

Col. Benton on Banking.

Col. BENTON comes out, in a letter to the *National Intelligencer*, upon the subject of banking.

The letter contains a fair, logical treatment of the imperfections of the present banking system of the country, and points out measures of correction, which should, in his opinion, be adopted by the Federal Government. We regret that the length of the letter will not admit of our giving it place in our columns, but will, in some measure, supply the omission by giving a brief synopsis of its contents.

He commences by defining Gen. Jackson from the unfair quotations which have been made of his opinions, expressed in favor of the National Bank, at the beginning of his Presidency. He explains that such opinions were expressed before there was a prospect of restoring the constitutional currency, and that after such prospects were seen, nothing more was said by him in favor of banks, National or State. "On the contrary," he labored during the remainder of his public life to restore and preserve the hard money currency, which the founders of our Government had secured (as they believed,) for us." He states the plan of that restoration and preservation as follows:

1st. To revive the gold currency by correcting the erroneous standard of 1791.

2d. To create a demand for hard money by making it the conclusive currency of the Federal Treasury.

3. To make sure of the hard money by keeping it in its own treasuries.

4th. To suppress all paper currency under twenty dollars by a stamp duty.

5. To wind up all defaulting banks by a bankruptcy law against delinquents.

The three first of these have been accomplished—the first under the Jackson administration, the two last under VAN BUREN'S. To the accomplishment of these he ascribes our twenty years exemption from bank suspension and depreciated currency, and to the want of the two latter, he charges our present difficulties.

He strongly advocates the adoption of these measures now; the suppression of issues under twenty dollars by the imposition of a stamp duty, and the passage of a bankruptcy law against delinquent banks.

In regard to the objection of the first, of the expense and difficulty of collection, a simple plan is proposed—the appointment of a clerk in the Treasury Department to superintend the business, and making it the duty of the clerks of the Federal Courts to deliver the stamps received from the Treasury.

The money power he considers a most fitting one to be taxed. The duty should be the same upon all notes, and large enough to prevent any but the higher denominations from supporting it.

He defends the Bankrupt Act from the objection brought by lawyers, that merchants and traders were the only proper subjects for such legislation, that both in Roman and English law, the bankers were the original objects of the bankruptcy process.

He maintains that banking in the United States is the most unsafe and unrestrained in the world; not only from the lack of these two safeguards, but the absence of any proper restriction for keeping a proportionate amount of hard money on hand. He compares the unrestrained license which exists in this respect, to the requirements of the Bank of England, the fundamental condition of which is the holding in coin an amount equal to one third of all its liabilities, both of circulation and deposit. Below that point the bank does not deem itself safe; a fact which has been sworn to by several governors and directors.

Not only is this proportion required, but it must be shown continually.

With us there is not only very limited requirements for holding hard money on hand; but the basis of the currency, instead of being reliable specie, is insecure stocks and notes of other banks. Paper upon paper is the principle. Returning to his former argument, he enumerates the evils arising from small issues.—These are too well known to require a statement.

The soundest portion of the letter is that which he devotes to the question of the amount of hard money required for conducting the business of the country.

The proof of the existence of sufficient is ample, and the argument is so sound and elaborate, that we copy the entire, rather than mar it by extracts:

"Twenty odd years ago, when we were laboring to restore the constitutional currency to the government and the people, the ready objection, repeated by all the friends of paper money, was, that there was not gold and silver in the world to carry on the business of the United States; and the ready answer to that objection was, that there was precisely enough would come to the United States if we would create a demand for it by correcting the gold standard, make it the government currency, and suppressing small paper. Only a part of these things have been done, and there have flowed into the United States, or been obtained from our own mines, about four or five times as much gold as the business of the United States could employ. The supply has been nearly a thousand millions of dollars, and the business of the United States would only employ about two hundred millions. This is not guess work, but bottomed upon authentic data; for the statistics of political economy show that nations can only use certain amounts of money, some more, some less, according to their pursuits. Thus, a highly manufacturing country, where the employer needs money incessantly to carry on his business in the purchase of raw materials, and the payment of operatives, and in the construction or repair of buildings and machinery, and where the operatives, themselves need money daily for the support of their families, the quantity of money required is far greater than in any agricultural and planting country, where the farmer raises his own supplies, and has his crops and produce to pay large demands. And therefore England, the foremost manufacturing country, requires the greatest amount of money; and has it, to wit, about eleven dollars a head; and Russia so largely agricultural, requires the least amount of money, and can employ but about four dollars a head. So the United States in small part manufacturing and largely agricultural and planting would find her maximum demand for money somewhere half way between the two—say, eight dollars a head; which at the present amount of the white population, (say twenty-five millions,) would give two hundred millions as the national demand; always remembering that the great payments are made with crops and bills of exchange founded on the proceeds of industry. And thus it becomes a proposition demonstrated that the United States, since the correction of the gold standard twenty-three

years ago, have received a supply of gold to four or five times the amount which the business operations of the people could employ.—Of that amount the leading banks estimated two hundred and ninety millions to be remaining in the country at the commencement of the present panic; and since that time more than twelve millions have arrived, and very little gone out; so that three hundred millions would be the present estimate of the amount of gold and silver in the country—being one hundred millions more than the business of the country would employ. Three hundred millions is exactly fifteen times as much as the United States possessed in the time of the late Bank of the United States. Twenty millions was the whole amount at that time, and that all in silver—not a particle of gold being then in circulation. And it is exactly thirty times as much as the whole Union possessed at the time of the termination of the first National Bank—the whole supply being then but ten millions, and that all silver."

Our State Government.

A knowledge of the structure of our State government, and of the organization and duties of its several departments, is what every citizen is supposed to possess. And yet, when it comes to the test, we are surprised to find how many are at a loss to answer the simple question relating to the officers in the service of the Commonwealth, and their several functions. For the information of such, the *Norristown Watchman* has taken the pains to prepare a brief sketch of the State government as it is at present constituted.

The chief officer of the Commonwealth is the Governor, who is elected every three years. James Pollock, of Northumberland County, holds that office now, having been inaugurated on the first Tuesday of January, 1855. He receives an annual salary of \$3,500. The Legislature, last winter inserted a provision in the General Appropriation Act, restoring the salary of the Governor, after the expiration of the term of the present Governor, to what it was previous to the passage of the "Reform Bill" of 1845, to wit: \$4,000 a year.

Andrew G. Curtin, of Centre county, is Secretary of the Commonwealth, at an annual salary of \$1,700. He is appointed by the Governor, and holds his place during his pleasure.

The Secretary was formerly also Superintendent of Common Schools, but the Legislature at its late session, separated the State and School departments, and made the Superintendent of Common Schools a distinct and independent officer. The present Superintendent, is Henry C. Hickok, of Union county, who holds his office for three years from the first Monday of June. He is appointed by the Governor "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." His salary is \$2,400 per annum, and he is liable to be removed by the Governor for misbehavior at any time.

Henry S. Magraw, of Lancaster, is State Treasurer, at a salary of \$1,700. This officer is elected by the Senate and House of Representatives in joint convention, on the third Monday of January, in each and every third year. The present incumbent is serving his second term.

The Auditor-General is the "watch-dog" of the Treasury, and is the most important of any to the tax-payers of the State. It is his duty to keep the accounts of the Commonwealth correct, to enforce the collection of the revenue, and to see that no plundering hand has entrance to the Treasury. Jacob Fry, of the Trappe, Montgomery county, is the present incumbent.

He was elected by the people, last fall, took his place on the first Tuesday of May—holds that office three years, and has an annual salary of \$1,700.

John Rowe, of Franklin county, is Surveyor-General, having been elected last October. His term also began on the first Tuesday of May, to continue three years, at a salary of \$1,400 per annum.

Thomas E. Franklin, of Lancaster city, is Attorney-General. He holds his office by appointment of the Governor. An act of the last legislature has made a great change in the powers and duties of this officer. Under the law as it existed since the creation of the office of District Attorney, the Attorney-General's office was one of honor than of trust or influence. His duties were merely nominal, and he received a salary of only \$300 a year. But the act of 1857 reconstructed the office entirely, and it is now one of the first importance in the administration of our public business. Under this act the Attorney-General is required to have his office at Harrisburg, to prosecute all suits against all defaulting public officers, to collect all debts due to the Commonwealth, to act as counsel in all cases into the Supreme Court wherein the Commonwealth is a party, and to give opinions on questions of law submitted to him by the Governor, Auditor-General, State Treasurer, Surveyor-General, or Canal Commissioners.—He must give bond in the sum of \$30,000 as security for the faithful performance of his duties.

He is allowed a clerk, and receives a salary of \$3,000 a year. The present Attorney-General will hold his office until a successor is appointed.

The public works are controlled by a board, consisting of the three Canal Commissioners, one of whom is elected every year, to serve three years. The board consists of Henry S. Mott, of Pike county, Arnold Plummer, of Venango county, and George Scott, of Columbia county. They have the appointment of a State Engineer, whose salary is \$3,000 a year. Edward F. Gay, of Philadelphia, is the present engineer. The board had a large amount of official patronage before the disposal of the Main Line, &c., to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Since then it has become much curtailed.

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.—DAVID WILMOT, of Bradford County, to be President Judge of the Thirtieth Judicial District.

The district is composed of the counties of Bradford and Susquehanna, and is the same district Mr. Wilmot represented on the Bench previous to his resignation of the office last summer, when he proposed to stump the State with Gen. Packer for Governor.

On Mr. Wilmot's resignation, DARIUS BELLOCK, Esq., of Bradford county, was appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy. His appointment was made on the 8th of August, to expire on the first Monday in December inst. Mr. Wilmot's commission commences on Dec. 1, 1855. In the meantime, an election of a President Judge to supply the vacancy that will occur in December next, will take place, when Mr. WILMOT, if he desires it, will be nominated by the Republican party and re-elected.—*Harrisburg Telegraph*.

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, December 10, 1857.

TERMS.—One Dollar per annum, invariably in advance.—Four weeks previous to the expiration of a subscription, notice will be given by a printed wrapper, and if not renewed, the paper will in all cases be stopped.

CIRCULATION.—The Reporter will be sent to Clubs at the following extremely low rates: 5 copies for \$5.00; 15 copies for \$12.00; 25 copies for \$20.00; 50 copies for \$40.00; 100 copies for \$80.00; 200 copies for \$150.00.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—For a square of ten lines or less, One Dollar for three or less insertions, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion.

JOE-WORK.—Executed with accuracy and dispatch, and at reasonable prices—with every facility for doing Books, Blanks, Hand-bills, Ball tickets, &c.

MONEY may be sent by mail, at our risk—enclosed in an envelope, and properly directed, we will be responsible for its safe delivery.

Congress met on Monday, and succeeded in organizing by the election of ORR as Speaker of the House, and FITZPATRICK as President pro tem of the Senate. The President's Message was probably read on Tuesday, but up to the time of our going to press, we have not received it. It will probably be a lengthy document.

The friends of Hon. G. A. Grow in this Congressional district, will be pleased to learn that he was supported by the Republicans for Speaker of the present Congress, receiving 81 votes. This is a compliment of which both he and his constituency may well be proud. Mr. Grow has acquired an enviable reputation in his Congressional career, discharging with great ability the important duties confided to him. The people of this District have adopted one Southern "institution" at least, keeping their Congressmen at Washington until they are thoroughly conversant with parliamentary usages and the tactics which have always rendered the Southern members so powerful even when in the minority.—As a debater and a tactician, Mr. Grow ranks with the oldest stagers in Congress, while he enjoys the respect of his political opponents.

The strike at Piermont, N. Y., among the freight laborers and brakemen on the Erie Railroad which commenced on the first of December, in consequence of a ten per cent. reduction in wages, is about over. Nearly two hundred car loads of freight had accumulated on the eastern division by Saturday last, and what few trains were dispatched westward last week, had to be loaded by the clerks and agents at the pier head. The strikers drove off one large force sent down from along the line of the road on Wednesday, had sundry fights among themselves, and finally some vicious scamp spiked a rail road bar across the track, which threw a locomotive off, breaking it up and nearly causing an awful destruction of life. The train contained 300 emigrants, bound west. Fortunately no one was killed. The insurrection was brought to a termination on Saturday by the sudden appearance of Sheriff STEPHENS at the head of the Piermont Guards with loaded muskets and the apparition of twenty-seven policemen from New York. Most of the laborers turned on Saturday, but the brakemen still held out.

The lecture of Rev. Geo. LONDON on Tuesday evening last, was attended by a very large audience. The subject of the lecturer was "Life in Eternity," and it was handled with masterly ability. The suggestions of the speaker were eminently practical, while many of his glowing and poetical illustrations elicited the applause of the audience. The sentiments it contained were creditable to the heart and brain of the lecturer. The course may embrace lectures of wider reputation than Mr. LONDON, but we venture to say, none who will address themselves so plainly to the men and the necessities of the times.

The Third Lecture of the Course will be delivered on Monday evening next, by Dr. TURNER. Subject—"The British in India."

At a regular meeting of Franklin Fire Co., No. 1, held at Fireman's Hall, on Saturday evening last, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

FOREMAN—JAMES M. KINSMAN.
1st Assistant—J. V. GEIGER.
2d Assistant—ANDREW SEEBICH.
PIPEMAN—H. D. ROCKWELL.
TREASURER—ALLEN M'KEAN.
SECRETARY—JAMES H. NEVINS.

At a regular meeting of NATAD No. 2, held at the Fireman's Hall, on Friday evening last, the following officers were elected for the ensuing six months:

FOREMAN—J. BILL MEANS.
1st Asst.—L. D. MONTANYE.
2d Asst.—J. A. WILSON.
PIPEMAN—E. GILLISPIE.
SECRETARY—D. H. BARSTOW.
TREASURER—O. WICKHAM.

The people of this County, without regard to political predilections, will regret to learn that Hon. AARON CHUBBICK has resigned his office of Associate Judge, and will shortly remove to the neighboring county of Tioga, N. Y. Mr. C possesses the respect and confidence of the whole people of this County, as an honest, sincere, upright man, and will carry with him their best wishes for health and prosperity.

W. T. TUCKERMAN, formerly treasurer of the Eastern Railroad at Boston, was arrested Sunday night at New Haven, for mail robbery. He is now in jail and confesses his guilt.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE AT TERRYTOWN.

The Institute was organized Monday, Nov. 24. About fifty Teachers were present. In the course of two or three days the number increased to sixty-two, which, for the district represented, was very large.

These were formed into a class, in the management of which, by the Superintendent, an example was shown of order and thorough discipline that cannot fail to exert a great influence upon the schools of the district.

The branches to be taught were reviewed, and the manner of teaching them so discussed and exemplified as to expose the errors most common, while the true principles of the art were placed in strong light. The evenings were devoted to debates, Essays, recitations and lectures, and at these sessions there was usually a full house. The lectures were generally excellent, and those gentlemen who gave them, some of whom came from a distance that for purpose, received the most hearty thanks of the Institute.

The citizens seemed to take a great interest in the proceedings, and to be highly pleased with them. At a meeting held by them they adopted resolutions in favor of the office of County Superintendent and of the plan which Prof. CONRAX had adopted of holding Teachers' Institutes, together with others, which were read at the last evening session.

The thanks of the Institute were tendered to the citizens of Terrytown for their kind feeling and hospitality manifested towards its members, and to Prof. CONRAX for his earnest exertions to improve them in the art of teaching.

All were agreed that the ten days were most profitably and pleasantly spent, and would have been glad to remain together for a longer period. The Institute adjourned on the 12th, to meet next at Wyalusing.

THE ELECTION OF MAYOR IN NEW YORK.

After one of the most severe contests ever experienced in New York, DANIEL F. TIEMANN has been elected Mayor of the city of New York by a majority of 2,642 over his competitor Fernando Wood. Wood has held the office of Mayor for three years, although his first acts gave abundant promises of good, his administration soon degenerated to one of the most corrupt that ever cursed the city which he presided. All honest men therefore rejoice at his defeat. Tiemann is a Democrat, but in electing him all party ties were loosened, and Republicans, Democrats and Americans rallied to his support.

The steamer *Baltic* arrived at New York on Monday last, with four days later intelligence from Europe. There is a slight improvement in financial affairs, and an increase of Bullion in the Bank of England. The political views is unimportant.

THE BANK PERJURY CASE IN PHILADELPHIA ENDED.—MR. WAINWRIGHT DISCHARGED.—In the Court of Quarter Sessions held in Philadelphia on Wednesday, Judge Conrad decided the case of Mr. Wainwright, late President of the Commercial Bank, arrested on a charge of official perjury; dismissing the complaint and discharging Mr. Wainwright from the custody. Judge Conrad held:

The act under which this prosecution has been instituted, requires that the officers of the bank shall take an oath that they "will not knowingly violate or sanction or willingly permit any of the provisions of the law to be violated, and in the penal section following, denounce the punishment of perjury against any officer who shall willfully violate any provision of any act of Assembly applicable to the bank. If this were a proceeding against the Corporation itself, it would be difficult to gather, from the testimony, evidence of a willful violation of the law, for it seems that the institution consulted Counsel and acted under instructions; but we look in vain, in the present case, for the slightest evidence against the defendant tending to prove a willful offense.

Ignorance of the law will not, of course, excuse him; but there should be some evidence of a willful spirit and a corrupt motive to sustain a charge so grave as that of perjury.—Here there is none. On the contrary, I am unable to discover anything in the facts, as disclosed by the evidence, which either proves an offense or shows anything in the conduct of the defendant inconsistent with the most guarded and irreproachable integrity.

The Boston Journal says that the Hon. N. P. Banks will take his seat in the United States House of Representatives, which meets next week, and hold it for a month, as the new state government of Massachusetts, of which he will be the chief, cannot come into existence until the 6th of January next. His resignation from Congress will take effect on the 1st of January. By this means Mr. Banks will lend his voice and influence to the Republicans in the incident struggles of the House.

Among the leading Republican candidates for Mr. Banks's successor in the Speaker's chair, we hear the name of Hon. G. A. Grow of Pennsylvania, the successor of Wilmot, and commonly known as "Great Majority Grow." Mr. Grow ably and faithfully served as chairman of the important Committee on Territories in the last House of Representatives, and well deserves this mark of confidence from his political friends. He is of the stuff whereof Speakers should be made.

SAD ACCIDENT.—The Eastern Express of last Monday took the following painful story: A lad, the son of Mr. Christopher Sharp, of Belvidere, in running across the play ground of the school in which he was a pupil, ran against another boy coming rapidly towards him. Their heads came in contact and he was struck in the temple. He went home and in a few hours became delirious and died in three days afterwards.

A singular fatal accident happened to Mr. Henry Lingard, of Mercer county, Pa., one day last week. He had been eating buckwheat cakes, and had partially swallowed a needle, that stuck in his throat. Every effort was made to extricate it, but without avail, and he died from the effects of it in a day or two afterwards.

XXXVTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 7.

The weather here to-day is charming. Dense crowds are in the galleries and other parts of the Capitol, and the greetings between members and friends are pleasantly exciting.

SENATE.—Fifty Senators were present when the body was called to order by the Secretary, who read a letter from the President, stating that he would not be able to reach Washington at the commencement of the session.

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

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, and Daniel Clark, of New-Hampshire, new members, took their seats, and the Senate proceeded to ballot for a President, pro tem.

Hon. Benjamin Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, was chosen, and returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him.

The usual resolution to inform the President of the United States that the Senate was organized and in readiness for business, was adopted.

The Senate then went into Executive session and confirmed George W. Bowman, editor of the *Bellford (Penn.) Gazette*, as Superintendent of Public Printing.

The Senate adjourned without transacting any other business.

HOUSE.—On the call of the roll at 12 o'clock 221 members answered to their names. A quorum having thus been ascertained to be present, the House proceeded to the election of Speaker.

James L. Orr, of South Carolina, was nominated by Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, and Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pa., by Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts.

The vote was taken, with the following result: Orr, 128; Grow, 84; Scattering, 13. And Mr. Orr was elected. The announcement of the result was greeted with applause.

The Clerk appointed Messrs. Stephens, of Georgia, and Banks, of Massachusetts, a Committee to conduct Mr. Orr to the Chair. The oath was administered by Mr. Giddings.

On assuming it, Mr. Orr expressed thanks for the honor conferred upon him; said the delicate and responsible duties of the Chair would be comparatively light if he should be so fortunate as to secure the cordial co-operation of members in dispatching business, and upholding the dignity of the House.

He promised to administer the rules which may be adopted with firmness and impartiality. The great business confided to them admonished them to cultivate patriotism as expansive as the Confederation itself. He cherished the hope that business would be transacted to promote the interests and happiness of the entire people; that the Constitution would be maintained in its integrity, and that their legislation would quicken the greatness and glory of our common country. (Applause.) The members were then sworn, advancing by delegations with that purpose.

The condition of trade in England and Scotland is daily descending from bad to worse. In the manufacturing districts of Lancashire & Yorkshire trade is nearly at a stand still, and spinners have been obliged to take incredibly low prices—even in some cases at the rates they would have given a few weeks ago for the raw material. The stocks among spinners and manufacturers are fast increasing, contracts having almost expired. This state of things is felt at Blackburn, Manchester, and Burnley, and to such an extent that at the latter place out of ninety manufacturers there are only two working full time. The finer spinners at Bolton are likely to yield, too, to the pressure, and at Leeds the merchants are waiting the turn of events, while at Halifax partial stoppage and short time have been resorted to.

A letter from Manchester says: "The news from America by the Vanderbilt, the further advance of discounts, and advices of failures at Liverpool, Sheffield, and other places, have all exercised a most unfavorable influence on the market this morning, and sales are all but suspended."

The cotton and woolen trades, it will thus be seen are in a very depressed condition.—The silk trade is represented as equally bad. Mr. Tryall, Holcroft, silk manufacturer, states "that independently of the distress prevailing at Macclesfield and Middleton, where many families were literally starving, no less than 8,750 mill hands in the silk trade in and around Manchester have been entirely unemployed during the last four to six weeks, while the remainder, upwards of 2,800, have been only working two to four days per week for three or four months past. No means at present exist for estimating the distress among operatives in the cotton trade, but it must very far exceed that in the silk trade, and is daily extending by the closing of mills in every direction over this extensive district, and the resort to short time, as the only means apparently left to employers of avoiding loss and ruin."

THE BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Report of the Commissioners.—The Press of Saturday says: The commissioners appointed by Governor Pollock to examine into, and report on the condition of the Bank of Pennsylvania, have concluded their labors for the present. The partial report of the commission was sealed on Wednesday night, the 25th inst., and sent to Harrisburg. The commissioners, Judge J. T. Hale, Eli Slifer and J. C. Bomgardner, met in this city on the 17th inst., and proceeded at once to the discharge of their duties. The investigation was conducted with due diligence, and the result, thus far, is in the possession of the Governor of the State.

We were informed yesterday that the ascertained liabilities of the bank amount to about two million dollars, while the assets will figure to the amount of two million seven hundred thousand dollars. These assets consist of bills receivable, bonds, mortgages, real estate, &c., and the liabilities, of indebtedness to the city and country banks, circulation, deposits, checks marked good. The report sent to the Governor contains a classification of these assets and liabilities. The commissioners will probably resume their investigation in the course of fifteen or twenty days.

WISCONSIN ELECTION.—The Madison *State Journal* of November 12th, publishes a full list of the Senators and Representatives elected, according to which the Senate will contain 18 Republicans and 12 Democrats, and the House 52 Republicans to 45 Democrats. The Milwaukee *Free Democrat* gives returns of the Governor vote from 56 counties, 29 of which are official, showing a majority of 380 for Randall, Republican, over Cross, Democrat.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 3, 1857.

The Times is quite right in doubting the truth of the representations that have been made of the President's position on the Kansas question. They have done him, as well as Gov. Walker, great injustice.

The Message will express a distinct approval of Gov. Walker's entire official course in Kansas. The President will also, in that document, express the opinion that the Convention should have submitted the whole Constitution to the popular vote, and his own regret that it did not pursue this course; while he will also say that in his opinion the spirit of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill has been carried out in the submission of the question of Slavery, which has been the principal topic of controversy. But the President will not recommend the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, or even suggest any specific action upon it. He will merely lay that document before the legislative body for its consideration.

It has been stated that the President desires Governor Walker to return to Kansas, but that he declines to do so. This conveys an erroneous impression. It is perfectly well understood here that Governor Walker is not only willing, but anxious, to return to Kansas, provided he can do so without any departure from the course he has hitherto pursued. His instructions, as he understood, then warranted him in assuring the people of Kansas that the whole Constitution should be submitted to them. If the President will assent to this instruction of them, and permit Governor Walker to act upon it, as he has done hitherto, he will start for Kansas at an hour's notice, and do everything in his power for the preservation of the public peace.

The indications here are that the entire Democracy of the North and West will resist, and of course, the admission of Kansas under any Constitution not distinctly, and entirely submitted to the judgment and the vote of the people.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 3, 1857.

Judge Douglas and the President had today a full and free interchange of opinion on the Kansas question, without, it is understood, being able to arrive at the same conclusion in regard to the line of policy which justice and duty require each to pursue. The interview, it is further stated, was courteous, and they parted as they met, friends, regretting they could not view the Lecompton movement in the same light.

Senator Douglas, in conversation with his friends, freely defines his position. He stands, he says, on the principle of the Nebraska-Kansas bill, which guarantees to each State and Territory the right to regulate their domestic institutions to suit themselves, and he will follow that principle wherever its logical consequences carry him, defending it against all assaults from whatever quarter they may come.

In its application to Kansas, he insists upon ignoring both the Lecompton and Topeka movements, and securing to the people the right to form a Constitution for themselves.—He considers the Lecompton movement directly violative of the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and the Cincinnati Platform, and he will probably at an early period of the session introduce a bill authorizing the people of Kansas to call a Constitutional Convention.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 4, 1857.

The agent of the Administration, who represented them in Kansas during the sitting of the Convention, was Henry L. Martin, a shrewd and intelligent Mississippiian, then and now Clerk in the Interior Department, under Secretary Thompson. Martin was constantly present at the Convention caucuses, and it was chiefly through his representations and influence that the Convention determined on only a partial submission of the Constitution to the people. As the agent of the administration, his credentials were strengthened by the fact that he was at the same time a Clerk in the Government service, and his influence was paramount. Except for his interference, it is fully believed that the Judge Elmore Party, who favored a free submission of the Constitution would have triumphed.

It was Martin's despatch to Washington, also, which led the President and the United States to take their positions early in favor of the Convention's action.

It is stated that although under Governor Walker's influence the President struck from the original draft of the Message his recommendation in favor of sustaining the action of the Convention, since the Governor left he hastened to it, and is determined to take a bold ground in favor of the admission of Kansas once under the Lecompton Constitution. It would seem more probable that he will not commit himself on the question either way.

The Democratic members of Congress from the North-west are very decided in their declarations for the Walker and Douglas policy. The rivalries for the Speakership have also been compromised, through the influence of the President. The bargain is that Phelps shall withdraw in favor of Orr, and that the latter, when elected—as he will be—shall appoint Phelps Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and J. Glancy Jones Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. The arrangement makes Jones the political and Phelps the financial leader of the House.

Lola Montez has had another trouble with a railroad conductor. Accompanied by a pet dog, she was about entering a car of the Pennsylvania Railroad, when the conductor informed her that she would have to be separated from her dog, on account of a strict rule of the Company which prohibited carrying from keeping companionship with the regular paying passengers. The indignation of the Countess of Landsfeldt could not be restrained, and she unhesitatingly stated to the conductor that her money was sufficient to purchase a ticket for "Gipsy," and that no law could part them. The conductor quieted at once, and after the necessary arrangements had been made, Lola and her dear "Gipsy" rode in triumph.

The "Free Love" Colony at Beldonia, Ohio, which has been broken up, is said to have numbered eighty persons, thirty of whom were females. Among their establishments there was what they were pleased to term the "Love Cure," a sort of a hotel conducted on the vegetarian and hydropathic principles. This plan was not intended, as its name indicates, to cure the most holy of all passions—love; but by proper treatment, to eradicate the passions pertaining thereto. They reverted to the old independence, holding that society has no right to enact any law or to install any custom which trammels in the least the individual's