

J. B. McCOLLUM, Editor. A. J. GERRITSON, Editor. MONTROSE, PA. Thursday, December 24, 1857.

We are indebted to Hon. G. A. Grow for volumes 2, 3, and 4, of Explorations for a Railroad Route from the Mississippi River to the Pacific.

The New York Tribune, the great Family Paper, has now attained the extraordinary circulation of Three Hundred and Thirty Thousand Copies. The Prospectus of this Paper, which contains all the necessary information regarding it, will be found in our advertising columns.

One of the People makes a partial reply to "Vox Populi" in to-day's paper. Hereafter, persons who wish to open a controversy upon matters of like nature, must do so over their real name. This of course will not apply to replies to anything already published under assumed signatures. The reason for this will be apparent to every one. If an article be such as reflects the real views of the writer, and he believes public opinion will sustain him, he need not be afraid to let his name appear, while if the article be discreditable, or calculated to give vent to the private spleen of the writer, it had better not be published. We will always be glad to publish communications of general interest, but when personalities only are to be dealt in, publicity must be given to them elsewhere.

An Explanation! The letter X, when stamped upon a bank note is understood to represent ten dollars. For instance, "Bank of Susquehanna Co. N. Y." means that said bank will not pay for the note in dollars on demand, but "Ino. Smith, X," or "Wm. Jones, X," when written upon the note signifies that said party has not paid the note the full dollar and fifty cents a year, for the last two years, or thereabouts. We take this method of hinting to our patrons or readers—for such are not patrons—that we should be pleased to see or hear from them. No publisher can afford to give away his paper; nor is it fair to ask a portion of the readers of a paper to pay for it, in order that it may be furnished to others free of expense. If we have placed the "X" upon the papers of any of those who are not in arrears, or omitted it upon some that are, they will please excuse us for the mistake.

We thank Senator Douglas for a copy of his late speech on Kansas affairs. We have perused the same attentively with a view to discover if any reasonable cause exists for the threatened breach in the ranks of the Democracy, and for the jubilations of the Opposition press. The great ability of the distinguished Senator from the Northwest cannot be acknowledged even by his political enemies, and we are not disposed to impugn the motives that impel him to take a position partially antagonistic to the Administration. We regret however that Democrats in Congress have not united cordially in support of the Lecompton Convention—the most equitable and expedient plan in our judgment for the pacification of Kansas and the settlement of an unhappy quarrel. It seems to us that in emergency like the present, statesmen should resort to fortify their position by special pleading alone; that views purely technical ought to be sacrificed for the public good. We know not what purpose Mr. Douglas and his coadjutors have at heart,—we do not pronounce judgment on their designs,—but their course is calculated to embarrass the Administration, to encourage sectionalism and to injure Kansas. In our able Chief Magistrate we have the greatest confidence. He has served his country faithfully for nearly forty years; he has never betrayed the trust reposed in him by the people, and he will not betray that trust now. The defeat of selfish and disappointed aspirants will not frighten him from the path of duty. He has defined his policy and published it to the world. It is conservative and patriotic; when the politicians intrigue against it, the people will aid in its enforcement.

The Error Demonstrated. The people of Kansas are now tasting the bitter fruits of the revolutionary and factious policy to which they have so obstinately adhered. To please anti-slavery demagogues and disunionists they refused to discharge the high and to the patriot, pleasant duty of participating in the elections preparatory to the organization of a State government. By their own default they are in the power of an unscrupulous minority. They stand before the American people without the consoling consciousness of duty done, but with the annoying conviction forced upon them that they alone are responsible for the difficulties and embarrassments that now hem them in; and threaten them with a temporary government hostile to their feelings and prejudices. In June last the opportunity was afforded them, and it became their duty, to vote for delegates to the Constitutional Convention. An improvement of this opportunity would most assuredly have given them control of the Convention; then they might have embodied their peculiar views in the proposed fundamental law of the new State. If two-thirds of the voters of a community neglect or refuse to take part in an election, the decision of the one-third taking part is authoritative and must be respected. The Lecompton Convention though perhaps chosen by a minority of the people of the Territory was legally created and could have refused to submit any part of its work to a popular vote, without violating either the Territorial or Congressional acts. It is incorrect to suppose that the Convention was legally bound to refer the product of its deliberations to the people. Theoretically it represented the popular will of Kansas; just as Congress is supposed to reflect the wishes of the nation, or a party convention is understood to act for the best interests of its constituents. Those facts, so universally known, place the non-voting in-

habitants of Kansas in an unequal light, and materially detract from the influence of their murmurs. They have too often manifested a disposition to consult and be governed by the ambition of politicians in the States, rather than the interests of the Territory in their possession. However much we may regret the unhappy condition of affairs in Kansas at this time we cannot lose sight of the fact that the complainants are the real authors of the mischief, nor can we resist the conclusion that a prompt discharge of duty by the freemen of Kansas on the 21st inst. would have extricated them from the unpleasant position in which they are placed by previous willful default.

The editor of the African organ says that the Montrose Democrat is the only northern paper that he has seen that claims that the Lecompton Convention fairly submitted the question of slavery to the people of Kansas for their arbitration. This statement, if true, only proves that he is not properly informed with reference to democratic public opinion on a subject of vital interest just now. Among the journals of Pennsylvania that promulgate opinions in harmony with our own, and cordially endorse Mr. Buchanan's Kansas policy, the following have come under our observation, viz:

- LANCASTER INTELLIGENCER, PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA, PUBLIC LEDGER, READING GAZETTE, WEST CHESTER JEFFERSONIAN, BLOOMSBURG STAR, NORRISTOWN REGISTER, MONTGOMERY WATCHMAN, CARLEISLE VOLUNTEER, CARLEISLE DEMOCRAT, PITTSBURGH UNION, EASTON SENTINEL, LEWISTOWN TRUE DEMOCRAT, BEDFORD GAZETTE, CLINTON DEMOCRAT, CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN, BELLFONTE WATCHMAN, VENANGO SPECTATOR, HARRISBURG KEYSTONE, HARRISBURG PATRIOT, UNION COUNTY ARGUS, YOUNGSTOWN COMPLETER, YOUNGSTOWN GAZETTE, LEZERVE UNION, NORTH BRANCH DEMOCRAT, SULLIVAN CO. DEMOCRAT, MAUCH CHUNK GAZETTE, EASTON ARGUS and CHESTER CO. DEMOCRAT.

We call to mind, also, the Binghamton Democrat, New York Daily News, Corning Democrat, Oswego Gazette, Peekskill Eagle, Banner of Liberty, Middletown N. Y., Joliet Signal, Ill., Democrat, Fremont, Ohio; Trenton American, N. J.; Providence Post, R. I.; Republican Journal, Belfast, Me.—but it is unnecessary to enumerate, as our able co-laborers for the pacification of Kansas, and as active supporters of the Lecompton programme.

We are free, however, to confess that we are not governed in our course by the views and action of our contemporaries. While we are glad to have their co-operation in support of a just policy, their hostility to such policy could not make us more earnest in its vindication. We refused to discuss the action of the Lecompton body, before we understood the nature and character of that action. When we had learned the facts in the case and carefully examined the programme adopted by the Convention, we fearlessly expressed our views. We took our position deliberately and shall maintain it until we are satisfied that we are in error. We are happy to know that in vindicating our honest convictions we are contributing our mite towards the success of that policy which our able and patriotic Chief Magistrate has determined to carry out.

As it has been insinuated that we have sacrificed truth in our support of the Lecompton programme—that our assertion that the question of slavery was fairly submitted to the people of Kansas for their decision at the ballot-box, is a falsehood—we herewith submit, *verbatim et literatim* that portion of the proposed Constitution relating to this subject. We point to it as a triumphant vindication of the truth of our assertion.

"Before this Constitution shall be sent to Congress for admission into the Union as a State, it shall be submitted to all the white male inhabitants of this Territory for their approval or disapproval, as follows: The President of this Convention shall, by proclamation, declare that on the 21st day of December, 1857, at the different election precincts now established by law, or which may be established as herein provided, in the Territory of Kansas, an election shall be held, over which shall preside three judges, or a majority of them, to be appointed as follows: The President of this Convention shall appoint three Commissioners in each county in the Territory, whose duty it shall be to appoint three judges of election in the several precincts of their respective counties, and to establish precincts for voting, and to cause polls to be opened at such places as they may deem proper in each of the election precincts; all the white male inhabitants of this Territory shall be admitted to all the white male inhabitants of Kansas in the said Territory upon that day, and over the age of twenty-one years, for ratification or rejection, in the following manner and form: The voting shall be by ballot. The judges of said election shall cause to be kept two poll-books, by two clerks, by them appointed. The ballot cast at said election shall be endorsed, 'Constitution with Slavery,' or 'Constitution without Slavery.' One of said poll-books shall be returned within eight days to the President of this Convention, and the other shall be retained by the judges of election, and kept open for inspection. The President with two or more members of this Convention shall examine said poll-books, and if it shall appear upon said examination that a majority of the legal votes cast at said election, is in favor of the Constitution with Slavery, he shall immediately cause the same to be transmitted to the Congress of the United States as hereinbefore provided. But, if upon said examination of said poll-books, it shall appear that a majority of the legal votes cast at said election be in favor of the Constitution without Slavery, then the article providing for slavery shall be stricken from this Constitution by the President of this Convention, and slavery shall no longer exist in the Territory of Kansas, (except the right of property in slaves now in this Territory, shall in no manner be interfered with,) and shall be transmitted to the Congress of the United States as hereinbefore provided. In case of the failure of the President of this Convention to perform the duties by reason of death, resignation or otherwise,

the same duties shall devolve upon the President pro tem."

If then, the majority vote "Constitution with no Slavery," Kansas will be a free State. The majority rule on the subject of slavery is absolute, just as it should be. Only those who want to pit a quarrel, for partisan purposes, oppose this programme.

How others view it. The execution of the contract entered into sometime last summer between Messrs. Pollock, Wilmot and Bullock attracts considerable attention throughout the State. The transaction is universally regarded as highly dishonorable to the parties, and an outrage calling for the severest censure. When demagogues professing "a little brief authority" thus wantonly assail the rights of their sovereigns, their condemnation should be speedy and terrible. We append a few extracts on this subject, clipped at random from our exchanges.

From the Patriot and Union. The Bradford Register announces that Gov. Pollock has appointed David Wilmot to be President Judge of the 13th Judicial District. The term of office commences on the first of the present month and continues one year. At the next general election the office will be filled by the popular vote. This act of Wilmot's in returning to the bench after his defeat will not take the public by surprise. Gov. Bigler said in his speech during the campaign that Wilmot would more probably be the successor of Judge Bullock than of Gov. Pollock; and the remark showed a just appreciation of his character. We know of no instance in our history as a State where a Judge has been so shamelessly regardless of the dignity and purity of the judicial character. Even Wilmot's warmest friends must use all respect for the man after this step. When he resigned his judgeship to enter upon a partisan canvass for Governor, he made a deliberate choice between the sanctity of the judicial station and the exciting conflicts of politics, claiming the latter as his portion. But no sooner is he defeated, than hot from the conflict, he again dons the ermine and takes his place upon the bench as the embodiment of judicial purity and impartiality. His third office must be inequitable and unquenchable, thus to overstep the bounds of decent propriety. But what shall we say of a Governor and a Judge who have allowed themselves to be facile instruments in the hands of keeping in reserve a seat upon the bench to which he might resort in case the people repudiated his pretensions to the gubernatorial office? It may be merely an excess of attachment which induced Judge Pollock to keep Wilmot's seat warm for him while he canvassed the State, and Governor Pollock to make himself a party to the plot, but the public will regard them as a set of petty conspirators who have made themselves ridiculous as well as contemptible.

From the Pittsburg Union. Governor Pollock has appointed David Wilmot—the Republican Hero (!) of the late gubernatorial campaign—President Judge of the 13th Judicial District, which position he resigned in August last, when Hon. Darius Bullock was appointed. Wilmot's commission is for one year from December 7th. This is not additional evidence of the contemptible and tricky character of the man the Republicans wanted to fast on us for Governor. Wilmot was nominated, and common decency demanded that he should resign that position as soon as he accepted the post of the Republican party. But he held on with a tenacious clutch, fearing to let go that post of honor lest he might never reach another. If possible he would have retained the robes of office and worn them through the State as he would and rolled in the fetti of the political puddles. But even when his friends urged him to lay aside the ermine, with glacial slowness he deferred doing so until a few weeks before the election for Governor. We thought we saw his object at the time, and now it is transparent. He had resigned the Judgeship infidelity upon his nomination for Governor, an election would have been held in October to fill his vacant seat on the Bench. But he postponed his resignation until August, so as to prevent an election for Judge—there being no provision in the act of Assembly for an election, unless the vacancy occurs three months before the second Tuesday of October—and thus reserve for himself that comfortable berth on which to fall back and ease himself after the mortification of a disgraceful defeat.

From the Clinton Democrat. "Oh, shame where is thy blush!" Bacon was said to be the greatest and the meanest of men, but whether this transaction leaves Wilmot or Pollock to contest the palm of meanness with him, we will not undertake to decide. See the worms crawl! Low down in the dust, the shadow of a substitute for charity is sufficient to hide them.

It is known to our readers that the law provided for the election of Judges provides that if a vacancy occur in the office of a Judge, the Governor shall fill it by appointment until the first of December following, when the appointment is again made for one year. Wilmot was a Judge at the time of his nomination for Governor but withheld his resignation until within less than three months of the election. Then he gave notice to his friends and made people believe that he was so patriotic as to give up the office he held to seek for another, and resigned, and the Governor appointed another Judge. But the election is scarcely over until Pollock appoints Wilmot again! It is apparent that a regular agreement to this effect existed between Pollock, Wilmot, and the person who held the Judgeship during the time of Wilmot's absence from the bench. What miserable, petty groveling in it is for great men to indulge in! It is disgraceful to Pennsylvania; and the Legislature should put the seal of indignation and condemnation upon it by repealing the district entirely. We are glad that two-thirds of this business belongs to Bradford county, which is in fact not of Pennsylvania, and the other third to a Know-Nothing Governor. Such political gambling, disgraceful to the name of man, cannot be a Pennsylvania operation, and honest yeomanry will scorn to own the worms who perpetrated it.

From the Chester County Rep. and Dem. Wilmot a Judge again. Mr. David Wilmot, ex-candidate for Governor on the Republican ticket has been appointed by Governor Pollock, Judge of the district he seemingly returned when nominated by his party. A great deal was said in regard to the resignation of Mr. Wilmot by his political friends. He was a very fine fellow, indeed! Nothing could induce him to be a Judge and a stump brawler at the same time. He would not so tarnish the ermine of the judiciary. Accordingly, the august Mr. Wilmot lays his robes of office upon the horns of King Darius Bullock, and bids him carry them until he gets through the gubernatorial campaign, at which time he would take them up again, and proceed to saddle out the law to the several counties composing his district. All this farce has been regularly played out. Mr. King

Darius Bullock resigns his office of Judge of the 13th Judicial District, and his Supreme Excellency, James Pollock, immediately calls the office upon David Wilmot, of Bradford county. What a farce is all this! Why did not Mr. Wilmot do the open, and fair thing, rather than concoct this scheme by which he was to lay down his robes and take them up again after his defeat? He would have gained more respect by fighting the political battles in the harness of a judge, rather than by practicing the subterfuge he has done. Mr. Wilmot has possibly still enough popularity in his district to be re-elected next fall, but in any other part of Pennsylvania he would meet with a signal defeat.

From the North Branch Democrat. That this was all concocted before his resignation is too evident for serious contemplation; and humiliating as the fact may be, it is also evident that Gov. Pollock and Judge Bullock, have stooped to the little means of helping this arch traitor to carry out his work of iniquity; the latter by retaining his place for him on the bench, while he ran to get best, and the former by re-appointing him to that position which his ambitious nature has caused him to disgrace for the past two years. He has, we presume, by this time discovered that "my district" does not comprise the whole of Pennsylvania, and has therefore concluded to take up with the six hundred dollars salary of President Judge, in order to keep himself from sinking into entire obscurity. If his severe drubbing in the late contest, has in any manner reform'd him, we have no doubt, that those who have been so misled as to term him a traitor on the bench, will hardly hesitate to do so again, and help give him another such opportunity present itself.

We notice that the Kansas organs in the district are rejoicing over the fact that Mr. Grov speaker, but they carefully avoid alluding to the fact that several of their party refused to support the Kansas youth, when the time came to vote. They also forgot to mention that Giddings, Washburn, Banks, Blair, &c., all refused to take the empty compliment, and that finally Galusha had to be victimized. If the nomination had been sought after by others, and Mr. Grov had won by his superior merits, it would do to brag over, but when he has to take what all others refuse, the less they puff him for it the better. Speaker Orr however, generously tendered him a position in the Committee on Territories, thus giving him a chance to advertise himself to the world.

Robt. J. Walker has resigned the Governorship of Kansas Territory and written a long letter in vindication of his course. He asserts that there is no pro-slavery party in Kansas—that climate and soil positively forbid the introduction of the "peculiar institution" there. For the Montrose Democrat. "Erat Jussitua ruit Caelum." Messrs. Editors: We common people out here in the woods, were considerably frightened this week. We discovered an article in your last paper, with the above heading, and an inquiry of some of the "knowing ones," ascertained that those mysterious words meant,—Let justice be done, though the heavens fall. By this time our curiosity was excited to know the name of this omnipotent personage, who was bent on righting some dreadful wrong, or ratch forth his resistless hand and pull the heavens down upon our heads; we cast our eyes to the bottom of the article, and found it signed "Vox Populi;" which signifies,—the voice of the people. To the writer of that article, I would say, I am one of the people, and a goodly number of the people of this country live in this community, and, sir, we are not informed when, how, or where you were commissioned to speak for "The People." Perhaps you get your authority upon that high ladder of which you speak in the modest article referred to. We supposed the voice of the people was uttered last June in the Convention of State Directors. In that Convention there were seven respectable aspirants for the office of County Sup't of Common Schools; yet the present incumbent received more votes on the first ballot, than all his competitors. This fact is sufficient to show that your article does not represent the voice of the people, but is merely the production of some brain made dizzy by climbing too high, upon that ladder. My good sir, when you speak for yourself, you will not complain, but when you assume to speak for "the people," some may think you a little presumptuous.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE. Dec. 12th, 1857.

Death of Col. F. M. Wynkoop. Col. FRANCIS M. WYNKOOP, Dec. 14. Col. Francis M. Wynkoop, of Bradford county, Pennsylvania, was accidentally killed while engaged near the place, yesterday. He was hunting pheasants, in company with his hired man, when the gun in the hands of the latter was accidentally discharged. The load to go off in an hour from the effect of the wound. The deceased was about 38 years of age. He was born near Newton, Bucks county. On the breaking out of the Mexican war he joined the First Regiment of Volunteers, and was elected Colonel. Col. W. served with credit during the war. Gen. Pierce subsequently appointed him United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, an office he filled until the commencement of the administration of President Buchanan. After the retirement of Col. W. from office, he went to live upon a farm belonging to him in Schuylkill county. He was, at the time of his death, President of the Valencia Coal Company, which had not commenced operations. The mother and brother of the deceased reside in Philadelphia. Col. Wynkoop married a daughter of Major Twigg, who fell in Mexico. He left no children.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.—The banks of the city of New York have resumed specie payments for all their liabilities. It is said that their condition was never so strong as at present. Having twenty six millions in their vaults, they will sustain the resumption with ease. In the meeting which resolved on the resumption thirty-eight of the city banks were represented. Eight of the unrepresented banks are now understood to be also ready to fall into line. It is now just two months since the suspension. The banks of Albany have also resumed specie payments; also the banks in Boston. The banks of New England, and other States, will no doubt soon follow example. On the 31st of October, the banks in New Orleans had an actual coin basis of nearly four millions dollars. They now have eight millions,—they resumed several weeks ago.

86th Congress—First Session. WASHINGTON, Dec. 7, 1867. SENATE.—Fifty Senators present. Vice President absent. Mr. Bright, the oldest Senator present, administered the oath to the new Senators—Johnson of Tenn; and Clark of N. H.; Benj. Fitzpatrick of Ala., was chosen President pro tem. Went into Executive Session, and confirmed Geo. W. Bowditch, of the Bedford (Pa.) Gazette, as Supt. of Public Printing. Adjourned. HOUSE.—221 Members present. Jones of Tenn, now James L. Orr, of S. C. for Speaker; Banks of Mass., nom. G. A. Grow of Lenox: The vote stood: Orr.....128. Grow.....84. Scattering.....13. Mr. Allen of Illinois, was elected Clerk. Mr. Glöbner Sergeant at Arms, and Mr. Hackney, Doorkeeper. Mr. Clusky was declared Postmaster by resolution. Adjourned.

SENATE, Dec. 8.—The Message of the President of the United States was received and read. Messrs. Douglas, Stuart, Hale, Seward and Trumbull, differed with the Message touching Kansas affairs. Messrs. Davis, Bigler and Mason, concurred with the position taken. Mr. Brown said he had heard the Message imperfectly read, and had better study and reflect upon it before debating. On his motion, adjourned.

HOUSE.—The election of Public Printer came up, but was interrupted by the reception of a Message after reading which, the previous discussion was resumed, and finally adjourned without concluding it. SENATE, Dec. 9.—Mr. Pugh gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio River. Mr. Mason offered a resolution, which was debated and passed, inviting the clergymen of the District of Columbia to officiate gratuitously as chaplains to the Senate. Mr. Gwin gave notice of his intention to introduce bills for the construction of a Northern, Southern and Central Railroad. Also of a bill to organize the territory of Arizona. Mr. Douglas said that yesterday he was under the impression that the President had approved the action of the Lecompton Convention, and while under that impression he felt it his duty to state that, while he fully concurred in the general views of the message, yet so far as it related to the introduction of that Convention he entirely dissented from it, and he should avail himself of an early opportunity to give his reasons for such dissent. Upon more careful and critical examination of the message he was rejoiced to find that the President had not entirely approved of the action of the Convention.

He was also rejoiced to find that the President had not recommended that Congress should pass laws receiving Kansas into the Union as a State under the Constitution framed at Lecompton. True, the tone of the Message indicates the willingness of the President to sign any bill Congress might pass receiving Kansas as a State under that Constitution, but it was a very significant fact that the President had refrained from any endorsement of the Convention, and any commendation as to the course which Congress should pursue in regard to the admission of Kansas. Indeed, the President had expressed deep mortification and disappointment that the whole Constitution was not submitted to the people of Kansas for their acceptance or rejection.

Mr. Bigler replied to Mr. Douglas, saying the Convention was called according to law, and had been recognized by the President and Governor of the Territory. It was their right to submit the Constitution to the people, or send it to Congress without such submission. If it was right in itself, Republican in form, and the people fairly decided the slavery question, it would not be wise to keep them out of the Union simply because the whole Constitution had not been submitted to them. To do so would be inconsistent with the doctrine of non-interference.

There was nothing in the past history of the country to justify such a course. It would be for Congress to look at the question as it came before them, and to do the best they could, looking at the happiness of the entire country. It had long been under the impression that it would be best for the Union and Kansas that that State should be admitted, at the first allowable opportunity, in order to localize the strife. He would have preferred that the whole Constitution had been submitted to the people, but persons outside of the Territory have no right to interfere with the slavery question there. He believed that the people of Kansas now have an opportunity to decide whether they have a free or slave State. He could not, however, determine his entire course until they shall make such a decision. After further remarks, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Proceeded to the election of Printer. Mr. Boocock nom. Mr. Steadman. Mr. Washburn (Maine) nom. Mr. George M. Weston. Mr. Steadman received 121 votes; Mr. Weston, 99. Votes scattered. The former was then declared elected. The members then selected their seats by lottery. Adjourned.

SENATE, Dec. 10.—Mr. Douglas gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill at an early day to enable the people of Kansas to form a Constitution and State Government, preparatory to their admission into the Union. Mr. Foot gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill making grants of the public lands to actual settlers. The Senate then went into Executive Session. On the Senate coming out of Executive Session, adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.—Mr. Dowdwell offered a resolution requesting the Ministers of the Gospel of Washington City to alternate open the daily sessions of the House with prayer. Mr. Jones of Tennessee, presented petitions against the employment of chaplains by the Government, on the ground of its unconstitutionality. A debate ensued, during which, in reply to a question, it was stated that various ministers had tendered resolutions services. Mr. Dowdell's resolution was then adopted.

After some conversation on a resolution, proposing for the distribution of books hereafter ordered to new members, the House adjourned till Monday. SENATE, Dec. 14.—Mr. Evans announced the death of Senator Butler, of South Carolina, and pronounced an eulogy on the eminent talents and ability of the deceased. Messrs. Pugh, Clay, Mason and Cameron, briefly paid tributes to the memory of the deceased. HOUSE.—Mr. Lane, of Oregon, introduced a bill for the payment of expenses incurred by the Oregon and Washington Territories, for suppressing Indian hostilities. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, introduced a bill providing for the granting of lands to the States and Territories, for the promotion of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts. The bill appropriates six and a third millions of acres,

to be distributed according to Federal representation. The Senate resolution, announcing the death of Mr. Butler, was received. Eulogies were pronounced by Mr. Boyce, A. H. Stephens, of Georgia; Thomas S. Harvis, of Illinois, and Wm. O. Goode, of Virginia. SENATE, Dec. 15.—Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, announced in appropriate terms the decease of his late colleague, Senator Bell, who died during the recess of Congress. Messrs. Fessenden, of Maine, and Seward, of New York, also delivered eulogies. HOUSE.—The testimony in the election contest from the Third Congressional District of Ohio, and in relation to the seat of F. Ferguson, Delegate from the Territory of Nebraska, were referred to the Committee on Elections. The resolutions of respect to the memory of Senator Bell, of New Hampshire, adopted by the Senate, were received. Mr. Tappan, of New Hampshire, delivered an eloquent eulogy. Messrs. Colfax, of Indiana; and Washburn, of Maine, severally paid tributes to the memory of their late friend.

SENATE, Dec. 16.—On motion of Mr. Gwin, of California, a resolution was adopted calling on the President for all correspondence between the Departments and the present Governor of Kansas, together with all orders and instructions which have been issued to said officer. The debate on the Kansas question was then resumed by Mr. Green, of Missouri, in reply to the speech of Mr. Douglas. A communication was received from the clergymen of Washington City, tendering their services to open the daily session with prayer. Amid much confusion the members proceeded to select their seats by lottery.

A report from the Printing Committee for printing extra copies of the President's Message, brought out Mr. Cox, a Democratic member from Ohio, who expressed his disapprobation of the part in relation to Kansas. He contended that the whole constitution should be submitted to the people, and gave notice of his intention to bring forward a proposition to that effect. Mr. Hughes, of Indiana, responded, taunting the gentleman with being the first to desert the Administration. He said that his speech was unexpected in the House, as it was not previously understood that there were any Presidential aspirants in that branch of the National Legislature. He desired to know whether Mr. Cox intended to advocate the Tappan constitution, to which that gentleman gave a decided negative.

The motion to print was adopted and the House adjourned. SENATE, Dec. 17.—Mr. Gwin, of California, presented a memorial signed by a large number of the citizens of California and New Mexico, praying for the establishment of the Territorial Government of Arizona, and subsequently introduced a bill for that purpose. On his motion a select committee of nine were ordered to consider so much of the President's message as refers to the Pacific bill, and to subsequently introduce a bill for its construction. On motion of Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, the credentials of Messrs. Bright and Fitch, of Indiana, together with the protest against their right to hold their seats, &c., were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill, granting to the citizens of Washington and Georgetown, District of Columbia, a million acres of public lands, for the support of their schools. Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, introduced a bill to improve navigation at the Falls of the Ohio river. Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill for the issue of U. S. Treasury notes. Mr. Hunter's bill provides for the issue of treasury notes, according to the exigencies of the Government, to an amount not exceeding \$20,000,000, in sums not less than fifty dollars, redeemable after the expiration of one year, bearing such a rate of interest for one year only, as shall be specified on their face, to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President. The notes are to be receivable in payment of all debts due the United States and for public lands.

The balloting for Printer, resulted in the election of Harris of the "Union," the Democratic caucus nominee. HOUSE.—Mr. Leidy announced the death of William Montgomery, member of Congress from Pennsylvania, who died at Philadelphia. Mr. Florence pronounced an eulogy on the character of the deceased. SENATE, Dec. 18.—Mr. Douglas introduced a bill to authorize the people of Kansas to form a Constitution and State Government, preparatory to their admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Treasury Note bill. The proceedings were interrupted by a message from the House, announcing the death of Mr. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, when Mr. Bigler pronounced an eulogy upon the character of the deceased. HOUSE.—Mr. Clingman offered a resolution directing the Committee on accounts to examine the stationery provided for the use of members, reported its real value, and make such recommendations as they may deem proper in the premises. Mr. Clingman said, if the prices now paid on stationery are the same as heretofore, there must be a great mistake somewhere. He had found it so inferior as to be obliged to buy some at bookstores. He had seen a statement in the Globe of such a serious character, and which, if true, implicated the late Clerk, Mr. Cullom, in the embezzlement of public money. If any officer of the House was in combination with outsiders to buy stationery at low and sell at high rates, he ought to be punished. It may be that great injustice has been done to the Clerk, whose conduct he knew nothing of. The affair and charges, however, require investigation.

Mr. Savage remarked that the charges against Mr. Cullom were made a matter of discussion in his district, during the late canvass, and he had been told that Mr. Cullom made \$40,000 outside of his pay as Clerk. This came from Mr. Singleton, a member of the Tennessee legislature and who was once the Pet of Mr. Cullom. He had no doubt that Mr. Singleton was in a state of insurrection and open hostility; we are confident that ample military preparations will be made to drive out or subdue these rebels. No adequate detachment, but an army well supplied with every requisite should be sent at once to exterminate this ulcer on the body politic. We know that our Government will make this a short and sharp campaign. A short war is in the end the cheapest.

SICK HEADACHES DRENTRY.—Of the many remedies offered for these complaints, none can be found so reliable as the Oxygenated Bitters. They produce the most agreeable and invigorating effects. They cure Dyspepsia.

Report of the Secretary of the Interior. The report of Secretary Thompson commences with the operations of the Land Bureau. The public domain covers a surface of one thousand four hundred and fifty million of acres. This inheritance was acquired first by cession of several of the original thirteen States, next by the Louisiana purchase in 1803—the treaty ceding Florida in 1819—the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, ceding New Mexico and California, the relinquishment of territory by Texas, and the Gadsden purchase.

The number of acres thus far sold is 363,535,464; leaving undisposed of 1,086,132,536 acres. Last year 22,880,461 acres of public lands were surveyed and reported; 3,300,550 acres were sold for cash; 7,381,010 were located with military warrants, and the railroad grants under the act of March, were 5,116,080 acres. The sum received on cash sales was \$4,225,908, a falling off of \$5,225,145, with a corresponding falling off in the location of lands with warrants more than 20 per cent. There are 85 organized land districts, but none for New Mexico or Utah.

The Indians within our Territories are estimated to number 325,000 souls, and are divided into three classes, the wild tribes of the interior of the Continent and the Territories of Oregon and Washington, forming the first class, and only operated on by their fears; the second comprising the tribes of California, Utah, Texas, New Mexico and a part of Oregon; over whom the Government has some control, and for whose interests a system of civilization is recommended, and third, the Indians along the west bank of the Missouri, those of Kansas, and the four great tribes of the Indian Territory. Several reforms are proposed as to these lists, the plan of distributing money per capita is condemned, and it is recommended to form denser settlements, divide the reservations into farms, prohibit the intrusion of the whites and the Indian children. A District Court is recommended for the Indian Territory to hold terms for each of the four tribes of Cheerokees, Creeks, Choctaws and Chickasaws. The various payments for the benefit of tribes were invested in bonds, the amount being \$1,481,476, costing \$1,297,077.

Under the bureau of pensions the Secretary announces a decision, that soldiers or widows entitled to pensions, but who died without establishing their right or receiving the same, left no inheritable estate for their children or grandchildren. Up to June, 1847, a total of \$61,314,520, in money, and large donations of land, had been paid to revolutionary soldiers or their widows. During the past year 41,483 warrants for bounty lands have been issued, requiring to satisfy them 3,822,160 acres of public land. The number of warrants issued under all the [Joint] Land acts of Congress from the Revolutionary war to the present time is 547,250, requiring 60,704,942 acres of land.

The local improvements, building of edifices, &c., at the seat of Government are, then taken up. The Secretary suggests that a delegate from the District of Columbia should have a seat on the floor of the House of Representatives. The construction of the various wagon roads toward the Pacific is favorably considered. The Patent Office reports that from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1857, 1,695 applications for patents were received, 820 patents were filed, 2,060 patents were issued, and 2,287 applications were rejected. The receipts of this bureau for three quarters of the year have been \$161,415; expenditures, \$165,942; excess of expenditures, \$2,520.

The Secretary opposes the return of any portion of the fees on the application of an applicant. The law giving an appeal from the Commissioner of Patents to the Circuit Judge of the District of Columbia is condemned as anomalous and embarrassing. The report strongly approves the operations of the agricultural divisions of the Patent Office.

The Mormon War. Just so long as Mormonism, with all its anachronistic aberrations, kept itself within the just pale of the laws of the Republic, and professors neither violated the laws nor opposed the Government, they could claim toleration for their idolatry. They have never been contented with this; their leaders have aimed long at the establishment not merely of a hierarchy, but a temporal dominion.—In Missouri and Illinois they endeavored to make Mormonism a power in the State, to engross offices, to raise a military force, and in the midst of republican institutions to erect a spiritual tyranny. If they had been able to sanction and legalize the foul appropriations of polygamy, the enslavement of women, and impostures as to the holiness of those of the buried cities in the plain of Sodom. For these treasonable attempts at the erection of an independent political body in the heart of a State, they were driven out by legal process, backed by an irresistible outbreak of popular indignation.

These sects of late last found a resting place in the wilderness of Salt Lake Valley, and for some years have squatted on the territories of the United States and organized there an independent government, which owed no allegiance but that of hate to the United States, and no feeling but contempt for our Constitution. Mormonism is the true type of the higher law doctrine of Seward and his followers, for what avails the provisions of the Constitution when Brigham Young has a prophetic inspiration to set them aside?

For some months a collision between the authorities of the United States and these fanatics has seemed to be inevitable. Brigham Young has issued a proclamation which is tantamount to a declaration of war against the United States, and has followed it up by an overt act of treason in attacking the Government trains. There can be no parity with such a demonstration; those people are enemies not merely of the United States but of civilization and humanity itself. They must pollute the domain of the Republic by their horrid superstition and revolting immoralities. Utah is in a state of insurrection and open hostility; we are confident that ample military preparations will be made to drive out or subdue these rebels. No adequate detachment, but an army well supplied with every requisite should be sent at once to exterminate this ulcer on the body politic. We know that our Government will make this a short and sharp campaign. A short war is in the end the cheapest.

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