for the repeal of the Kansas-Nebraska act, and substituting for it the act erecting the territory of Oregon. Mr. Holcomb a bill to divorce Isaac and

Mary Ann Morley.

The Speaker of the Senate presented a petition from citizens of Bradford county, for the cating liquors.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATOR

We have already announced the election of WM. BIGLER, as U.S. Senator, in place of Jas. COOPER, whose term expired on the 4th of last March. The following are proceedings relating to the election :

The Americans and Republicans met in can cus on Saturday evening, Senator Lewis in the chair. On the third ballot, Hon. E. Joy Mon. Ris, member of the House from Philadelphia was nominated as the candidate for U. S. Senator. The nomination was confirmed unanimously. The following resolutions were adopt.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the ad-mission of any more Slave States into this Union ; therefore

Resolved, That Kansas and Nebraska should only be admitted into the sisterhood as Free States

Resolved, That we are opposed to political Romanism, or the interference of any foreign ecclesiastical establishment with the political affairs of our country.

Resolved, That the naturalization laws ought to be so modified as to correct the evils which tour, presented a petition from Joseph Pax- the present system entails on the country, and the importation of foreign convicts and panpers. Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the officers and published.

Mr. Morris, who was present at the caucus, gave to the resolutions his most hearty assent. On Monday, at 12 o'clock, M , the Senators entered the hall of the House ; when the Speaker of the Senate took the Chair, and the following ballot was had for a Senator to represent the State for six years from the fourth of March last .

FOR WILLIAM BIGLER-Messrs, Buckaler Browne, Creswell, Ely, Evans, Hoge, Ingram, Jamison, Kuox, Laubuch, McClintock Stranh Walton, Welsh, Wherry, Wilkins, and Fiatt, speaker, of the Senate ; and Messrs. Anderon, Backus, Beck, Bernhard, Boyer, Brash Campbell, Carty, Coburn, Craig, Dowdell, Elinger, Fausold, Foster, Fry, Fulton, Getz, Hamell, Hancock, Harper, Heins, Hill, Hille, gas, Hipple, Huneker, Innis, Irwin, Johns, Johnson, Lebo, Leisenring, Longaker, Lovett McCarthy, Magce, (Allegheny,) Menly, Man gle, Maneer, Miller, Montgomery, Nunnemacher, Orr, Patterson, Pearson, Ramsey, Rein hold, Riddle, Roberts, Robinson, Salisbury, Shenk, Smith, (Allegheny,) Smith, (Cambria, Smith, (Philadelphia,) Smith, (Wroning, Thomp on, Va", Walter, Waslon, Wright, (Luzerne,) Yearstey, Zimmerman, and Wright Speaker, of the House-82.

FOR E. JOY MORRIS-Messrs. Crabb. Fer uson, Finney, Flenniken, Frazer, Gregg,Lews. Shuman, Souther, and Taggart, of the Senate ; and Messrs. Augustine, Baldwin, Barry, Ball, Brown, Clover, Crawford, Dock, Gar lord, Gibboney, Haines, Holcomb, Housekeper, Imbrie, Ingham, Kerr, Laporte, Lott, Me Calmont, McCombs, McGhee, (Clinton,)Moorhead, Mumma, Phelps, Purcell, Reed, Stroas, Struble, Wintrode, and Wright, (Dauphin,) of the House-43.

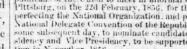
FOR JOHN C. FLENNIKEN-Mr. Morris of the House-1.

The certificates of election were prepared, signed and read, and the Convention adjourned

T. B. Peterson, 102 Chestnut street Philadelphia, has just published a new story by Charles Dickens, entitled "The Holly Tree Inn." Dickens' works are so well known repeal of the act to restrain the sale of intox'- that we deem it necessary only to announce the fact that a new one has been per, price 12 1-2 cents.

The Emigrant Aid Society, established in Massachusetts, has been often alluded to by those who are anxious to excuse the interference President. of the Missouri Ruffians in the affairs of Kan-TO THE REPUBLICANS OF THE U. STATES. sas. Many well-meaning persons have doubted the propriety of the operations of this Society ; not as excusing, but as having a tendency to arouse the prejudices and passions of

the slaveholders. Such, are not well informed as to the objects and operations of the Society. and we avail ourselves of an article in the Evening Post, which explains its purposes and



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EMIGRANT AID SOCIETY.

plans very fully. Its offices are :---

When a sufficient number of persons, bound

their transportation by railway or other means

pleasure. The society charges itself only with

LARGE IRON MANUFACTORY IN THE WEST,-There is a western movement afoot for the establishment of a large iron manufactory, especially for the manufacture of rails. Illinois, where coal and iron are in close proximity, is the chosen field of operation.

Corporations-Messrs. Edinger, Leisinring, Brush, Walter, Smith, (Wyoming,) Barry, Backus, Yearsley and Baldwin.

Reed, Dock and Ramsey.

Lands-Messrs. Shenk, Backus, Baldwin, Cobourn, Moorhead, Bernhard and Purcell. Divorces-Messrs. Riddle, manly, Purcell. Lovett, Reed, Moorhead and Dowdall.

New Counties and County Seats-Messrs. Craig, Hillegas, Fulton, Huncker, Dowdall, Gaylord and Caldwell.

Compare Bills-Messrs. Smith, (Wyoming) Huneker, Barry, Boyer and Caldwell Library-Messrs. Longaker, Imbrie and

Walter. Canals and Inland Navigation .- Messrs. M'Carthy, Zimmerman, Campbell, Holcomb, Patterson, Beck and Housekeeper.

Railroads-Messrs. Montgomery, Edinger, Hunsecker, Innis, Hipple, Cobourn, Mumma, Smith, (Cambria,) Whallon, M'Calmont, Fausold, M'Carthy and Irwin.

Printing-Messrs. Hancock, Clover, and Campbell.

Public Buildings-Messrs. Yearsly, Ball and Lovett.

said to be on the wane. His election as Governor of San Juan, or Greytown, was defeated by the exertions of the English, and particularly, if the rumor is well founded, by menaces emanating from an English man-of-war then at supply anchor in the harbor. Only six of his men remain faithful. The others have joined Walker, but with the understanding that they will return to him when called for. Moneyless he is, too, and in a measure desponding-the wreck of what he was. Martin, his successful rival. is entirely under the control of the British, and nor of the state under the new constitution .he boasts that he will at all times have an En- Another is Mr. Pomeroy, formerly of Northglish man-of-war to back him in whatever he undertakes.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 12 .- A terrific explosion chusetts, whose sphere of duty, though he has occurred this morning about 5 o'clock, at the corner of Third and Graut streets. The esape of gas from a meter had filled the cellar a colored man, named Brown, who went down Will you proclaim to the to remedy the defect, and on lighting a match the sterling qualities of their personal characplosion heard several squares, resembling the shock of an earthquake.

judiciously dispense.

heard the emigrant aid society denounced as

being the cause of the troubles in Kansas-

No FRANKING PRIVILEGE exists in England even the Queen has to pay her penny. We shall have to cut it off in this country, where the pretence that there are no privileged classes is rampant.

THE TROUBLES IN KANSAS.-A dispatch from Weston says, "The reported battle in

wards advantageously sold ; but wherever this abandoning the Clerkship till superseded." is the case, an obligation is taken from the new The Union says no such question as a sus-

proprietors, to the effect that they will continue pension of diplomatic intercourse has been before the Cabinet. Our relations with Great to entertain the emigrants coming out under Local Appropriations.—Messrs. Johnson, Smith, (Phila.) Haines, Smith, (Allegheny.) the auspices of the society at the former mode-rate charges. Britain are certainly delicate, perhaps critical.

but the proposed withdrawal of our Minister When the society has seen a company of is not anymong the evidences which intimate emigrants settled, it takes its leave of them. the delicacy of those relations. The Union with the injunction that, if they find themfurther says : " We cannot deny that there selves needing anything which it is within the are serious questions and differences between scope of the society's plan to supply, they shall the two Governments."

let them know of it. It frequently happens The official advices by the America do not that this is the case ; that a hotel, for examin any way change our friendly relations with ple, is wanted to accommodate the numerous England. Mr. BUCHANAN writes that no real emigrants, or an additional steam mill. To inprospects of peace are entertained by the Minduce the society to build a large hotel, the inistry, and England is preparing the largest habitants of a new town frequently offer to asfleet ever floated for operations against Russia sign to it a certain number of town lots, which in the Spring. Louis Napoleon is still anxious at the time have no marketable value, but which to extricate himself from the war, having atare sure to become valuable in a short time, tained all the desired prestige of the occasion. and to constitute an important part of the funds The President communicated to the Senate. of the society. in Executive session, Lord John Russell's letter of January 19, 1853, to Mr. Crampton,

It will be seen that, by this judicious management, a great many of the evils and hardand which was then submitted to Mr. Everett, ships of a new settlement are obviated. The Secretary of State. It declares that the Bri-Col. KINNEY .- The star of Col. Kinney is society is a capitalist, which furnishes the new tish Government intends strictly to carry out communities with the accommodations which the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, and to assume no mere industry at that stage of their existence sovereignty, directly or indirectly, in Central cannot procure, and which capital alone can

America. The Senate has removed the injunction of secresy, and the letter will be pub-The Emigrant Aid Society employs three lished. agents. One of them is Dr. Robinson, lately

GOVERNOR OF OHIO .- Mr. CHASE was inaustyled General Robinson, who commanded the gurated Governor of Ohio on Monday. In his volunteers assembled for the defence of Lawinaugural address the slavery question is rerence, and who has been nominated for Goverviewed, and the restoration of the Missouri compromise is urged as the means by which the agitation of the subject may be quieted .-amption-a man of great activity and resolu-The Governor takes the ground of non-intertion. The other is Mr. Branscomb, of Massaference with slavery in the States where it now exists, but opposition to the extension of that visited Kansas, is principally in the Atlantic institution beyond the Missoari compromise states. The agents are extremely popular in line. He also favors river and harbor improve-Kansas, where they are known, either through ments, and in the administration of the affairs of the State economy is urged as of the first importance. A modification of the tax law so as to allow the deduction of debts from credits politics. There is nothing in all this to which the most is recommended. The educational interests of captious can object. The society extends its the State and the care of the deaf and dumb protection to none except those who design to settle in the territories. The political opinious are recommended to the fostering care of the legislature. An increase of banking capital, of the emigrant are unquestioned. The most amendments to the constitution, the establishultra pro-slavery man, may, with equal facility avail himself of all the advantage conferred on the Free-state man. Yet how often have we

HON. JESSE D. BRIGHT was recommended

mended

The two Houses met in Convention on Motday last, for the purpose of electing a State Treasurer for one year from the first Monday n May next. On the first ballot, Henry S. Magraw, (dem.) was elected, receiving 79 votes : Eli Slifer, (the present incumbent) 42 votes.

> ORGANIZATION OF THE N. Y. LEGISLATURE .---The Assembly at Albany has organized by the election of ORVILLE ROBINSON, (soft dem) for Speaker, and Mr. SHERMAN, (republican,) for Clerk. The annual message of Gov. CLARK was read in both houses. The financial affairs | ler, 29 ; Pennington, 8 ; scattering, 5. of the State do not present a very favorable exhibit, there being a deficiency during the financial year of upwards of \$250,000. The surplus of canal revenues over the expenditures is \$1,650,000. After discussing various local topics, the Governor closes by an allusion to the Kansas question, denouncing in strong terms the overthrow of the Missouri Compromise, and expressing a hope that the voice of New York will again, as beretofore, be unani- manded a cancus this evening, to consider the mous in asserting the Jeffersonian policy of restricting slavery and extending freedom.

All efforts to effect a union between the Hards and Softs in New York having failed, the latter have held another meeting of their State Convention, adopted pro-slavery resolutions, and elected a full State delegation to the National Convention. As the Hards have already done likewise, the State will have two rival delegations, contesting the honor of representing it. JOHN VAN BUREN has been thrown overboard, and his name is not among the Soft delegates. Before the late State election, this same convention adopted anti-Nebras- told the Southern men around him that be ka and anti-Slavery resolutions for effect in the anti-Slavery districts of the State, and now that the election is over, pro-slavery resolutions are adopted with a view to securing the admission of the delegates to the National Con- north of 36 deg. 30 min. Mr. Grow shows vention. Such is the honesty of partisan that the whole course of Southern action to

IMPOLTANT TO TOWNSHIP AUDITORS .- The following act, passed by the last Legislature, is to be found in the pamphlet laws, page 483 : Be it enacted, &r., That hereafter the regular yearly meeting of the township auditers in ment of the single district system, and annual Bradford county, shall be on the fourth Mon- dertake the job, provided the House would sessions of the legislature are also recom- day of February,

THE PRESIDENCY .- It is said that in case next Presidency should be thrown into Con-Kansas was greatly exaggerated. Nothing serious occurred. No one was killed, and but Arcutson and his confederates. The objects State Convention of Indiana, which met on at present, there would be 11 democratic, 11 discussing the action of the Raval Retiring republican, 7 k. n., and two tie.

Doings in Congress.

HOUSE, Jan 15 .- The attempt to adopt the plurality rule to-day failed by four majority-There were three ballots for Speaker, on the last of which Banks had 93 ; Richardson (Fuller, 33 ; Pennington, 9 ; scattering, 8.

JANUARY, 16 .- A resolution declaring L.I Campbell, of Ohio, Speaker, was lost by large majority. Its introduction gave rise a long and acrimonious debate. The hundre and fifteenth ballot was taken with the follow ing result : Banks, 88 : Richardson, 65 : Fu

JANUARY, 18 .- The slavedrivers to-daverse ed their whips haughtily over the backs of the people's Representatives, intending to brin them to their knees Howell Cobb announce the Democratic ultimatum-that we might elect anybody else than Banks ; but unless was dropped the House should never be organ ized. Letcher, Orr, Geo. W. Jones and oth ers, backed the threat. No vote was taken of any question. When the House adjourned the shaky part of the Anti-Nebraska Membersde policy of giving way to Cobb. Dunn & Compeny. The Cancus has adjourned after hearing twelve or fifteen speeches-nearly all in the best spirit. The all but unanimous resolve was live or die, we stick to Banks.

JANCARY, 19 .- The House took a role Speaker on assembling this morning-Banks 94, all others 108-and then came a general debate. Mr. Grow, of Pa., "fluttered the volscians," by showing that the Missonri Conpromise was esteemed a great triumph for the South, when it was devised by Southern minis and carried mainly by Sonthern votes. He proved that Messrs. Lowndes, Pinckner, Chr. and all other great Southrons in Congress a the time, worked for and rejoiced over the Compromise as a Southern victory. Mr. Grow were not justified in expressing surprise the the North felt indignant at the overthrow of that Compromise, when it was pressed upon her in its inception by the South, and full consideration taken for the Inhibition of Slaver specting slavery for twenty-five years-in the denial of the Right of Petition, &c .- had bee calculated to arouse indignation in the Fre States. Messrs. Quitman, of Miss., H. Mar shall, of Ky., Harris, of Ill., Taylor, of La, and one or two others successively undertool to answer Mr. Grow, but succeeded so bady that Mr. Cadwalader, of Pa., proposed to m suspend the ten-minute rule in his behalf, and let him speak as long as he pleased. The Home seemed to think it could get as much of Mr. C. in ten minutes as would suffice it ; so

I Board. Adjourned to Thursday.