EPRESSESSES OF SHIELD WEDNESDAY JANUARY 6, 1868.

Prese Pade: Sandwiches Wanted, To the Frier Padr. Sandwiches Wanted; To the stock holders and Loanholders of the Schuyll Stock holders and Loanholders of the Schuyll Sandsga with the Fillbusters; The Tragedy at Brunswick, Georgie; The City; City Police; the Singsan Disjoider; in Horticulture; General Songway Official Communications. Foukin Page.—

Res Engls Danguter; Extraordinary Trial Of Agriculture France, Shecking Homicide in Louising.

SENATOR PUGH'S BILL.

tor has heard that the vote on the 21st, in tons. The South is not asked to submit, nor tons, on the slave clause, was a fraud.

The North be expected to acquisece.

The note this desire to give that clause another the people for decision. The union of the people for decision. cure is let the people vote upon all their

The energy of the President of the SchuylLil Navigation Company, on our first page,
will be read with interest by our readers. It
is calmly and carefully prepared, and shows a
leaster of prosperity which cannot fall to be
leaster of prosperity which IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

partnerships and Dissolutions, Money Markets, New York Letter, &c.

THE ISSUE STILL THE SAME.

The course of the New York Herald, in distribution the Russe question, for the reminds of Deverse, education of Villers; Duke of Broking and

unaying now no alternative they must vote against the Lecompton Constitution as adopted by an experie and numistakeably fraudulent vote on the which it was to be submitted to the people.

The recess from the submitted to the people. the riends or that fraudulent contrivance had and arringer or more efficient advocate in the fact was shown for opinions which were advocate to the views of the Herald.

would prove constant and faithful to the side it professedly espoused. But its policy, notwithstanding the promises held out to the with standing the promises held out to the sont week, some fair measure of relief, for the public, suddenly changed; for, as soon as the people of Kansas, were at one voted by Congress, obtained the ineverse of the adoption of the theorem that the ineverse of the adoption of the theorem that the impulse was an invest one) changed its course, and came, out way. This fact will go far to allay the civil war now raging in that suffering Territory.

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the expression of their will until the 4th of Utah, and Nicaragus were fully discussed. The January, was a convincing fact with the Herald result of the consultation has not transpired, nor their the Lecompton Constitution was not the will it be known until the President communicates have consulted by the people of that Territory, and ought

the South to the pressure of a Northern ma-!ority,? and it goes on to argue that unless Kan was shall he admitted as a slave State the

opposing such a wrong with being actuated by the nature of the slavery clause. The same motives which originally called forth Northern dissent still exist, and the subject

and beyond the slavery question. To abandon opposition to the Lecompton Constitution now, from fear of a Southern defection, would inopposition to the Lecompton Constitution now, from fear of a Southern defection, would in deed be a consession in vious.

The slavery or no slavery; whereas the truth is, that that consideration has in no degree in spired their sentiments, or governed their actions. The South is not asked to submit not be officered back again to the people for decision. The union of the source party rests here; and the unity of Democratic party rests here; and the unity of Restored. That we had, we reading for the union of the source party rests here; and the unity of Democratic party rests here; and the unity of Restored. That no cordance with the letter and Restored. That in accordance with the letter and Restored. ingtonioews, is wholly unsatisfactory. It that the Sonator has heard that the vote on the 21st, in the South of the south

Democratic party rests here; and the unity of the party is the surest guarantee for the union of the States.

yerment, to notice the rapidly growing sentiment in that direction on the part of men from all quarters of the Uniod.

The fact is not to be disguised that the Lecomptonites are chagrined and mortified at the unfortunate position in which Calhoun and his associated by the chart way are not the contract of the contrac ates have placed them. Northern mon are not slow in the expression of their resolution, that

The recess from the 23d December to the 4th of January, and the visit of members to their homes, had much to do with this change of front on their part. One distinguished Senator from a western State, after having delivered himself of a speech at the meeting held in Philadelphia, started for his home to sound the topular sentiment there.

The intelligence from Kaness, published in the morning papers, has created a wide-spread alarm, and I would not be astonished if, during the present week, some-feir measure of relief, for the

did right or wrong in Walker's arrest, active pre-parations are being made in the South for the sending out of a. fillbuster expedition under Gen. lenningsen, from Galveston or New Orleans, for

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Northern dissent still exist, and the subject of controversy has in no manner been altered. It is, therefore, about opinion a far-fetched argument on the part of the Herald, to assert that the question is now between Northern acquiescence and Southern submission.

The South over will hot by solame an expedient as this pools are support, for it well known that the true ground of opposition is above and beyond the slavery question. To abandon the known of the property of the New Hampshire Politics Cincinnati platform. And in their name, and in their behalf, we reaffirm the position on that subject

> Resolved, That in accordance with the letter and spirit of the organic act, as we understood and advocated it, the people of Kansas have the right to decide for themselves under the constitution, upon the character of all their domestic institutions and therefore we declare it as the opinion of the Democracy of New Hampshire, that no constitution ought to be imposed upon them or the people of any other Territory until it has received their on any other represent their express approval.
>
> Resolved, That the Democracy of New Hampshire has abiding confidence in the integrity, patriotism, and statesmanship of President Buchanan

and his constitutional advisors, and in their fidelity to the great principle upon which they came into power, and we pledge to them our cordial and unwayering support in all their efforts to carry out those principles in the administration of the Government. Government.
The foregoing resolutions were signed by sixteen members of the committee, two being absent.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

United States Capitol. Washington, January 5, 1858.

SENATE.

Mr. Frssender, of Maine, introduced a bill providing for the payment of the French spoliation claims, and moved its reference to a select committee of seven.

After a debate, the motion was agreed to.

Messrs. Crittenden of Kentucky, Collamer of Vormont, Toombs of Georgia, Hamlin of Maine, Hunter of Virginia, Davis of Mississippi, were appointed as the committee.

Lor Stinkth, of Leviticae, introduced a chill amendatory of the colnage act, relative to the half-dollar and smaller silver coins.

Mr. Gwin, of California, submitted a resolution, which lies over under the rules, instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the appointment of a minister plenipotentiary to Japan.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, was shill too sick to resume his speech on Kansas-affairs.

After the transaction of business of no public importance, the Senate adjourned.

INOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House went into Committee ef the Whole on the state of the Union and took up the President's message.

Mr. J. GLARCY JONES, of Ponnsylvania, submitted a review of the service of the Union and took up the President's message.

Sethical in which it look strong ground in strong it will be it seems and present it is took strong ground in strong of the people of Kansas, of restoring order to the major took of the people of Kansas, of restoring order to them and quiet to the whole country them and quiet to the whole country in them and quiet to the whole country in the major took of the people of Kansas, of restoring order took of the people of Kansas, of restoring order took of the people of Kansas, of restoring order took of the people of Kansas, of restoring order took of the people of Kansas, of restoring order took of the people of Kansas, of restoring order took of the people of Kansas, of restoring order took of the people of Kansas, of the people of Kansas, of the people of Kansas, of the people of the people

The so-called noutrality laws attempt to punish as crimes acts which are unknown to the law of nations. He hoped the sympathy now manifested in behalf of Contral American sfairs would not be restrained by force. Were not our citizens as good judges of their own morals as Congress is for them?

Mr. J. GLANCY JONES, of Pennsylvania, said that if he understood the most distinguished characteristic of our fovernment, it was a government of national, constitutional, and common law. Hence, in framing his resolutions, he proposed as most appropriate, to refer this subject to the Committee on the Judiciary. As to the President's position, he understood it to be this: If you wish not carry cut these laws, you must give me more power. But it was not to be inforted as a positive, that the President would have objection to the repeal or modification of these laws.

Mr. Kerri, of South Carolina, took for granted the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Jones) to say that the President waived the question whether or not he was in favor of the repeal or modification of the neutrality laws, but simply asked to be clothed with new power to defend them.

Mr. J. G. Jones explained. His impression was

Speaker. Mr. G. N. Smith nominated A. Brower Long.

spirit, effect, and brilliancy. Since we last heard Alboni, whose master-piece this brindisi is, we have not been so well satisfied with any rendition A word or two, ere we close this necessarily rapid

"Thomas Washington Smith, hold up your right hand.

"Gentlemen of the jury, harken to an indictment found against the prisoner at the bar by the grand inquest for the body of this county."
(The bill of indictment was then read.)

"To this indictment, gentlemen of the jury, the prisoner at the bar has pleaded not guilty, and for trial has put himself upon the country, which country you are. You are now sworn to try the issue If he is guilty, you will say so; if he is not guilty, you will say so, and no more.

"While thee lerk, was roading the bill of indicting the country you will say so the bill of indicting the country you will so the best with his arms folded, and apparently listening attentively to the legal verbiage with which the description of the crime and of the wound received by Mr. Carter, was clothed. At the close of the reading of the bill the prisoner was asked the usual question whether he was "Guilty or Not Guilty."

Ile replied, with considerable emotion, "Not Guilty!" "Thomas Washington Smith, hold up your

RESS.—PUILADEI, PHIA.

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