The Press.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1858.

FIRST PAGE.—Directory Making; Harrisburg Correspondence; Letter from Carbon; The Pacific Railroad recommended by the President—its effects on England's Eastern Trade; Yesterday's Proceedings in the Trial of Thomas Washington Smith; Burning of the Sea View House; General News; City Police. FOURTH PAGE.—The Trial of Abraham's Faith, a sermon by Rev. Thomas L. Breckinridge.

THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION REJECTED.

Two facts are made patent by the result of the elections of the 21st of December and of the 4th of January, in Kansas: the one, that the vote for slavery was in great part a fraud; and the other, that the people of Kansas are against the Calhoun Constitution by a stupendous majority. These should be conclusive upon Congress, and will, we hope, induce the Representatives of the people in both houses to send the whole matter back to the people.

The vote for State officers by the opponents of the Lecompton Constitution was the only course which the majority could take to protect themselves against another snap judgment. They did right; for if they had not voted, they would have been charged with obstinacy and impracticability, as they have been charged because many of them *could not* vote for delegates last June to the Constitutional Convention. It will not do, however, *to make* this vote for State officers a recognition of the Constitution. They recognised the Convention, it may be, by throwing this vote; but they took care, in doing so, to repudiate the Constitution *at the same time*; and this last was a legal expression, according to the letter of General CASS to Mr. DENVER. We cannot see how this decision can be disregarded, especially with the frauds of the 21st *in favor* of the Constitution boldly staring Congress and the country in the face.

We have contended from the first for a fair expression of the popular will of Kansas on the Constitution of Kansas. If this has been accomplished, the whole trouble will be over before the first of February, unless, indeed, the minority have some new trick in reserve, which, under a plea of a legal "technicality," they intend using at the last moment. Let the people of Kansas rule, and all will be well. That is all we have contended for. What they desire they should have. If the game is in their own hands, nobody has a right to complain. They may take Lecompton if they please: it is their matter—not ours. They are the masters, and when they are satisfied, the principle is established and the nation is at peace.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

It seems, as if for some wise purpose, Providence has placed almost before our eyes a constant, instructive, and admonitory contrast in the case of our hapless sister Republic, Mexico. "One trouble treads upon another's heels, so fast they follow on." It is a land flowing with milk and honey, possessing a climate of almost unequalled moderation, a fruitful soil, and the absence of almost everything like disease, save along the coast of the Gulf; and yet, with all these blessings, Mexico is not Mexico unless every few weeks blood is shed, military revolutions are started, and the sudden Massaniellos, who mount into power in the storm, are pulled down to their original obscurity. On the first of December last COMONFORT was installed President of the Republic of Mexico under the Constitution, and took the oath to support it, and delivered his inaugural address. About two weeks afterwards the Constitution was broken down, Congress kicked out of doors, and COMONFORT declared Supreme Dictator for six months.

By the late steamer we understand that somewhere about the beginning of the new year COMONFORT was declared sole Dictator, and since that time Gen. PAROIT has issued a proclamation against the new Dictator, Vera Cruz has recalled her recognition of the same magnate, and civil war, says the despatch, appears to be inevitable.

One of the causes of the sudden decline and fall of poor Mexico is doubtless inherent in the race. They lack the energy that pervades the mixed masses of intellect, ambition, industry, and enterprise, which go to make up the population that dwell between the Pacific and Atlantic, in this Republic. She lacks schools, she discards toleration, and, what is more important than all, the people have lost their self-respect.

But the chief errors of her system are her political priests, her ignorant and ambitious soldiers, and her hungry politicians. Between these three classes the country is subjected to *immeasurable evils*, and the people alternately enslaved and impoverished. Foreign Powers buy the public honor in the open market, treaties are broken to suit the convenience of every interloper or aspirant, and from SANTA ANNA to COMONFORT, from the general to the divine, patriotism is believed to consist in making the most out of your position.

The happiest thing that ever befel Mexico was the advance of the United States troops; and without desiring to threaten a new war, we think it would be a blessing if the same civilizing process could be continued or could be renewed. Mexico is, however, useful to us, if in nothing else, as a convenient contrast. She is the Italy of this hemisphere; and if we cannot interfere to save her from the tumults which are rending her fair bosom, we may, at least, point the nations of the earth to her condition as another evidence of the fact that no people are fit for self-government until they have practised those hardy virtues, and triumphed in those civilizing processes, which are the chief glory of the Anglo-Saxon race in the old world, and of that commingling of races which has its type in the United States, in the new.

COMMODORE PAULDING IN THE SOUTH.

An hour among our Southern exchanges has convinced us that there is no controlling party in the South ready to follow the filibuster flag to extremities. General WALKER is not the hero for such an experiment. He cannot be made a COLUMBUS or a LA FAYETTE by all the eloquence of rapid writers and talking statesmen. He is a miserable specimen of a conqueror—cool, it may be, and doubtless courageous, but, by *no means*, the man to set a people blazing, or to lead a great movement in such a country as this. He is precisely such an adventurer as HENRY CLAY would have rebuked, and JOHN C. CALHOUN would have shunned; and it looks vastly to us like the day of very small things when we see grave Senators making a noise over so mere a mischief-maker. The Southern States have intense contempt for all humbugs. We grant it freely, that they are not nearly so censurable in this respect as the North. They are not so ready to run after the fashionable or current favorites as their colder neighbors. They would not even give to KOSSUTH, who *was not a charlatan*, the reception he obtained elsewhere. And we do not care how General WALKER may attempt to flatter them, we predict his cause will get no hold upon their hearts. A much more natural expectation would be, to see them honoring PAULDING's manliness and mettle, as they did INGRAHAM's; for if there is anything the South responds to, it is a piece of gallantry on the part of that navy which has won its most enduring triumphs in defending "FREE TRADE AND SAILORS' RIGHTS." Indeed, we notice that in New Orleans, the very hot-bed of filibusterism, a subscription has been opened for the purpose of getting up a demonstration in honor of PAULDING and his men.

THE NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The Clinton *Democrat* says:

Whether or not Judge Knox is designated for the important position indicated, we are quite confident that no appointment could be made to any position that would be deserving of a better reception by the people of the State. Like Gov. Packer himself, Judge Knox commenced the world a poor boy, without either wealthy or influential relations, and carved his own way to distinction and to the regard of the people of the State. He is another *brilliant example of the power of integrity, industry, and perseverance*, and we point the youth of our State to him as a model worthy of their imitation. In every position he has ever occupied, from a clerk in a store to the supreme judiciary of the State, he has ever discharged his whole duty, and it is this that has made him great.

The McKeesport tragedy has been dramatised and brought out at one of the Pittsburgh theatres.

CONFLAGRATION AT RICHMOND

Governor WISE has set fire to some of the combustibles of Virginia. His letter to the New York Tammany Society has created sad havoc among some of the "first families." The Richmond *South* is almost delirious with indignation. The editor, not content with having fired off various small arms at the Governor during the last six months, has now hauled out before the astonished public a Paixhan gun, which seems to operate upon the revolving principle, and will doubtless continue to discharge until there is nothing left of Governor WISE but the memory that such a man once lived. Has the Governor declared war upon the newspaper establishment of Mr. PRYOR; had he called out the troops to turn out of their seats the Virginia Assembly now in session; had he captured Old Point Comfort and turned it into a citadel of Abolitionism, and put into the hand of every Ethiopian inhabitant a musket, he could not *have more seriously* offended the Richmond *South*. We copy the article of that paper of Monday, January 11th, on the Governor's letter, and tremblingly await the issue. We *sympathize with the* Executive of Virginia. We trust he will bear this sad calamity. Let him invoke all his philosophy, for he is, in all probability, a doomed man. Still, we have some faint hopes that WISE will not go down without a struggle. He is accustomed to such things. When the leaders of Virginia gave him a reluctant nomination for Governor at Staunton, in 1855, (everybody will recollect that he won it after a most embittered controversy,) they consoled themselves with the belief that it was a barren honor—that nothing would come of it—that he was bound to be defeated, and that the frenzy of intolerance which had overrun the *State would overwhelm and bury him*. But he went through. With his old long-tailed coat and soiled carpet-bag, he tramped and travelled over the highways and bye-ways of Virginia—"over the hills and far away"—and returned with a majority of some eleven thousand at his back, which he threw down before the astonished Regency, and went into the Governor's chair as a gallant rider vaults upon the back of a high-spirited steed, conscious that he was master of the position he had so nobly won. When, in 1856, the same men tried to overslaugh him and Mr. BUCHANAN, (who was his favorite for the Presidency,) controlling as they did the delegation in Congress, the legislature and the political leaders, they felt sure that he would be awfully defeated; but he sat in his quiet closet, arranged the plan of the campaign, made little noise, and *won the prize like a hero*. Now we take it that the Governor is not a man to be put down quite as easily as if he were an official cut out of paste-board and tied up with red tape. We suspect that he has troops at his back, and legions of troops too. He holds in his hand a good staunch weapon—viz: the indostructible principle that the will of the clearly ascertained majority shall prevail. He is not for committing the Southern States to a mean and miserable fraud. He scorns to win for slavery that which would be winning a defeat, and he is generous enough not to crush under a load of wrong and shame those gallant men in the free States who have sacrificed so much in defending the rights and the institutions of his own section of the country:

GOVERNOR WISE ON THE LECOMPTON CONVENTION.—In another column of this paper the reader will find a letter from Governor Wise to the Tammany Society of New York.

The Governor rarely writes without producing a sensation; but, for this performance, we venture to predict an unexampled effect on the public mind of the country. From one end of the South to the other it will be read with astonishment and vertification. From one end of the North to the other it will be read with astonishment and exultation.

The pro-slavery party in Kansas have just achieved an unexpected and decisive triumph. They have organized a State Government, and have incorporated slavery into their political system by a deliberate vote of the people. President Buchanan avows himself in favor of the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton *Constitution*. Every member of his Cabinet writes a letter to the same effect. Indeed, the position of the Administration is ascertained beyond doubt or dispute. They urge the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton *Constitution as the obvious solution of* that portentous difficulty which threatens the peace of the country and the harmony of the party. In support of the measure, they are not only sustained by the united Democracy *of the South*, but by a host of true and fearless patriots in the North. On the other side, all the elements of Black Republicanism are arrayed in fierce resistance to the Lecompton Constitution. They denounce it as a fraud; they prepare to oppose it by force of arms. They will not heed the Administration, who contend that, inasmuch as the slavery issue was submitted to the popular vote, the Abolitionists have no just cause of complaint. They persist in their policy of violence and revolution at the hazard of involving the country in unimaginable troubles and dangers.

At this stage of the struggle, when we begin to anticipate a triumph for the Administration, the Democracy and the Union, Governor Wise comes forward and, by stigmatising the work of the Lecompton Convention as "a usurpation," as "unveiled trickery and shameless fraud," arrays all the influence of his personal character, official position, and sectional locality, against the only fair, just, and satisfactory settlement of the Kansas controversy which *the South can possibly expect to* accomplish. Astonishing development indeed! No wonder the Black Republican press betray such signs of joy as is manifest in the subjoined article from the New York *Daily Times*—the *special organ of* Wm. H. Seward. No wonder they exult in the glory of anticipated triumph over the Administration, the Democracy, and the South!

Fortunately, the Legislature is in session. Gov. Wise invokes the name of the "Virginia Democracy" in support of his position. Let the representatives of the Virginia Democracy in the Legislature accept the issue. Let them, by a prompt and emphatic action, give assurance to the faithful men in the North who stand by the Administration and the South in the struggle, that the Democracy of Virginia will not desert them in the hour of need. Let them declare to the Democracy of the South that they stand immovably on the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution. Let them rally to the support of the Southern Representatives in Congress. Let them sustain the Administration in the policy upon which it stakes its existence. By every obligation of regard for the interests of the South, for the success of the Administration, the *Democracy of Virginia* are bound to make manifest their position on the dominant issue of the day. The Executive of the State has thrown his opinion and his influence in the adverse scale. With equal propriety may the *Legislature give utterance to its sentiment*. The voice of the General Assembly will exert as potent an authority over the public mind, and the Democracy of the State have a right to expect that their representatives will place them in a correct position before the country.

SENATORS DOUGLAS AND DAVIS.

A chatty female correspondent of the Boston *Post* has the following lively description of Messrs. DOUGLAS and DAVIS, of the Senate:

"Judge Douglas is a man one cannot avoid noticing on such occasions. When not in debate he looks, as it seems to me, fairer and plumper than *before his marriage. Perhaps he lives* more methodically. I did not recognize him without my lorgnette. But in the excitement of controversy, shaking his heavy head for emphasis, with a large plume of bushy hair waving and nodding over his forehead, rapidly cutting and twisting with his hand, working himself to a perspiration, and his eyes flashing, the old Douglas of the Nebraska bill reappears. He is a very restless man. He comes in, drops into his seat, pulls a paper out of his pocket, reads three lines, forces his last cigar on Gwin, who is going out to smoke, crosses over to Benjamin and gets another from him, which he twists in his mouth and chews, offers his right hand to Hale and his left to Pugh, leans familiarly on Jones' shoulder, and strokes that sexagenarian Senator's beard, with a gentle witticism, drops into the lobby a moment, and then into his seat, to read three more lines of another newspaper.

"Jefferson Davis has a strange fascination in his tone. He is a slender man, somewhat stooping, and not personally prepossessing. Yet everybody listens to him. If a sweet voice is a beautiful thing in a woman, I know that to us there are few harums like a mild, firm, gently modulated voice in man. Such is Mr. Davis's. He speaks readily, pointedly, and with that precision of enunciation which marks a scholar. With nothing in his mien of dandy-pandy or affected, you see that he is a refined gentleman. They say he is a fire-eater. I know not how he eats it *a la mode*, with a fork and napkin."

Belmont Presbyterian Church.—The first communion service in this church, of which the Rev. Dr. West was lately installed pastor, was celebrated in the lecture room of the new building, on Belmont avenue, on Sunday last, 10th inst. Those favorably disposed to the cause of religion will, *perhaps, learn with regret that, in consequence* of the want of funds necessary to complete the main edifice, accommodations could not be conveniently had for those in attendance. The eminent abilities of the pastor, his fervent piety, and well-known reputation as a Biblical scholar, will ere long draw around him a large congregation, as has already been shown from the increase of attendance since the church was consecrated. An appeal is, therefore, made to those friendly disposed for aid to accomplish the wishes not only of the pastor, but of the whole neighborhood, by contributing such an amount as will enable those in charge to complete the building, and by that means secure sufficient room for those who are desirous of attending, but are compelled to remain at home for want of proper accommodations.

For many years there has not been, at this season of the year, so great a fatality among the unacclimated as at present exists at Havana. It is stated, by those resident there, that more than one fourth of all those who have visited that port since October have fallen victims to disease, which *appears to be more virulent and unmanageable* than for many years past.

Speaker Longaker has issued his writ for an election of a member of the House of Representatives from Allegheny county, in place of J. B. Beckbouse, deceased. The *election* is to be held on Tuesday, the 20th instant.

The store of J. Baker, boot and shoe dealer, which was among those destroyed by fire at Chicago on Sunday week, was insured for $1,000 at the office of the Western Insurance Company, Pittsfield, Mass.

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

FROM WASHINGTON.

El Paso and Fort Yuma Wagon Road—Winter Season in Washington unusually Gay—Baltimore Contested Election Case, &c., &c.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1858.

Private advices have been received this morning at the Interior Department, that the El Paso and Fort Yuma wagon-road party were, on the 22d of November, encamped upon the Rio de los Mimbres, Territory of New Mexico, 70 miles west of the Rio Grande, and 125 miles from El Paso. The party had passed through a fine country, and had fine weather the entire journey. Their work had just commenced, and they were improving the road from El Paso to Fort Fillmore. As yet they had not been troubled by the Indians, but the expectation *was that they would be when they got upon* the great Apache trail from the mountain into the Mexican Territory of Sonora.

Just now the success of this party is watched with much interest, for the reason that, since the disturbance in Utah, the overland emigration to California must pass over this route. All the way from El Paso to Fort Yuma, the travel is upon a comparatively level plain. The distance is between five hundred and six hundred miles.

The gay winter season of Washington has been inaugurated with unusual *eclat* by the receptions at the residences of Secretary Cobb and the Postmaster General; and the dancing party given at Governor Cobb's last evening has, by its brilliancy and the pleasure experienced by everybody who attended it, somewhat turned the heads of belles and beaux, and will, no doubt, be the food for chit-chat for weeks to come. Every section of the country was represented, and, I might say, almost every European nation.

The Committee on Elections, of the House, are somewhat puzzled by one of the Baltimore contested-election cases. Mr. Brooks, who contests the seat of Mr. Davis, does not claim that he is entitled to it, although he was the opposing candidate, but that there was not a fair election, and that the polls were in the possession of lawless men, who could and did make the returns as they pleased without regard to the votes cast.

Mr. Brooks asks that there be another election, and that measures be taken to insure the expression of the will of the majority in that district as to who shall represent it in the House of Representatives. This *is the first case of the kind*, and the committee will have to ask of the House power to proceed with it. The probability is that the request of Mr. Brooks will be complied with.

The Secretary of State communicates the fact to Congress that Nicaragua does not complain of the arrest of Walker within her jurisdiction. She had demanded, at our hands, that she should be protected from invasions of filibusters from our shores.

The President has appointed Thomas J. Albright, of Pennsylvania, as clerk to sign land warrants, in place of Jones, of Virginia, deceased.

X. Y.

FROM HARRISBURG.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

HARRISBURG, Jan. 12, 1858.

I gave you the committees of the Senate yesterday. It will be seen Philadelphia has a representation which her importance, and the talent of the gentlemen who represent her in the Senate, demand. The two old members have chairmanships of two of the most important committees in the House, to-day, Speaker Longaker announced his committees as follows:

Vice and Immorality.—Messrs. Ramsey, Irwin, Dunlap, Weaver, McClure, Rupp, Hillegas, Price, Warner.

Militia.—Messrs. Rupp, Mangle, Dodds, Warden, Donovan, Gritman, Himrod.

Election Districts.—Messrs. Hillegas, Voughtly, Donnelly, James, Stephens, Babcock, Shields, Dodds.

Banks.—Messrs. Hodgson, Abrams, Foster, Dohnert, Lloyd, Pownal, Hamel, Ent, McDonald.

Corporations.—Messrs. Yearsley, Hamel, Struthers, Brandt, Evans, Christy, Warner, Kirkpatrick, Bixler.

Estates and Escheats.—Messrs. Jenkins, Gritman, Williston, Wipple, Armstrong, Roze, Goepp.

Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Arthur, Wolf, Roland, Bower, Sharp, Castner, Wells.

Ways and Means.—Messrs. Calhoun, Jackman, Struthers, Melloy, Smith, (of Cambria,) Crawford, Turner, Rhodes, Imbrie

Judiciary.—Messrs. Goepp, Nill, Chase, Jenkins, Smith, (of Berks,) Lawrence, Owen, Calhoun, McClure.

Pensions and Gratuities.—Messrs. Smith, (of Cambria,) Warden, Castner, Bower, Ebur, Askins, Bruce.

Claims.—Messrs. Abrams, McClure, Hay, Garrett, Miller, Woodring, Powell.

Agriculture—Messrs Kinsloe, Wolfe, Witmer, Shields, Nill, Roveland, Gilliland.

Education.—Messrs Nill, Stephens, Ramsdell, Stauer, Owen, Sharpe, Chase, Gristy, Kincaid.

Domestic Manufactures.—Messrs. Wells, Weiler, Imbric, Donnelly (J. H.,) Negley, Lovett, Routh.

Accounts.—Messrs. Ent, Glatz, Hayes, Dunlap, Ramsdell, Lauman, Nichols.

Local Appropriations.—Messrs. Mangle, Donnelly (James,) George, Gilliland, Arthur, Kirkpatrick, McDonald.

Lands.—Messrs. Nunnemacher, Spyker, Donnelly, (J. H.) Hays, Glatz, Ramsey, Miller.

Divorces.—Messrs. Smith (of Wyoming,) Wharton, Babcock, Hipple, Armstrong, Williston, Houtz.

New Counties.—Messrs. Brandt, Irwin, Nichols, Yearsley, Ebur, Benson, Hay.

Compare Bills.—Messrs. Lovett, Donohoo, Rose, Evans, Negley.

Library.—Messrs. Smith, (of Berks,) Dohnert, Crawford.]

Canals.—Messrs. Houtz, Weaver, George, Donohoo. Himrod, Rhodes, Shaw.

Railroads.—Messrs. Westbrook, Jackman, Lawrence, Lauman, Wilcox, Williams, Shaw, Melloy, Smith, (of Wyoming,) Donovan, Pownal, Askins, Bruce.

Public Printing.—Messrs. Beirer, Foster, Hodgson.

Public Buildings.—Messrs Wharton, Witmer, Garrett.

The House to-day adopted a joint resolution, contracting with Richard J. Haldeman, of the *Patriot and Union*, for three thousand copies daily of the Legislative Record, to be paid for at the rate of $7 per page—two thousand copies to be distributed among members of the House, and one thousand copies among members of the Senate. There were 88 in favor of confirming the contract, to 5 against it.

At twelve o'clock the Senators met the House in *joint convention to hear read the returns for and* against the amendments to the Constitution voted upon last fall. I sent you the official returns last October, but it will do no harm to repeat the totals. Mr. Speaker Welsh took the chair and announced the object of the convention, Mr. Cresswell acting as teller on the part of the Senate, and Mr. Jenkins on the part of the House:

	For.	Against.
First Amendment.....	122,157	13,651
Second Amendment.....	117,143	21,412
Third Amendment.....	114,666	20,396
Fourth Amendment.....	113,605	14,332

THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 12, 1858.

The Legislature of this State assembled to-day. The Democrats having a majority in both branches, no trouble was experienced in organizing. In the Senate, H. V. Speer, of Middlesex, was elected president; A. B. Chamberlain, of Hunterdon, secretary, and P. F. Patterson, of Cumberland, engrossing clerk.

In the House, Daniel Holsman, of Bergen, was elected Speaker. The election of Mr. H was quite a compliment to the young Democracy, he being probably the youngest man in the United States who has ever been elected to the responsible position of presiding officer over a legislative body. D. Blauvelt, of Essex, was elected clerk, and E. T. Pitcher, of Monmouth, engrossing clerk.

The sentiment of the Democracy of New Jersey cannot be mistaken in regard to the "will of the *majority*," and so unanimous is it that it will undoubtedly be given expression, by the adoption of resolutions to that effect by the Legislature at an early day. They are already drawn up, and I have been shown a copy. While they affirm that the Democracy have the most unlimited confidence in the patriotism, wisdom, and statesmanship of the President, they also reiterate their continued fidelity to the principle adopted at the Cincinnati and our own State Conventions, endorsed by Mr. Buchanan in his inaugural and instructions to Governor Walker. He received the electoral vote of the State on the faith of that principle being fairly executed and carried out.

It was fairly discussed by every newspaper and orator during the campaign, and not a dissenting voice was to be found, so far as Democrats *were concerned. These were fully committed to* that great and important principle, and no mere matter of expediency will cause its repudiation.

We are to be besieged by a New York lobby force this winter, to obtain from the Legislature permission to remove their pest-houses from Staten Island to Sandy Hook. New Yorkers wrested Staten Island from us, and we are afraid if they once gain footing on our fast land, they would soon want to claim the whole State, to which we decidedly object. The Quarantine will hardly be removed to Sandy Hook, with the consent of the Legislature.

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[Correspondence of The Press.]

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 12, 1858.

Allow me to say that resolutions were introduced into the New Jersey Legislature to-day, instructing the Senators and Representatives in Congress to "oppose the admission of Kansas as a State under the Lecompton Constitution," &c. The resolutions were made the special order of the day for Thursday next. That they will be passed is a matter of certainty, as the feeling of the Democratic members is strong for sustaining the pledges of the party in spite of the special pleading of the opponents to the will of the majority. Yours truly, M. R. H.

A telegraphic despatch from Hamilton, N. Y., states that a most *atrocious murder was committed* at Poolville, four miles from here, last night. Jared Comstock and his wife, aged over 70 years, were the victims. Their own son was the murderer. He has for some time been insane. *At about 8 o'clock last evening* he killed his father by knocking him down with an axe, and his mother was killed by a skillet. He then cut their hearts out and cut one of the bodies in pieces and roasted the other on the stove, eating a portion of it. He intended to have killed his sister, but fortunately she escaped. The murderer is in custody, and has confessed the act.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM UTAH.

THE TROOPS IN WINTER QUARTERS AT FORT BRIDGER.

MORMONS PREPARING TO EMIGRATE.

NO INCREASE OF FORCE NEEDED

Proclamation of Gov. Cumming Declaring Utah in Rebellion.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 12.—The *Republican* has received later and cheering advices from the Utah expedition, dated Dec. 1st.

The troops had been concentrated in winter quarters at Fort Bridger, with the exception of Col. Cooke's command, which was posted 40 miles *distant, on Henry's Fork, where a scant supply of* grass remained.

Fort Bridger was being rebuilt for the purpose of protecting the provisions. The troops were comfortably stationed at present in tents with their stores. The weather had been very mild, and the health of the troops remained good. The provisions on hand were sufficient to last till June with economical care and short allowance.

Capt. Marcy has been sent to Taos and Santa Fe to obtain further supplies. Nearly two-thirds of all the animals belonging to the expedition have died.

The Mormons are preparing to leave for the British possessions, and pioneer parties have already left.

Brigham Young had sent a quantity of salt to Col. Johnston. That officer sent back word that he would hang any messenger from the same quarter on a similar errand. Young had also invited the officers of the army to partake of his hospitality at Salt Lake city. It is said that Col. Johnston is so well assured that the Mormons will leave Utah in the spring, that he asks for no increase of the force now under his command.

Governor Cumming has issued a proclamation *declaring the Territory to be in a state of rebel*lion, and stating a court will be organized in Green River county, near Fort Bridger, (where the proclamation is dated,) for the trial of offenders; that a posse of the inhabitants of the Territory will be first used to enforce obedience to the laws, and that failing the military force will be resorted to. The proclamation commands all armed bodies of men to immediately disband and return home on peril of punishment as traitors.

Lieutenant Carroll, of the 10th infantry, bearer of despatches to Washington, left here this morning.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS,

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 12, 1858.

SENATE.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, presented a petition *from Henry O'Reilley, in favor of establishing* a telegraph line from the western borders of Missouri to Fort Laramie and the south pass of the Rocky Mountains. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill explanatory of the act granting bounty lands to officers and soldiers, passed March, 1855, so as to secure the claims to the heirs of persons making claims who have died before the land warrants were issued. Referred.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to repeal the act of March, 1856, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to change the names of vessels in certain cases.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, in showing the necessity for the passage of the bill, said that he had a list of vessels the names of which had been changed within eighteen months, and of that number thirty-one had either been lost at sea or been the means of loss of life and property. The names were changed to deceive the public, when the vessels were rotten and unseaworthy. He instanced the case of the Central America, whose name was changed from George Law. One vessel had been condemned and her name changed three times, and she finally went to sea and was never heard of afterwards.

The bill was passed.

A joint resolution to extend the time for the restoration of naval officers appointed by the decisions of the retiring board, to April next, was taken up and passed.

The Senate went into executive session and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker laid before the House the message of the President, in response to the resolution calling for information relative to recent events in Central America.

On motion of Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, that part of the message, and the accompanying documents, relating to Commodore Paulding, and living evidence to the orders of the Navy Department, was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs

The other portion was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

A message was received from the President, stating that he had received a copy of the Constitution of Minnesota, together with an abstract of the votes for and against it, and now laid it before *Congress, in the manner prescribed by the instrument*. Having received but one copy, he had transmitted that to the Senate.

A message was received from the President, in response to a resolution making inquiries whether *the Government of Nicaragua has made any com*plaint on account of the arrest of General Walker by Commodore Paulding, on our soil. The President, through the Secretary of State, states that no such complaint has reached the Department.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, to consider the President's annual message.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, said that if ever President required the supporting hands of his friends, it was now. Who could tell which of the Administration portion of this House, or what are the Administration measures? Look at the Senate. There the Warwick of the party, in the pride of his power, hurls defiance at the Administration. The President entered upon the Presidency with a plethoric treasury, which is now barren. The Central American question is pressing hard upon him. The filibusters are about to overwhelm him. Besides, there is the Kansas *question, which he is pressing forward for the de*struction of freemen's rights, and the indignation hurled at him is sinking him. Utah is beyond the control of the Government. Brigham Young is laughing him to scorn. Well may he (the President) exclaim, "*Save me from my friends!*" As to Central American affairs, if the President was derelict at all, it was because he did not, with a firm hand and steady hand, carry out his intentions, and prosecute Walker while he was within our jurisdiction.

This was not a question between Gen. Walker and the Government. It was whether the Government shall discharge its duty and sustain its honor. It is only when we are just to our neighbors that we sustain our character and dignity, and therefore we are bound to defend Nicaragua against the aggressions of our own citizens. He would not hang those offenders, as has been suggested, but they were properly brought back in vessels, bearing their wretched condition, and to be taught, he hoped, that the rights of the Government must be respected. He maintained that it was not only the right, but the duty of the naval force to enter upon the Nicaraguan soil, and arrest those whom the President denominates as murderers and robbers.

Mr. HASKIN, of N. York, explained the remark made by him on a former occasion—namely, that he was in favor of national grand larceny. In his argument he intended to convey an affirmative proposition, that if the Government justified Walker, which he hoped they would not, then it would be far better for the Government to filibuster in a grand way. It was a jocose and figurative expression, and he did not suppose that any honest man believe that any gentleman really thought he favored grand larceny in a literal sense. Larceny was stealing personal property, and therefore could not be applicable to Cuba or Central America. If the term was appropriate to any party, it must be the Republican party, who would appropriate their neighbors' personal property. He admitted with Mr. Thayer, that larceny was mean and contemptible, and sincerely hoped that the representatives of the Republican party will do as much to prevent plunder as some of their predecessors did in the last Congress to promote it.

Mr. MOORE, of Alabama, without venturing on an argument of General Walker's valid title to the Presidency of Nicaragua, contended not only that Commodore Paulding had gone beyond his instructions, but that the majority of the nation never could sanction conduct like his. Of Commodore Paulding he knew but little, but he had no doubt that he was a gallant and experienced officer. He would say that a more wilful and wanton outrage had never been committed by any *accoloited* military authority, and it became the representative of a free people to protest against this wanton abasement of power. He could not concur with the Administration in its construction of the neutrality laws.

Mr. THOMPSON, of New York, in speaking of Gen. Walker, said that after being brought here and released from a felon, he suddenly became a hero; from a ruthless invader and guilty of robbery and plunder he becomes a Moses leading the nation out of a bondage into a land of promise; from a scourge and curse he becomes the pioneer of good government, and the beneficiary of his race.

Gentlemen say that a great wrong has been done by Com. Paulding, that an indemnity should be given to Walker, and that a national vessel ought to take him (Walker) back to Nicaragua. What did this mean? It indicated a diversity of sentiment in this House. Walker was not a pioneer of the civilization of which we are proud, but of a rude, semi-barbarous policy, which obtains a foot-hold by force, and holds it by trampling on the rights of the people. He was guilty of violating the international law and the neutrality act of 1818. Walker was never a citizen of Nicaragua. *If so, where is the record of* his naturalization? He thought that the Administration was bound by duty to have Walker prosecuted for the violation of these laws. The President is right in asserting that Walker is guilty. The mode of arrest is a matter of no consequence whatever, under the circumstances, and while Nicaragua did not complain whether the technical letter of the law was conformed to or not, the President is justified by the international law in the spirit of his instructions, to arrest Walker, and he did not violate the letter.

Mr. WARREN, of Arkansas, said he had no hesitation in asserting that Commodore Paulding exceeded his instructions. The President admitted this. When gentlemen go beyond this, with the present lights before them, they go too far. He warned his political friends to be cautious in what they said, for fear of the consequences to the party. After declaring that he was no filibuster when he had to violate the law for the accomplishment of his purposes, and that if President Pierce had removed Brigham Young the present turmoils in Utah would have been averted, he proceeded to eulogize Arkansas, and earnestly advised the grant of land to that State for railroad purposes.

The committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

New Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Jan. 12.—The State Legislature assembled to-day, and organized. The Senate elected H. V. Spear, of Middlesex, President, and the House D. Holsman, of Bergen, Speaker. Mr. Mickle introduced a resolution instructing the Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote against the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. Postponed until Thursday.

The Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, Jan. 12.—The House adopted to-day the caucus resolution in favor of the Kansas Lecompton Constitution. The Senate has postponed action on the subject.

Inauguration of Governor Hicks.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 12.—The Governor elect, T. H. Hicks, is to be inaugurated to-morrow. A large gathering is expected at Annapolis.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY AT NEW ORLEANS.

Surrender of Col. Anderson

OVER A MILLION AND A HALF IN GOLD COMING

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 11.—The United States steamship Empire City passed the Belize, from Havana, which port she left on the 9th inst.

The steamship Star of the West, from Aspinwall bound to New York, had arrived at Havana.

The Star of the West has on board the San Francisco mails of December 20th, and $1,600,000 in specie.

NICARAGUA.

Interesting news from Nicaragua is furnished.

The U. S. steamer *Fulton arrived at Aspinwall* on the 30th ult., bringing news from Greytown that Col. Frank Anderson, who, in command of fifty men, the remnant of Walker's band, had been left in possession of Fort Castillo, had surrendered *to the officers of the U. S. steam frigate Susque*hanna.

The river steamers seized by Col. Anderson from the Costa Ricans were also taken possession of by the Susquehanna.

He and his men will be taken to the United States.

The Susquehanna is commanded by Captain Joshua R. Sands.

CALIFORNIA.

*The news from California is not of special im*portance.

Trade at San Francisco is dull.

The general news is of an unimportant character.

No Isthmus papers are furnished by the Empire City.

It was reported at San Francisco that Col Stepton, at Fort Walla-Walla, Oregon, had received despatches stating that one hundred and eighty men of Col. Johnston's command had been killed by the Mormons, and the Colonel forced to retreat.

[This reported butchery has already been disproved by the despatches from the expedition.]

Lieut. Beale will soon return to Texas. The camels are to remain in the Tijon reservation.

Sonora and Lower California are politically quiet.

A dreadful hurricane has visited the coast, driving thirteen vessels ashore, and destroying many houses at Lapese and San Bernardino.

The Mormons have all gone to Salt Lake city.

The United States steam frigate Wabash has sailed with Col. Anderson's command. Before surrendering, he destroyed all the buildings at Fort Castillo, and broke up the machinery of the lake *steamers.*

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 12.

SENATE.

A few unimportant petitions were presented.

Mr. BUCKALEW, from the committee on the subject, reported a contract made with R. J. Haldeman, for the publication of the daily legislative record, similar to last session. Adopted.

Mr. BUCKALEW reported against the recommendation in the Governor's message for the erection of an Executive mansion, accompanied with a bill appropriating $11,000 for the purchase of a house *and lot on Front street, in this city, for the Go*vernor's residence.

The bill was taken up immediately, and passed finally without opposition.

The bill relative to the stay of execution under *the sixth section of the relief law of the extra* session was reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. COPPER read in place a bill to incorporate the Supreme Grand Council of the Independent Order of the Sons of Malta, of Philadelphia.

Mr. RANDALL read a bill relative to the Bank of Pennsylvania, to enable it to make an assignment for the benefit of its creditors.

Mr. LAUBACH read a supplement to the act relative to deputy county surveyors.

On motion, that part of the Governor's message which refers to the erection of a monument to the deceased soldiers of the Mexican war was referred to a special committee, composed of Messrs. Brewer, Harris, and Turney.

A special committee of three (Messrs. Brewer, Gregg, and Craig) was appointed, on the part of the Senate, to escort the Governor elect to the Capitol on Tuesday next, on the occasion of his inauguration.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER announced the standing committees.

Mr. HAMIL read in place a bill to incorporate the Corwinco Engine Company of Norristown.

Mr. JOSEPH read a bill to incorporate the Northern Diocese of the United Brethren of the United States.

Mr. YEARSLEY read in place a bill to incorporate the Central Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

Mr. WHARTON read a bill to exempt the American Mechanics' Hall Association from taxation.

Mr. OWEN read a bill to incorporate the Chestnut Hill Hotel Company.

Mr. LAWRENCE read in place a bill to erect an Executive mansion.

Also