

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Nicholas L. Hamilton as collector of the customs for the district of Texas...

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE.

The result of yesterday's proceedings in the House was a virtual defeat of the black-republican movement to overthrow the majority of the Kansas committee...

The Speaker made a very clear and conclusive statement of the principles and precedents on which he had decided that no question of privilege could grow out of the factious, informal, black-republican allegation of Mr. Harris...

Then commenced a series of propositions from different members of the coalition, all of which looked to a descent a mode of backing out from the awkward and factious position into which the new black-republican leader, Mr. Harris, had led them...

None of the propositions, however, were found sensible; and a test vote resulted, on a motion to lay the pending appeal from the decision of the chair on the table...

Before the result was announced, however, two members of the coalition, who had voted aye, (indeed, we suppose, by a promise from the black-republican leader, Mr. Harris, that he would withdraw his appeal) changed their votes...

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THE WASHINGTON UNION.

city that would not be maintained by a lawyer of responsibility for a single moment.

Mr. Harlan, speaking of the right of the people of Kansas to form a State government, says: "The honorable senator from Illinois claims, very singularly as it seems to me, that the people of Kansas had no power, no legal right, to initiate measures preparatory to the formation of a State government."

Mr. Harlan then proceeds to demolish Mr. Douglas's work, including the authority of Attorney General Butler in the Arkansas case. On the latter point, to distinguish it from Kansas under the act of 1854, Mr. Harlan adds:

The people of Arkansas had no power, under their organic act, to pass laws, and give them validity, unless approved by their legislative enactments were void from the beginning, without approval.

Here, then, is a marked distinction between the provision of the organic act for the people of Arkansas and that of the people of Kansas.

And then to prove that by the Kansas act of 1854 Congress adopted in reality the principle of non-intervention, and thereby conferred plenary power in the premises on that Territory, Mr. Harlan continues:

I have not examined the provisions of the organic act of all the Territories which have hitherto been admitted into the Union as States, and those that now exist, with reference to this discussion; but two years since, I did make a thorough examination of all of them; and, except the Kansas-Nebraska act, I found no law, for the organization of a single Territory, which did not, directly or indirectly, reserve in Congress the right of approval or disapproval of all laws passed by the territorial legislatures.

At the date of the opinion of Attorney General Butler, complete and full power, it was conceded by all, existed in Congress to govern all our Territories. Congress had claimed and exercised it, from the beginning.

Mr. Harlan follows Mr. Douglas upon this point, insisting that the act of 1854 invested the people of Kansas with full power to do as they have done in organizing a State government; and, finally, plants his right before the senator from Illinois in this wise:

I deny the honorable senator from Illinois the privilege of going back one day behind the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act for precedents to sustain his present position. The old territorial policy of this government was then set aside.

Mr. Walker agrees with Mr. Harlan upon this point, though he is ready to "spill the last drop of blood" in resisting the people in the attempt to delegate their authority to representative agents.

Mr. Stanton agrees with Mr. Walker in all that the former has said, and all that he intends to say, on the subject of the expediency of calling a convention to organize a State government; and, finally, plants his right before the senator from Illinois in this wise:

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harmony and the union of the whole country. This I shall do, God willing, to the end of the chapter.

Resolved, That we have the most abiding confidence that James Buchanan, the present Chief Magistrate of the nation, is actuated by the same fervent love of national harmony which inspired the statements of Marshall, and that the sentiments contained in his message to Congress of the 2d February, 1859, in reference to Kansas, are meritorious of the commendation of the American people...

Resolved, (if the Senate concur) That the State of New York is opposed to the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State with the constitution commonly known as the Leecompton constitution, or any other constitution which shall not have been in all its parts fairly submitted to the legal voters of the Territory, and received their sanction and approval.

LECOMPTON.—Alexander Sumner, esp. chairman of the democratic State general committee of Illinois, has issued a call, notifying the democrats of the several counties of the State to appoint delegates to meet in convention at the State House, at Springfield, on Wednesday, April 21, 1859, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for State treasurer, and a candidate for superintendent of public instruction, to be supported by the democracy of the State at the election for such officers to be held in November next.

A MILWAUKEE MEETING.—On the evening of the 6th of March a meeting was held at Milwaukee to consult on anti-Leecompton movement. It was announced that both sides would be heard; but when Mr. Edward McGary endeavored to defend the immediate admission of Kansas, he was hissed and booed down. From the Milwaukee News we derive several facts concerning the actors in this meeting. The man who signed the call very generally opposed the democratic ticket at the last State election. The chairman of the meeting, in 1857, made a speech denouncing the then President of the United States and Senator Douglas as the authors of all the troubles in Kansas. Five of the speakers opposed the election of Mr. Cross as governor of Wisconsin, four of them voted for Gov. Randall, and but one voted for Cross. Of such was this anti-Leecompton demonstration made up, and such are its pretensions to be regarded as the work of members of the democratic party.

A letter from the Hon. Martin J. Crawford, of Gen., has been published in the Columbus Times, from which we select the following: "If Kansas is rejected, it will be because she has violated her constitution, and nothing else; if, therefore, the voice of our old Commonwealth is to be disregarded, and her resolution violated, my first allegiance is due to her, and wherever her flag may be I will follow it, and wherever her rights or her honor may be violated, my poor services I shall ever be found ready to render them. All can and will yet go well; States should be admitted without reference to slavery; and that principle being settled southern safety and northern honor will be preserved, and our people may, and do, benefit when the necessary steps are taken to restore the true republicanism in the American Senate. A majority of the northern democrats still stand firm, and I hope soon to see Kansas fairly and justly admitted into the Union."

This is what the people want and demand. Adopt the policy of the administration, and we are at once relieved from all further contention and trouble in reference to this great question. That Kansas will now be admitted under the Leecompton constitution there is no longer a shadow of doubt. It will pass the Senate early; and in the House it will be adopted by a clear and handsome majority. The course of the democratic who oppose the project against this project will be their own ruin. Let their acts be approved and applauded.

The charges were met in detail. In the court-martial at Fort Leavenworth General Harney charged the accused with unbecomingly conduct and falsehood, and when appealed to to relieve the accused he wrapped himself in the silence of insinuation. He denied that the letter was intended as a challenge, but simply an invitation to leave the District of Columbia to examine into the cause of the difficulty. The accused, condemned the practice of duelling, except when circumstances might occur which would render it absolutely necessary. The court held a very short secret session. The judge's verdict proceeds immediately to Washington with all the papers.

THE SUMNER COURT-MARTIAL. CARLETON, March 12.—On the trial to-day Col. Harney testified that neither he nor Colonel Sumner construed the note to General Harney as a challenge. Colonel Sumner had selected no friends with a view of fighting. Col. Sumner submitted in defence that the acts specified in the charges were not the product of a sudden emergency or the expression of passion, but the result of deliberate consideration, and under a conviction of an absolute necessity.

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THE WAR IN LA PLATA. PALMIRA, March 12.—Advices from Buenos Ayres of January 12th, have been received. The war with Montevideo was continued, but was conducted with little vigor. The city of Montevideo was besieged, but communication with the country was open, except for soldiers.

FROM BRITISH HONDURAS. PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—Belle advices are received to February 18th. The legislature had passed a law authorizing the importation into that colony of two thousand coolies, or sepoys, if they can be had. The small-pox was quite prevalent.

STEAMER SUNK. ST. LOUIS, March 12.—The steamer Arkansas has sunk below Cairo, Mo. The vessel was loaded with troops. It is not yet ascertained if any lives were lost.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT BOSTON. BOSTON, March 12.—The steamship Canada arrived from Liverpool this morning. Her mails will go on in the afternoon train.

MARKETS. NEW YORK, March 12.—Cotton is quiet—sales of 2,000 bales. Flour is firm—sales of 2,000 barrels; State, \$4 25 a \$4 35; Ohio, \$5 a \$5 15; southern, \$4 60 a \$5 10. What is buoyant—sales of 9,000 bushels: southern white, \$1 20 a \$1 25; do. red, \$1 25. Corn is firm—sales of 10,000 bushels; do. white, \$1 10 a \$1 15; do. yellow, 70 a 71 cents. Pork is trending upward—mess, \$16 80 a \$16 85. Beef is quiet—Chicago packed, \$12 a \$13 50. Lard is firm at \$9 a 10 cents. Whiskey is steady at 24 cents. Coffee is firm—sales of 4,000 bags at 9 a 11 cents. Sugar is quiet at 8 a 9 cents for Orleans. Cloves are steady at 10 a 11 cents. Turpentine is firm at 50 a 51 cents. Doles is steady at \$1 25 a \$1 27. Rice is dull. Freight on cotton to Liverpool, 3-16.

IT IS due to the "truth of history" to put on record the fact that Mayor Wood, of New York, has thus far been sustained by the course in his official resistance to the Albany resolutions on the municipal rights of New York; that the police, so summarily rejected by the new board, have been declared legally entitled to their pay; that Mr. Devlin, who was forcibly dispossessed of his office as street commissioner, has been reinstated by the supreme court; and that the new mayor and other individuals who have petitioned the legislature for a repeal of the Albany infringement, and that it is likely to be granted. So ends another chapter of opposition violence, which came near producing anarchy and bloodshed, and would have done so but for the readiness of the democrats to submit the question to the courts.

IT IS also due to Mayor Wood to say that the investigation of the committee on frauds in the common council have not proven one of the villainies charged upon him by his unscrupulous opponents during the election canvass, while many other persons, including a member of the reform committee, are found to be in possession of large amounts of money which does not belong to him. We do not say that there was any intention to fraud on the part of the reformer—we are persuaded there was not—but the fact that the board of aldermen have unanimously directed the corporation council to commence proceedings for the recovery of the money (\$9,000) shows at least that it is their opinion it belongs to the city.

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POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW YORK house of representatives has passed the amended resolution on the subject of the admission of Kansas by a vote of 45 out of 128 members, of which that body consist—71 being republicans. Of the 45, four are Americans and 41 are republicans. The negative vote was 23—all democrats, being all who were in attendance.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur) That the State of New York is opposed to the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State with the constitution commonly known as the Leecompton constitution, or any other constitution which shall not have been in all its parts fairly submitted to the legal voters of the Territory, and received their sanction and approval.

LECOMPTON.—Alexander Sumner, esp. chairman of the democratic State general committee of Illinois, has issued a call, notifying the democrats of the several counties of the State to appoint delegates to meet in convention at the State House, at Springfield, on Wednesday, April 21, 1859, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for State treasurer, and a candidate for superintendent of public instruction, to be supported by the democracy of the State at the election for such officers to be held in November next.

A MILWAUKEE MEETING.—On the evening of the 6th of March a meeting was held at Milwaukee to consult on anti-Leecompton movement. It was announced that both sides would be heard; but when Mr. Edward McGary endeavored to defend the immediate admission of Kansas, he was hissed and booed down. From the Milwaukee News we derive several facts concerning the actors in this meeting. The man who signed the call very generally opposed the democratic ticket at the last State election. The chairman of the meeting, in 1857, made a speech denouncing the then President of the United States and Senator Douglas as the authors of all the troubles in Kansas. Five of the speakers opposed the election of Mr. Cross as governor of Wisconsin, four of them voted for Gov. Randall, and but one voted for Cross. Of such was this anti-Leecompton demonstration made up, and such are its pretensions to be regarded as the work of members of the democratic party.

A letter from the Hon. Martin J. Crawford, of Gen., has been published in the Columbus Times, from which we select the following: "If Kansas is rejected, it will be because she has violated her constitution, and nothing else; if, therefore, the voice of our old Commonwealth is to be disregarded, and her resolution violated, my first allegiance is due to her, and wherever her flag may be I will follow it, and wherever her rights or her honor may be violated, my poor services I shall ever be found ready to render them. All can and will yet go well; States should be admitted without reference to slavery; and that principle being settled southern safety and northern honor will be preserved, and our people may, and do, benefit when the necessary steps are taken to restore the true republicanism in the American Senate. A majority of the northern democrats still stand firm, and I hope soon to see Kansas fairly and justly admitted into the Union."

This is what the people want and demand. Adopt the policy of the administration, and we are at once relieved from all further contention and trouble in reference to this great question. That Kansas will now be admitted under the Leecompton constitution there is no longer a shadow of doubt. It will pass the Senate early; and in the House it will be adopted by a clear and handsome majority. The course of the democratic who oppose the project against this project will be their own ruin. Let their acts be approved and applauded.