LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAPHS

RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE DAILY EXCHANGE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The steamer Africa arrived this morning, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 15th instant.

The Derby Ministry has been sustained in the House of Lords by nine majority against the resolutions of censure. The debate was still progressing in the House of Commons.

The British Government grants a steamer as a tender to the frigate Niagara in place of the Susquehanna. Experiments had been made with Hughes' telegraphic instrument on the coils of cable, with the most satisfactory success.

It is rumored that Lord Stanley will succeed Lord Ellenborough, and that Bulwer Lytton will take the Colonial office.

William Dyer has been appointed Consul to Baltimore, and C. Tulin to Mobile.

The Bombay mail brings dates to May 24th, the news by which has been telegraphed, but is unimportant. The Commander-in-Chief was about starting for Rohilcund, whilst the bulk of the army remained at Lucknow.

Trade was inactive, and money tight at Bombay.

The Plenipotentiaries were assembling at Paris, and the Conference was to open about the 22d.

The Spanish ministry is not yet re-organized.

The Austrian fortifications in the Italian provinces are progressing with great energy.

The dispute between Turkey and Montenegro is claiming attention. England and France have resolved to send commissioners to effect a settlement.

The frigate Columbia still remained at Maderia on the 5th of May.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, May 15.—Cotton—sales of 3 days 57,000 bales. Opened at 1-16d. advance, but subsequently closed steady at previous rates.

The sales of the week amounted to 57,000 bales, of which exporters took 12,500 and speculators 4,000 bales. The estimated sales on the day of sailing was 8,000 bales, of which speculators took 1,000 and exporters 1,000 bales, the market closing quiet. The stock in port was 485,000 bales, of which 401,800 was American.

Breadstuffs.—Flour was very dull, and quotations nominal. Richardson & Spence quote:—Western at 21s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore at 22s. 6d., and Ohio at 22s. 6d. @25s. Wheat was very dull, and all qualities slightly declined—red 6s.; white 7s.@7s. 4d. Corn was quiet at a decline of 6d.—yellow 34s. 6d.; white 35s. 6d.

Provisions.—Pork was firm. Bacon buoyant at 1s. advance. Lard firm at a slight advance. Sales at 56s. 6d.@ 57s. 6d.

Sugar was buoyant at the opening, but closed with quotations barely maintained. Coffee steady.

Naval Stores.—Rosin is dull at 4s. 3d. Spirits of Turpentine steady. Linseed Oil is active at 32s. 6d.

MONEY MARKET.—The money market was generally unchanged. Consols for money closed at 97¼@97⅜; for account 97⅜. Bullion in the Bank of England increased £480,000.

LONDON MARKET, May 14.—Beef is quiet. Coffee is steady; all qualities have slightly declined—Congou and Maraw ¼d.

Tallow.—But little inquiry and prices weak.

Linseed Oil.—All qualities considerably advanced Sales at 33s. 6d. on the spot, and 35s. 6d. to arrive; the market, however, subsequently declined from 2s. to 3s. on these rates.

Sugar closed heavy at a decline of 6d. to 1s. Rice was steady.

Turpentine Spirits closed firm at 41s. 6d.

American securities were generally unchanged.

Manchester advices are favorable, and market closed firm.

HAVRE MARKET, May 13.—Cotton was steady at 106 for New Orleans *tres ordinaire*. The sales of the week were 16,000 bales. Breadstuffs had a declining tendency. Provisions were steady. Lard closed buoyant, and all qualities had slightly advanced.

Provisions.—Beef was quiet. Coffee steady. Rice is heavy, with slow sales and prices unchanged. Tea—slow sales, prices unchanged.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, May 27.

Senate.

Mr. SLIDELL introduced a bill this morning to pension the widow of General Persifer F. Smith, which was laid over.

The Homestead bill was finally postponed until next January.

The Harbor and River Improvement bill was debated up to the hour of adjournment, without coming to a vote.

House of Representatives.

The bill appropriating four millions of dollars for the expenses of collecting the revenue was passed.

Mr. STANTON made a report from the Tariff Investigating Committee. The report and evidence was ordered to be printed, and the committee discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

The House acted on the amendments to the naval appropriation bill as reported from the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, but non-concurred in that for filling in the new purchase at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The bill was finally passed by a vote of 110 yeas to 97 nays.

Messrs. MOORE and PURVIANCE, from the Tariff Investigating Committee, made minority reports, which, together with the report of the majority, were ordered to be printed with the evidence.

Mr. CAVANAUGH offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee of Elections to inquire and report as to the right of Mr. Kingsbury to retain a seat here as a Delegate from that portion of the Territory of Minnesota outside of the present State limits.

The credentials of Mr. A. G. Fuller, asking to be admitted as a delegate from Dacotah, were referred to the Committee on Elections.

The Post-office, Army, and Ocean Mail Steamer Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and reported to the House. The previous question was ordered, pending which the House adjourned.

More Kansas Outrages.

BOONVILLE, Mo., May 27.—The Lawrence *Republican*, extra, states that on the 19th inst., a party of pro-slavery men from Missouri came into a trading post on the road from Fort Scott to Leavenworth, and took twelve men prisoners into a deep ravine, formed them into line, and firing on them killed five and wounded six. The ruffians then fled. There was an intense excitement at Lawrence, and a force was being organized to start in pursuit of them. This information is considered reliable, though all Kansas stories are rather doubtful.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

ST. LOUIS, May 27.—The *Republican's* Westport correspondent gives a totally different version of the reported attack on a trading post between Fort Scott and Leavenworth. He states that those driven out from Lynn county by the Montgomery band, after placing their families in safety returned to the territory to look after their property. They captured the men at the trading post supposing them to be part of Montgomery's band, but on ascertaining their mistake released them. They subsequently heard a gun fired on the side of a hill, and returned the fire, ascertaining they were the men they had released, who were now armed. A fight ensued, resulting in the death of the latter. The correspondent adds that no Missourian took any part in the affair. This seems as improbable a story as the first—especially as all on one side appear to have been killed or wounded, and no one injured on the other side.

Balloting for an Episcopal Bishop.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.—The Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of Pennsylvania have been balloting all day for an Assistant Bishop, in accordance with the recommendation of Bishop Potter, who has gone to Europe on account of ill-health. On the eighth ballot of the clergy, Dr. Vinton, of Boston, received 65 votes, and Dr. Bowman, of Lancaster, 66—scattering, 6, and consequently no election. Dr. Vinton's name was then withdrawn, and Dr. Stevens, of Philadelphia, substituted. On the ninth ballot, Dr. Bowman received 68, Dr. Stevens 57, Dr. Vinton 10—scattering 3. There being no election, the Convention then adjourned, and the balloting will be resumed to-morrow morning.

Sterling Exchange at New Orleans--Exports of Cotton—The Past and Growing Crops.

NEW ORLEANS, May 25.—Exchange on London is again slightly easier to-day, and the range is 7½@8¼ per cent. premium.

The exports of Cotton from this port to Great Britain during the past week were 28,000 bales, and from Mobile they were 6,000 bales.

The estimates of the late crop, in consequence of the continued free receipts, are nearly all up to 3,100,000 bales. The accounts respecting the growing crop are regarded as very favorable.

Battle between the Settlers and Indians in Nebraska.

ST. LOUIS, May 26.—A dispatch from Nebraska city, 23d inst., states that intelligence from Gale county, Nebraska says that a conflict had just occurred between the settlers and the Kiowah Indians, in which one chief was killed and a number of stolen horses captured. There was much complaint of Indian depredations in that section of the Territory.

Festival to Mohammed Pacha—Speech of the Hon. Edward Everett.

BOSTON, May 26.—Rear-Admiral Mohammed Pasha and suite were entertained last night at the Revere House by a grand banquet tendered by the City Government.—About eighty plates were laid. Speeches were made and toasts given by Mayor Lincoln, Mohammed Pacha, Edward Everett, Commodore Stringham, Ex-Mayor Rice and others.

The New-England Anti-Slavery Society.

BOSTON, May 26.—The New-England Anti-Slavery Society assembled in Mercantile Hall to-day; which was crowded to excess. A long series of resolutions, mainly denunciatory of the New-York and New-England Tract Societies, were offered by Mr. Garrison. Speeches followed from Theodore Parker, Wendell Phillips, and others.

The New California Mail Route.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The report that arrangements had been perfected for a semi-monthly mail from New Orleans to San Francisco, via the Isthmus of Tehuantepeo, originated in the fact that the terms were yesterday agreed upon; but it appears that an unexpected difficulty arose which had the effect of delaying the consummation of the contract.

United States Steamer Fulton.

MOBILE, May 25.—The United States steamer Fulton has arrived at Pensacola.

Arrival of the Isabel.--Later from Havana.

SAVANNAH, May 27.—The mail steamer Isabel, Captain Rollins, arrived this afternoon, with dates from Havana to the 25th inst.

The ship Clarendon was a total wreck.

The English steamer Styx, which has so roughly overhauled a number of American vessels, was at Key West on the 22d inst.

Sugar has advanced a half real, and molasses was scarce and advancing.

Indian Depredations in Nebraska.

ST. LOUIS, May 26.—A dispatch from Nebraska city, dated the 23d instant, says that intelligence from Gale county, Nebraska, has been received, stating that a conflict had just occurred between the settlers and the Kiowa Indians, in which one chief was killed and a number of stolen horses recaptured. There is much complaint of the Indian depredations in that section of the territory.

Movements of Southern Steamers.

SAVANNAH, May 25.—The U. S. Mail steamship Alabama, from New York, arrived at her wharf at 5½ o'clock this afternoon. All well.

SAVANNAH, May 26.—The screw-steamship Huntsville, of Cromwell's Line, arrived at her wharf here yesterday, at 4 P. M.

CHARLESTON, May 26.—The screw-steamship Memphis, of Cromwell's Line, arrived here to-day from New York.

From Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.—Incomplete returns from the election in Kansas indicate a majority of 750 in favor of the Leavenworth Constitution. The utmost apathy was manifested in regard to the result, and the Pro-Slavery vote was very small.

Detention of the Persia.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The Persia is still lying in the stream and will sail between 5 and 6 o'clock this evening. She has been undoubtedly waiting for dispatches from Washington.

Troops for Utah.

LEAVENWORTH, May 27.—Colonel Hays' column will positively March on Friday. There is no abatement in military movements in consequence of the recent Utah intelligence.

Markets.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Cotton—sales were made to-day of 2,000 bales at a decline of ⅛ ct., and the market closed with a declining tendency; Mobile fair 11 5-16@12 cts. Flour was heavy, with sales of 13,500 bbls. at $3.85@3.90 for State. Wheat was active, with sales of 120,000 bushels at 80@82 cts. for Chicago, and $1 for Western red. Corn was buoyant, with sales of 9,000 bus. at 78@79 cts. for yellow, 72@73 cts. for white, and 72@77 cts. for mixed. Pork.—Mess has declined 10 cts. per bbl., with sales at $17.50@17.60; prime had advanced 10 cts., with sales at $14.25@$14.35. Lard is steady. Whiskey is steady, at 21@21½ cts. Sugar is heavy, with sales of Muscovado at 5¾@6¾ cts. Coffee is steady and firm, with sales of 2,500 bags Santos at auction at 9½@14¼ cts. Naval Stores—Spirits of Turpentine 45½@46 cts. Rosin firm at 45 cts. Rice is dull at 3⅜@3¾ cts. Freights are declining—Cotton for Liverpool is unchanged at 2s.@2s. 2d. Grain 9@9½d.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE OPENING OF HOLLIDAY STREET.—The contemplated improvement to be effected by the widening and extension of Holliday street having involved the question of the legality of asseeing church property with benefits for the opening of streets, the opinion of the City Counsellor was requested by the Second Branch of the Council on that subject. In answer to the inquiry the following communication has been received from G. L. Dulaney, Esq:

BALTIMORE, May 26, 1858.

To the Honorable the Second Branch of the City County:

GENTLEMEN:—By your resolution of the 24th of May, 1858, you desire of me "a copy of the decisions made by the Court of Appeals on the subject of assessment of church property in the opening of streets."

I am not aware that any decision has been made upon that precise point by the Court of Appeals, but the principle identical with the one involved in the opening of streets, that church property may be assessed with benefits to defray the expenses, has been decided by the Court of Appeals in the case of a paving tax, between the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore *vs.* the proprietors of Greenmount Cemetery.—7 Maryland Rep., 517.

In principle, in regard to the assessment of property with benefits for opening or paving streets, there is no legal distinction whatever; the above case, therefore, is a direct authority that for opening streets, church property may be assessed with benefits.

I have not examined the ordinances, and do not, therefore, profess to give an opinion whether they do or do not give any exemption to property from taxation for the purpose aforesaid, and which is liable to taxation under the acts of Assembly.

I have given the above reference to 7th Maryland reports, where the decision of the Court of Appeals will be be found in print, as a compliance with the request of the Council for a copy of its decisions, as I know of none other in print or manuscript, and believe that no other decision has been made by them on the subject.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. L. DULANY.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE MAYOR.—The following gentlemen have been appointed by his Honor Mayor Swann to make the new assessment of property in this city, under the ordinance recently adopted by the City Council.—These appointments embrace gentlemen of known ability for the performance of the difficult and arduous task assigned them, and the Mayor seems to have acted with an eye to the public good in the selection he has made, and has not confined his appointments to the members of his own party—about one-third of the appointees being members of the opposite party.

ASSESSORS.—First District.—Archibald Teal, Edward Harney. Samuel M. Evans, clerk.

Second District.—John Ehrman, Joseph Weathers. Jas. M. Baker, clerk.

Third District.—John Guyton, W. H. B. Fusselbaugh.—Dr. Edwin S. Thomas, clerk.

Fourth District.—Wm. E. Beale, Wm. Jenkins. Durus Carter, clerk.

Fifth District.—Thos. Hanson Belt, Benjamin F. Nalls. Wm. McPhail, clerk.

Sixth District.—James L. Armstrong, Decter Bargar.—Charles West, clerk.

Seventh District.—Edward J. Ballard, Henry Myers.—Samuel Guest, clerk.

Eighth District.—Wm. Oursler, Samuel Adams. George H. Harmon, clerk.

Ninth District.—George W. Showacre, Asa Higgins.—Benjamin F. Gould, clerk.

Tenth District.—Wm. Wright, J. Wesley Walker. Jno. W. Loane, clerk.

Board of Control and Review.—F. Littig Shaffer, Henry Snyder, Henry Travers, George H. Dutton and Thomas E. Hambleton.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE CITY COUNCIL.—A proposition has been adopted by both Branches of the City Council, fixing the 11th of June as the period for the adjournment of that body, to convene again on the first Monday of September. At the period of the adjournment, they will have been in session about ninety days.

Police Intelligence.

Officer Barringer, of the Middle District, yesterday arrested David Welch on the charge of assaulting and beating John Boyle. He was taken before Justice McKinly, who committed him to jail for his appearance before court.

Yesterday, Sergeant Cook and officer Pryor, of the Middle District, arrested John Ware, charged with stealing tooth-picks and a lot of song-books from Paulina Pulsella and Rashe Mullins, girls who were selling these articles in the streets. Justice Mearis committed him for trial.

About two o'clock yesterday morning, officer Bailey arrested a man on Baltimore street near Pearl, whom he detected in the act of leaving the tailoring establishment of Mr. John Storey. At the Station house he gave the name of James Edmonds. Subsequently at an examination before Justice Logan, he was committed to await the action of the grand jury. An examination of the premises show that an entrance had been effected from the rear and the store door forced with a "jimmy," which was found upon the floor.

On Tuesday night the dwelling of Mr. Joseph H. McGee, No. 89 Columbia street, was entered by forcing the windows leading to the kitchen, but nothing was stolen.

The adjoining house occupied by Mr. James L. Crangle, was entered the same night and several articles of clothing with other things stolen.

Thomas Clark was yesterday arrested by officer Elder Kin on the charge of selling goods without a license, and held for his appearance at Court by Justice Logan.

Officer Herbert, of the Eastern District, yesterday arrested a woman named Elizabeth Watkins, for assaulting and cutting with a knife one Thomas Hands. She was brought before Justice Griffin, who upon hearing the case, committed Elizabeth to jail to appear before the Criminal Court. He also committed Hands to appear as a witness against the accused. The affray occurred at the house of a man named Barrett, on the corner of Caroline street and Canton avenue. Hands received two pretty severe cuts on the left cheek from a knife in the hands of the woman, and seemed to be much terrified when brought near her in the Justice's office.

A man by the name of Hall, first mate of the brig Mucadova, was yesterday arrested by the United States Marshal on the charge of inflicting cruel and unusual punishment upon a seaman named George Hughes. He was held to bail for an examination before the United States Commissioner.

Humphrey B. Knight, whose arrest for maltreating a seaman named Thomas Davis, has been recorded, was yesterday arraigned before the United States Commissioner. The allegation against the accused proved to be unfounded and the case was dismissed.

A man named Benjamin Dumack, was arrested yesterday by constables Souder and Evans, for assaulting Mrs. Margaret McKay, and brought before Justice Griffin, who committed him to jail in default of security for his appearance before the Criminal Court.

Proceedings of the City Council.

REGULAR SESSION.

THURSDAY, May 27, 1858.

FIRST BRANCH.—Branch met pursuant to adjournment. Present JOHN T. FORD Esq., President, and all the members.

Mr. DRYDEN presented the petition of W. B Brooks and others, asking that Diamond alley, in the vicinity of the Western Female High School, may be closed. Referred to the Joint Standing Committee on Highways.

Mr. HARVEY presented the remonstrance of Genl. Geo. W. Williamson and others, against the opening of a ten feet alley in the rear of their property. Laid on the table.

A communication from the Mayor was received and read, informing the Council of his concurrence in certain acts passed; also a communication from the City Register in relation to city prisoners confined in the County jail.

An invitation was received from the Commissioners of the Public Schools, asking the Branch to visit the floating school, on board the ship Ontario, on Monday next. The invitation was accepted.

Mr. BEAKE offered a resolution, to have printed for the use of the members of the Council, five hundred copies of the report of the Committee on the McDonogh bequest. Adopted.

A message was received from the Second Branch, proposing that when the Council adjourns on Friday, the 4th of June, it stand adjourned until the 3d Monday in September.

A motion was made to make the day of adjournment the 18th of June, until the first Monday in September.—Lost. It was then moved and seconded that the time for adjournment be Friday, the 11th of June, to stand adjourned until the first Monday in September, which was concurred in.

Mr. DUKEHART, chairman of the Committee on Police, presented an ordinance to establish a police for the city of Baltimore, which was passed.

Mr. HARVEY called up the ordinance for the opening of a ten feet alley, running north from Madison and west of Eutaw street. Rejected—yeas 6, nays 11.

The Branch then on motion adjourned.

SECOND BRANCH.—The Branch met pursuant to adjournment, JOHN B. SEIDENSTRICKER, Esq., President, in the chair, and all the members present.

Mr. KIRK presented the petition of Jesse Shreeve, on the part of the Meth. Prot. Church, corner of Lombard and Washington streets, asking the privilege of erecting a railing in front of their edifice. Referred to the Committee on Highways.

Mr. KIRK, from the Committee on Ways and Means, presented an ordinance to extend the limits of direct taxation. Laid on the table.

The resolution relative to contracting with Messrs. Phillips & Co., or others, for the erection of a police and fire alarm telegraph, was received from the First Branch, and laid on the table.

The resolution relative to the removal of the remains of the late John McDonogh from their present resting place to one of the cemeteries near this city, was received from the First Branch and laid on the table.

The First Branch returned a message fixing a time for the adjournment of the Council. Concurred in.

Adjourned until this afternoon.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.—Hon. William Fell Giles, Judge.

This Court convened yesterday morning pursuant to adjournment. There was no business transacted, and the Court adjourned to next Monday week.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Hon. Z. Collins Lee, Judge.

This Court was engaged yesterday in the trial of the case of Henings *vs.* Brady, Gifford and Dowling—before reported. The evidence was concluded, and counsel went before the Court in the argument of prayers relative to the law of the controversy.

There was no business transacted in the CRIMINAL, CITY CIRCUIT and COMMON PLEAS COURTS yesterday.

[*Reported for the Daily Exchange.*]

Circuit Court for Harford County.

BELAIR, Harford Co., Md., May 24, 1858.

The spring term of this Court was adjourned to-day.

REPORT OF THE TARIFF BRIBERY INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the expenditure of money for the purpose of influencing the passage of the tariff act of 1857, by the Thirty-Fourth Congress, was organized on the 26th day of January, 1858, and afterward on the 27th of the same month, appointed James B. Sheridan, Esq., their clerk and stenographer.

The Committee, acting upon the belief that the action of the House in instituting the investigation had been based mainly upon the published report of a committee of the stockholders of the Middlesex Manufacturing Company, referred to that paper for information as to the proper starting point in making the investigations with which they were charged. They there ascertained that Richard S. Fay, Jr., had acted as secretary of that committee, that the investigation had been mainly conducted and the report prepared by him.

After some further introductory remarks, the Committee give the following summary of the facts as they come within the range of their inquiry:

The firm of Lawrence, Stone & Co. was composed of Samuel Lawrence, W. W. Stone, Jarvis Slade, O. H. Perry and Henry Jenkins. Its principal place of business was in Boston, with a branch in New York, where a large share of its business was transacted.

Messrs. Lawrence, Slade and Perry were the Boston partners, and Messrs. Stone and Jenkins had charge of the New York house.

The Middlesex Manufacturing Company is a corporation created by the laws of Massachusetts, with a capital of a million of dollars, engaged in manufacturing woolen goods. The Bay State Mills is a corporation of the same kind, created in the same way, with the same amount of capital and engaged in the same kind of business.

Samuel Lawrence was the Treasurer of both these corporations, and the firm of Lawrence, Stone & Co., their selling agents.

All the goods manufactured by the companies went into the hands of Lawrence, Stone & Co.; were sold by them, and the proceeds accounted for and paid to Samuel Lawrence, Treasurer.

The finances of the Boston house were managed by Messrs. Lawrence and Slade, Mr. Perry's business being at the mills, and not at the counting house. Hence Mr. Perry seems not to have been in any way connected with the matters which the committee have been endeavoring to investigate.

The New York house seems to have been mainly under the control of Mr. Stone and Mr. Jenkins, and does not seem to have had any direct connection with the matters that have been brought to the attention of the Committee.

It appears from the evidence that the manufacturers of woolen goods having for several years past despaired of obtaining any legislative protection by an increase of duties on woolens, have been seeking to accomplish the same result by reducing the rates on wool, dye-stuffs and other raw materials that were used by the manufacturers. To this end they have been diligently engaged in collecting and publishing such statistics and arguments as they considered proper to prepare the public mind for that step. In this way a small amount of money was expended prior to the commencement of the last session of Congress.

The evidence satisfied the Committee that Mr. Wolcott was sent here and authorized to pledge any amount of money, and to use any means, however corrupt, to insure the success of the enterprise. He does not seem to have had any considerable sum of money here with him. And from all the evidence in the case, the Committee are inclined to the opinion that he was only authorized to promise the payment of money in the event of the success of the measure.

It is proved that $74,000 was paid to Mr. Wolcott soon after the adjournment of the last session of Congress, by Lawrence, Stone & Co., evidently for the purpose of fulfilling his alleged promises and understandings made during the session to secure the passage of the tariff.

This was in addition to some $500 advanced for expenses during the session. The proofs do not show that he ever paid a dollar of this sum for the purpose for which it was advanced, with the exception of $4,000 to George Ashmun, of Massachusetts.

Whether he falsely represented to Lawrence, Stone & Co. that he had made promises which required this sum to enable him to meet or whether he had in fact made promises which he afterwards failed to comply with, may be matter of controversy, but there is no doubt that he cheated somebody, and appropriated pretty nearly the whole of this vast sum to his own use.

It was all paid to him during the month of March, 1857.

The first payment was by a draft drawn by the Boston house upon the New York house, dated March 11, 1857, for.....$25,000

The next was made on the 13th of March, and was paid by Mr. Stone in negotiable paper and a check upon the Metropolitan Bank, New York, and amounted to.....$12,982

On the 14th of March he was paid by Mr. Stone the the further sum of.....$20,018

On the 10th or 12th of March he was paid by Mr. Slade in Boston.....$16,000

Making in the aggregate.....$74,000

The further sum of $5,000 was paid through Mr. Ezra Lincoln to Thurlow Weed, of Albany, N. Y., and $8,117.06 was paid by the New York house to various persons in comparatively small sums.

This makes an aggregate of $87,117.06, which is the whole amount found in the books of Lawrence, Stone & Co., charged to the expenses incurred in the passage of the the tariff of 1857.

Of the $8,117.06 disbursed by the New York house, there was paid to D. M. Stone, editor of the *Journal*.....$3,500

J. N. Reynolds	1,570
A. R. Corbin, Washington	1,000
	$6,070

The balance of the $8,000 was paid for travelling expenses, newspapers, pamphlets, &c., &c.

In addition to this it appears from the testimony of Mr. Slade that Lawrence, Stone & Co. received from other persons engaged or interested in woolen manufactures some $12,000 or $13,000, which was disbursed by them in addition to the $87,000 which appeared upon their books.

Mr. Slade's testimony was taken on the 3d of May, at Philadelphia, when he could have no access to the books and papers of the firm, and he could therefore give no account of the disbursements of this sum.

It is due to Mr. Slade to say that he testified with entire frankness and candor, and that the committee consider his statements entitled to full credit.

As this was the first intimation the Committee had from any quarter that there was any expenditure beyond the $87,000; they have not since been able to find any clue to the disbursements of this additional sum. And the brief time allowed the Committee before they will be disorganized by the adjournment of Congress, leaves no opportunity for further inquiry.

Of the sum paid to Wolcott, $13,645.79 was in commercial paper, endorsed in blank and negotiable by delivery, $44,354.21 was paid in checks on sundry banks in the city of New York drawn by the New York house of Lawrence, Stone & Co., and $16,000 was paid in bank bills by Mr. Stone in Boston.

One of the checks for $10,000 on the Metropolitan Bank, N. Y., received by Wolcott from Lawrence, Stone & Co., was taken to the house of Francis Skinner & Co., in New York, by Wolcott, and exchanged for three checks on the American Exchange Bank of New York, two for $3,000 each and one for $4,000. He inquired of Mr. Smythe the number of that firm, who made the exchange for a note broker, intimating that he desired to invest the amount in negotiable paper. The first drafts drawn in favor of Mr. Wolcott for $25,000 were paid in currency at the counters of the Banks. Of this sum $10,000 was drawn by Mr. Hewett, the cashier of Lawrence, Stone & Co., from the Metropolitan Bank, with the statement (which he supposed to at the time to be true) that the money was to be taken to the West to buy wool.

In a few days afterwards the cashier of the bank informed Mr. Hewett that the money had all come back to him in a heap. Under these circumstances the Committee supposed there might be some clue to the distribution of the money obtained by an examination of the books of the banks and note brokers in the city of New York. With this view the Committee sent their clerk, James B. Sheridan, to the cities of New York and Boston with instructions to trace the funds received by Mr. Wolcott to their destination as far as possible.

Mr. Sheridan showed himself well qualified for the inquiry, and was more successful than the Committee had any reason to anticipate. He succeeded in tracing the whole of the notes which made up the sum of $13,645.79 received by Wolcott from Lawrence, Stone & Co., as well as other notes, amounting to $46,970.13, which Mr. Wolcott purchased from O. M. Bryant, a New York broker, with the checks of the Exchange Bank, to sundry Boston banks and Boston brokers, where they were deposited for collection by Mr. Wolcott, and were credited to him or some relative of his, whose name was used to conceal his connection with the transaction.

During the summer of 1857, Mr. Wolcott seems to have been dealing extensively in negotiable paper. In September, 1857, he deposited with the Hamilton Bank, Boston, notes amounting in the aggregate to $21,062.08, and at the same time had deposits with various other banks and brokers, the amount of which the committee have not ascertained.

Between that time and the first of November, he gradually withdrew his deposits from the banks, and about the first of November he engaged in banking himself, in partnership with Ex-Governor Gardner, of Boston And the committee have no doubt that much the largest portion of the $70,000 which remained in his hands after the payment of $4,000 to Mr. Ashmun has been appropriated by Wolcott to his own use, and now constitutes a portion of the capital of the firm of Gardner, Walcott & Co., bankers in Boston.

There is not a particle of evidence that any part of the sum expended by Lawrence, Stone & Co., to influence the passage of the tariff of 1857 ever went into the hands of any member of Congress. And if any reliance could be placed in the evidence of Mr. Wolcott, it shows affirmatively that no portion of it ever did. But the Committee must be permitted to say that they have not one particle of confidence in the evidence which Mr. Wolcott saw proper to give before the Committee. He testifies that he received no money to be used in influencing the passage of the tariff of 1857. All the evidence in the case flatly contradicts the statement. He says he paid no money to any person to influence the passage of the tariff. George Ashmun testifies that Mr. Wolcott paid him $4,000 for that purpose and no other. His evidence is, beyond all controversy, willfully and corruptly false.

It is proper for the Committee to say that they are perfectly aware that the testimony of Mr. Sheridan to the facts of which he was informed by bankers and brokers in New York and Boston would not be competent to establish a charge of corruption against any member or officer of Congress, or of falsehood against Mr. Wolcott, or any body else, and while it is a source of gratification to the Committee that the proofs furnished by Mr. Sheridan show no member of the House to have been connected with the expenditure of the money, they regret that they are necessitated to state that it shows that $1,000 was paid to Mr. A. R. Corbin, then clerk of the Committee on Claims in the House, and which Mr. Stone's letter and draft show was paid him in accordance with a previous understanding; although the latter sought to excuse this payment on the ground that it was voluntary on his part, and given as a trifling gratuity by way of acknowledgment for sundry acts of kindness and advice. Mr. Corbin sneered a little at Mr. Stone's stupidity in paying him $1,000 for his services in aiding the tariff, when, in fact, he had, as he says, done all he could to defeat it.

The member of the committee to whom Mr. Corbin refers to as one of those he urged to go against the measure, says that at the time, he had no acquaintance with Mr. Corbin, and feels sure he had never exchanged half a dozen words with him on any subject, until he met him in the committee room. Mr. Corbin's testimony, however, leaves no room to doubt that this sum was paid to him for his advice and assistance, and for the advantages which his official position gave him of ready access to members of the House The committee have no doubt either, but that he exerted himself to the extent of his ability for the success of schemes which he has advocated, and that he has been liberally paid for his services. The committee draw forcible conclusions from Mr. Corbin's testimony showing how the concentration and expenditure of large capital may corrupt legislation to the injury of the masses and benefit of a few; also, how capitalists may be fleeced by parties pretending to be able to exert a controling influence on legislation.

The evidence also shows that the manufacturers sought to propitiate and conciliate leading men in all the political parties of the country to favor their scheme. Thus, $3,500 was paid to Mr. Stone, editor of an influential free-trade paper, which supported both the outgoing and incoming administrations *"for collecting and publishing statistics."* And $5,000 is paid to Mr. Weed, for collecting statistics and using arguments with members in favor of the measure. And $1,500 is paid to Mr. J. N. Reynolds, President of the American Councils of New York city, for getting up resolutions, etc., etc. It is proper for us to say that at the time, Mr. Weed was not the publisher of a newspaper, that he held no office, and that his exertions and influence alone were sought for and obtained. But it is also true, that perhaps no man in the country exerted a larger or more controling influence over the Republican party than Mr. Weed.

These gentlemen have violated no law in receiving the money, nor do the committee claim any right to pass judgment or condemnation on them. The facts are submitted to the judgment of an intelligent public, to whom alone they are responsible.

The evidence shows that two members of the last Congress had some dealings with Lawrence, Stone & Co. before the commencement of the last session, having no connection with the tariff, and would have been omitted in the report if they had felt at liberty to omit any part of the evidence taken. And as newspaper reports have perverted the evidence, they think it due to these gentlemen that it should be officially reported, and with it the unanimous opinion of the committee that there is nothing in the proof calculated to throw a shadow of suspicion upon them.

The facts disclosed by the investigation do not seem, in the opinion of the Committee, to call for any action on the part of the House. The only person subject to the control of the House, who is shown to have been criminally connected with the transaction, is Mr. Corbin, who resigned his position as clerk of the Committee on Claims, about the time this Committee was appointed. The Committee therefore recommend the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and that the report and accompanying evidence be printed.

FROM UTAH.

[*FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.*]

CAMP SCOTT, U. T., March 24, 1858.

The last mail for the States left in an ambulance drawn by six mules, three abreast. Their legs seemed to move mechanically, dragged forward by animal will, stimulated by the habit of locomotion generally, rather than from internal vigor and strength; for as there is no life in dead grass, there can certainly be no strength derived from it. One of the greatest wonders of nature is how the economy of animal life can be carried through a winter here on such grass. Life must be sustained, as with the bear, on fat previously acquired.

The beeves killed to-day were so thin in the four quarters that you might almost read a newspaper through them, (a fore quarter weighs less than ninety pounds, bones and all,) and even this has to be eaten without the *grannum salis*.

The Governor (Cumming) was severely bitten by a dog, which is supposed to have been mad, though some account for it by saying that the dog bit the Governor because the Governor was the only flesh that he had lately seen worth eating. By the way, it is said that both dogs and wolves run mad here during the winter season from the want of water, being excluded from it by the ice which covers the streams. Think of a dog having such an intense thirst for water as at length not only to go to the other extreme of an aversion to it, but to inspire those whom he bites with the same horror! An apt illustration of Mormonism, which has such a desire for freedom, freedom of thought, freedom of speech, freedom of worship, social, and action generally, as to go to the other extreme of the most unlimited despotism that the world ever saw. And those who are bitten by this infection do not easily recover from it; they have but a dreamy notion of the existing state of things ever afterwards. Is such one of the ends of Humanity's longings—the end of the dog thirsting for water?

The remnants of Magraw's surveying party arrived from Wind River, on the eastern slope of the mountains, where they had passed the winter. The whole of his remaining party, bag and baggage, is now merged in the military expedition against Utah.

Wind River is a tributary of the Yellow Stone which empties into the Missouri, and the Governor thinks that supplies for the army could be brought by steam up those rivers from St. Louis, to within about three hundred miles of this point. The idea is worth testing, for, if practicable, it would save a great deal of the cost of transportation which is now paid to the "Prairie Schooner," as the immense ox-wagon is called. A few military stations out here, where grass could be stacked and barley raised and housed, would enable exploring parties to take the field much earlier in the season, and remain much longer out, than they now do. A judicious system of occupation and exploration of this region of country would save a great deal of unnecessary expenditure of time and money. Looking down upon the world and its affairs as we do from the Rocky Mountains, our government looks very small, occupied as it is with such small belittling political squabbles.

You have probably heard of one of our advanced pickets having been fired into the other night. The picket was under the command of a Sergeant of Dragoons, and was out some eight or ten miles on the Salt Lake road. During the night the Sergeant became aware that a party was after his mules. As he approached them, one of the men who was about to mount a mule, took aim at him and exclaimed "G—d d—m you, I'll have you at any rate." He fired, and the ball tore off a piece of the Sergeant's waist belt plate, but without any further damage. The Sergeant's piece snapped, owing to some defect, which, it is said, has become quite common in the government arms. The Mormons got off with half a dozen or more mules.

The winter has been very mild here, and it is supposed that in consequence, we shall have a late and stormy spring. Already since the 18th of March, we have had three falls of snow, though for a long time previously, the grass begun to sprout in places, insects had been thawed from the torpor of winter by the renewed heat of the sun, and ducks and geese had come forth from the waters of the Great Salt Lake to explore along the already ice-loosened streams. The Great Salt Lake Basin is a remarkable feature on the face of the Globe, a dimple of graveness and solemnity, rather than of witchery and smiles. It is like the great basin of the city of Mexico with shallow water in its bottom. This great basin, which is several thousand feet deep and hundreds of miles in circuit, was at one time, perhaps, full of water, and has become nearly dry by the gradual process of evaporation, the water being pumped out by the machinery of Nature into the great valley of the Mississippi.

On comparing this basin with that of Mexico, and drawing a parallel between the Utah Indians, some of whom are very handsome persons, with the ancient Aztecs, one is again struck, for the thousandth time, by the query, why was civilization the birth of the warmer regions of the Globe and not of the North? And why does it flourish more in the North whither it has emigrated, than in the South, where its ruins lie like the fragments of egg-shells around the nest?

To this query, we may find the image of a reason in the character of man himself. At first he is helpless, but grows and waxes strong upon the full pap of sustenance that is thrust by maternal care into his own mouth. There he hangs and thrives, till finally having arrived at man's estate, the stimulus of want and severity is necessary to give him manly vigor and tone. So with civilization—man's highest trait—it was nursed at first on the warm bounteous bosom of Mother Nature, on plantains and bananas, but finally it thrives and flourishes most amidst the rigors and sterility of the wintery North.

March 25.—During the passage of the equinox the weather has been very unsettled. The squall that came up from the west at night fall last night, spat out its snow with a fury and bluster that soon covered the bare spots with white. The wind is almost always from the westward, ranging from S. W. to N. W. It is the warm breath of the great, broad-breasted Pacific, and it keeps these mountains at the same mean isothermal degree of temperature through many degrees of latitude. They are like a strand upon which a great, warm aerial ocean is ever breaking—its roar mimicking the roar of the sea.