The Press.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1858.

STATE CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Committee, held at Buehler's Hotel, Harrisburg, January 19, 1858, it was resolved, That the next Democratic State Convention be held at Harrisburg, on the 4th day of March next.

Pursuant to said resolution, delegates from the several Senatorial and Representative districts of the State will convene in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at the Capitol, on THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court and Canal Commissioner, and for the transaction of such other business as pertains to the authority of such Convention.

O. R. BUCKALEW, Chairman.
F. W. HUTCHINSON, } Secretaries.
R. J. HALDEMAN, }

FIRST PAGE.—Lord Macaulay *versus* William Penn; Letter from Kansas; Recollections of Bachelor; Interesting Information from the Utah Expedition; The Over-due Steamship Ariel; Miscellaneous Items; General News; City Police.

☞ We direct attention to the highly interesting statement of the Tenth Ward Relief Association.

DEATH OF THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION.—The promptitude of the distinguished Senator from Mississippi, JEFFERSON DAVIS, on Monday last, in refusing to allow the impression to go forth that he was willing to tolerate the frauds in Kansas, indicates that the Lecompton Constitution, and its apologists, may find that Jordan is a very hard road to travel. After all, this is not the only indication of a returning sense of the wrongs done in the name of the law, and upon a great principle, in the case of Kansas. The Washington *States*—a daily paper of much ability and considerable influence, published at the seat of the General Government, which has heretofore adhered to the Lecompton Constitution—now comes forward, and does not hesitate to call for its rejection because of the manifest and established frauds proved to have been practised under that instrument. We copy an article from the *States* in another part of THE PRESS.

But since Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS has shown such a nervous anxiety not to be regarded as sanctioning false voting in Kansas, and since the Washington *States*, has spoken out more boldly against this rascality, a new phase of villainy has been disclosed. JOHN CALHOUN, the vice-gerent of Kansas and the Lecompton Constitution, resolved to make a pro-slavery legislature, and so to elect himself and another like him United States Senators from Kansas, has rejected enough votes in the returns of the election held on the 4th of January, to defeat the free-State men, who notoriously had the majority of that body and of the people.

This fraud is so sad and so bad—so bold and so flagrant—that it will, of course, be denounced by every high-minded Southerner in Congress, from JEFFERSON DAVIS to the end of the catalogue.

The truth is, this whole Lecompton scheme in Kansas has been a farce and a falsehood from the first. We regret that it had found any defenders in our fair State; but we rejoice that, by this time, they must all see that Judge DOUGLAS, and Governor WALKER, and Governor WISE, were all right in their judgment against it.

No man, however hungry for power, or anxious to please, a supposed predilection in the South, will, hereafter, we think, be found ready to speak of the Lecompton Constitution except with undissembled scorn and indignation. It began in iniquity, and it will die in ignominy, only remembered as an admonition to all who may dare in the future to attempt the overthrow of THE WILL OF THE MAJORITY.

We now look forward to the indignant rejection of the Lecompton Constitution by Congress at an early day. It has been three times condemned by the people of Kansas: first, by the election of FAGBOTTO to Congress; secondly, by the election of the free-State ticket and Legislature, and thirdly, by the overwhelming protest of the people of Kansas on the 4th of January, who gave a majority of over TEN THOUSAND against it.

CALHOUN himself ends his corrupt career by a last effort to overthrow the popular vote, and so once more certifies to the majority which he has consistently toiled to defeat. So ends the chapter; and so concludes the experiment of those valorous gentlemen, who, only a few weeks ago, were too ready to read out of the Democratic party all who would not applaud the Lecompton Constitution.

MR. ALLIBONE AND THE NEW YORK PRESS.—We notice, in the New York papers, long articles upon the subject of Mr. ALLIBONE's connection with the Bank of Pennsylvania, apparently inserted with the view of manufacturing a little public opinion for this vicinity and bringing about a change in the feeling entertained by our people generally as to the operations of the late president of the bank.

We apprehend that these, and all similar efforts, will fail, until Mr. ALLIBONE meets the charges made, so openly and plainly against his career, and shows by a detailed statement, either that the capital of the bank was not lost while he was the president, or that, if it was lost during that time, the calamity is not traceable to his agency, and that no charge of crime can be affixed to his skirts.

It was openly charged at the stockholders' meeting, that the bills receivable had been taken from the bank and sold in the street at usurious rates of discount, without the authority, or even the knowledge, of the board; and as yet, the only answer to this grave indictment is a card from Mr. ALLIBONE, setting forth his own high character and integrity of purpose, and denying nothing but deliberate dishonesty.

We waited with some curiosity the developments which were promised upon his return from Europe, anticipating nothing short of a triumphant vindication of his own innocence, and the exposure of the really guilty parties; but all that we have heard is that the scheme to divert honorable men upon a wrong scent has succeeded for a time, and that he hopes the guilty party may be detected.

Still, the questions remain unanswered, where has the capital of the bank gone? Who sold the bills receivable of the bank, and what went with the proceeds? Mr. ALLIBONE was the president. He speaks himself of his "zealous and laborious attention to the vast amount of labor and care" attendant upon his position. He has not devolved his responsibilities upon others—he was not president in name but in very fact—certainly he ought to know what the transactions of the bank have been, and the least that the community, the creditors, and the stockholders can expect of him, is a manly and clear exposition of all his doings. If he cannot and will not conform to this just expectation, the less he says about his former good character the better. It will avail him nothing to show how great was the height from which he fell. Nor is it pertinent to the case to show that he recently bought bank stock with money borrowed for the purpose upon the stock itself.

There is yet another feature in his letter which has deepened the angry feeling that prevailed against him in the minds of the people of Philadelphia. It is his fling at the former management of the bank, made in the worst possible taste, and without a line of evidence to sustain it. He says: "My health was impaired by incessant and harassing anxieties about the bank, *which began the first month that I was so unfortunate as to become one of its officers.*" The italics are his own. The fair inference to be drawn from these words is, that Mr. TROTTER left the bank in an unsafe or rotten condition, and that as soon as Mr. ALLIBONE took charge of it he found himself in trouble from this cause.

Admitting that this implied charge was true, it only proves that for four years Mr. ALLIBONE, with his high, and spotless character, has suffered himself to remain at the head of a rotten institution, making large annual dividends out of the capital, and frittering away the property of the stockholders year after year, until now their only hope is that the Legislature will enable them to give up all the assets of the bank to its creditors, and give them the poor benefit of paying yet more money for the privilege of keeping the extended charter of the bank, as the sole salvage from the wreck of their investments.

We do not believe that there is the shadow of truth in this imputation upon Mr. TROTTER. If the bank had been unsound when Mr. ALLIBONE became president, after taking the usual oath, as soon as he learned the fact, during the first month in which his troubles began, would he not instantly have washed his hands of the whole affair by a public exposition? Would he not have exclaimed to Mr. TROTTER, as he ought to have done to those on whom actual guilt rests in this matter, it is does not lie with himself, in the words of the renowned FALSTAFF—"Reason you rogue, reason. Think'st thou I'll endanger my soul *gratis?*" At a word, hang no more about me, I am no gibbet for you:—go."

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.—The publication of President BUCHANAN's message in London and Paris, and its transmission thence to the principal Governments in Europe, as soon as it was received in London by telegraph from Liverpool, is only one of the many signs indicating a higher appreciation of American statesmanship in Europe. The power, wealth, and influence of the United States will at all times command respect, but the efforts persisted in through years, to depreciate the literature and talent of this country and our political system, have not been without their effect, not only on the mind of the masses, but on the estimation in which we are held at the different courts in Europe.

England, however, has been the first to change her opinion. The intimate relations which subsist between England and the United States as respects their material interests, constitute an almost indissoluble bond of unity between the two countries. The political results growing out of such a condition of things must necessarily affect the policy of other nations, and enter largely into the history of the present century. Not only is the President's Message now looked for with anxiety, and studied with interest throughout Great Britain, but the proceedings of the United States Congress, particularly on all questions relating to the foreign policy of our Government, are watched with equal eagerness and solicitude.

The study of our State Papers now forms an essential part of the education of every English scholar and gentleman who looks forward to public life, while the decisions of the American law courts, and the works of American jurists are text-books in the Inns of Court, and are cited in Westminster Hall as familiarly as their own authorities. Indeed, in the department of international law, our courts, our law writers, and our leading statesmen, are far ahead of the best English writers. No subject now arises in the English courts, or in Parliament, involving the principles which regulate the rights and intercourse of independent nations, but American authorities are sought for as the source of information. This fact is a just part of the pride of every American, nor is it an empty boast. It is, however, infinitely more gratifying to know that the principles of public law as advocated by American statesmen, and which, as promulgated by them from time to time, were treated with no respect or attention, now form the settled doctrines of the English courts, and the growing policy of the liberal men of England.

We have lately read with great pleasure the "Commentaries upon International Law, by ROBERT PHILLIMORE, M. P.," and we have been struck with the elevated views of the author, and the ample justice he has rendered to the United States. On every page almost we find citations from WHEATON, and KENT, STORY, and from the numerous reports of the decisions of the Supreme and District Courts of the United States.

The Diplomatic Correspondence of this Government is constantly quoted, while the names of HAMILTON, (or *The Federalist*,) JEFFERSON, MADISON, MONROE, WEBSTER, CASS, MARCY, and BUCHANAN really become more familiar to us in reading this work than those of BLACKSTONE, Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH, Lord STOWELL, HAGGARD, and the other received oracles of Admiralty and international law in England. An early chapter is devoted to the consideration of the nature of our Government, and its relations to other States; but the whole book may be considered almost as a continuation of this head. The jurisdiction of a nation over rivers and lakes frequently gives rise to disputes; and on this subject our author remarks that "on no occasion were the principles of this branch of international law more elaborately discussed than in the case of the great American rivers, the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence." Another chapter follows, on the Isthmus of Central America, in which the Clayton-and-Bulwer treaty, now acquiring a fresh interest, is given at length.

But justice is especially rendered us on the great questions of prizes, the rights of neutrals, and the American treatment of the Berlin and Milan decrees, and the famous paper blockades of England. This subject admits of a more extended notice; and at another time we may take some notice of the remarkable changes that have taken place in England under the enlightened and high-minded principles of law and public policy contended for by American statesmen, and laid down by American courts.

Concerning the British Orders in Council, our author says that they enunciated a proposition false in fact, bad in law, and altogether defenceless on the principles of eternal right and justice. This is strong censure to be passed by an Englishman on the conduct of his own Government, in a law book intended for the instruction of students and the use of English statesmen. His praise of the act of Congress of 1st March, 1809, commonly called the "Non-intercourse Act," whereby all friendly intercourse of American subjects with France and Great Britain was prohibited, so long as the new restrictive measures of these kingdoms remained in force, is equally pointed. "It conveyed," says this writer, "a just and dignified rebuke both to France and England, and it was worthy of the country which has contributed such valuable materials to the edifice of international law." The propositions of the late celebrated Paris Conference, made on the conclusion of the late war with Russia, and which afforded Mr. MARCY the opportunity of writing his profound despatch on our system of maritime defence, are too fresh within the recollection of our readers to need more than a passing reference. They were American doctrines, almost entire, sneered at when first advanced by our public men and courts of law, but now acknowledged as just and wise, and as necessary to the present state of civilization.

THE KANSAS IMBROGLIO.

[From the Washington States, Jan. 23.]

We gave yesterday, in our telegraphic column, a report of the result of the late elections in Kansas. We learn from other sources of information that these reports are probably correct. By them it would seem that there were returned, as the vote of the 21st of December, 6,143 votes "for the Constitution with slavery," and 569 votes "for the Constitution without slavery," being a majority of 5,574 votes "for the Constitution with slavery."

Despatches and statements from letter writers in Kansas have been published, stating that more than one-half of these votes for the Constitution with slavery were fraudulent. These statements we have not noticed heretofore, as they seemed to be without authority; but we learn from a gentleman just from Kansas, who has been a steady and constant friend of the Lecompton Constitution, that these allegations of fraudulent voting are true, and that at the three precincts of Oxford, in Johnson county, and Rickapoo and Delaware Crossing, in Leavenworth county, near 3,000 fraudulent votes were polled, or returned as having been polled, "for the Constitution with slavery."

It also seems that on the 4th instant, at the election held under the authority of the Legislature of the Territory, upwards of 10,000 votes were cast "against the constitution." The legality of this vote, is connected with the determination of the pending questions relating to that Territory, having been recognised by the President, through the letter of General Cass to Acting Governor Denver, and by Governor Denver in his address to the people of Kansas, we are authorized to look at that vote in connection with the vote cast on the 21st ult. upon the features of the constitution.

A comparison of these votes shows that, admitting the entire vote cast on the 21st to have been fair, just, and legal—there is a majority of about four thousand votes against the Constitution. And deducting for these alleged frauds (of the truth of which we are not fully prepared to speak,) there is a majority of near seven thousand against the Lecompton Constitution. Anxious as we have been to have this Territorial difficulty settled by the people of Kansas themselves, we are not prepared to say, if the reports above stated shall prove correct, that Kansas ought to be taken into the Union with this Constitution, which the people by a majority of three to one have disapproved.

In addition to these facts, it seems to be now settled that the "free-State men," as they are called, have elected all the State officers, and have 13 of the 19 members of the Senate, and 20 of the 44 members of the House—thus giving them 21 "free State" majority on joint ballot, and securing two United States Senators, who will probably be Jim Lane and Charles Robinson, while Mr. Parrott has been, by the same election, placed in the House of Representatives of the United States.

These statements and probabilities of the results of the election in Kansas give an entirely new aspect to this question, which has been so noisily discussed in the political papers of the country.

PEREMPTORY SALE—ELEGANT ARCH STREET RESIDENCE AND FURNITURE.—Thomas & Sons will sell on the premises a superior residence, Arch street, and furniture. The sale will be absolute, without any reserve or limitation whatever. See advertisement.

REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.—Sale this evening, at the Exchange, by James A. Freeman, auctioneer.

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Kansas—Clayton-Bulwer Treaty—Pittsburgh Postmaster—Philadelphia Post Office.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1858.

The Kansas question, like Aaron's rod, swallows every other. A little while ago and it was only secondary to the arrest of Walker by Paulding. This has been adjusted, the points laid down in the message of the President so clearly and convincingly being acquiesced in by all sections with wonderful unanimity.

Again Kansas assumes the pre-eminence of thought, speech, and action in both Houses. What will be the upshot of the present complications no man can foresee. If the State officers and the Legislature have been made pro-slavery by the moulding hand of Calhoun, when the known sentiment of the people of the Territory is in opposition to slavery as a domestic institution of their Government, there is no man from the North so hardy as to leap into the abyss of political annihilation which yawns wide for him in the event of his supporting the Lecompton Constitution, with all its surroundings of trickery and fraud. There may be arguments of technicality to favor this Constitution, but they are technical, and nothing more. These will not satisfy the demand that justice shall be meted out to Kansas. This demand will grow as it has grown, and it will speak, there is no doubt, with a potential voice, that another Convention shall be elected, with some pretence, at least, that it represents the people, that they shall frame a Constitution for submission to the ratification or rejection of those who are to be affected by it. If this submission had been made at the start, there would not have been any grounds for cavil on the part even of Black Republicans, and what was right then cannot surely be wrong now.

There is a matter affecting the United States as a nation, more than any other, perhaps, which has been thrown into the back-ground, and nearly forgotten, since the opening of Congress, and that is the relation between the American and British Governments, as exhibited by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and the negotiations which have gone on for several years to explain its meaning and designs.

The difference of construction by the contracting parties is so diametrically opposite, that a new convention ought certainly to be entered into, and this will be advocated in the House, when there is any chance of getting to the subject, very warmly by both sides, by the Administration members and by the opposition Republicans.

Mr. Buchanan's views are American, and the propositions he is known to favor are such as can meet with no very strong objections.

While filibusterism is beaten down wherever it shows its head, it is the general belief that no other nation should have preponderating influence upon this continent but that of the United States, much less should that influence be turned over into the hands of European nations whose commercial competitors we are. The reasons for this are many, and suggest themselves readily to every mind.

An active canvass has been going for eight or ten days for the succession in the Pittsburgh post office. It is said that the editor of the *Union* will retain the place.

A large delegation of Philadelphians arrived in town yesterday and this morning in reference to the location of the city post office. It is certain that the Pennsylvania Bank building will not be selected. I learn that a plan has been presented to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, which embraces the following, or substantially the following points:

To appropriate the main hall of the present custom house for a *court room;* and the rooms (four on the first floor, and five on the second) on the Chestnut-street front for the officers of the court, marshal and his officers, &c.

To use one of the wings on the Library-street front for an Assistant Treasurer's office, which is well suited for it, with the largest and safest vault to hold money in the United States.

To use the other wing if wanted, and to erect on the adjoining grounds and Library-street front a city post office.

To purchase the city tobacco warehouse, on Front and Dock streets, for a custom house, appraiser's office, stores, and bonded warehouse.

X. Y.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Passenger Railways—Bills Passed—Corporations' Issuing Certificates of Indebtedness—The "Boom" Business a gain, &c.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

HARRISBURG, Jan. 26, 1858.

In the Senate this morning a voluminous petition was presented in favor of incorporating the Girard Passenger Railway. It is signed by upwards of four hundred of the principal property holders living along the route of the proposed railway (Ridge avenue and Arch street) and composing a majority of the heavy owners. If the property holders do no object, it certainly need expect no opposition from any other quarter.

This new kind of conveyance is growing vastly into favor among the denizens of your city, which is confessed by certain gentlemen who were bitter in their opposition last winter, and are now fast friends of the institution. Philadelphia, by reason of its level surface, the width and regularity of its streets, has advantages in the location of such roads over any other city in the Union, and now that the people have discovered their utility, we may in a few years expect to find the unwieldy omnibus be as obsolete as the one-horse cab at the present day, and in its stead the swift, noiseless, and roomy rail-car.

This being private calendar day, the following bills were taken up, read a second time, and, by consent of the House, read a third time and passed finally:

An act to incorporate the Susquehanna River Mutual Insurance Company.

An act relative to mechanics' liens in the county of Luzerne.

An act repealing a tax on dogs in the townships of Falls and Lower Makefield, in the county of Bucks.

An act authorizing the trustees and faculty of the Union seminary of the East and West Pennsylvanian conferences of the Evangelical associations, &c., to confer degrees and grant diplomas. Passed.

An act to change the place of holding election in Richland township, Clarion county. Passed.

A supplement to an act to incorporate the Broad Top Improvement Company, approved the 26th of April, 1855.

An act to provide for the collection of additional taxes in the borough of Condersport, Potter county.

An act authorizing the commissioners of Snyder county to borrow money.

An act to authorize the appointment of an additional notary public in the borough of Scranton, Luzerne county.

Supplement to an act, entitled "An act to legitimate Mary Allen," approved the 13th day of May, A. D. 1857.

An act to incorporate the Grays Lane Plank Road Company.

An act repealing an act authorizing the location of a certain State road in the counties of Berks and Schuylkill. Passed.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Board of Elders of the Northern Diocese of the Church of the United Brethren in the United States of America," approved 29th of March, A.D. 1851. Passed.

An act to incorporate the Pennsylvania Commercial College at Harrisburg. Passed.

An act relating to a certain State Road in Hemlock township, Columbia county.

An act authorizing the burgess and town-council of Konnett Square to borrow $5,000, and issue certificates of indebtedness to that amount in sums not less than $50.

This last bill excited considerable discussion; but when the ayes and noes were called, it passed by a vote of 49 to 33. Mr. Colhoun opposed it because he thought it gave to that *corporation* undue power. He wanted to know whether the Legislature was willing to confer this privilege upon a comparatively irresponsible corporation that had nothing to redeem its pledges save the corporation property, which might or might not be equal to the sum. He was replied to by Mr. Sharp, and Judge Nill. Mr. Goepp, of Northampton, said the objection raised was rather a strange one, as upon examination he found that the general borough act, passed in 1851, conferred even more liberal power for purposes than this act. He spoke briefly, but to the point, and as I said before, it passed easily upon a call of the House.

Judge Wilcox, representative from the Wild Cat district, (no doubt taking advantage of the absence of the member from Williamsport,) read a bill in place to prohibit the floating of logs in the West Branch of the Susquehanna. This raises the old "boom" question, which caused such a great commotion among the owners of saw mills last winter. If it should be pressed to a passage, Colonel Lloyd, of Lycoming, is expected to deliver an eloquent "dissenting opinion;" for if you illegalize booms, one-half his constituents would be ruined, and the "everlasting State of Williamsport" would sink into a third-rate village. Against such a calamity we protest!

Nearly the whole morning session of the Senate was taken up with discussing Mr. Miller's bill upon the currency. It looks to carrying out, in a measure, the hard-money idea; but whether the plan proposed is the proper one, is a matter for argument. One or two amendments to it have already been adopted, altering its provisions materially, and more will be before it passes the two houses.

Information having been received that Colonel Forney had accepted the invitation of the two houses to lecture in Harrisburg, soon after the House was called to order, Dr. A. W. Crawford, of Butler, offered the following, which was seconded by Mr. Calhoun, of Armstrong, and passed unanimously:

Whereas, Colonel John W. Forney has been invited by the members of the Senate and House of Representatives to deliver his lecture on "American Statesmen:" be it therefore

Resolved, That the hall of the House of Representatives be tendered him for that purpose, on Tuesday evening, the 19th day of February, 1858.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Late and Important from Mexico.

ANARCHY AND CONFUSION.

The City of Mexico in a State of Siege—Response of Comonfort's Troops.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 25.—By the arrival of the steamship Tennessee, from Vera Cruz, advices to the 14th have been received. The whole country is in a state of complete anarchy and confusion. All the mail stages between Vera Cruz and the capital have been stopped by banditti and robbed.

Nearly every State and town is pronouncing against the dictatorship of Comonfort.

The city of Mexico is in a state of siege. The brigade of General Zulouga, which was the first that declared for the dictatorship, has now pronounced against Comonfort. This brigade has possession of the citadels and barracks of St. Augustine and Santa Domingo.

Comonfort having been refused admittance into the latter barracks, assembled two thousand troops at the palace, with artillery, and arrested General Zulouga, but afterward released him on parole. A portion of Zulouga's brigade favor their commander for the Presidency, while others prefer Santa Anna.

On the 16th instant the San Augustine barracks were attacked by Comonfort's troops, but they were repulsed.

All the foreigners in the capital have hoisted the flags of their respective countries, as a means of protection. Confusion reigns in the capital.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

WASHINGTON, January 26, 1858.

SENATE.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill for the admission of the State of Minnesota into the Union.

The bill was read and placed on the calendar.

A message was received from the House announcing the death of Samuel Bronta and James Lockhart, members from the Tenth and First districts of Indiana.

Messrs. BRIGHT and FITCH, of Indiana, delivered eulogies on the character of the deceased.

The usual resolutions of respect were adopted.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to increase the efficiency of the army.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, in reply to a question from Mr. Toombs, said that the first section of the bill would add thirty companies to the army, or 2,220 men. If the second section is adopted, of course the number of men will depend upon the manner in which the army is posted. If posted as now, with the thirty companies to be added by the first section, the total increase will be nearly 7,000 privates.

Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, said he would strike out the first section, as the increase in the army would be large enough as provided for in the second section, and that would be a more appropriate mode. While he should vote against the bill, he deemed it his duty to make it as good as he could before the final vote was taken.

According to the present constitution of the army, it was capable of being enlarged to nearly 18,000 men, and with the proposed increase would reach nearly 25,000. This number was altogether too large. He presumed the occasion for the increase asked for was the anticipated Mormon war, for it was not yet a fact. Congress, which alone could make war, had not yet declared war against Utah, and unless the country had undergone a silent revolution, the President could not make war; but if it should be a war, it must be exceedingly brief, and but temporary. If these troops were to be raised for Utah, he should move an amendment that they should go out of service as soon as the war was over. This policy was pursued in the case of the Mexican war. The force of Brigham Young had been magnified. The same story had been told three or four times of the necessity of more troops to fight the Indians on the frontier, and as soon as the additional regiments were granted we had peace. The regiments, however, were not to be got rid of, and were permanently fastened on the country.

Mr. DAVIS proceeded to show the necessity for the passage of the bill. The army would amount to eleven thousand nine hundred and fifty-six men, if those two companies be added. He preferred the plan of Mr. Calhoun to that of the present Secretary—namely, to have a skeleton in time of peace capable of a sudden expansion in time of war. This is the most economical plan. The increase is not asked for by the Secretary for the army on the ground of the Mormon war. It was, however, notorious that in some sections of the country, it was difficult to enforce the laws of the land. He regretted as much as any one, that it should ever become necessary to call upon the troops to aid in the execution of the laws, but when rebellion existed, it is the duty of the President to put it down, and Congress should furnish the means to enable him to perform that duty. It would be very fortunate for the country if there be no necessity for the employment of the troops after they were raised.

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, favored the plan of the committee rather than that of the Secretary of War, but thought it ought to be accompanied with a proviso that, when the present difficulties were settled, the extra force shall be disbanded. Unless this be done, it would be manifest that an increase was desired in the standing army. To that he was unwilling to agree. The subject was discussed in 1855, and four new regiments were at that time added to the existing army.

We are supposed that it would be able, when necessary, to guard and protect the country in time of peace. He had seen nothing since to show the necessity for the increase, unless it be the Mormon war. He suggested that, in granting lands on the frontier, the domain should be accompanied with the condition that the Government shall command the services of the frontiersmen in cases of emergency.

Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, remarked that during the last year the Government expended about $19,000,000 for military purposes, and there was a deficiency of more than a million more, making $26,000,000 spent during the twelve months for military purposes in a time of profound peace. During the most expensive year of the last war with Great Britain the military expenditure of the Government was not so much as twenty-one millions. When he first took his seat in Congress, fourteen or fifteen years ago, the army cost one thousand dollars a man every year.

This bill proposed to raise seven thousand additional men, which would saddle upon the Government a permanent annual increase of expenditure of about twelve millions of dollars; and the idea that the army would ever go back and grow smaller, as long as we have got the money or credit to sustain it, was too absurd to be addressed by any sensible man. There was no backward tracks when our Government begun to spend money. There might be a war, no matter how expensive, and then, when it was succeeded by peace, the expenses would go right on, steadily increasing.

In his opinion, the President wanted this additional force to carry out "perfect freedom" and "popular sovereignty" in Kansas. It had been said that Congress had not declared war against the Mormons, but it was a part of the history of the country that war was once declared to exist by the act of Mexico, and it might also be declared to exist now, by the act of Brigham Young. He should vote for the amendment proposed. He wanted to cut the bill down to a skeleton, and then should vote against the skeleton itself. [Laughter.]

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, and Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, opposed the bill on the ground mainly that no necessity for his passage had been shown.

Mr. Seward, of New York, was of the opinion that the Utah troubles are more serious than generally imagined. But while disposed to afford all necessary relief to our troops, now in the mountains, he was opposed to any more of the military force being used in Kansas to enforce the majority laws, which were enacted by a minority; nor did he want to see them used again in the enforcement of the fugitive-slave law. He gave notice that he should, at the proper time, propose an amendment to the effect that the officers and men, raised under this new levy, shall be employed only in the business of maintaining the Constitution and laws of Utah, and that when order shall be established there, then they shall be disbanded. If this amendment be adopted, he would probably be able to support the bill.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, directed the attention of the Senator from New York (Mr. Seward) to the fact that, inasmuch as part of this increase was to be made to the present companies, it would be impossible to adopt such an amendment as he proposed, without breaking up the whole organization of the army. He contended that it was necessary to use the military forces to secure the enforcement of the laws in Kansas.

Mr. FESSENDEN contended that the President had no authority to make use of the army or militia for the purpose of enforcing the laws of a Territory.

Mr. DAVIS briefly replied. Without taking the question, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion, the committee charged with the investigation of the charges against members or officers of the last Congress growing out of the disbursement of Lawrence, Stone, & Co., were authorized to employ a stenographer.

The House went into committee on the invalid pension bill.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Missouri, said, as he belonged to neither of the prominent political parties, that the only course left him was to support the Administration in every attempt to resist the fearful encroachments on the constitutional rights of the South. He thought that by so doing he should represent fairly the American party of Missouri, which has no sympathy with the Republican party. The present excitement in Kansas will soon die away. In advocating the Lecompton Constitution he could see no reason to refuse the admission of Kansas under that instrument.

The House passed the bill for the payment of invalid and other pensions.

The bill appropriating $79,000 for the deficiency in the cost of the printing of the last two Congresses, was then considered.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, in explanation, said the fault was in ordering books to be printed before they were communicated to Congress, and mentioned that the first volume of the Japan Expedition cost the modest sum of $90,000, and the second volume of the Pacific Survey, $70,000.

Mr. CLARK B. COCHRANE, of New York, referred to the fact that at the election in Kansas, on the 4th of January, over ten thousand votes were cast against the Lecompton Constitution, rejecting it by four to one. That the free-State candidates were elected, he had no doubt. That they will be counted out, he was just as certain. To make up by fraud what was wanting in number was the object of the Lecompton or Calhoun movement. The question was whether Congress was prepared to force a loathed and abhorred Constitution on the people, not only without their consent, but against their recorded will. That Constitution was a swindle, reeking with fraud and branded with popular condemnation, and was recommended to the approval of Congress by the President, not on the ground of justice, but on the plea of expediency.

That Constitution was a fugitive from justice, and smuggled here under the cover of the Federal arms. With the odor of death upon it, that Constitution was buried by more than ten thousand freemen. Instead of breathing into it the breath of life, it should be carried back for interment. It was designedly made odious to keep away from the polls those who were not in the plot, relying on the Executive and his followers to see it through. But the Administration has counted without its host. If its expectation in this regard be realized, the Democratic party will become, geographically, what it is in principle and fact, a mere sectional organization.

Mr. KEITT, of South Carolina, said, that as this discussion was coming to a head, he wished, in order to avoid misrepresentation, to ask Mr. Cochrane whether he would vote for the admission of Kansas under the Topeka Constitution.

Mr. COCHRANE replied that he would, if there was evidence that it embodied the public will.

Mr. KEITT. Did you not say in your speech that it did?

Mr. COCHRANE. At its adoption.

Mr. KEITT. If the whole Lecompton Constitution had been submitted, and all the votes in the Territory had been thrown, and a majority of votes had declared unequivocally that slavery shall be established, would you vote to admit Kansas under it?

Mr. COCHRANE, But for one fact—namely, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

The committee rose.

Mr. CLINGMAN asked, but did not obtain, leave to offer a resolution for reference to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, declaring that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty ought to be abrogated; that Central America now stands in relation to us as did the Louisiana Territory, and, therefore, ought not to be subject to the control of any foreign power or interference with our interests, and protesting against the trade in white men or coolies.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, asked, but did not obtain, leave to introduce a joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint three commissioners to proceed to Salt Lake to negotiate with the Mormons for the purchase of their possessions, on condition of their removal from the United States.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, asked, but did not obtain, leave to introduce a resolution providing for the adjournment of Congress on the 7th of June next.

Adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 26.

SENATE.

PETITIONS, &C.

Abstracts of the accounts of the Germantown, Perkiomen, and Cheltenham and Willow Grove Turnpike Companies, were presented.

Also, the resignation of Wm R. Moffatt, Superintendent of the North Branch Canal.

Mr. WRIGHT presented forty-one petitions, signed by over four hundred property-holders of Philadelphia, in favor of the Ridge Avenue and Arch Street Passenger Railway.

Mr. INGRAM presented a petition asking relief for the Indigent Widows' and Single Women's Asylum.

The bill to remove the disability of witnesses on account of religious belief was reported favorably.

BILLS IN PLACE.

Mr. BELL read a supplement to the act limiting actions against real estate.

Also, one giving jurisdiction in equity in cases of disputed boundaries.

Also, a bill relative to actions of replevin, in cases of distress for rent. Also, one relative to the appointment of Bank Commissioners.

Also, two supplements to the act regulating banks.

The bill to incorporate the Norristown Cornish Engine Works was considered and postponed.

A resolution providing for the opening of a correspondence with the Governors of the several States on the subject of the currency, with a view to prohibit the circulation of small bank notes throughout all the States, was discussed at some length and finally postponed.

Mr. STRAHN read a resolution requesting the Committee on Vice and Immorality to inquire into the expediency of amending the act of 1855, which was briefly debated and negatived—yeas 12, nays 15—on the ground mainly that there was no necessity for the resolution, as the subject was before the committee by petitions referred to it.

Mr. GAZZAM offered a resolution instructing the committee to inquire into the expediency of introducing a bill for the appointment of liquor inspectors in the several counties. The resolution was passed by a vote of 24 yeas to 3 nays.

The bill to repeal the supplement appointment for district attorney for the court of Philadelphia was taken up.

Pending its consideration the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The supplement to the act to incorporate the Broad Top Improvement Company passed finally.

Also, the bill to incorporate the Gray's Lane Plank Road Company.

The resignation of John R. Maffit, as Superintendent of the North Branch Canal, was received.

Mr. CRAWFORD submitted a resolution, tendering the use of the hall of the House to Col. John W. Forney, to deliver a lecture to the members of both houses, which was passed.

The bill authorizing the town of Kennett Square, Chester county, to borrow money, was passed.

Adjourned.

Expenses in Washington and Oregon Territories for Suppressing Indian Hostilities—The Minnesota Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—According to the official documents, the necessary expenses incurred in the suppression of Indian hostilities in Washington Territory was nearly one million and a half, and the total expenses unpaid in Oregon for similar purposes is $4,500,000. For the maintenance of the volunteer force in the former, not including the pay of the volunteers, is $961,000, and in the latter over $3,000,000.

The bill reported by Mr. Douglas to-day, in the Senate, from the Committee on Territories, declares that the State shall be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever. It provides that the State shall be entitled to one representative in Congress, and such additional representatives as the population shall show they are entitled to, according to the present ratio of representation, leaving the House to ascertain the number when the full returns of the census shall be received, presuming that the residue of the returns will be received by the time the bill shall become a law. So far as ascertained, the population is 150,161. There being seven entire counties and part of another to hear from.

The United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—No. 43. The Covington Draw-Bridge Company *vs.* Alexander O. Shepherd *et al.* Submitted a printed argument in behalf of the appellee.

No. 48. W. B. Grant, *et al.*, *vs.* Cornelius Pollen *et al.* Argued for appellants. Submitted a printed argument for appellees.

No. 49. Jacob N. Payne, *et al.*, *vs.* Jonathan I. Wiles *et al.* Argument commenced for plaintiffs. Continued for defendants.

Movements of General Walker—Speeches at Mobile, Montgomery, and Selma, Alabama.

MOBILE, Jan. 26.—An enthusiastic meeting in favor of Gen. Walker was held here last evening. Speeches were delivered by Gen. Walker, Parson Brownlow, and others.

Gen. Walker disclosed the secret of the Government's opposition to him, who proposed that he should go to Mexico, to unite in the civil war now prevalent there, with a view of acquiring that territory.

Resolutions were adopted, demanding that Com. Paulding shall be tried for violation of the international law, and denouncing the Government for sustaining him.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The papers furnished by the Southern mail contain reports of the movements of Walker, and his speeches at Montgomery and Selma.

At Selma, he said the secret of the opposition to his cause, and the high-handed outrages committed against him and his men, was, that the Americans in Nicaragua favored the establishment of slavery.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan 26.—The grand jury has refused to find a bill against General Walker for his escape from the custody of the United States officials.

Reported Bombardment of Vera Cruz.

NEW YORK, January 26.—Some excitement was occasioned here to-day by a report received by telegraph that Vera Cruz had been bombarded by the Spanish fleet. It was subsequently ascertained that the report was untrue.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 26.—It has been learned that a rumor obtained circulation in New York and elsewhere to-day, to the effect that the Spanish fleet had bombarded Vera Cruz. A consultation with the best authorities shows that there is no possibility of such a rumor having originated from this point.

There has been no later arrival from Mexico than the Tennessee, and the most important news furnished by that steamship is contained in this morning's despatch.

The Ohio River.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 26.—The river is falling. There are seven feet three inches in the canal. A rise is anticipated from the late rain.

Naval Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The United States brig Perry is fitting out at Norfolk for the coast of Brazil. The following-named officers are under orders for her: Lieut. Commanding Tilghman; Lieutenants Truxton, Cornwell, Hawley, and Passed Assistant Surgeon Greenhow.

Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 25.