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WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era.

A PALACE IN GENOA.

BY EDWARD SPENCER.

XI.

Inside the Iron-studded Door.

"La buiera infernal, che mai non resta.
Mena gli spirti con la sua rapina;
Voltando e percotendo li molesta.
* * * * *
Di qua, di la, di giu, di su gli mena.
Nulla speranza gli conforta mai,
Non che di posa, ma di minor pena."
DANTE. *Inferno*, v. 31, 43.

"He reemed hurt,
Even as a man with his peculiar wrong."

Mr. Beale Lloyd had enjoyed the reputation of being a man of exquisite tastes—one who had that refined and æsthetic sensuousness which delights to be surrounded by things pleasant to the cultivated eye. His apartment at the St. Boboliuk Hotel was famous among his acquaintances for its blending of soft luxury with the costliest and most *recherché* objects of taste. It was not the shiding place of a Syharite, for all the yielding voluptuousness of its furniture; it was rather the nest, the retreat, the place of rest, of a man of wealth, of education, and of elevated tastes, who was fond of his own ease, and proud of his feeling for the beautiful. Hangings and ornamentation of a subdued *Renaissance* style, which had the airy grace, without the prurient glare, of *La Petite Trianon;* book-cases, which might have held the reading of a young lady, so dainty were they, but were stored with the choicest collection of authors, bound in the most elegant styles of London and Paris; mirrors framed after classic designs; chandeliers that might have been modelled from some of the few chaste patterns which are to be seen in the *Museo Borbonico* at Naples, relics of Pompeii and Herculaneum; bronzes, Sevres vases, and cameo reliefs—all these were gathered there, not crowded, but just enough in number, and rare enough in richness, to please, to attract, to be most effective. Besides, there were portfolios of engravings, mostly the choicest artist-proofs, and laboriously selected from the most renowned works of the most famous painters of all ages; there were miniatures, in real Parian, of the fine sculptures, and, on the walls, hung a few select landscapes, from the pencils of the best artists, both of Europe and America—small, but costly works; and none had, not even an indifferent one, among them. To sit surrounded by these evidences of comfort, feasting one's eyes upon these glories of art, and joining with the banker in conversation upon artistic or literary subjects, was a refined pleasure which the few to whom it was permitted did not soon forget, nor cease to long after.

And, if we compare his second choice of a domain, after he had fallen from the possibility of these enjoyments, we may estimate very accurately the extent of that fall, the degree of the change wrought in him, and the enormity of the torture and punishment which he deemed it necessary to inflict upon himself, in expiation of his crime.

Born, so to speak, in the purple, he fled, like the King of Babylon, to the waste places, and grovelled as a beast. In falling from his high estate, he did not, as some princes have done, clothe himself in sackcloth and take up his abode in the corner of his palace, like Mordecai at the gate. On the contrary, he fled the palace, and took refuge inside the iron-bound door of a dungeon. And, as the distance was between that soft and beautiful room in the Hotel Boboliuk and that dark and dreary dungeon, that dismal, damp, foetid, morbific *Oubliette* under the *Palazzo Cieco*, even so great was the transition from Beale Lloyd, Esq., banker, of Wall street, and the fugitive, resident in Mr. Williams's house, who was hiding himself in those dismal vaults in Genoa.

A long, narrow cell, with high ceiling; one grated window, that permitted scarce a ray of light to intrude; four mouldy walls, encasing over with some mineral-colored preparation, and here entirely, save one inscription, which added tenfold to the gloomy suggestions of the place; a scrawled inscription, saying: "*Oh Ser Branca! per la nome Virba di Dio, Giovanni Oubliette ongiotto pista!*" Was this entreaty for mercy, piteously made in the name of God's Supreme Goodness, was it answered, or did the forlorn wretch, chained perhaps to that rusty ring-bolt in the opposite wall, which was there, and the darkness, till the chill Angel touched him, and there was no darkness any more? Either way, had we to live there, we would rather this inscription were washed out. Consider also the miserable pallet, the damp floor, the sunlight, we were quite dry, but seemed always as if the snails had traced to and fro across it. Consider the weight, the security, the massive repulsiveness of that low door, which was an iron plate, which was bolted, bolted, like the safe of a bank. Mr. Lloyd kept his books, when he did business in Wall street, behind such a door as that, and now—the door closes upon him, and he has trusted the key to his friend. Is it a fearful place, is it a terrible fate? A prisoner is dying! Consider the cold air of the place, with its earthy smell, that *falls* upon you, and, in a moment, lessens the life of your pulse. Consider the infernal thoughts, the shorter and more intensely miserable, that naturally procreated of such a place—the legitimate and necessary offspring of all Bastiles, solitary cells, Cachots, Oubliettes. Consider all these things, and then remember that, in this place, we have a swindler, a forger, a man of dismal and sickly light around; a rough, miserable hed; a single chair, and a paper-strewn desk, for his peculiar use, this Beale Lloyd has passed the greater part of an entire month, self-imprisoned.

Two necessities, and a madly indulged purpose, had possession of Beale Lloyd, when first he became the lessee of *Palazzo Cieco:* The necessity of escaping from man; the necessity of work, in solitude; the mad, wild purpose, hope of redeeming his name and credit, by means of that work. He must escape from his fellows, or go mad; he must toil to exhaustion, or thought would turn in and corrode upon itself; and he must work out his problem of intelligence, or all his schemes would end in air. When he reached Genoa, excitement, and the fierce anxieties of his journey and escape, had combined to make him almost mad. He could remain hidden in Genoa only so long as he kept out publicly into the convulsive gestures and delirious cries of positive mania. The bright sunlight of Genoa seemed to scorch his brain, like the breath of a furnace; the flashing, dancing waves in that sunlight, the shouts, the hurry, seemed, amid the confusion of a million swords, drawn against him, and menacing his life; while the exuberance of color he saw all around him filled his eyes, he said, with horrid images of blood and carnage. The gorgeous palaces and lofty halls of his palace gave him no relief, but rather, by their suggestions of immensity, tended to aggravate his malady. Demented, raving, he had fled hither and thither, up and down, to conquer his house, wandered and followed by his anxious George, until, weary, worn out by the fury of his madness and the exhaustion of his voyage, he had dashed into this gloomy cell, and, flinging himself upon the filthy straw, had gotten a long, unquiet and unrefreshing sleep. Afterwards, the vivid and eloquent contrast between this dismal *Oubliette*, and his rooms at the St. Boboliuk, had struck his morbid faculties; and, in spite of George's entreaties, he determined that here he would stay, here sorrowful and tormented himself continually, until he had completed his plans for his own re-edification and restoration.

But his work? Ah, that was the most pitiful, the most saddening feature in the whole case! Nothing in all the varied fortunes of humanity is so touching, I think, so significant of mortal frailty, as to see impotence riot where there has been most strength, especially when the *desire* still subsists, after the *faculty* has departed. We cannot refrain from pitying even the broken-down race-horse, who, turned out to die, yet pricks up his ears at the drum and hobbles groaning along, as if he still yearned for the often-past goal. This it is which gives its strange pathos to the fate of Jasper Leafly, in Sir Edward Bulwer's late novel; and we see the working everywhere among our fellows. Who can contemplate without pain the drivelling of the once famous orator; the doting nonsense of the far-renowned author; the wrinkled ugliness of the once reigning belle; Beau Brummell in a shaby coat and dirty night-cap; the brilliant converser's paralyzed tongue; the once active soldier, all bed-ridden, limp and rheumatic? So it was now with Beale Lloyd, at work. Great and fortunate banker as he was; eminent for an imaginative excellence of invention, that, obeying the laws of calculation and the principles of finance, had enabled him to originate, mature, and accomplish some of the most daring monetary projects that had ever startled the most enterprising city on the globe; peculiarly famous for his ability in giving character and prominence to unknown or obscure undertakings; he had yet never, in the days of his greatest elevation, and most adventurous action, conceived, worked out, or put into figures, any financial projects that could compare, in originality, grandeur, or extent, with the schemes which now lay cipherred out upon his desk, ready to be set in motion. But alas! like the old mathematician, he had the lever there, and the fulcrum, and his power was weighed and estimated to a minim, but—who could find him a Por Sro? There was no stand-point possible; and so—the world stood while unmoved, the gigantic scemes fall, still-born, to the ground!

Not that Mr. Lloyd had yet made this discovery. Up to this time, he had confined himself to the development and maturing of his various plans, which were to interlace with, and interact upon each other, and thus mutually acquire strength and power to succeed. Not until he had perfectly worked them all out, and absolutely determined the order of their succession, would he startle the world with them. And such schemes they were, to be sure! His capital was large, but, not being quite enough for his purposes, he must first add a little to it. How? Well, he had matured a plan by which, given a certain amount of capital, he could not do otherwise than win at the game of *Faro!* Armed with this *pryôt*, Rupert was to be dispatched to Baden, to break the gamblers there. This would give him, say $200,000 more. *Second*, it was a truth, demonstrable by figures, that in a *series* of bills upon the English horse races, assuming that they were conducted without fraud, one's book could be so arranged, (by taking a proper number of horses equal to the "field,") as to make the proportion of loss to gain as 2 to 3. Upon this point, he was about to open a correspondence with a London "betting office." *Third*, by a strict recourse to the "Calculus of Probabilities" he had discovered, and proved, beyond cavil, a method by which he could (by risking only 10 per cent.) win one prize in every three drawings of the Hamburg lottery—thus having the assurance of a profit of over two hundred per cent., in a frequently recurring and permanent institution! *Fourth.* He argued, that, since he had fallen to the lowest depth, since there was no *plus ultra* of degradation for him, and as the sweetest, most delicate perfumes are mostly made from the filthiest, foulest-odored things, so it would be proper for him to use whatever base means to restore himself, since, once elevated, was to his former pinnacle, he could both wash his hands forever of these vile connections, and also make proper restitution, where he had done wrong or inflicted injury. And the result of this argument was—that he was determined to embark for a while in the *slave trade!* to dispatch four ships to the coast of Africa, and land four cargoes of slaves: one in Cuba, one in Texas, one in South Carolina, one in Mississipi. If any one thought this a fearful project, it would be six fold—if *all* of them succeeded, he would have no need to renew the infamous adventure. *Fifth.* These plans, all of which were the result of what he had satisfied himself was a rigorous and logical deduction of the law of probability in matters of chance, he set apart, scheduled as *preliminary.* When his original capital should have been augmented, in these ways, until he was put in possession of a sum of money which he felt would be sufficient, (in addition to what he had set apart for the maintenance of his family in Genoa,) he was then to embark upon the grand speculative seas of Europe, and try if he could not conquer a fortune in the Funds, as Napoleon "were as follows: a million, to use as "counters," in speculation; a half million to serve as a *corruption fund*, to forward his interests. For example—he would have his money ready, say to buy shares in Consols, at 90, (say, for a hundred thousand or two hundred thousand dollars, he would procure false telegraphic reports, which would depress the market? "The Emperor is very ill at Biarritz;" or "the Prince Napoleon has died of a serious fall, injured internally;" or "Our army has suffered a reverse near Varna." These rumors might beat down the market from ½ to 20 per cent. But, even in the lowest event, with his immense margin of capital, he could double his capital at every venture, and, with small risk, restore himself to his former position, before many months had gone by.

Full of these distempered and outrageous views, the unhappy man had labored on during the month, plotting, and planning, and working out minutiae of his schemes, with an accuracy, a consistency, a skill, and a gigantic industry, which was only approached by the stupendous concinnity, extravagance, and irrationality, of the premises upon which the whole fabric was based. But though, so far, there was "method in his madness," we cannot doubt that he *was* insane upon financial subjects; and the bearings of such a monomania are too familiarly known to every reader of the daily journals, to need to explain, or of studying to apologize. We have only to do with these extravagances of Beale Lloyd, so far forth as they, and their study, and manipulation, were part of his life in the *Oubliette.* They were the offspring of that life, and bred out of it; they were never even copied, nor transmitted abroad; mere fungi of the dungeon, and of the distempered brain of its occupant, the sole importance they have in our eyes is the partial light reflected from them upon the mental and moral condition of their unhappy originator.

And the most trifling reflection upon the substance of these schemes cannot fail to convince us that Lloyd had grown mad, so far as his business was concerned. Apart from his wild impracticability of the schemes themselves, their *character* proves this fact, irresistibly. Here was a man, who, because of a dishonest act, which his circumstances, his position, his temptations, rendered plausible, and which had plunged him in a condition of shame, agony, despair, that made him shun his fellows, made him hate the light, gave him the desire of suicide without the courage to attempt it, and so shocked, shattered, overcomed his nervous system, that he was in a momentary danger of becoming a maniac. And yet we find this very man, in the very extremity of his anguish, suggestive of *one* evil deed, when he begins to agitate for means by which to conquer his house, wandered and followed by his anxious George, until, weary, worn out by the fury of his madness and the exhaustion of his voyage, he had dashed into this gloomy cell, and, flinging himself upon the filthy straw, had gotten a long, unquiet and unrefreshing sleep. Afterwards, the vivid and eloquent contrast between this dismal *Oubliette*, and his rooms at the St. Boboliuk, had struck his morbid faculties; and, in spite of George's entreaties, he determined that here he would stay, here sorrowful and tormented himself continually, until he had completed his plans for his own re-edification and restoration.

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Portuguese clerk answered, with a look of surprise, "Why, the owner has paid so much for them, and would you have him to lose money?"

To give a correct idea of this business, it must be stated, that a contract, printed in Chinese and Spanish, is signed by each coolie, and by the owner, who ships them and to prevent wrong and imposition, the Government requires that these contracts shall be signed in the presence of the Procurador or Judge, who interrogates the coolies as to their willingness to sign the paper. Now, this looks very well in theory, and may serve to blind the minds of those who are satisfied to look at the surface. But consider the character of the Portuguese nation, the fact that the interpreter used is incompetent for many dialects, and may be easily bribed; and that the coolies are constrained by fear; and then, I ask, will this pretended form of justice satisfy any man who regards the rights of every other man, rich or poor, Christian or heathen, as sacred and inviolable as his own?

But what more shall I say? Alas, that I must speak of my countrymen engaged in this traffic in human flesh. A large American ship, the "Swallow," (owned, if I am not wrongly informed, in Salem, Massachusetts,) is now taking in a cargo of coolies at Whampoa, for Havana. She is chartered by a very extensive dealer in coolies. Another American ship, the "Live Yankee," sailed from this port on the 4th of March last, with 800 coolies, for Havana. The other ships conveying coolies were French and Spanish. A French steamer is to take those who are here now. The Governor of Macao will not permit sailing vessels to leave here with coolies during the summer, when the southwest monsoon blows on the China Sea.

This is the reason the "Swallow" left here to fill up at Whampoa. In another letter, I will give some "horrors of the coolie traffic," which will show still further what deeds of darkness are committed against suffering, unprotected humanity. K.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Portland, Me., Jan. 5.—The steamship Bohemian, from Liverpool at nine o'clock on the morning of the 21st of December, and from Queenstown on the following day, arrived here at ten o'clock this (Friday) evening.

The Bohemian's advices are four days later than those already received.

The steamship Kangaroo also sailed on the 21st of Demember, for New York.

The steamship Vigo was detained at Liverpool until the 22d of December.

The steamship Africa, from New York, reached Liverpool on the afternoon of the 19th of December. She was detained at the bar some hours for water.

European Congress.—The Paris *Pays* publishes the following as the definite official list of the plenipotentiaries:

Austria.—Count Rechberg and Prince Metternich.

Great Britian.—Lord Cowley and Lord Wodehouse.

Prussia.—Baron Schleinitz and Count Pourtales.

Russia.—Prince Gortschakoff and Count Kisseleff.

France.—Count Walewski and Prince De la Tour D'Auvergne.

Spain.—M. Martinez de la Rosa and M. Mon.

Portugal.—Count Lavaradio and Viscount Paiva.

The *Pays* adds, that the names of the representatives for the Holy See, the Two Sicilies, and Sardinia, and Sweden, are not yet officially known, but a Turin dispatch says that Count Cavour has been definitely appointed first plenipotentiary for Sardinia, and Chevalier Desambrois the second; and that Denmark has been officially notified of the fact. It is also positively asserted that Cardinal Antonelli will represent the Pope.

The *Pays* announces that the opening of the Congress will definitely take place on the 20th of January.

The Federal Council of Switzerland intends to ask the Congress that the neutrality of Savoy may be guaranteed by the Italian Confederation, as it already is by Piedmont, in virtue of the treaty of 1815.

Great Britain.—The weather throughout England had been very severe in some places. The thermometer is reported to have fallen within three or four degrees of zero. Canal navigation was effectually suspended by ice, and railroad traffic more or less affected by the snow which had fallen. At the departure of the steamer, a thaw had set in.

Old Brown.—The London *Times* has a leader on the execution of John Brown, and the circumstances it gave rise to. It says that it appears somewhat ludicrous to find that the North did nothing until Brown was executed, and adds, that this does not convey a very exalted notion of their zeal or determination of purpose. It sums up as follows: "The result will be to strengthen the South by the adhesion of the floating mass of opinion, which in every country lies between two extremes. Whatever may be the future of the negro race, no one in his senses can believe its regeneration can be effected by inciting it to murder planters and ravish white women; and if any man chooses to head an outbreak of this kind, he must expect to meet a fate which right-thinking men will not glorify with a crown of martyrdom."

The American ship Sea Belle, with a cargo of coal from Cardiff, took fire during the Bryston, more or less damages sustained in the late gales, and had become a total wreck. The origin of the fire was unknown.

A small tin canister was picked up at the mouth of the Mersey, with the announcement inside that the screw steamship Great Britain had foundered off the Western Islands. It was supposed to be a villainous hoax, as the Great Britain only left Liverpool on the 11th for Melbourne, and the canister was picked up five days thereafter.

France.—The London *Daily News* correspondent in Paris says that it was currently reported that the expected reduction in the tariff would apply principally to cotton, and that iron would not be benefited by it.

The weather in France corresponded with that in England. The temperature had not been so low for nineteen years.

The Seine, at Paris, was full of ice, and railway traffic was impeded by snow.

Commercial affairs in France had undergone no change. The tendency towards improvement continued. In Paris, flour and wheat were firm at previous prices. The Provincial markets were also generally firm.

Prince Jerome Napoleon continued to improve in health, and the *Moniteur* of the 21st states that no further bulletins would be issued.

The session of the Corps Legislatif was expected to convene at Paris on the 10th of January.

Spain and Morocco.—The whole Spanish army was concentrated at Ceuta. The Moors continued to be very enthusiastic about the war, and large reinforcements were arriving from the interior.

The latest accounts from Morocco are to the 16th. The Moors were still assailants, their attacks being continued with the same impetuous bravery, and each time with great numbers.

Private letters from Tetuan state that the plan of the Spaniards is, to attack Tetuan on two sides simultaneously, or by land from Ceuta and from the river. Teutan is defended by earthworks and redoubts.

A Madrid letter of the 14th says that the Spanish army amounted to 40,000, but that O'Donnel was continually asking for fresh reinforcements. His position was considered difficult.

The Gibraltar *Chronicle* says the attention of the Government of Morocco had been officially called to the 14th article of the treaty existing between the United States and Spain, which prohibits the citizens of one country from accepting foreign letters of marque to cruise against the commerce of the other.

The Cadiz journals announce that Marshal O'Donnel has declared Ceuta a free port.

A Madrid telegram says:

"Yesterday, 15,000 Moors attacked the left redoubt, but General Ros de Olano surrounded them with his right wing, and drove them back at the point of the bayonet. Our artillery inflicted great loss upon them. Our troops, as they invariably do, displayed great valor. Generals Cassis and Garcia particularly distinguished themselves. The enemy lost 1,500 men. We had 30 killed and 126 wounded."

Heavy rains had inundated the Spanish camp and the surrounding country.

Italy.—Letters from Naples state that during the night between the 12th and 13th of December, numerous arrests were made, including several eminent persons. The persons arrested were accused of clandestinely printing journals, and of having supported a subscription on behalf of Garibaldi, several documents concerning which were seized.

The Sardinian Consul was arrested, but speedily released.

Austria.—A Vienna telegram of the 18th says the report of the intended abdication of the Emperor was totally unfounded.

The statement that the Archduke Maximilian would be absent from Austria for two years was likewise false. His journey to Brazil will occupy six months.

In the last Cabinet Council, presided over by the Emperor, it was resolved, that in the next budget a reduction of 38,000,000 florins should be made in the expenses of the War Department.

It was stated that Austria was about to complete the disarmament.

Advices from Hungary represent the danger of a conflict between the Imperial authorities and the Hungarian Protestants as daily increasing. The Austrian army in Hungary would soon be 50,000 strong. A significant demonstration had taken place in Pesth, and and a fall of about 1½ per cent. had resulted in the Vienna Bourse.

Germany.—In the sitting of the Federal Diet, on the 17th, proposals of the Wurtzburg Conferences were brought foward. They are as follows: "First, the publication of the proceedings of the Federal Diet; second, a common civil and criminal legislation; third, a common law of domicil; fourth, a revision of the federal military constitution, by increasing the Federal army organically, and not numerically; fifth, by fortification of the coasts of the Northern and Baltic Seas.

Russia.—A telegram from St. Petersburg, of the 18th, says that Mahomed Amit, the principal chief the Mountineers of the right wing of Caucasus, has submitted, the consequence of which is the submission of the whole people of that country.

The Czar has raised Gen. Barrabaski to the rank of Marshal.

The St. Petersburg journals publish news from Caucasus, announcing that the people of Abedehhe, numbering 100,000, with their chiefs, had declared their submissions, and that other tribes were preparing to submit.

Sweden.—At Stockholm, an enthusiastic demonstration in favor of the Italian people had taken place, and the Diet had unanimously resolved to present an address to the King, requesting his Majesty to defend at the Congress the right of the Italian people to decide their own affairs.

A majority of the Congress have expressed themselves favorable to the admission of the Plenipotentiaries from Switzerland, when Congress deliberates the neutrality of Savoy.

London Money Market.—The funds had been without material fluctuation, but the tendency was rather downward.

London Produce Market.—Sugar steady, but quiet. Coffee very firm. Tea active, at advanced rates. Rice firm. Tallow quiet.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—Liverpool, Jan. 22.—Sales of cotton to-day about 5,000 bales. Market dull. Imports to-day, 28,000 bales; previously in the week, 9,419 bales.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, Jan. 8.—The steamers Arabia, Vigo, and Kangaroo, have arrived. The former brings advices from Liverpool to the 24th, anticipating the advices by the Vigo and Kangaroo.

The steamer Circassian arrived out on the 22d.

The 19th of January was said to have been fixed for the meeting of the Peace Congress at Paris. It was denied that the Pope claims the Presidency of the Congress for his plenipotentiary.

A French pamphlet by La Guemuiere, on the subject of the Pope and the Peace Congress, attracted much attention, as reflecting Napoleon's views. It is conciliatory in tone, but opposes the restoration of Romagna to the Papal dominion. The English journals eulogize the pamphlet.

Lord John Russell tells the memorialists relative to Mexico that England is endeavoring to come to an understanding with the Powers respecting the course to be pursued in the future. He points out the difficulty of the United States recognising one President, and England and France another.

The Paris bourse closed firm at 70f. 50c.

There was a vague, unconfirmed rumor of an outbreak in Hungary.

The Spaniards had again repulsed the Moors, entailing heavy losses on both sides.

The Calcutta mail of November 23d, bringing Shanghai dates of the 19th, had been telegraphed.

London, Saturday.—A Madrid dispatch of the 24th says: The Moors attacked the Spaniards on the road to Teutan, in order to obstruct their works, but were victoriously repulsed. The Spanish army had only four killed and fifty wounded. All their works had been completed.

Hong Kong advices of November 15th say the rate of exchange had declined about 1½ per cent. Prices of tea were firmer. Silks showed an upward tendency.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—Sales of 45,000 bales, including 1,800 bales to speculators and 4,500 bales for export. All qualities have slightly declined. The news from the United States caused a slight decline, and the numerous arrivals also produced a depression. Prices are quoted ⅛ @ 3-16 lower, particularly new crop cotton.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—Richardson, Spence, & Co. quote: Flour is steady at 22s. 6d. @ 27s. 6d. Wheat is firmer—red, 9s. 5d. @ 9s. 11d.; white, 9s. 6d. @ 11s. 6d. Corn is dull, and prices are easier, but quotations unchanged—yellow 31s. @ 32s.

Liverpool Provision Market.—Beef heavy, and all qualities declined. Pork dull. Bacon quiet. Newburg middles 49s. @ 50s. Lard is dull at 55s. @ 56s.

Gen. Comonfort, of Mexico, comes passenger by the Arabia.

The Austria's mails will leave here by the early morning train.

The papers by the Arabia contain a few additional items of interest.

Count Arigdon, the representative of the Republic of San Marino at Paris, presented a memorandum to Count Walewski, addressed to the future Congress, protesting against the encroachment of Piedmont.

The nomination of the Marquis D'Auvergne as the second Paris plenipotentiary to the European Congress gave great satisfaction to the friends of Italy.

A Paris dispatch of the 23d says the French Government had, by telegraph, informed the Powers concerned that the opening of the Congress would not take place before Jan. 19th.

The London *Herald*, the organ of the Conservative party, has announced a complete and comprehensive reform bill, to appear in the *Constitutional Press* on Monday; and that, in the event of the postponement of the ministerial reform bill, or its proving unacceptable to the Constitutional party, the bill is to be published, and will be immediately brought before the House of Commons.

Lord Palmerston has been making speeches highly eulogistic of the volunteer movement.

The steamer Great Britain was spoken Dec. 11th, all well, which strengthens the conviction that the report of her having foundered is a base hoax.

The Belgian Government has agreed to forward mails for Canada and the United States by the Canadian steamers as well as by the Cunard boats. It is supposed that the German postal league will adopt a similar arrangement.

ADDITIONAL BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.—*St. Louis, Jan.* 7.—We have the following additional intelligence by the arrival of the overland mail here:

The *Arizonian* of the 23d of December leaves, through a reliable correspondent, that the Governor of Sonora had received dispatches from the Juarez Government, directing him to invoke at once his order expelling Capt. Stone and his party from Sonora. He is also ordered to invite Capt. Stone's party to return, and enter upon the duties of the survey, and to protect them from injury, and to see that they are permitted to proceed quietly to the performance of their duties.

The *Arizonian* adds, that it fears that Gov. Pesquiers will disobey these instructions, and that the settlement of these difficulties is as far distant as ever.

The steamer Northerner, from Victoria on the 10th, had arrived. Some American citizens at San Juan had held a meeting, and passed resolutions, declaring that the island belonged to the United States.

The Legislature of Washington Territory had organized, H. G. Makin being chosen President of the Senate.

Business at San Francisco was more active. There had been no advance in the prices of coal, but the market was much excited.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Business men will find it greatly to their advantage to advertise in the *Era*

Messrs. Pettingill & Co., S. R. Niles, and Joy, Coe, & Co., are our authorized advertising agents for Boston, New York, and Philadelphia.

The following gentlemen are accredited agents for the *Era*: G. W. Light, Boston, Mass.; J. A. Innis, Salem, Mass.; Thomas Wheeler, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. T. Park, Mount Union, Ohio; Joseph Hughes, Philadelphia, Pa.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1860.

☞ All letters for the *National Era* must be addressed to MRS. M. L. BAILEY, *National Era, Washington, D. C.*

RETURN OF MR. SEWARD.—Mr. Seward made his appearance in the Senate on Monday, in fine health and spirits. He has been absent from the country some seven or eight months, during which time he has travelled over the greater part of Europe, and visited Egypt and Palestine. He received a warm greeting from his political friends, but it is stated by the correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* that not more than two or three Southern men went forward to speak with him.

TUESDAY IN CONGRESS.

In the Senate, Mr. Green attacked the doctrine of squatter sovereignty promulgated by Mr. Douglas, and showed that the Democratic party had always sanctioned the interference of the Federal authority in the Territories. He proceeded to read many extracts from the platforms and resolutions of the Democratic party on the subject, and asserted that until lately Mr. Douglas and Mr. Pugh had acquiesced in those platforms. He then commented on the principle assumed by the Republican party, that Freedom is national and Slavery sectional. The contrary was true. Slavery was national, Freedom sectional. He then advocated the protection of slave property in the Territories. It was the bounden duty of Congress to afford every protection to it under the Dred Scott decision, and there was no power in the Federal Government to prohibit its jurisdiction.

Without concluding his remarks, Mr. Green yielded to a motion to go into Executive session.

After some time spent therein, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Gartrell, who was entitled to the floor, proceeded to argue that the Republican party is essentially an Abolition party. He said that the Southern people, or at least his constituents, would not submit to the election of a Republican President, and that they would take such an election as a declaration of hostility.

Mr. Adrain interrupted the speaker with the remark, that if the Southern Democracy expected the co-operation of the Northern wing of the party, they must cease to threaten a dissolution of the Union. The Northern Democracy would never consent to a dissolution on such an issue as the election of a President in a constitutional way.

Mr. Haskin desired to know if Mr. Gartrell would vote for the admission of Kansas into the Union without her compliance with the requisitions of the English bill as to population.

Mr. Gartrell refused to answer, and said that he would answer that question when the proper time arrived.

Mr. Hickman explained his position. He said that no party or class of men at the North would tolerate the idea of disunion. That the North has eighteen millions of free inhabitants, and that they will not permit a dissolution of the Union. The North can manufacture more arms in ninety days than the South can buy, and more men would volunteer to prevent disunion than the South could raise by conscription.

Mr. Gartrell reiterated his threats of disunion.

Mr. Edwards, of New Hampshire, obtained the floor, and made a conciliatory appeal to the Democratic side of the House, in favor of proceeding to an organization. In reply to an inquiry, he said that he would not vote for any man who had been guilty of crime, or who entertained sentiments at war with the peace of society.

Mr. Morris, of Pennsylvania, declared that he would not vote for Mr. Sherman if he entertained the views read from the Speaker's desk, as extracts from the Helper book. Mr. Sherman held them in abhorrence. He said that if Mr. Clark of Missouri would withdraw his offensive and menacing resolution, that Mr. Sherman was ready to state his position fully in regard to that book.

Mr. Wright, of Tennessee, obtained the floor, and replied to his colleague, Mr. Stokes. He professed to be a moderate Union man, and said that the South makes no extravagant demands upon the Federal Government. He denounced those who deny that Slavery is entitled to Congressional protection in the Territories.

Mr. Hill, of Georgia, American, in reply to an allusion, took similar ground.

Mr. Leake, of Virginia, denounced the position recently taken by ex-Gov. Wise, that he would fight the battles of the Union within the Union. Virginia sentiment was represented by the members on this floor, and not by ex-Governor Wise. He claimed the right of nullification and secession.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, obtained the floor, but gave way to a motion to adjourn.

No ballot was taken during the day.

GOVERNOR LETCHER'S MESSAGE—A NATIONAL CONVENTION PROPOSED.—John Letcher, the new Governor of Virginia, has sent to the Legislature a message, proposing the call of a National Convention, to revise the Constitution. He hopes that such a Convention may come to terms of agreement, and finally settle the Slavery controversy; but if they fail to agree, then a peaceable separation should be discussed. If the Northern States refuse to accede to this call of a Convention, the fact will be conclusive of their determination to keep up agitation. He also recommends that the State of Virginia send two delegates to each of the States which have adopted personal liberty bills, whose duty it shall be to urge the unconditional repeal of those laws.

The Governor says that the time has arrived when the Slavery agitation must cease, if the Union is to be preserved. He will do all in his power to preserve it; but, to be prepared for the worst, he recommends a thorough reorganization of the militia.

This is the old game of brag—nothing more. Governor Letcher is for keeping up the "Crisis," and expects to strike a terror into the Northern heart by the *dernier* appeal to a Convention. He well knows that a majority of the States will not seriously entertain the idea of a Convention; but he imagines that the proposition by the State of Virginia will impress the country with the desperate resolution of the Southern people, and at least tend to unfix the South in support of the "Democracy."

ABOLITION MISSIONARIES IN TROUBLE.—The *Independent* states that Rev. George Candee, Rev. William Kendrick, and Robert Jones, missionaries of the American (Abolition) Missionary Association, have been expelled from Jackson county, Ky., after having their hair and beards shaved, and tar put on their heads and faces.

REVIEW OF MR. CURRY'S SPEECH.

It is admitted on all hands that the speech of Mr. Curry, of Alabama, delivered in the House of Representatives on the 10th ult., is the ablest as well as the most decorous and respectable expression of Pro-Slavery views which the country has seen for a long time. He disdains to follow the example of low personal malevolence which has been set him by those with whom he acts, and looks at the events and parties of the day from a statesman's point of view. He acknowledges a radical difference of sentiment between the North and the South as the great source of difficulty; and while he freely acquits the Republican party of complicity with John Brown, or with entertaining the views of the Radical Abolitionists, he insists that the inevitable tendency of the party is towards Abolitionism; and hence he thinks the South should not wait until Republicanism is invested with the control of the Government, but that resistance, or secession, should immediately follow the election of a Republican President. He says:

"I am conscious of the fact that there are in the Northern States two distinct Anti-Slavery organizations—one represented by William Lloyd Garrison, Phillips, May, and others; the other represented by the Republican party of the North; and I repeat again, that I do not hold the Republican party personally responsible either for the doctrines avowed or for measures advocated by the Garrison party. I have a different purpose in the remarks that I shall submit to-day; and that is, to demonstrate, if I am able, that those of you who now shrink back from the doctrines avowed by that party, will, either yourselves or through your successors, be driven to the assumption of these opinions. In 1835, in an address issued by the Anti-Slavery Society of Massachusetts, signed among in by William Lloyd Garrison and others of that type of Anti-Slavery men, I find recorded these sentiments:

"'We have never advocated the right of physical resistance on the part of the oppressed. We assure our assailants that we would not sacrifice the life of a single slaveholder to emancipate every slave in the United States.'

"That is the opinion which was promulgated officially by William Lloyd Garrison and those whom my friend from New York [Mr. Clark] affirms are the Abolitionists proper. In 1859, Wendell Phillips, a man who deserves the high eulogium, intellectually, that was paid him by the distinguished member from Ohio [Mr. Corwin] in a speech made in Brooklyn, uses this language, speaking of John Brown and his incursion into Virginia:

"'It is the natural result of Anti-Slavery teaching. I recognize it; I recognize it.'

"That is the position into which the Garrisonians have been driven by this volume of Anti-Slavery sentiment at the North. In 1852, the Whig party of the Union, in their Presidential Convention—and I believe two-thirds of the Republican party belonged to that organization—resolved that the compromise measures of 1850, including the fugitive slave law, were a finality, and were, in principle and in substance, the settlement of the Slavery question. In six years from that time, you will find the great State of Ohio, through its Republican Convention, composed of two-thirds of that same Whig party, resolving that the fugitive slave law ought to be repealed, as being instructive of the rights of the States, and subversive of the moral sense of mankind. What more, Mr. Clerk? Those Democrats who have fallen off from our organization into the Republican party have proceeded to the adoption of the Democratic Convention of the same year; and yet they have been driven to the enunciation and advocacy of extreme doctrines, from which, three or four years ago, they would have shrunk back with alarm and indignation."

Mr. Curry presents various other facts in proof of his assertion that the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the North continually tends to ultraism. Among these facts are the personal liberty bills which have been enacted in Massachusetts, Vermont, and Wisconsin, the underground railroads, the contributions for the circulation of incendiary pamphlets, "the widespread sympathy for a murderer and a traitor," the *habeas corpus* and *mandamus* bills, "and the impeachment of judicial officers for the execution of the fugitive slave law."

Of the Republican party he says:

"The averment I make, Mr. Clerk, is, that the ideas, the principles, the politics, of the Republican party are necessarily and inherently and exclusively hostile to the Constitution and to the rights and interests of the South. The arguments used assume an antagonism between the sections, an irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces."

We have given to Mr. Curry all due praise for a degree of candor and liberality which is in striking contrast with that of his political associates, but we must remind him that the fair and direct way of stating the political position of a party is, to quote from its recognised platform. This he has not done, but, instead of it, he has picked up detached sentences from the speeches and writings of individual Republicans, as authoritative expositions of the party creed. We admit that legitimate criticism warrants the citation of respectable individual utterances as illustrations of the spirit and tendency of a party; but, first and foremost, candor requires that the party should be permitted to speak for itself. The highest and only conclusive authority for the principles of the Republican party is the Philadelphia platform, and Mr. Curry was not true to the pledge he gave of perfect fairness when he omitted to incorporate that paper into his speech.

Having cited from various authorities what he deems proof of this definition of Republicanism, he makes the following declaration:

"Now, sir, however distasteful it may be to my friend from New York, [Mr. Clark,] however much it may revolt the public sentiment or conscience of this country, I am not ashamed or afraid publicly to avow that the election of William H. Seward, or Salmon P. Chase, or any such representative of the Republican party, upon a sectional platform, ought to be resisted to the disruption of every tie that binds this Confederacy together."

The courtesy displayed by Mr. Curry, added to the grace of his diction, has blinded his opponents, as well as his friends, to his manifestly partial array of facts, and illogical deductions from them. His speech has been pronounced "philosophical" and "logical," even by Republicans, in a spirit of generosity to a generous foe; but if we undertake to dissect it, we shall find it lamentably deficient in these qualities.

In the first place, Mr. Curry assumes that the Anti-Slavery agitation and excitement in the free States has been entirely spontaneous and unprovoked—he assumes that the slave interest has been entirely passive; that it has made no attempt to extend and spread itself over the Western Territories; that it has been liberal, tolerant, and fair, in its relations to the interests of Freedom, and in the administration of the Government. All this is quietly taken for granted by Mr. Curry; but what are the facts?

The facts are these. When the Constitution was framed, the whole country, except South Carolina, Georgia, and a portion of North Carolina, stood on the platform or basis of the Republican party of the present day. The debates in the Federal Convention which framed the Constitution show that the most earnest efforts to prohibit the slave trade came from Virginia; that North Carolina and Maryland concurred with her on this point, and that the more Northern States, though feeling less interest in the question, were all decidedly opposed to the traffic. It is also an historical fact, that the ordinance of 1787, by which Slavery was excluded from all the Territories of the Union over which Congress had control, originated with Mr. Jefferson, who first proposed it in 1784; that he desired, with the consent of the Southern States, to extend the Anti-Slavery principle down to the line of Florida and Louisiana, which then belonged to Spain; and that, failing to get the consent of North Carolina and Georgia, the restriction was confined to the Territory northwest of the Ohio river. This Anti-Slavery proviso, from its first inception, received votes from Virginia and Maryland, and was finally adopted by a unanimous vote of the Congress of the Confederation, which was coeval with the Convention which framed the Constitution. Among the first measures of the new Government, under the Administration of the illustrious Washington, was the re-enactment and re-endorsement of this Anti-Slavery ordinance.

Here, then, is a great fact, which Mr. Curry has entirely lost sight of; and he arraigns the Republican party for standing by the principles and policy of Jefferson, Washington, Franklin, and Jay.

We plead guilty. The Republican party is Anti-Slavery, and the efforts of the degenerate Democracy to reverse the principles on which our institutions are founded, has enabled the Republicans to arouse the dormant love of Liberty among the people of the North. The party to which Mr. Curry belongs, by its Pro-Slavery policy, by its abandonment of the principles of Jefferson and Madison, has made necessary the embodiment of the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the country in a political party.

At the formation of the Federal Constitution, Republicans and Federalists stood on common ground as it regarded Slavery. It was not a party question, nor a sectional question, except as to South Carolina and Georgia. The great leaders of both parties agreed that Slavery should not be extended. They expected it to die out, and deplored their inability at that period to abolish it. Washington, Hamilton, Jay, and Adams, the great lights of the Federal party, were decidedly against Slavery, as a moral and political evil; but Jefferson, the founder of the Democratic party, was far more deeply impressed with the moral, social, and political evils of the system, and embodied his convictions in language as imperishable as the English tongue. Mr. Curry is too intelligent and candid to dispute these historical facts, and we will not stop here to adduce the proofs of them.

Here, then, was the starting point. The Government was founded by Anti-Slavery men, and they inaugurated an Anti-Slavery extension policy.

But the cotton gin was invented, and the production of cotton became a source of great profit to the Southern people, causing a rapid increase in the value of slaves. The consequence was, an abandonment of the generous policy of their fathers, and a change of sentiment in regard to Slavery. The first exhibition of this change was made when Missouri applied for admission into the Union. The North insisted on carrying out the Jefferson policy of excluding Slavery. The South resisted; and although her statesmen refrained from defending the institution as a blessing, they found various excuses and reasons why it should not be restricted. Chief of these was the suggestion, long since ascertained to be false, that the diffusion of the system would tend to its amelioration and extinction. After debating the question through two or three sessions of Congress, which served to arouse Northern men to a consciousness of the change in Southern sentiment, and the rising power of Slavery as a political element, a compromise was agreed upon, for which almost every Southern member of Congress voted. That compromise fully recognised the right of Congress to restrict Slavery. The territory north of 36° 30′ was to be forever free, while that south of it was to remain without restriction, but still without any guaranty of its institution. The condition of the compromise was the immediate admission of Missouri with Slavery.

Here was one source of Northern "agitation" springing from the abandonment on the part of the South of the non-extension-of-Slavery principle.

The next prominent fact in the history of Slavery aggression was the colonization of Texas by slaveholders. That system of colonization, looking to annexation, and with a view to strengthen the slave power in the Federal Government, commenced as far back as 1828 or 1829. In 1835, the colonists, aided by filibustering parties from the Southwest, succeeded in throwing off the Mexican yoke, and in 1845 the slave interest succeeded in adding three hundred thousand square miles to its area, with the Congressional guaranty that it shall be divided into five States.

Here, as Mr. Curry knows, was another most prolific source of "agitation" and irritation. But the slave interest was still unsatisfied. It had acquired complete control over the Democratic party. It remoulded the principles of that time-honored organization, and dictated its candidates for office, not only in the South, but in the free States. No man was permitted to aspire to office who would not agree to suppress his Anti-Slavery convictions, and vote uniformly for Pro-Slavery measures. The slave power felt that it was omnipotent, and its easy triumph in the acquisition of Texas caused it to look with longing eyes to other Mexican provinces. It was not difficult to find cause for a quarrel, although it should be such as that which the wolf urged against the lamb. Texas claimed for her boundary the Rio Grande, although the Nueces was the well-known limit of her Western frontier. Mexico, while succumbing to the superior force of the American Union, in acquiescing, under protest, in the annexation of Texas, resisted this further encroachment on her rights, and attempted to assert her authority to the disruption of every tie that binds this Confederacy together.

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after be considered a gross sign of ignorance and stupidity. For we think that if the above volumes have the circulation among the masses of the English people that their merit and the reputation of the author certainly entitles them to, much will be done toward giving a true understanding of what America really is, and, indeed, not a few Americans will be benefited by their perusal. Mrs. Howitt always writes simply, and adapts her style to the comprehension of those she addresses, and she seems to have gone into this work *con amore*, with an evident desire to deal justly and impartially with all our institutions.

THE HOUMAS LAND SPECULATION—MORE "DEMOCRATIC" SPECULATION.

Another of those despicable tricks in legislation, by which Democratic demagogues are in the habit of filling their pockets at the expense of the people, has recently come to light. At the last session of Congress, a bill was introduced in the Senate to confirm certain disputed land titles in Missouri. Senator Benjamin, who was, and is, chairman of the Committee on Private Land Claims, offered an amendment to include some similar cases in Louisiana. Under this clandestine proceeding, and without naming it by name, the famous case of the Houmas land grant was included, in which Mr. Benjamin's colleague and particular friend, Senator Slidell, is the claimant, and to whose benefit the amendment was to inure. The amendment was adopted by both houses, without a suspicion, on the part of the members of either body, that it settled the long-disputed claim to the Houmas grant. That grant, it seems, had been settled upon by a large number of persons long before Mr. Slidell made his purchase; and when these persons found themselves about to be ousted, they at once met and petitioned Congress to repeal the hasty and sinister act into which it has been betrayed. Mr. Toombs presented their petition last Tuesday, and, after some discussion, the matter was referred to a select committee. The quantity of land involved is no less than ninety thousand acres, and is said to be worth a million of dollars.

Senator Slidell is one of the ablest and most adroit leaders of the Democratic party, and aspires to the Presidency. It is a peculiarity of his, that he always does things on a grand scale. He it was who originated and brought forward the thirty million bill, ostensibly to be used in bribing Spain to sell Cuba, but really with a view to establishing a grand national Democratic electioneering fund. Nothing was more natural than that a man who was thus princely in his benefactions to his party, should manage his private transactions on a corresponding scale of magnificence. Mr. Benjamin, the other Senator from Louisiana, a Jew by birth, and, we fear, never fully converted to Christianity, is a most appropriate colleague for Mr. Slidell. As Gil Blas said of the Bishop's steward and butler, "These two make a pair." Mr. Benjamin is an able lawyer, a fine adventurer, and skilled in the art of making the worse appear the better cause. Considered merely as an artistic point of view, it must be confessed that this affair was well managed. But "there's many a slip betwixt the cup and the lip," and we shall not be surprised if these adroit managers find it so.

POSITION OF MARYLAND.

The Democracy of Maryland has made a judicious use of the fears excited by John Brown's invasion of Virginia, and of the irritation produced by the Helper book. That party, which has until recently been unable to cope with the Opposition, seems now to be all-powerful. The Americans in the Legislature appear to have given way under the pressure of the popular current, and a few days ago voted unanimously for the sectional resolutions presented from the Democratic side of the House. The resolutions declare that any Representative of Maryland in Congress who shall vote for *any* Republican, or any *sympathizer* with the Republicans, will forfeit the confidence of the People. This is decidedly cool in the members of the Legislature, to undertake to dictate to men elected like themselves, by the people, and amenable to the people—not to the Legislature—for their conduct. We doubt not that the people of Baltimore and her Representatives in Congress will maintain the right of acting for themselves, without regard to the opinions of the people in other parts of the State. Baltimore is half the State, both in the number of its citizens and in wealth; and we see no reason why her Representatives in Congress should not have the same right to act upon their convictions of duty as those from the counties.

A NEW EXPERIMENT.—The Democracy in the House made a new experiment on Monday, to unite the Opposition to the Republicans, but with their usual ill success. To effect this result, they arranged that Mr. Davis, of Indiana, a recreant Anti-Lecomptonite, elected by Republican votes, should be made the cat's paw, in the nomination of Mr. Hamilton, of Texas. Mr. Davis professes to be a conservative Democrat, and extremely desirous to see the House organized by the election of a conservative Speaker. As an illustration of his notion of conservatism, he selects the Representative from the extremest angle of the Southwest; and his candidate, Mr. Hamilton, gives a running commentary upon his political creed by casting his vote for that model of liberal and conservative principles, Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina. So much for the Anti-Lecomptonism of Mr. Davis.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALIFORNIA OVERLAND MAIL.—Advices from San Francisco to the 16th ult. have arrived at St. Louis. D. P. Belknap had been appointed administrator of the estate of the late Senator Broderick.

Four hundred and fifty Indians had been captured in the Pitt river region by General Kibbe. They arrived in San Francisco on the 14th ult, and were to be put on board the brig Jauette for transportation to the Menderino reservation.

General Totten arrived at San Francisco on the 12th ult, by the steamship Golden Age. His mission was understood to be to report to Washington the condition of the fortifications and military requirements of the Pacific coast.

The new United States steamer Saginaw had just been completed at Mare Island. She made a successful experimental trip on the 15th ult.

An application has been made by Judge Terry for a mandamus to compel the county clerk to transfer the indictment against him for killing Senator Broderick to the Fourth District Court. The case was argued on the 12th, and the application refused. The case was forthwith appealed to the Supreme Court.

Colonel Fremont had obtained possession of all the mines adjudged to him by the decision of the courts, without any violent collision with the adverse claimants.

Advices from Japan, by the Russian war vessel Novik, state that Mr. Hodson, British consul, had arrived at Hakodadi, and, in conjunction with the Russian authorities, had made a pressing demand on the Japanese Government to remove the restrictions preceding upon commerce, which, after the exchange of diplomatic notes, had resulted in the promise that all the troubles should be remedied after a little.

More animation in the San Francisco market was occasioned by the arrival of the Morning Light from Boston; but business and relapsed into its old dull state, and the disposition of the whole jobbing trade was not to purchase a dollar's worth of merchandise unless absolutely necessary to fill orders. The production of wine had reached 24,000 gallons, and holders had advanced their rates. The market was firm at $1.05.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS,
First Session.

Tuesday, January 3, 1860.

SENATE.

There was a very thin attendance of Senators at the hour of assembling.

Mr. Hamlin asked leave to withdraw certain petitions.

Certain private bills were read and referred.

Mr. King. I have had sent to me the proceedings of a Union meeting held in the city of Rochester, in the State of New York, on Tuesday, the 28th day of December last, the last resolution of which is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That copies of the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to each of the United States Senators from this State, and also to the member of Congress from this district, at Washington, and that they be requested, respectfully requested to cause the same to be presented to both houses of our National Legislature."

Although these proceedings appear in a newspaper, I have a letter from the Secretary of the meeting stating that they are the official proceedings, and have been sent to me for the purpose mentioned in that resolution. I ask leave to present them, and I ask that the resolutions of the meeting may be read.

Mr. Brown. What paper is that?

Mr. King. A Rochester paper.

The President *pro tempore*. The resolutions will be read.

The Secretary read them, as follows:

"Whereas recent events occurring in different portions of our common country have made prominent the question of the continued union of the States composing our Confederacy; and whereas it has become a duty devolving on the citizens of Rochester to assemble in public meeting to declare their sentiments on this question: Therefore,

"*Resolved*, That we affirm and reiterate our fealty and attachment to the Union of these States, and that we cordially unite with the great body of our people in the declaration of our firm and determined purpose that this Union 'must and shall be preserved.'

"*Resolved*, That we are free from the crimes of this great Republic, we feel jealous of the liberties we enjoy under our own independent sovereignty, and are thereby admonished that the people of other States of this Confederacy have the same franchises and liberties to be left free to enjoy them; that, while we had an undoubted right to abolish Slavery in this Commonwealth, they have the same right to retain that feature in their domestic institutions, found, as it was, in nearly all the States in the original compact that bound us together, to defend the palladium of our common Freedom.

"*Resolved*, That in our relations with the Southern States, we will, so far as in our power, cheerfully accord to them what we claim for ourselves, the free and unmolested exercise of sovereign rights and privileges, and will manfully and faithfully aid them in their defence against unhallowed and treasonable designs of any combination of men, under whatever guise, whether political, fanatical, or pseudo-religious.

"*Resolved*, That we hold in utter disregard and contempt the cant and sneers of all those disorganizing and seditious fanatics who go about the streets of our country, and, claiming to be wiser than their fathers, and better than their neighbors, and hold mutinous public meetings and secret conclaves, to impress upon the unsuspecting and peaceable of our fellow-citizens the dangerous and unholy doctrine that he who is not an Abolitionist is a thief, a robber, and a murderer; and we hold him morally guilty of such crimes who openly or covertly endeavors to incite the slaves of the South to rapine and violence, or encourage fanatical emissaries to go forth on the errand of promoting such an end. He is emphatically, in the judgment of this meeting, a traitor to the social obligations that bind us in a glorious Confederacy, and should be avoided by all honest, conservative, and Union-loving citizens.

"*Resolved*, That the late insurrectionary movement of John Brown, and those who conspired in person with him, in his treasonable and murderous assault upon the peaceable citizens of Virginia, at Harper's Ferry, has our most unqualified condemnation and severest rebuke; and we consider his punishment, and that of his confederates, not only just, but demanded both by the offended laws of the country, and by the magnitude and dangerous tendency of the crime committed. We, on occasion arise, we pledge ourselves, if need be, and to the utmost of our power, in person and with our fortunes, to protect and defend the constitutional rights and privileges of the South, and to maintain the fraternal relations which exist between her and the free States, and which must never be severed, but held sacred, and cherished as the guaranty to the onward progress of our country.

"*Resolved*, That while we severe the teachings from the pulpits of the free States, so far as they are confined to the legitimate objects of church organization, we consider all interference from that source with the constitutional rights of our southern brethren, touching the institution of Slavery, not only entirely unwarranted, but calculated to incite disloyal and treasonable action, to engender strife and disaffection, and repugnant to most of those who with the spread of Christianity, purity, and desire to maintain intact the sacred compact which binds together these States in one common sovereignty.

"*Resolved*, That we cannot too strongly rebuke the unseemly and unholy attempts of a President by a constitutional majority, having views of public policy with which the minority do not coincide, would furnish a just cause for the dissolution of our Union. We hold such sentiments to be unpatriotic and treacherous, odious to all patriotic and Union-loving men, and disgraceful to the civilization of the age; and we hereby give to our fellow-citizens East, West, North, and South, our most solemn pledge, that whenever such a President of these United States, in a constitutional way, shall receive from us, in the lawful discharge of his duties, the same willing obedience and energetic support which we have given to each and all of his predecessors, and we hereby declare our firm and unalterable purpose to sustain and protect him, in the lawful discharge of those duties, from all enemies within or without, at home or abroad.

"*Resolved*, That copies of the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to each of the United States Senators from this State, and also to the member of Congress from this district, at Washington; and that they be, and hereby are, respectfully requested to cause the same to be presented to both Houses of our National Legislature."

Mr. King. Mr. President, in presenting these resolutions, and bringing the proceedings of this meeting of citizens of the State of New York to the attention of the Senate, I am satisfied in being able to say that neither now nor at any time since the Federal Constitution was adopted, have the people of that State ever for a moment hesitated or doubted in their attachment to our republican form of government, or in their devotion to the Union. They not only do not entertain hostility to, or dissatisfaction with, the Union, but they love their Union, and their whole country, with all the devotion that patriotism implies. The people of the State of New York entertain the sentiment common to them all—one common, resolute determination that "the Union must and shall be preserved."

Desires and efforts may at times appear in party leaders to turn this common sentiment, universal in that State, to party account. I think such effort has been made in Union meetings recently held; but such efforts themselves only bring the strength of this sentiment which is universal there.

The proceedings of the meeting whose resolutions have just been read speak for all political parties. But, Mr. President, as a representative of the State, without any authority as these resolutions furnish, I should not hesitate, on the subject of the Union, to speak for all—for Democrats and Americans, as well as for Republicans. They are all friends of the Union. I think I may safely say there never was some disorder and a division of opinion on the question of adopting the resolution which condemns the sentiment, that the election of a President by a constitutional majority, having views of public policy which the minority do not coincide, would furnish a just cause for a dissolution of the Union, and which pledges support to a President constitutionally elected, and protection in the lawful discharge of his duties, from all enemies within or without, at home or abroad. On that resolution, the committee which reported the resolutions were equally divided; on all the rest they were unanimous. The resolutions were, however, all reported by the committee, and adopted by the meeting, as appears by the report of their proceedings. I think the division of the committee on the resolution mentioned did not arise from any disagreement as to the sentiment of the resolution, but from the reluctance of the Democrats on the committee to give expression to any sentiment that might offend their party friends in Congress, who are in the habit of talking of a dissolution of the Union upon the happening of this or that contingency.

The meeting at Rochester was called by a large list of signatures, without distinction of party; and I especially call the attention of Senators on the Democratic side of the Chamber, who have expressed a purpose to dissolve the Union of the States if a Republican shall be elected to the office of President, to the fact that Democrats participated largely in the proceedings of the meeting. The published letters from those not present, in reply to invitations to attend the meeting, are all, or nearly all, from prominent and distinguished Democrats of the State, and all, every one of them, in favor of the Union. I can say to those Senators, with entire confidence, that, in any attempt to carry into execution any such purpose as a dissolution of the Union, they would no more receive aid or comfort in New York from those who act politically in the organization of the Democratic party, than they would from open and avowed Republicans, who denounce disunionists as enemies of the country, no better than traitors.

The President *pro tempore*. What disposition does the Senator propose to make of the resolutions just read?

Mr. King. I move that they be laid on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Slidell moved to refer the papers on the subject of the Houmas land claim to the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. Toombs moved to the Committee on Private Land Claims, but as the motives of himself and colleague on that subject had been impugned, and as Mr. Benjamin was chairman of that committee, he desired to change its reference.

The subject was laid over till to-morrow.

A large number of petitions of no general interest were presented.

On motion by Mr. Brown, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the motion to print the President's message.

He spoke at length on the subject of the rights of slaveholders in the Territories, and in favor of Congressional legislation for the protection of Slavery in the Territories. He dissented from the opinion expressed in the message, that if the judiciary should hereafter fail to provide an adequate remedy for infringement of this right, it would be time enough to strengthen their hands by further legislation, and thought Congress ought to act immediately, before the mischief is done.

Mr. Doolittle replied at some length, calling attention to the great excitement which has taken place within the last ten years at the South in reference to the power and duty of Congress to legislate in behalf of Slavery. The mind of the President has undergone a similar change, as appears by his recent message.

Mr. D. proceeded to state that many distinguished men at the South now defended, not merely negro slavery, but Slavery in the abstract, arguing that the true relation between capital and labor was, that capital should own instead of hiring laborers.

Wednesday, January 4, 1860.

SENATE.

Several petitions were presented, and private bills introduced and referred.

Mr. Powell introduced a bill to abolish the franking privilege. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. Chandler introduced bills making appropriations for the improvement of Grand Haven and other harbors of Michigan.

Mr. Toombs presented the petition of the citizens of Ascension Parish, Louisiana, on the subject of the Houmas land grant, and moved its reference to the Committee on Private Lands.

After some discussion, the petition was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Toombs, Pugh, Chesnut, Crittenden, and Fessenden.

Mr. Hemphill presented the credentials of Hon. L. T. Wigfall, Senator from Texas, in the place of Hon. J. P. Henderson, deceased; and Mr. W. appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

The motion to print the President's message was carried.

Mr. Mason explained that in the expression "servile States," which he made use of yesterday, he meant nothing offensive, but he desired to draw a distinction between those States where there are slaves and those States where there are no slaves.

Mr. Harlan argued that if the premises laid down by the President in his message are true, the conclusion is irresistible, that when slave property is carried into any Territory of the Territories, it will become the duty of Congress to provide means for its legal protection. This seems to be almost the unanimous opinion of the Democratic party; but the Republicans deny it.

Mr. H. further argued that if the master can take his slaves into the Territories, and have them protected under the Constitution of the United States, because the Territories are the common property of the nation, on the same principle he might be permitted to carry them on the public lands belonging to the United States within the limits of the several States.

He spoke at considerable length.

Mr. Foster followed, and discussed the subject of territorial slavery with Mexico. He thought the lives and property of American citizens in Mexico were just as secure as those of the Abolitionists in the South, and protection should be given to our citizens at home as well as abroad, by refusing to permit the Mexicans to interfere with the domestic affairs of Mexico.

On motion of Mr. Slidell, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and after some time adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, called attention to a letter he had received from a mail contractor at Rockville, in that State, in which the writer states that it cannot be imagined the state of things which exist, owing to the failure of the pay of the mail contractors. All the back and horseback routes will be discontinued unless something is done by way of an appropriation—not by way of revenge, but because they will be compelled to do so. This must be the result if they are not paid. He hoped it would. The whole community is thrown into a condition of excitement, especially those dependent on the mails. The writer says he cannot get grain for his horses, &c.

Mr. Washburne stated that he wished to say to the contractors that he did not consider himself responsible for the distress.

Mr. Barksdale remarked that Mr. Houston the other day proposed a resolution providing for a temporary organization, in which the Post Office appropriation bill could be passed; and this received no favor from Mr. Washburne and his political friends.

Mr. Washburne said he washed his hands of all responsibility. He had spoken to the House on his side of the House. They desired organization.

Mr. Barksdale asked whether the gentleman would now agree to the proposition in order that an organization might be effected.

Mr. Washburne replied, that when Mr. Houston offered the resolution, he (Mr. Washburne) proposed to fill the blank with the name of John Sherman, and the Democrats objected.

Mr. Houston said that showed the insincerity of Mr. Washburne's professed desire. He treated Mr. Washburne's proposition with the scorn and contempt it deserved. The gentleman intended to defeat the object, and for him to read that letter was to add insult to injury.

Mr. Washburne said the gentleman proposed to elect a temporary Speaker, and left a blank in the resolution for the insertion of a name. Why did he not accept Mr. Sherman?

Mr. Houston. Why would not the gentleman accept Mr. Boocock or Mr. Millson? He had said, if the House would agree to the resolution, he would propose to fill the blank with some individual whose name had not been connected with this contest, and against whom there could have been no serious objection. He wanted to act in good faith.

Mr. Stevens asked Mr. Houston whether, at the same time, he wanted to elect a Clerk.

Mr. Houston replied that was not necessary. The present Clerk acts till a successor is elected. The gentlemen do not mean to pay the contractors. They only want to keep up the outside pressure.

Mr. Stevens. The gentleman must know that, by the Constitution, no bill can be presented, nor a resolution offered, till a Speaker and Clerk shall be elected.

Mr. Houston. The gentleman cannot escape that way. It was a mere subterfuge. The present Clerk can continue till a successor is elected.

Mr. Reagan commenced a speech on the Slavery question, but repeatedly gave way to interrogatories and interruptions, in which many members participated. Before concluding his remarks, he gave way to a motion to proceed to a ballot for Speaker.

Upon a call of the House, 207 members answered to their names, the absentees being all paired, except Mr. Sickles and Mr. Reynolds.

Mr. Scott, of California, after acknowledging the compliment that had been paid him, withdrew his name as a candidate for Speaker.

Mr. Craig, of Missouri, nominated Mr. Davis, of Indiana.

Mr. English nominated Mr. McClernand.

The twenty-fifth vote for Speaker was then taken, with the following result:

Whole number of votes	212
Necessary to a choice	107
Mr. Sherman received	101
Mr. Vallandigham	09
Mr. Gilmer	17
Mr. Horace F. Clark	4
Scattering	15

Friday, January 6, 1860.

The Senate is not in session to-day.

HOUSE.

Mr. Miles having the floor, proceeded to address the House. He argued that the responsibility of the non-organization rests with the Anti-Lecompton Democrats. Those Anti-Lecompton professing Democrats who vote the Republican ticket are, in effect, Republicans. The responsibility of organization rests on the shoulders of those who have voted for neither Democrat nor Republican, because the Southern Opposition have intimated that they will join the Democrats whenever it can be shown such a union will elect their candidate.

Mr. Haskin wished to know whether, on the principle laid down by Mr. Miles, those Democrats who voted for Mr. Maynard did not thereby become Republicans.

Mr. Miles said he did not think so, because Mr. Maynard was outside of the American party.

Mr. Haskin said he supposed National Convention was a proper place to consult. He understood that Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Donelson (for whom Mr. Maynard was an elector) were in the American organization.

Mr. Miles said he had voted for Maynard, and he would vote for an outand-out American with a view of defeating the Republican candidate.

Mr. Haskin voted for Mr. Gilmer, a member of the American party, desiring to organize the House.

Mr. Miles said he did not vote for Mr. Gilmer, and would not under any circumstances. Besides, Mr. Gilmer was not now a candidate before the House.

Mr. Adams, of New Jersey, replied to a remark made by Mr. Hickman yesterday, saying, in effect, that the latter had improperly interfered with his political position. He said that a sufficient number of votes could be secured for the election of an Anti-Lecompton Democrat. He was elected as an Anti-Lecompton Democrat; the Americans and Republicans made no nominations. He differed from the Buchanan Administration on the Territorial question, but was no evidence that he was not a Democrat. He believed that opposition to the Administration was an evidence that he was a Democrat.

Mr. Hickman inquired whether Mr. Adrain received more Republican than Democratic votes.

Mr. Adrain replied that he received more Republican than Democratic votes.

Mr. Hickman inquired whether the Republicans gave up their field to him.

Mr. Adrain said that the Republicans made no nomination.

Mr. Haskin took it for granted that the ground assumed by Mr. Adrain was perfectly acceptable to the Republicans at home.

Mr. Adrain replied, that if he was acceptable to both the Americans and Republicans, it was because he was a Democrat.

After some remarks by Mr. Moore of Kentucky and Mr. Cox of Ohio,

Mr. Adrain said he would vote for the plurality rule, in the event the House could be organized in no other way.

Mr. Winslow suggested that the parties opposed to the Republicans should appoint a committee to ascertain whether they could not agree upon some basis of accommodation. He appealed to them to say whether they would agree to the proposition.

Mr. Haskin replied, the Southern Opposition were willing to organize the House on any fair basis of opposition to the Republican party. They did not think that by pursuing that course they would be sacrificing their political principles.

Mr. Clark, of New York, denied that the Lecompton issue was dead, as had been declared.

The House again voted for Speaker. Two hundred and twenty-three votes were cast; necessary to a choice, 112. Mr. Sherman received 109, Mr. McClernand 27, Mr. Boocock 32, Mr. Quarles of Indiana 9, Mr. Gilmer 4, Mr. Houston 3; scattering, 16.

Mr. Porter said, when his name was called, that Mr. Vallandigham was somehow mixed up with the John Brown affair; therefore he could not vote for him. He voted for John Sherman. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

The House then proceeded to another ballot, with no material alteration in the result, except that most of the Democratic members fell back upon Mr. Boocock.

Mr. Miles resumed his remarks, on the position of parties in the House, with respect to the organization. He would say, with all respect, that it seemed to him the Anti-Lecompton Democrats were responsible for the result.

Mr. Adrain, of New Jersey, interrupting, said he was an Anti-Lecompton Democrat, and did not believe the five men of that faith were disorganizers. They could not possibly organize the House against the will of Mr. Sherman. If they voted for any one else, their votes would not elect.

Mr. Clark, of New York, said they were disorganizers, if, whenever it should be shown that their votes would elect a conservative man, they refused to do so. Until a union could be effected between Democrats and the Southern Opposition, they stood on the same basis as other members.

Mr. Miles did not care to go into any refined argumentation on the subject. It was plain that the three parties to which he had referred were able unitedly to defeat the election of a Republican; and the Southern Opposition said they would unite with the Democrats whenever they could show the possibility of electing a Democrat they should have their votes for that object, and the Anti-Lecompton men had said the same thing.

Mr. Clark. They have not said so.

Mr. Miles. Well, some of them say so.

Mr. Clark. They will be disorganizers if they do not.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, would like to know why gentlemen should be reckoned disorganizers as well when they refused to elect a Republican, which they might do at any time.

Mr. Adrain said the Anti-Lecompton men were anxious to organize as specifically as possible, but had seen no opportunity when their votes would tell. When the South Americans and Democrats should unite, the five Anti-Lecompton Democrats would be called upon to act, and act definitely, and would vote as best accord with their principles and judgment.

Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, said the gentleman from New Jersey had spoken of five Anti-Lecompton Democrats. He would ask him to name them. He wanted to know whether he was one of them, and if he had been elected by Republican votes, for there were some who had been ready enough to receive Republican votes, but were unwilling to vote for a Republican. He had to run against both parties, and was elected by Republican votes. He gave notice now, that whenever a motion should be made to ballot, he intended to move to amend by adding the plurality rule as a proviso. Then he would learn who were in favor of an organization. The Administration Democratic party ought to be seen by the country. They were continually appealing to the country, and he wished the country could look in upon them, and see their condition. They were a perfect type of the Administration—disorganized, demoralized, without coherence, in a pitiable discreditable condition.

Mr. Davis, of Indiana, said he had been here about five weeks, and had carefully abstained from participating in the debate. He had heard of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Hickman] had made it necessary to say a few words. No man had a right to catechise him as to the vote he meant to give. He was the independent representative of 24,000 freemen, and would act as became a freeman. It was no man's business in Washington, or elsewhere, yet, lest his silence might be misunderstood, he would tell the gentleman from Pennsylvania, the House, and the country, that he was elected by a majority of 4,000 votes, and as a Democratic Opposition to co-operate with them in the election of a Speaker, provided that while the Southern Opposition could not affiliate with the Republicans, because they considered them sectional, they did not recognise the Democratic party as a national organization. He read from sundry Democratic papers to prove that the Democratic party is split into factions, agreeing upon no settled principles.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Stokes alluded to the failure of the Democrats to cast their votes for Mr. Gilmer, when their votes would have elected him, and argued that they were insincere in professing a desire for the election of any conservative man.

Several Democratic members said they could not vote for Mr. Gilmer, because he received Republican votes.

Mr. Stokes put the question to the Democratic side of the House—whether, if Mr. Boocock should again be put in nomination, and should receive the vote of all the Democrats, and all the Southern Opposition members, and then a few Republicans—sufficient to secure his election—should each one of those gentlemen under protection [the Democrats] would withdraw their votes from him, for that reason.

Messrs. Rust of Arkansas, Vallandigham of Ohio, Wright of Tennessee, and Davidson of Louisiana, declared that they would withhold their votes from any Democrat who should receive Republican votes.

Mr. English, of Indiana, said he would not withhold his vote from a Democrat because Republicans voted for him, and gave as his reason, that if the Democrats should pursue that course, the Republicans could prevent them from ever electing a Speaker, by casting a few votes for their candidate.

Several other members on the Democratic side said they would not withhold their votes from Mr. Boocock under the circumstances supposed, but gave reasons why they would not vote for Mr. Gilmer under like circumstances.

Mr. Stokes, in his further remarks, said he preferred a candidate of his own party; but as between a sound and conservative Democrat and a Republican, he should vote for the Democrat.

Mr. Winslow moved that the House proceed to vote for Speaker, and demanded the previous question.

Mr. Hickman asked the Hon to vote down the demand for the previous question, so that he might move to offer an amendment to adopt the plurality rule, in accordance with previous notice.

There was a call of the House, as a preliminary to voting.

Mr. Hickman said he would resist a vote until the House could vote on the amendment for the plurality rule.

Mr. Garnett replied, that many gentlemen on the Democratic side would resist till March, 1861, the adoption of that rule.

Mr. Hickman was ready for the issue. Let the responsibility of non-organization rest on the heads of the Democratic side.

Mr. Clark, of Missouri, said that he should first insist on a vote on his resolution, declaring that no man who signed the recommendation of the Helper book was fit to be Speaker of the House.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, said the first question that could be taken was upon his question of order, that no resolutions of any kind are in order until after the organization of the House. He could not agree to take the vote on all questions on the subject of which they stand, which would be to override his question of order.

Mr. Stanton concurred with the gentleman from Pennsylvania. He was willing to vote on all questions as they arose in parliamentary order.

Mr. Winslow said that the plurality rule could not be voted on for a very long time—in his belief, never.

Mr. Bingham wished to know, if the Republicans would consent to vote on Mr. Clark's resolution, whether Mr. Clark would consent then to vote on the proposition for the plurality rule.

Mr. Clark indignantly objected to any such arrangement as that proposed.

After discussion, in which the members participated, a vote was taken on the demand of the previous question, which was decided in the affirmative—yeas, 108, nays, 105. So the previous question was ordered.

Mr. Davis, of Indiana, said the time had arrived, in his opinion, when this House ought to be organized. He presented the name of Andrew J. Hamilton, of Texas. [Applause.]

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, said he was authorized to withdraw the name of Mr. Boocock, and to say that if he were here he would vote for Mr. Hamilton.

The House then proceeded to the twenty-ninth ballot for Speaker, with the following result:

Sherman	103
Hamilton	89
Gilmer	14
Scattering	5

Necessary to a choice, 106.

On this ballot, Mr. Davis of Indiana, and Mr. Riggs of New Jersey, (Anti-Lecompton Democrats,) voted for Mr. Hamilton.

Mr. Pugh, of Alabama, who, when his name was called, voted for Mr. McQueen, as he has invariably done heretofore, when the roll was called through, changed his vote to Mr. Hamilton. In some remarks which he then made, he declared that he changed his vote to please his friends, and not from any desire to effect an organization. If it had been in his power, he was free to say he would perpetuate discord here, but he was powerless.

The House adjourned.

Monday, January 9, 1860.

SENATE.

Mr. Seward and Mr. Douglas appeared in their seats this morning, on the opening of the Senate.

Mr. Gwin introduced a bill to organize the Territory of Nevada; referred.

Mr. Brown gave notice of a bill to establish a Government printing office.

Mr. Davis introduced bills to facilitate the enlistment of soldiers in the army, to fix the pay and regulate the allowances of the officers of the army, and to promote the efficiency of the army by retiring disabled and infirm officers; all which were referred to the Committees on Naval and Military Affairs.

Sundry petitions were presented and bills introduced.

On motion of Mr. Lane, a resolution was adopted, requesting the President of the United States to communicate to the Senate the official correspondence of Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott, in referen e to the island of San Juan, and Gen. Harney, in command of the army for the department of Oregon.

On motion of Mr. Simmons, a resolution was adopted, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate what amounts remain in the treasury unexpended of the funds set apart by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo between the United States and Mexico, for the payment of claims of American citizens.

Mr. Dixon then made a long speech, based upon that portion of the President's annual message which recommends the payment of the Amistad claim. Mr. D. strenuously argued that the claim had no foundation in justice, and urged that it should be rejected.

Mr. Iverson spoke in reply to Mr. Pugh, and assailed Mr. Douglas's position on the question of popular sovereignty. He said the South must have protection from Congress for Slavery in the Territories, and, unless the Charleston Convention recognises this, the Southern delegates should withdraw. He also said that the election of a Republican President would be a sufficient cause for the South to withdraw from the Union, and none but a fanatical fool would attempt to prevent her.

When he had concluded, Mr. Green obtained the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Winslow asked Mr. Gartrell, who was entitled to the floor, to give way for a call of the House.

Mr. Gartrell said that, although he wished to trespass a short time on the House to-day, if it was desired by his friends, and they thought there was a prospect of an organization, he would cheerfully yield the floor for the purpose of voting, with the understanding that he would be entitled to the floor when the discussion was resumed.

The House was then called.

Mr. Smith, of Va., made a humorous explanation as to his tasting egg-nog on the 26th of December, which was kindly sent him by a lady, while he was speaking on that occasion. Although not, strictly speaking, a temperance man, he was remarkably temperate. He had not taken a glass of spirits and water for forty-five years, although he acknowledged he liked a little egg-nog at Christmas times. [Laughter.]

Mr. Winslow moved that the House proceed to the election of a Speaker. The motion was agreed to—yeas 210, nays 5. The following was the result of the vote: Whole number of votes, 219; necessary to a choice, 110. Mr. Sherman received 105; Mr. Hamilton, 88; Mr. Gilmer, 22. Scattering, 4.

Mr. Leach, of North Carolina, said, if those with whom he usually voted (the Southern opposition) had on Saturday voted for Mr. Hamilton, the gentleman could not have been elected. He voted for Gilmer, but said that, whenever his vote was necessary to elect a good conservative Democrat, he could not be wanting.

The House again proceeded to vote for Speaker, with the result: Whole number of votes, 219; necessary to a choice, 110. Mr. Sherman, 105; Mr. Hamilton, 88; Mr. Gilmer, 19; Mr. Kellogg, 3; scattering, 4.

The House again voted, and the following was the result: Whole number of votes, 219; necessary to a choice, 110. Mr. Sherman, 105; Mr. Hamilton, 88; Mr. Gilmer, 18; Mr. Reynolds, 3; Mr. Hickman, 2; scattering, 3.

The House then adjourned.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.—We have accounts from the city of Mexico to the 19th ult. They were received at Vera Cruz by the English paper *Extraordinary*. It is stated that Cobas has been beaten at Tejuantepec, and is retreating. It is certainly said to have gained a battle at Querreto. Manuel is really in prison—*in communicado*—and the rupture is complete between him and Miramon. The latter has marched from Guadalajara, and joined Zuloaga. The Liberals under Valez, 4,000 strong, are at Cuernavaca or Atenquique. Another account states that an action has taken place between the Liberals and Miramon, to the advantage of the former.

The Denver city express has arrived at Leavenworth city, with dates to the 28th ult., bringing $15,000 in gold dust. There was much dissatisfaction in regard to the Provisional Government recently organized, and it was generally regarded as a failure. The attempts to collect the taxes levied by the Legislature had been unsuccessful in the mining districts, and there was a general want of confidence in the Government. The people look to a speedy organization of the Territory by Congress as indispensable. Mining operations continued, on a limited scale, in the intervals of warm weather. Building of residences and stores was progressing rapidly in Denver city, but there was a great scarcity of material.

The Washington *Star* says that every Republican member of Congress has received a circular, dated Trenton, N. J., December 9, and signed by a committee of twelve gentlemen, appointed by the friends of William L. Dayton, urging the nomination of Dayton for the Republican nomination for the Presidency. The signers of the circular are, James T. Sherman, S. C. Harbert T. H. Dudley, William A. Newell, B. Gummere, E. Y. Rogers, A. P. Berthude, A. B. Wood, H. B. Ludlow, B. Edsall, Elstan Marsh, and F. T. Frelinghuysen.

SLAVES LIBERATED.—By the last mail from the Lewis C. Christmas, of Warren county, N. C., ten favorite slaves have been liberated, and a sum of $10,000 left to be divided among them when they leave the State. The residue of the property, consisting of about 100 slaves and a very large quantity of land, is willed to D. D. Jones, Esq., proprietor of White Sulphur Springs, Warren county.—*Warrenton (N. C.) News.*

ANOTHER LEGISLATIVE DIFFICULTY IN KANSAS.—*St. Louis, Jan.* 9.—The Kansas Territorial Legislature passed a joint resolution adjourning to meet at Lecompton, which Gov. Medary vetoed, but the Legislature passed it over the veto by a two-thirds vote, and left. The question has now arisen as to the constitutionality of this vote. The majority adjourned to Lawrence, and the minority remain at Lecompton. Both factions claim to be a legal body.

Ex-Senator Jerry Clemens, writing from Washington to his paper, the Memphis *Enquirer*, says: "There is less excitement than I anticipated, and the members generally seem to be in better temper; a little bluster about breaking up the Union, if a Republican is elected President, without waiting for any overt act of his in derogation of our rights, was to be expected; and as it does no harm to any but those who utter it, it may be permitted to pass without comment."

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.—*New York, Jan.* 9.—The steamer Baltic has arrived from Aspinwall, which port she left on the morning of the 1st instant. She brings California dates to the 20th ult., 250 passengers, and nearly $1,000,000 in specie.

The first Legislature of Nevada Territory met on the 15th at Genoa, and took measures for procuring the immediate recognition of the Territory by Congress.

Three schooners had arrived at San Francisco from Japan, bringing cargoes of rich Japanese wares and advices to the 15th of November. The difficulty respecting American currency continued. Lacquered goods were scarce, and had advanced 200 per cent. The Government was throwing obstacles in the way of trade, and had issued orders that no merchants should sell over fifteen piculs per day of any article.

The Powhatan sails from Kanagana on the 22d of February, taking the Japanese embassy, to consist of two chief ambassadors, eighteen officials, and fifty subordinates. The embassy proceeds to Panama via the Sandwich Islands, and will take the Isthmus of Panama passage in a United States frigate, and proceed to Washington. Parties of Americans from the Powhatan had visited Yeddo. A large fire occurred there on the 11th of November.

The San Francisco papers are urging the project of a line of steamers to Japan.

The San Francisco markets were quiet and prices unchanged. Anthracite coal was selling at $26 by quantities from the yards.

The schooners of Alexander & Co. and Mr. Nathanson were burnt on the night of the 18th. Mr. Nathanson was under arrest on suspicion of firing his premises.

The United States frigate Saranac sailed from Panama on the 22d of December for Realejo. The Lancaster and Levant still remained there.

Advices from Carthagena state that the Liberals had taken Barranquilla.

INAUGURAL OF THE GOVERNOR OF OHIO.—*Cleveland, Jan.* 9.—Governor Dennison's inaugural was delivered at Columbus to-day. He recommends building a new house of the Legislature, and an amendment to the Constitution to provide for a different system of representation. He deprecates the neglect by Congress of internal improvements,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy opens with a review of the Paraguay expedition. The relations of the United States and Paraguay have been perfect and placed upon the most cordial footing, a new commercial treaty and a special convention was executed, and satisfactory apology as and indemnities made.

The expense of the expedition was defrayed out of the ordinary appropriations for the naval service, except the sum of $289,000 appropriated by Congress on the 3d of March last, to pay for the charter or purchase of the six screw steamers and one side-wheel steamer, which, from the deficiency of light draught vessels in the navy capable of navigating the Parana and Paraguay, it had become necessary to charter for the occasion. They were chartered accordingly for six months or longer. We the privilege of an election on the part of the United States to convert the charter into a purchase at stipulated prices, and to apply all payments for the use of the vessels in part payment of the purchase money.

The sums due for the use of them amounted to $137,693, and the balance, $151,307, would effect a purchase of these seven vessels. The election was made, and by the payment of that sum the Department was released from its contract to return them to their former condition, and they became the property of the Government. They have since been fitted for the service in which they are now engaged. Five of them are employed on the coasts of Africa and Cuba; one between the Washington and Gosport navy yards, in lieu of the "Water-Witch," which has also been sent to the coast of Cuba; and the other—the side-wheel steamer—in the La Plata and its tributaries as part of the Brazil squadron. The cost of maintaining these seven vessels in commission is not much greater than that of maintaining a single steam frigate.

By the purchase of these steamers the Government has enabled it to adopt more efficient measures for the suppression of the African slave trade. Being of light draught, those on the African slave coast will enter harbors and rivers where the slave traffic originates, while those on the coast of Cuba will frequent its harbors, cruise in the track of the slave traders on both sides of the island, and will be very sure to intercept such as may escape the vigilance of the former. Eight steamers have been detailed to suppress this trade, four to cruise on the coast of Guinea, and an equal number on the coast of Cuba—two on each side of the island. It is intended to employ another steamer to cruise between New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, and Key West, for that and other purposes, as soon as she can be spared from other objects.

To enable the African squadron, now consisting of three sloops of war and four steamers, to be constantly in the neighborhood of the places where the traffic is carried on, the depot of naval supplies has been removed from Porto Praya, in latitude north 15 degrees, near Cape de Verde, to St. Paul de Loando, in latitude south 8 degrees. Under the former arrangement, the vessels of the squadron, then sailing vessels only, in seas where calms prevail, were most of the time employed in making the voyage from the proper cruising ground to Porto Praya, for supplies, and back again to the cruising ground, and the voyage was scarcely performed before it became necessary to repeat it; while under the present arrangement, it will seldom be necessary for them to be absent, and then for a short time only. The constant presence of a gunboat or of steam vessels on the coast of Africa, and a similar provision on the coast of Cuba, will render the slave traffic so dangerous for American vessels, that few will be willing to embark in it.

Twenty steam vessels have been added to the navy since the commencement of this Administration—thirteen by contract and seven by purchase. The report gives the condition of the steamers now building.

The Secretary renews his recommendation in his last report to increase the navy. The retrenchment which Congress has made in the navy yards will indemnify the treasury for the expense of constructing twenty more steam vessels. This it may be said that the treasury will be nearly or quite indemnified for the cost of this increase of twenty steam vessels in the navy by a corresponding retrenchment of naval expenditure. But, independently of any consideration of this kind, the protection of our coast and coasting trade on the Atlantic and Pacific sides of the continent, of our commerce, our commercial marine, our hundred millions of foreign exports and imports, and of American citizens and interests in all parts of the world, imperatively requires a more efficient and powerful naval force than we now have to command.

The Secretary earnestly recommends the addition of steamships to the navy, instead of expending millions in building a few large ships. "It is," he says, "a source of extreme regret and mortification that we are now at home judged, and, too, not without cause, in some foreign countries citizens of the United States imprisoned, plundered, and murdered, because the Executive has not the means to protect or redress them."

The Secretary renews his last recommendation that the marine corps be increased.

The Naval Academy continues to show the most gratifying evidence of the proficiency of the pupils in all the branches of their profession. Twenty acting midshipmen graduated in June; one hundred and thirty-three have since been permitted to be examined for admission; and of these, eighty-six were found qualified and admitted.

For the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the navy, without materially increasing the annual charge upon the treasury, the Secretary has transferred the new members of the fourth class of acting midshipmen to the sloop of war Plymouth, attached to the Academy, thereby giving the accommodations provided there, without the expense of new buildings; and arrangements have been already made to accommodate eighty-five pupils and their instructors on board of that vessel. This measure is a decided improvement. It has been accomplished with great facility and at inconsiderable expense. It subjects the pupils to stricter discipline and closer supervision. At the outset of their studies, it introduces them into the naval life, and makes every part of a ship of war, and their duties connected with it, as familiar as household words.

The board of officers appointed to witness the annual examinations have made a highly favorable report of the progress, deportment, discipline, and police, of the Academy. They recommend that no candidate be admitted under the age of fifteen, instead of fourteen, as the requirement now is; that the time of reporting for admission be that of the commencement, the 20th of December; that the French and Spanish languages enter into the final examination of midshipmen, and have due weight in determining their relative standing; that besides the practice ship, a small sailing vessel be attached to the Academy; that the pupils be instructed in the duties of engineering, in the manufacture of fire-works, and all ordnance matter in which gunpowder and its constituents enter; that a short course of naval architecture be introduced.

The report at this point gives an account of the cruise of the different squadrons, which we have already published.

The survey and exploration of the Parana and the tributaries of the Paraguay river, authorized by Congress, were almost suspended on account of the difficulties between the United States and the Government of Paraguay. But those difficulties have been adjusted, and Commander T. J. Page, relieved of his duties as fleet captain in the Paraguay expedition, has resumed the immediate charge of the survey.

The Department, on the 1st day of May last, made a conditional contract with the Chiriqui Improvement and Colonization Company, and Thompson, subject to the ratification of Congress, for the purpose of securing to the United States some very valuable privileges in the province of Chiriqui.

The rights proposed to be secured are the right of an inland transit through Chiriqui, a grant of five thousand acres of land on each side of the Isthmus, and the right to all coal for naval purposes.

For all these rights and privileges, it is stipulated that the United States will pay to the said Ambrose W. Thompson, for himself and the Chiriqui Improvement Company, the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, provided Congress at its next session shall approve the contract and invoke the protection of the Government therefor, otherwise the contract to be void.

There having been no appropriation for the coal year, the public works of that description have been suspended, and, in pursuance of the policy adopted by Congress at its last session, no estimates are presented for their continuance during the next fiscal year.

The Secretary caused an examination to be made of the Philadelphia Naval Hospital, and reports that it is in admirable condition.

The agencies for the preservation of live-oak timber belonging to the United States have been successfully conducted, and the system now established and in operation through the present corps of agents will, it is believed, effectually secure that important object.

The Superintendent of the Naval Observatory recommends that a larger force be employed in that institution. As the appropriation for the Nautical Almanac failed to receive the sanction of Congress at the last session, it is recommended that a small appropriation for that object be made early at the approaching session, or the work will be arrested for want of funds to carry it on.

The Secretary has caused a thorough examination to be made of the several Atlantic navy yards, and has issued instructions to all the navy yards, establishing a uniform system of organization and management, adapted to insure economy, efficiency, and responsibility.

For the support of the navy and marine corps, and all other objects under the control of the Navy Department, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, the estimates were $13,805,212.77; appropriation, $14,246,247.27; expenditures, $13,873,736.66; and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859, the estimates were $14,616,298.23; appropriations, $14,508,354.23; expenditures, $14,659,267.76.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, the estimates were $13,566,370.80; appropriations, $10,464,769.55.

The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, are $11,244,845.63; that is to say, for the navy proper, $9,997,115.58; for the marine corps, $679,736.05; and for all other objects, $567,994.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

The Secretary, after referring to the fidelity of the officers of the Interior Department, first alludes to the General Land Office, the condition of which we shall give under the appropriate head.

During the five quarters ending September 30, 1859, 16,618,183 acres of the public lands were disposed of; 4,970,506 acres were sold for cash, yielding $2,107,763; 3,617,740 acres were located with bounty land warrants; 1,712,040 acres were approved to the several States entitled to them, under the swamp grants of March 2, 1849, and September 28, 1850; and 6,318,203 acres certified to States, as falling to them under the grants for railroad purposes. During the same period of time, 13,817,221 acres were surveyed and prepared for market, and 16,783,555 acres proclaimed and offered at public sale. The aggregate quantity of public land that has been surveyed, but not yet proclaimed or offered at public sale, was, on the 30th of September, 1859, 56,970,941 acres, and the estimated quantity which had been offered and still remained subject to private entry at the various land offices, was 80,000,000 acres. The cash receipts from sales of public lands have been less than was anticipated in my last annual report, although the number of acres sold has not fall far short of the calculation then made.

The report recommended that a law be passed, in a spirit of liberality to settlers on unoffered lands, allowing to each two years, from the date of filing their preliminary declaration, within which to make his proof and pay for his land; and, at the same time, making it incumbent upon the President to offer at public sale, by proclamation, all lands that may have been surveyed, by authority of law, for a period of time within two years after the plats of survey have been approved.

Our relations with the various tribes of Indians within our limits have continued, during the past year, in a satisfactory condition, and peace has been generally maintained with this dependent people. Occasional outbreaks have occurred, it is true, and crimes and outrages have been committed, but these have been generated by the peculiar condition of affairs, and in no case has a whole nation avowed the purpose of making open and deliberate war upon our settlements.

It cannot be doubted that the horrible massacres which have occurred during the past year on the routes leading through Utah Territory, have had a most disastrous effect on the friendly excited, by our own citizens. Still, though the officers of the army have at all times shown the most commendable vigilance and promptness, the facilities for escape are so great, that offenders have almost seldom overtaken the guilty perpetrators.

By the report of the Commissioner of Pensions, the whole number of pensioners of all class s now on the rolls is eleven thousand five hundred and twenty-five, and that the aggregate amount per annum required for their payment is $1,038,914.15. The amount paid on account of pensions during the year ending June 30, 1859, was $1,185,140.89.

If the aggregate number of pensioners on the rolls, ten thousand six hundred and sixty-seven are from the army, and nine hundred and eighteen from the navy. Of these, four thousand eight hundred and sixty-one of the former, and three hundred and forty-six of the latter, are on the invalid rolls, and their pensions amount to $469,457.53 per annum.

The number of revolutionary pensioners has dwindled down to one hundred and sixty-five, eighty-nine of whom are widows, whose years have been permitted to be examined for admission; and of these, eighty-six were found qualified and admitted.

For the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the navy, without materially increasing the annual charge upon the treasury, the Secretary has transferred the new members of the fourth class of acting midshipmen to the sloop of war Plymouth, attached to the Academy, thereby giving the accommodations provided there, without the expense of new buildings; and arrangements have been already made to accommodate eighty-five pupils and their instructors on board of that vessel. This measure is a decided improvement. It has been accomplished with great facility and at inconsiderable expense. It subjects the pupils to stricter discipline and closer supervision. At the outset of their studies, it introduces them into the naval life, and makes every part of a ship of war, and their duties connected with it, as familiar as household words.

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These representations have been regularly communicated to Congress by this Department, but no favorable action as yet has been taken; with reference thereto. No reason can be assigned for this failure to act, but the supposed one, that Congress must have regarded the cost of these improvements as properly devolving upon the District.

With a view to the advancement of the true interests of the city and district, and at the same time to remove all ground of complaint against Congress in reference to the non-action upon these subjects, he recommends a radical change in the system of making appropriations, and the adoption of such an arrangement as will in future secure exact fairness and justice to every interest. The most feasible plan suggested would be this: Let the usual appropriations for the improvement and lighting of streets and avenues, and the support of a general police force, be discontinued, as also all special appropriations for objects properly falling under the immediate control of the city authorities, or of the people of the District; and in lieu thereof, let an annual appropriation be made, proportionate in amount to the value of the property owned by and held for the exclusive use of the United States within the District, to be applied in such manner and for such objects as Congress shall approve.

The Secretary recommends that the "Circle" be enclosed with a good iron fence, as the Equestrian Statue of Washington is to be located there.

The penitentiary is referred to. The amount required for the next fiscal year is $1,843.75 less than the appropriation made last Congress.

The number of inmates in the Insane Hospital is 101; 65 admitted during the year, and 34 discharged, of which number 20 had entirely recovered. Satisfactory progress has been made in the erection of the buildings.

The amount drawn from the Treasury for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institution is $4,451.96. The Institution has received $1,158.32 from other sources.

The report refers to the Eighth Census, and says it must be accomplished during the year. Steps have been taken to commence it. One million of dollars will be required for that purpose.

The record of the operations of the Patent Office during the past year furnishes, as usual, a most satisfactory exhibit of the steady progress of our country in the application of science to the useful arts.

During the three quarters ending September 30, 1859, five thousand one hundred and sixty-seven applications for patents were received, eight hundred and thirteen caveats filed, and three thousand three hundred and thirty-four patents issued and reissued. There has been an increase in the business of the office for the last three months, over the corresponding months of 1858, of one thousand and seventy-six applications for patents, one hundred and seven caveats, and five hundred and eighteen patents granted. The receipts for the three quarters were $185,567.77, being an increase of $37,554.86 over the corresponding period of last year. The expenditures were $157,101.15, leaving a surplus on hand of $31,437.62. Congress is recommended to authorize the appointment, from time to time, of such additional examiners and first assistant examiners as may be required to transact the business of the office with dispatch, provided the annual expenses of the office shall in no case exceed the annual receipts.

The report adds, that the fees of British applicants should be reduced.

The agricultural portion of the Patent Office is alluded to, and Congress recommended to confine the purchase of seeds, &c., to such varieties as have not been introduced in this country.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

A summary of the statistics of this report is published in that of the Secretary of the Interior. The Commissioner's report, however, gives more in detail the condition of the surveys in the several States.

In Florida, the Surveyor General reports that certain surveys, which had been suspended during Indian hostilities, were resumed, and have been finally closed; that deputies are now in the field, engaged in running township and subdivision lines; that plats of thirty-three section and townships have been returned since last annual report, showing 1,652 miles of surveys, covering 666,656 acres, and that the surveys of a number of other townships are soon expected.

In Missouri, the surveys have been confined necessarily to the southeastern portion of the State, between the Ste. Genevieve and Cape Girardeau, along the borders of the overflowed lands. During the short surveying season, there have been surveyed thirteen whole and fractional townships, embracing 183,634 acres, of which 94,573 acres enure to the State of Missouri under the swamp grant—the residue, 89,061 acres, being fit for agricultural purposes.

There is a residuum of 40,000 acres owned by the United States in the Virginia military district, consisting of small fractions, parcels of land, which, if not donated for educational or other beneficial purposes, should be made liable, by law, to the location of Virginia military warrants, so that owners who, instead of exercising their warrants for surveying in proper particular localities in the aforesaid district, may be allowed in this way to satisfy their claims.

In Wisconsin there have been surveyed and approved, during the past year, twenty-five townships, containing 2,831 lineal miles, of which 459 miles were meanders of lakes and rivers. Contracts have been made for surveying other townships.

With the exception of such resurveys, the surveying service in Iowa will be closed, it is expected, within the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1861.

The surveys of township lines in Iowa have all been completed, and the subdivision nearly so. Twenty-three townships were sectionized during the past year, equal to 1,178 lineal miles, and fifteen are under contract for subdivision and survey, returns of which are soon expected.

In the State of Minnesota, during the year 26, 1857, provision is made "for running and marking that part of the western boundary of Minnesota which is not defined by the natural landmarks; estimated distance, one hundred and thirty miles." In pursuance of this act a contract was awarded on the 30th April last to Messrs. Snow & Hutton, for the survey, not to exceed in the whole the sum of $4,200, reserving the balance ($800) of the appropriation to defray the expense of the verification of the survey in the field.

The subdivisional surveys in the State of Minnesota, received since last report, cover an area of 3,137,042 acres. These under contract, not yet completed, will embrace an additional area of 1,998,900 acres.

The survey of the Fond du Lac Indian reservation, "on the St. Louis river, under the treaty with the Chippewas of the Mississippi, and the second article of the treaty with the Chippewas of Lake Superior, of 29 July, 1854," has been finished, and the boundaries properly established. The area of that reserve is ascertained to be 125,294 acres.

In the Territory of Kansas, there has been surveyed, since last report, 1,859 miles of township, and 5,384 additional lineal miles, covering an area of 1,722,347 acres, costing $44,000.

The funds appropriated for Kansas during the fiscal year have been applied to the establishment of the true southern boundary of the New York reserve, and to the subdivisional surveys within the Indian reserve, in view to the settlement of the Indian allotments of 320 acres each, under the treaty stipulations, and thereafter to lay open the residue of the tract to public sale.

The field of surveying operations during the ensuing year in Kansas will be quite limited, as we have there extensive bodies of land over which the lines of the public surveys have been extended, and which are now open to pre-emption and settlement.

In Nebraska, there have been surveyed during the last year 806 miles of standard, 933 miles of township, and 7,843 of section lines, embracing an area of 3,014,907 acres, costing $68,000.

The Surveyor General brings to notice the discovery of sulphate of lime, an invaluable fertilizer, also iron ore, and beds of cannel coal, on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains; and reports that coal has been discovered in various points along the Missouri river, in Nebraska.

In New Mexico, since the date of the last report, 2,452 miles of parallel, exterior, subdivisional lines have been run, and returns of the work have been made.

Forty-one townships, containing 859,376.52 acres, have been subdivided. Contracts have been executed, but not completed, for surveying a number of nearly three hundred pages each, at Five Dollars a year.

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