keeper, and Postmaster of the House of Representatives, each, to furnish to the Speaker, to be furnished to the House, a list containing the names of each and every person appointed by each one of them, the duties they severally perform, with the salaries they receive, and testify the law under which said appointments are made.

Mr. CLEMENS, of Virginia, objected.

THE UTAH EXPEDITION.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, offered a resolution, calling upon the Secretary of War to furnish a full statement of the contracts made in connexion with the Utah expedition, the names of the contractors, the prices paid or to be paid for horses, fuel, and other articles to be furnished, the places where to be delivered, and the prices to be paid for transportation.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, and other gentlemen objected.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The SPEAKER laid before the House communications from the Interior Department, transmitting the report of Mr. Claiborne, special agent to collect statistics on cotton in Europe; in answer to a resolution of the House calling for a statement of the quantities of unsold public lands in Illinois and Indiana; and in answer to a resolution of the 6th inst., calling for information in relation to the construction of a railroad from Dubuque to Sioux City; which were severally laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Also, a communication from the Treasury Department, respecting an item omitted in the deficiency bill of $1,500 on account of the salary of the surveyor general of Utah; which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

TERMINATION OF DEBATE.

Mr. LETCHER, of Virginia, moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and offered a resolution to terminate general debate on the deficiency appropriation bill at the adjournment of the House to-morrow, and confining debate strictly to the bill until Friday next.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, objected to the resolution.

Mr. LETCHER said it was a bill of great importance, involving $10,000,000, and not one solitary word had been said upon it. He hoped, therefore, that some time would be allowed for debating it, so that the objections to any of its provisions could be stated and replied to.

Mr. GROW was anxious that the bill should be discussed, but was opposed to changing the rules of the House so that the majority could not discuss any questions they pleased.

Mr. LETCHER proposed to modify his resolution so as to terminate the debate on Thursday with the adjournment of the House.

Mr. GROW was opposed to that.

M. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, suggested Friday.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, asked if the bill could not be laid aside and some other bill taken up, and not arrest debate upon this one until there was some time to debate it.

Mr. LETCHER, to satisfy all sides, then proposed to close debate at 4 o'clock on Friday.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, hoped there would be some time for discussing the bill.

Mr. GROW moved that the resolution be laid on the table; which motion was not agreed to—ayes 62, noes 73.

Mr. WALBRIDGE, of Michigan, proposed that the resolution be modified so as to close general debate with the adjournment on Friday next.

Mr. LETCHER accepted the modification.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, inquired whether the bill could not be laid aside.

Mr. LETCHER asked if there was any probability that it ever would be.

The question was then taken, and the resolution as modified agreed to; and then the motion to go into Committee of the Whole was adopted.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.—THE ADMISSION OF KANSAS.

The House accordingly went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the deficiency bill for the year ending June 30, 1858.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, concluded his remarks in opposition to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution.

Mr. SINGLETON, of Mississippi, discussed the slavery question in an able manner, and earnestly advocated the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution. The question was a plain and simple one, and did they but confine themselves to the issue, it would be easy of settlement—should Kansas be admitted as a State under the Lecompton constitution, slavery was the only question to be discussed, as nothing else was talked about by the opposite side of the House. The South had ever maintained the constitution of the United States, and been the devoted friends of law and order, whilst the abolitionists had pursued the opposite course. He then referred to the unanimity of the black-republican party in declaring upon the floor of the House that no more slave States should be admitted into the Union.

Mr. POTTLE, of New York, said he did not take that position, nor did his constituents.

Mr. SINGLETON replied that, then, he was a glorious exception, and he ought to come over and take a seat upon his side of the House; but the great body of the abolition army in the House occupied a very different position.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, said the whole question was involved in two propositions—first, was Kansas properly before them for admission? and, second, did the constitution imbody the fairly-expressed will of the people? If these propositions were true, then there would be an end of all strife; but if they were false, there was an end of all power and right; for if they were not true, the constitution could not be republican in form in the true sense of that term. Nothing could be clearer than that the admission of a State was in the nature of a contract, the parties to which were the United States and the inchoate State; and if the party to one part of the contract was wanting, there could be no contract. He denied that Kansas was properly before the House for admission. The constitution was the work of a few reckless men, and its presentation was in direct opposition to the territorial law, the authority of Congress, and the will of the people.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, remarked that when the Kansas-Nebraska bill was passed it was fondly hoped by its friends throughout the entire country that it would inaugurate a new system or new principles upon which future States might be organized and admitted into the Union. They had hoped that these principles might meet the approval of the people, and that all might acquiesce in it because it was fair to the North and South. The Missouri Compromise had never been acquiesced in by the people of the South as a correct constitutional principle; but having been established by great and wise men her people were willing to acquiesce in it. When the large scope of territory was acquired by treaty with Mexico the question of slavery again made its appearance, but a new principle was adopted that the people of a Territory should be left free and untrammelled to fix the institutions of their States. Before that there was a party that did not exactly contend that the Missouri Compromise was constitutional, but that Congress had full control over the question of slavery in the Territories, and that Congress could control that question and exclude from them the "peculiar institutions" of the South. They went further, and took the position boldly that slavery could exist nowhere, except by express authority of Congress. The question was then undecided by the highest tribunals of the country; but subsequently to the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill they found that the Supreme Court had not only declared that Congress had no power over the subject, and that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional, but declared that the people who settled in the Territories, who went there with their families, could not exclude one portion of the people from any Territory until they came to the formation of a State government. Prior to that decision, the democratic party, North and South, held this as a correct doctrine, laid it down in their platforms, and supported it before the people of the North and South, because it was fair, just, and equal to every section of the country. He had fondly hoped that when the Supreme Court had spoken, the party which held the views which he mentioned would have acquiesced in its decision, and that every loyal citizen in the North would have recognised it. They had told them that when the court had spoken this question would be decided by it, and that they would be guided by it. That party had not only not acquiesced in its decision, but derided it; and not satisfied with that, had assailed the purity and integrity of the court, and denounced it in the most bitter language in which they could school their ideas. They were told by the senator from New York [Mr. SEWARD] that the court had yielded to the slave power; and did not stop there, but told the country that the present Executive—a man against whom nought had heretofore been said to sully his fame and character—that these high functionaries, the Executive and the judges of the Supreme Court, had formed a corrupt collusion, by which the government was to be undermined and the liberties of the people destroyed. When that senator used those words they should have blistered his lips. What was to be the result of a question in the discussion of which distinguished men would deal in such denunciation without one particle of truth to sustain them? He had hoped that the black-republican party would have been the only one to assail the purity and integrity of the Supreme Court of the United States, but it was with profound astonishment and deep regret that he noticed a distinguished senator from his own State—one he had been taught to respect for his intelligence and patriotism—lending the weight of his criticism upon the opinion of the court. He would say to that senator that when they went before their common constituents he would find that they would rebuke him. It was charged time and again that the Kansas Nebraska bill itself was the legitimate cause of all the troubles which had existed in Kansas—that its passage had produced the evils which had disturbed them for the last four years. This was an absurdity in itself. He would ask why Nebraska did not have the same troubles? The same government, the same provisions were applicable to each. Nebraska had been quiet; Kansas troubled and revolutionary. To those who opposed the bill were to be attributed all the evils which had visited Kansas. Before the bill had passed, they found men upon the floor forming associations for the purpose of sending into Kansas emigrants; thus forcing upon it a population to exclude from the Territory the South and their property. He made that charge because a member of those societies reported that the sole object of the organization was to prevent the introduction of slavery. In support of the truth of the charge there was also the testimony of the distinguished gentleman in the other end of the Capitol, who was now the leader of the opposition to the Lecompton constitution, in which he charged upon the black-republican party that they alone, through their associations and aid societies, were responsible for the evils which followed the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. He not only made that charge, but went further, and said in a report upon the subject, that it was a question of grave import how far these societies were compatible with the rights and liberties of the people, and told them that they had turned the House of God into a temple in which brigands were mustered and furnished with Sharpe's rifles and bowie knives for the purpose of going to Kansas and producing the revolution. Mr. BURNETT then proceeded to trace the history of the Lecompton constitution, contending that it was legal and expressed the will of the people, and that the delegates to the constitutional convention were fairly elected, those who stayed away from the polls having permitted those who did vote to vote for them. He held that the election of the 4th of January was a nullity, because the people of Kansas by an election had made a constitution. Those northern democrats who were opposing the admission of Kansas were aiding in destroying the rights of one section of the Union, whilst those who advocated it were guided by considerations of patriotism, and were ready and willing to secure to each section of the country their constitutional rights.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, considered that the system of slavery, which had made the last two or three Presidents, held the legislative power of the government for a period of years, and even swayed the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, was to be grappled with and subdued. He denied that the constitution of the United States carried slavery everywhere, and contended that the organ of the administration had taken that ground, and declared that it drew the proposition logically from the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case.

Mr. J. GLANCY JONES, of Pennsylvania, desired to know who that organ was.

Mr. BLAIR replied he referred to the Washington *Union* by name.

Mr. J. GLANCY JONES said he knew of no paper recognised as the organ.

Mr. BLAIR replied that the gentleman was at variance with everybody else. The editor of that paper had been elected printer of the Senate, and that went far to fix it in the minds of the people that he was endorsed by the administration. He then denounced the Lecompton constitution as a gross outrage of the people of Kansas, and said that it could not have been made in any village in Kansas without the support of bayonets.

Mr. WORTENDYKE, of New Jersey, said, depend upon it there was no part of the annual message of the President better founded upon fact, or that more readily found its verification, than that portion which declares that Kansas has for years occupied too much of the public attention; and that it is high time that this attention should be directed to far more important objects. The stern injunction of the people was that the denunciation over the Kansas question and the slavery question should be stopped, and with the spirit of those injunctions he deeply sympathized and deemed them well-timed and well-applied. The best policy for them to pursue was to take the warning in time, so significantly and patriotically given to them by the Chief Magistrate, and throw the "nigger" question out of Congress in some way, and at the earliest possible moment. He contended for the constitutional right of the people to adopt or prohibit the institution of slavery as they deemed fit—the same privilege which his own State has had, and still has, to regulate their institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States. He had, therefore, nothing to say upon this exhausted and rejected issue that had been raised for him in another place by the black-republican party. He expected to vote for the admission of Kansas, because he believed that by doing so he would contribute to the result, so much to be desired, of banishing forever the question of slavery from the halls of Congress. He should vote for its admission because he believed the constitution was undeniably republican in form, because he could find no reasons to sustain himself as a legislator if he withheld that vote, and because it was in the line of safe precedent. He was prepared to vote for the admission of Minnesota and Oregon, because their constitutions also were undeniably republican in form. He then proceeded at length to advocate the adoption of the constitution.

Mr. POTTER, of Wisconsin, read a long speech in opposition to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution. His arguments did not differ from those heretofore advanced by his party.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, obtained the floor, when the committee rose.

And then, at 5 minutes of 7 o'clock, p. m., the House adjourned.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

MARCH 23.—In the absence of Judge Gilchrist, who, we regret to say, is still detained from his place on the bench by the continued illness of a member of his family, the court took up the case of Alexander Cross *vs.* The United States. It appeared from the petition in this case that one Daniel Saffaraus entered into an agreement with the collector of the port of San Francisco to build a fire-proof store for the use of the government, upon condition the government would occupy it for ten years, at a certain monthly rent agreed. Saffaraus transferred his interest in the contract to the present claimant. The building was completed, and the government occupied the same on the terms agreed upon, from 14th of January, 1851, to the 14th of August, 1853; when, by the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, the building was abandoned by the collector. The arrearages of rent claimed by the petitioner for the remainder of the time specified in the contract amount to the sum of fifty-eight thousand five hundred dollars, with interest from the time the same became due.

The case was argued for the claimant by Hon. S. F. Vinton.

Mr. Blair, United States Solicitor, opposed for the government. He admitted the legality of the claim, but denied the right to recover interest; it having been settled by this court, in cases similar to the present, that the government was not liable to pay interest.

The case was submitted.

Charles L. Woodbury, esq., of Boston, Mass., was sworn an attorney of the court.

Adjourned to 12, m., on Monday next.

JUDGE LORING.—The removal of a judge, for an official act, in which no corruption is alleged, and no incompetency is charged, is a very serious matter, and we think that the State of Massachusetts will have abundant reason, in the long future, to regret it. We believe in the independence of the judiciary, as absolutely essential to the liberties of a republic. If the decisions of the courts are to be overhauled by the legislature, or if the judges are to be removed on pretexts that would not subject them to impeachment, this independence is lost. The courts of the South, state and federal, have long been closed against a certain class of cases deeply involving the rights of northern people; the Supreme Court of the United States has, in the opinion of a great portion of the intelligent people of the country, we think in the opinion of the majority, descended to a partisan decision, and has lost the reverence which it acquired under Jay and Ellsworth and Marshall. We are sorry to see any approach to tampering with the judiciary of Massachusetts.

[*Providence Journal of Friday.*

CHURCH BURNED.—The Cecil Whig says the old Presbyterian church at the Head of Christiana, Maryland, was burned to the ground on Sunday last, the fire catching between the ceiling and roof while the stoves were being lighted in the morning. It was a venerable old structure, having been erected in 1759. Preliminary steps have been taken towards rebuilding it. It has been for some time past under the pastoral charge of Rev. Mr. Vallandigham; and standing on the tongue of land lying between Maryland and Delaware, theoretically belonging to Pennsylvania, it drew its congregation from the three States.

ADDRESS OF THE HON. THOMAS L. ANDERSON, OF MISSOURI,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington city, March 15, 1858.

To the Voters of the Second Congressional District in the State of Missouri:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: By your free and independent suffrage I became your representative in the Congress of the United States. This high and important position was intrusted to me, as I flatter myself, with a full knowledge of my opinions, never disguised on any subject, moral or political, which, in an active life among you for more than a quarter of a century, you had had ample opportunities of knowing.

The flattering majority which I received against one of the most honorable, eloquent, and noble minded men in the district, has created in my bosom feelings of gratitude that time can never erase; and I should be recreant to every honorable principle did I not acknowledge the very great obligations under which you have placed me by that unequivocal manifestation of your confidence.

Fellow-citizens: When you conferred upon me the responsible position I now occupy, you and I supposed other questions would arise than those fearful and absorbing ones that now distract the public mind and fill the patriot's breast with anxious forebodings as to the future destiny of his country; I found myself unexpectedly called upon to act without the opportunity of an interchange of opinions with you; I had, then, no other alternative than to meet the responsibilities presented, relying upon the best lights before me. As your representative I spoke and acted as in my honest judgment, in accordance with the positions and opinions of my life, I deemed most promotive of my country's honor and the safety of the Union.

I came to Congress as an American, looking with an anxious eye to the purity of the government, the perpetuity of the Union, and the peace and prosperity of the country. I found but a small number of my party to aid in bearing aloft its flag. The whole country was in commotion, and the Congress virtually divided into two parties. One of these was sectional, bent on the agitation of a subject in which my constituents felt deeply and vitally interested. Born of the North; recklessly urged on by a wild fanaticism that knew no reasonable bounds, and which must ultimately, unless checked in its unpatriotic purposes, produce not only discord, anarchy, and civil war, but inevitably rend asunder the ties that bind this Union together. The other a national party, pervading all portions of the confederacy, with its flag unfurled north and south, east and west, enunciating doctrines and vindicating principles vitally important to the South, which principles, if not maintained by the American people, must result in the production of wrongs and injuries to a large portion of the people of this confederacy, to which they ought not and would not submit. My own party in so small a minority as to be powerless as a separate organization. To stand aloof was to accomplish nothing for my party, my district, or my country. To unite with either for my country's good, I must seek the affiliations which my judgment, my life, my knowledge of my constituents, told me advocated the principles most acceptable; duty to you and my country dictated no other course of action. Need I tell you, who have known me so long and so well, that it was utterly impossible for me, even if I did not assuredly know your sentiments to be in antagonism thereto, to unite with the so-called republican party. With whom, then, was I to co-operate? One other party only, (on whom were to devolve the honor of the country and the protection of its institutions,) possessing power of doubtful sufficiency to breast the storm of sectionalism, remained; and I am frank to inform you, my fellow-citizens, that when the time and the necessity for choice came, with whom was I to co-operate in your name and by your authority, I did not hesitate.

I should have deemed myself unworthy to be your representative, unworthy of the chivalrous and patriotic people of Missouri, unworthy of the noble, independent, and Union-loving constituency of the second district, had I faltered when the crisis came.

The man who, when the dearest interests of his country are involved, perhaps the very existence of the Union itself, cannot rise above the selfish considerations of party and the tyrannizing influences that not unfrequently trammel the partisan, should never be honored with a public trust. And now, in full view of the bitter assaults that have been made upon my course of action, the unjust and mendacious criticisms that have in some instances appeared in the columns of certain newspapers professing to belong to the party that honored me with their confidence, some of whom have evidently mistaken their party affiliations, I reaffirm every political act of mine from the commencement of this Congress to the present hour; I have no excuse to plead; I invoke no charity; they are the result of calm reflection and cool deliberation, and I submit them to the severest judgment of my constituents without one moment's uneasiness as to the result.

I knew at the commencement of my congressional life as well as I now know, that a few of my party with whom I have long differed upon a subject of momentous importance to the people of Missouri and the entire South, and who, I am reluctantly forced to believe, would have been greatly pleased to have seen me acting with men in this Congress who are almost daily denouncing in the most vindictive, violent, and degrading terms, my own State, my own people, and its institutions, would assail my political course of action here, and attempt to sink me in your estimation; still unawed by their frowns, and conscious of my own rectitude, I determined, with unwavering fidelity, to look alone to the independent performance of the high and important trust that you had confided to me, regardless of personal considerations.

My first political act in Congress has been paraded in certain newspapers in my district with the evident design of creating distrust towards me with my own party. That act was my vote for Speaker. There were but two candidates for that elevated and controlling position—Col. Orr, a gentleman of eminent qualifications, a noble, generous, and talented son of the South; one to whom I was willing to confide the important duties of that station. He has fully justified my expectations and that of the country, and I feel well assured of the wisdom and propriety of my action. Would those gentlemen who condemn this vote have had me to vote for Mr. Grow, the republican candidate? If they would, they dare not say it. What course, then, should I have pursued to satisfy gentlemen, some of whom are so anxious to get possession of my "slippers" that they can see no propriety in any political act of mine? I infer that they are of opinion, if I could not have reconciled it to my feelings and judgment to vote for Mr. Grow, that I should have abstained from voting entirely, evinced no preference between the two candidates. Is that really the course these gentlemen expected me to pursue, with a knowledge of my views, sentiments, and opinions, when they voted for me? If so, they were greatly mistaken.

I believed it due to my constituents and the country to show, by unmistakable evidences, to the abolitionists of the North, and those tainted with free-soilism at home, that my constituents, acting and speaking through me, had no sympathy with them or their iniquitous schemes; hence, I voted for Colonel Orr, and should, unhesitatingly, do so again under the same circumstances; and in this act I feel conscious that I reflected the will, not only of the great body of my constituents, but of my party. Surely, gentlemen who, a few months since, openly advocated the formation of a new political organization, under the name and style of the "Union democratic party," ought not to complain of my acting with the national democratic party in the protection of southern interests, when the result of their proposition would have been to surrender the organization of the American party, blot out its identity, and affiliate with a party composed mainly of foreigners and free-soilers. Let me here say, and I know that I utter the sentiments of the great majority of the American party in Missouri, *this union never can be effected.* The sound conservative men of that party never can, and never will, submit to a union the inevitable result of which would be to strengthen the free-soil party, and, finally, enable them to trample upon the rights of a large portion of the people of Missouri.

That there are efforts being stealthily made in different parts of the State to seduce the American party from their allegiance to the rights of the South must be apparent to all observers.

The distracting slavery agitation is now boldly forced upon us by the free-soil party, and will in future be the great question, overriding all others. There is no longer any concealment of the fact that while the Union-loving, conservative men of Missouri have been silent, inactive, and opposed to agitation, the free-soil faction, with a zeal and energy worthy of a better cause, have been unceasingly disseminating their principles and augmenting their forces. The free-soil papers have already notified us that the time for the supremacy of their principles is at hand. They are confidently proclaiming, even at this Capitol, that the day is near when their party will be triumphant in Missouri; and when they shall have accomplished their *full* purposes in our State, they are to enter other fields in the South, and keep up this eternal agitation and war upon slave territory. Was it to be expected that, under these circumstances, and in full view of the operations of the republican party, I would give them "aid or comfort," either by my silence or my acts? Party affiliations shall never prevent me, while your representative, from acting with any other party in their patriotic efforts to resist the aggressions of one portion of the people of this confederacy upon the rights of another when my own party is unable to accomplish it. I thank God that I am blessed with sufficient political honesty, patriotism, and independence to break loose from the shackles of party, and, disregarding the consequences to myself, act for the good of my beloved country.

Some of my professed friends say that they are sorry to see me supporting the present administration; then the necessary conclusion is, that they prefer I should act with the abolition, free-soil, republican party in opposing it. There is no neutral ground that I can occupy. I must act with one or the other, or seal my lips and not act at all; there is no other alternative left me. Now, recognising the doctrine that the representative is bound to obey the will of his constituency, if these gentlemen will furnish evidence that renders it even probable that a majority of my constituents desire that I should affiliate with the republican party, I pledge my honor that I will instantly resign, and thus afford an opportunity of selecting a representative who will execute their will by thus acting, for I can assure them I never will. I shall, as every honest and independent representative should do, give to the acts of Mr. Buchanan's administration a candid and impartial consideration, approving or condemning each measure in accordance with the dictates of my own judgment, and what I conceive to be the best interest of my country, uninfluenced by any factious opposition.

The other act, in reference to which it is falsely and malignantly said I have *knowingly* misrepresented the will of my constituents, is my position in regard to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution. I was well satisfied at the time of the delivery of my Kansas speech that I was faithfully reflecting the sentiments of the great body of the American party of Missouri, and especially of my own district; and I am now more fully confirmed as to the verity of my opinions by numerous letters from gentlemen in every part of my district and State—many of them prominent members of the American party—endorsing and fully approving the views and principles enunciated in that speech. And I now take this occasion to reaffirm every position and sentiment contained in it.

Fellow-citizens, I had not expected when I came here ever to be a candidate again. I love too well the quiet pleasures of a happy home the intimate associations of friends long endeared to me by innumerable marks of kindness and regard, to covet honors in this field of labor and strife. But some—how many I know not—of my constituents have assailed me, and boldly proclaimed that I have *wilfully* misrepresented those who have honored me with their confidence. Under this charge, made in Missouri, and rolled under the tongues of black-republicans here and at home as a "sweet morsel," I do not intend to rest. I believe it is untrue. And now, in order to vindicate my political honor and integrity, however much I may regret the necessity, I offer myself to the voters of my district as a candidate for re-election, that thus in me the opinions of the majority of the second congressional district may be known and vindicated if I have fairly and honestly represented them.

To the gentlemen of my district who have so violently assailed my action here in defence of the rights of the South, I recommend for their especial consideration, without any comments from me, in order that they may know their fellow-laborers and sympathizers, the following paragraph from the New York Tribune:

"To us the path of duty is plain. Henceforth, to the end of the struggle, we know all who resist the imposition of the Lecompton fraud on Kansas as brethren, while we regard those who uphold that fraud as deadly enemies, not merely to Kansas and the republican party, but to the principles of American independence, the inalienable rights of man. We believe the anti-Lecompton democrats and Americans in republican districts will be prepared in due time to co-operate in returning republicans, and that thus the next Congress will be sure to crush any wrong that may be driven through this; but, be this as it may, we urge that every earnest and persistent anti-Lecompton democrat or American in this Congress be returned to the next. They will there be sure to find themselves in excellent and abundant company."

Allow me, in conclusion, fellow-citizens, to assure you that my announcement as a candidate is made from a firm conviction on my part of its necessity; and that, terminate however this may—whether defeated or successful—my name shall never again, with my consent, be presented in connexion with this office. I wish only to vindicate what I conceive to be the best interest of my country before my neighbors and the people whom my intimate associations for twenty-five years have taught me to love.

Your obedient servant,
THOS. L. ANDERSON.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE ARTISTS, at their meeting yesterday, resolved themselves "into a National Art Association, for the advancement and promotion of the cause of art in the United States." Among other resolutions passed were these:

Resolved, That, with a view to secure the recognition by the government of the claims and interest of art, this convention will urge the appointment of an art commission, which shall be recognised as the exponent of the authority and influence of art in the country, and shall secure to artists an intelligent and unbiased adjudication upon the works they may present for the adornment and completion of the national buildings.

Resolved, That it be respectfully suggested to Congress that, in the composition of such commission, an opportunity should be afforded to the artists, as a body, to express their preferences by an indication in annual convention of their choice of representatives.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this convention, the great effect of the formation of a national school of art will be nationally promoted if the works of art intended for the adornment of our national buildings be executed within the limits of the country whose history they are designed to illustrate.

The published list of delegates has been corrected by the proper transfer of Messrs. T. R. Peale and Seth Eastman from the New York to the Washington delegation, each one being domiciliated and in the public service here.

MOUNT VERNON.—The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union have been incorporated by the legislature of Virginia, and authorized to purchase the "home-shrine," which is to revert to the Commonwealth if from any cause the association shall cease to exist. It is understood that Col. Washington will now consent to sell Mount Vernon to the association.

We regret to see by the following card, which we find in the Richmond papers of yesterday morning, that Mr. Everett has been forced to suspend his patriotic labors in behalf of this good work:

The undersigned, in consequence of unfavorable news from his family requiring his return home, finds himself compelled to postpone for the present the fulfilment of numerous engagements to repeat his address on the "Character of Washington," in the progress of his southern tour. These engagements he will not fail to keep as soon as it shall be in his power to do so. He respectfully requests the various public bodies, institutions, and committees, at whose invitation they were formed, to receive the above statement in lieu of a separate communication, which he is unable at this time to address them individually. EDWARD EVERETT.

RICHMOND, March 21, 1858.

CATHOLIC BENEFICIAL TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.—An adjourned meeting of this useful society was held on Sunday evening, when seventeen new members were admitted, each one taking the prescribed "pledge." The election of officers, postponed from St. Patrick's day, was then taken up, and the following were unanimously re-elected:

Rev. T. J. O'Toole, president; H. C. McLaughlin, first vice president; Dr. Joseph Walsh, second vice president; George Savage, treasurer. The election of a secretary was postponed until the next meeting.

On motion of Jeremiah McCarty, a vote of thanks was unanimously tendered to the different officers of the society for their zealous and faithful services during the past year. Votes of thanks were also tendered to Mrs. Drain for a beautiful flag presented by her to the society; to the Hibernia Club for the use of a flag, and the Montgomery Guards for the use of their banner, on the 17th instant.

Various suggestions were submitted to this meeting relative to the formation of a band, and it is understood that the subject will be presented at the next meeting in such a form as to guaranty the speedy acquisition of this admirable feature. From a starting point of twelve energetic men this society has grown up noiselessly in our midst, until now, at the close of its first year, it numbers upwards of 450—nearly 500 members. It deserves the encouragement and patronage of every good citizen.

POTOMAC LODGE of Georgetown, which joined in the masonic ceremonies when the corner-stone of the Capitol was laid by General Washington, and still preserves the "gavel" which he used on that occasion, has purchased a lot of land on High street, on which it intends to erect a Masonic Hall at an early day.

THEATRICAL.—Mr. Brougham gave great satisfaction last night to an appreciative audience by his finished performance in the "Gentleman from Ireland." Afterwards the house was convulsed with laughter by the famous "Po-ca-hon-tas," which is styled an Original Aboriginal, Erratic, Operatic, Semi-civilized, and Demi-savage Extravaganza, being a Per-ver-sion of Ye Trewe and Wonderfulle Hystorie of Ye Rennownned Princesse, (written by John Brougham,) and in which the author takes the part of "H. J. Pow-ha-tan, first King of the Tuscaroras." This piece must be seen to get an idea of its comicalities, for it is impossible to describe the capital puns, clever songs, and absurdly-ludicrous scenes with which it is filled from beginning to end. We advise every one who wishes to "drive dull care away" to visit the theatre and enjoy this extravaganza.

REMBRANDT PEALE, the *doyen* of American portrait painters, and a most estimable gentleman, will lecture this evening on "Washington and his Portraits." Having favored the metropolitan public with a gratuitous delivery of this interesting production, it is to be hoped that the artists who profited by his fame to attract attention to their meeting will see that he has a remunerative house to-night.

The lecture is decidedly the most interesting and valuable of all that have been delivered here this winter; and in these days, when every one attempts to prate about "art," it is refreshing to hear it discussed by an experienced artist, who is acquainted with his subject, and to whom General Washington sat for his portrait!

CORRESPONDENTS, who are giving glowing accounts of what they style an Art Convention here, forget to state the number of "delegates from the principal cities" present. After striking out the names of those engaged here on work for government, or in getting bills through Congress, or on private visits, the number is very, very small to be dignified as a *National Convention*.

MISS D. PARKIS BAKER will give a lecture at Philharmonic Hall on Monday evening, the 29th instant. Subject: "Influence and Education of Woman; her Duties as Wife and Mother." One-half of the proceeds to be divided between the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Catholics' Friend Society of this city.

FINE SHAD are beginning to make their appearance in the Potomac, and considerable numbers have been caught at the various landings. It is said, by way of encouragement to hopes of a prosperous fishing season, that unusually large numbers of gannets, the aerial concomitants of shad and herring, have made their way up the river.

STUDENTS from the University of Virginia are now in the metropolis in considerable numbers. The typhoid fever has been so prevalent and so fatal at the University that the board of visitors have decided to suspend the lectures until the first of May.

AN INSOLENT NEGRO, who professes to keep a pugilistic school in this city, went to Alexandria a few days since, and on his return assaulted Capt. Price, of the "George Page," for demanding his free papers. He was secured, carried back to Alexandria, and well punished for the assault.

THE MCKENDREE PARSONAGE has been furnished by the "Ladies' Mite Society," and is now inhabited by Rev. Dabney Ball, the pastor of McKendree Chapel.

MR. VANDENHOFF read his original satire in verse, entitled "Common Sense—a dash at the doings of the day for 1857–'58," last night at Philharmonic Hall. He is a gentleman of rare genius, and never fails to interest the large audiences which his reputation attracts. On Thursday he will read again, and will doubtless have a crowded and fashionable audience.

MISS LIZZIE PETIT had an appreciative audience at Philharmonic Hall on Monday evening, and read "Much Ado About Nothing" with great power and grace. She possesses great dramatic talent, and a thorough appreciation of the parts which she reads.

BURGLARS continue to infest the city. A few nights ago the residence of Hon. Chas. J. Faulkner was entered by a party of them, through a second-story window, into which they climbed on a ladder. After stealing several articles of value, they decamped without even waking the family. When are we to have a police?

UNION PRAYER MEETING.—We are requested to announce that a union prayer meeting, of all denominations, is held every evening, at half-past seven o'clock, at the Lutheran church, corner of H and Eleventh streets.

THE PRESIDENT held a "drawing-room" last evening, which was graced by a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen from all parts of this Union, with representatives of several foreign lands.

E. R. COATES, esq., who has been connected with the press at Philadelphia, is now in this city, and proposes to give a public reading of one of his original poems.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Pub: 4.

A RESOLUTION to authorize certain officers and men engaged in the search for Sir John Franklin to receive certain medals presented to them by the government of Great Britain.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the officers and men engaged in the several expeditions which have been fitted out in the United States for the recovery of Sir John Franklin, and his companions, be authorized to accept the medals recently transmitted to this government for presentation to them by the government of Great Britain.

Approved 16 March 1858

Pub. 5

JOINT RESOLUTION respecting the distribution of certain public documents.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the words "so many" in the third section of the joint resolution of the twenty-eighth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, "respecting the distribution of certain documents," be, and the same are hereby stricken out; and the words two hundred and fifty be, and the same are hereby inserted in their place; and further, that the words at the end of the section, "by him," be, and the same are hereby stricken out, and the words "to him by the representative in Congress from each congressional district and by the delegate from each Territory in the United States," be and are hereby inserted.

Approved March 20 1858

WASHINGTON THEATRE.—On this evening, Wednesday, the 24th,
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM,
The celebrated dramatist and artist, will appear as Pow-ha-tan the 1st, in his world-renowned burlesque of
POCAHONTAS,
Which will be preceded by Brougham's adaptation of Dickens's great story,
DAVID COPPERFIELD,
In which Mr. Brougham will sustain his great character of Wilkins Micawber, supported by the unrivalled stock company.
Box book now open.
Doors open at 7; performance commences at 7½.
March 24 [Int.Statecotar.]

SARTAROE; A TALE OF NORWAY. By J. A. MAITLAND, Author of "THE WATCHMAN," "THE WANDERER," "THE DIARY OF AN OLD DOCTOR," "THE LAWYER'S STORY," etc. Complete in one volume, neatly bound in cloth, for one dollar and twenty-five cents; or in two volumes, paper cover, for one dollar.
We annex a copy of a letter received three days since from J. A. Maitland:
SUNNYSIDE, Irvington, Dec. 18, 1857.
MY DEAR FRIEND: I have read "Sartaroe" with great interest and satisfaction. It is written in excellent style; is graphic in its details, and gives animated and interesting pictures of scenery, manners, and characters in Norway. Different members of my family have derived both pleasure and satisfaction from the perusal of it. It has all the elements of a successful publication. I encourage you to proceed in your literary career, and wish you success and prosperity.
With the greatest esteem, I am your friend,
WASHINGTON IRVING.
JAMES A. MAITLAND, N. Y.
Just published and for sale by TAYLOR & MAURY,
Mar 24—3t [States&Star] 334 Penn. av.

AUCTION SALE.
By J. C. McGUIRE, Auctioneer.
TRUSTEES' SALE OF HIGHLY IMPROVED AND valuable real estate.—On Monday afternoon, April 5th, at five o'clock, by virtue of a deed of trust, bearing date on the 5th of July, 1855, and duly recorded in Liber J. A. S., No. 84, folios 282, 283, and 284, one of the land records for Washington county, in the District of Columbia, I shall sell, in front of the premises, at public auction, to the highest bidder thereto, the valuable premises well known as "Flint's Hotel," being part of lot No. 6, in square No. 344, in the city of Washington, fronting 37 feet 2 inches on north E street, between 13th and 14th streets west, and running back 140 feet to a thirty-feet alley, together with the improvements thereon, consisting of a substantial and well-built three-story brick dwelling house, with large back buildings, finished in the most superior manner throughout, with marble mantels, &c.
Terms: One-third cash; the balance in one and two years, for notes bearing interest from the day of sale, secured by deed of trust on the property; and, if not complied with within five days after the sale, the property will be resold at the risk and expense of the purchaser at ten days' notice. All conveyancing at the cost of the purchaser.
WM. F. WILLIAMS, Trustee.
JAS. C. McGUIRE,
Mar 19—eod&ds Auctioneer.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF'S TWO LAST READINGS, AT THE PHILHARMONIC HALL,
Thursday, 25th, and Saturday, 27th instant.
Thursday, 25th, A SHAKSPERIAN OLIO; sketches and scenes from Macbeth and Much ado about Nothing.
Saturday, 27th, AN EVENING WITH SHERIDAN; preliminary sketch, and dramatic reading, (with impersonation of the characters,) of "THE CRITIC, OR A TRAGEDY REHEARSED."
Tickets to both securing reserved seats $1 00
Single admission 50
Tickets may be secured at Mr. Metzerott's music and at Messrs. Taylor & Maury's bookstore. March 24—9dt

OUR BUYER IS NOW AT THE NORTH, and is daily sending us large lots of all that is new, novel, and stylish in first-class fancy and staple dry goods, in all departments.
Our stock will be larger, richer, and more attractively varied than at any former period.
One price only, marked in plain figures; consequently no purchaser is overcharged.
All old bills must be settled prior to opening new ones.
Bills presented monthly for payment in cash. Notes will not be acceptable.
We are not opening any new accounts. We are serious on this point.
"It is our determined purpose to make our trade as near a cash business as possible without disturbing the pleasant relations that have existed between many of our customers and ourselves for a long series of years."
PERRY & BROTHER,
"Central Store," west building,
Mar 24—4tdif opposite Centre Market.

TAXATION AND THE FUNDING SYSTEM; by J. R. McCulloch; 1 vol., London.
The Logic of Political Economy; by Thomas De Quincey; 1 vol., London.
Sismondi's Political Economy; 1 vol., London.
An Essay on the Government of Dependencies; by George Cornwall Lewis; 1 vol., London.
National System of Political Economy; by Frederick List; 1 vol.
The Elements of Political Economy; by Francis Wayland, D. D.
Vethake's Political Economy; 1 vol.
Humphrey's Manual of Political Science.
The Funding System of the United States and Great Britain; by Jonathan Elliot.
Mar