

We learn from Kentucky that Mr. CLAY will be elected United States Senator.

A Little More Pacheco. Correspondence. WASHINGTON, Sunday Jan. 14.

Not a word, Messrs. outsiders, about the third-bearness of this topic—what are your sufferings to ours? Perhaps four or five times you have let your eye run over a dispatch or report concerning Pacheco and his negro while you were leisurely taking your coffee, and, on the strength of that, you talk of this case as a nuisance.

What do you think, then, of those who have had Pacheco and nothing else through four mortal days (and some pieces) of legal, historical and constitutional discussion—and who have any quantity more such in store for them? Here the subject has become a nuisance—there is no doubt of it—and if it were not for the eight dollars per day I see not how mortal men would longer endure it.

We have had the question of Slave Property under the Constitution, the law of Bailments, responsibility of the Government for its officers' acts, the rights of War, and the rights of Indians to their rights, the Seminole War and its conclusion, with a large lot of sundries, discussed to satiety; so that even those who like nothing else than Negro discussions, are ready to cry, "Take away this colored American, and bring another!" I, certainly, have no wish, and never had, to say one word about it in the House, but, need up, as it has been, no man has yet presented it exactly in the light it wears to my eyes. This is not remarkable. If two hundred Members were to speak on the question, probably the other two dozen and odd would yet see some aspects of the case which had not been held up conspicuously to view. Still, as I am among the hundreds if not thousands unable to crowd into the wretched-nap mass which fills the Representatives' Hall this morning in eager expectation of Rev. Dr. Bacon's Discourse, I will come under the five-minute rule applied to bills in the next stage of Committee, and in anticipation of Mr. TOMES (who has the floor to-night) in N. K. HALL, when the question comes round again, and I apprehend will find or pick some holes in Mr. Hall's logic which will make through the Tribune only.

My Speech on Pacheco and his Negro. Mr. Chamberlain's common-sense has had, in that it has a leg to stand on. This isn't one of that sort. This has two legs, but not a pair. One is a mate, the other an odd one. It limps badly on one, and comes to a dead halt on the other. It is a clear case for amputation, which should be effected at once under the axe. Let me proceed to take off.

Leg 1. Uncle Sam, through Gen. Jessup, hired the negro slave, Lewis, of Antonio Pacheco. The slave was to act as a guide of our Army against the Seminole Indians, and to be paid for his services and overcharges of Florida. Uncle Sam was to pay \$25 per month (to Pacheco) for his services, and was of course to exercise due care and diligence, and to be held responsible for the person of Lewis. Well, the expedition was completely defeated by the Indians (very probably led into an ambush by Lewis, who is strongly suspected of being a confederate and spy of the STAVAKS all the time)—and nearly every man was destroyed except Lewis, who came up missing. Such is the first part of the case.

Certainly there is no ground here on which to set up a claim for indemnity, unless it be by Uncle Sam's fault. The Seminole Indians were not a rascally negro. The slave is lost or has run away, through no fault of ours—on the contrary, through the shrewdness of his own woolly head, or else through the overbearing power of our enemies, some one of the latter. The Seminole Indians were not a rascally negro. The slave is lost or has run away, through no fault of ours—on the contrary, through the shrewdness of his own woolly head, or else through the overbearing power of our enemies, some one of the latter.

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By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 15—P. M.

The Southern Committee of 13 met in caucus this evening, and both Whig and Union members adopted considerable resolutions going in.

SECOND DISPATCH.—Half past 2.

The Southern Convention is in session reading the Address. A host of reporters are gathered outside endeavoring to obtain admittance. Mr. BEALE and Mr. LANE, with 14 others (what does that mean?) have just come out, and stated that a vote on admitting reporters had been taken in convention and decided in the negative, by about 50 yeas to 30 nays.

Epidemic Disease at Lansing, (the Capital of Michigan). CLEVELAND, Monday, Jan. 15.

A fearful epidemic is raging at the Capital of Michigan. The Legislature of that State are discussing a motion to adjourn to Detroit. One member has already died of the disease.

Nomination of Gen. (Gen. Lewis Cass is unanimously nominated for United States Senator.

Election for State Treasurer of Pennsylvania. HARRISBURG, Monday, Jan. 15.

Hon. GEORGE J. BALL (Whig) was elected Treasurer for the State of Pennsylvania to-day on the fifth ballot.

The Murderer Short. ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 15.

The Governor refuses to pardon Short, the colored man, who was recently convicted of murder at Buffalo. He is to be executed on Friday.

Wrong Man Dead. PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 15.

It is now reported that Col. Croghan is not dead, and that the mistake arose from the death of his brother, Dr. Croghan.

Rapid Rise in the Western Rivers. PITTSBURGH, Monday, Jan. 15.

The river has risen 19 feet within the last 19 hours and is still rising. A flood is anticipated.

Thirtieth Congress. SENATE.—WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 15.

Various petitions were presented, and among them one by Mr. PATRICK, a member of Congress, signed by donations or otherwise, for the construction of a Railroad leading from some point on the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, which was duly read and referred.

GRANTING A PATENT. Mr. DALTON reported a bill granting a patent to Mr. GILBERT, manufacturer of sheet iron, which was read and passed over.

WATER-SOFTENED HEMP FOR THE NAVY. Mr. METCALFE reported a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Navy to report on the expediency of purchasing of Water-rotted Hemp for the use of the Navy, which was adopted.

ADMISSION OF CALIFORNIA INTO THE UNION. Mr. DAVIS, a member of the Judiciary Committee, submitted a minority report in favor of admitting California into the Union as a State, and at the same time introduced a bill to admit California into the Union, which was referred to the Committee on the Territories.

LAND TITLES IN CALIFORNIA AND NEW MEXICO. Mr. BENTON obtained the floor and made a lengthy speech against the bill to admit California into the Union, which was referred to the Committee on the Territories.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The SPEAKER decided the first thing in order on his table to be reports from Committees. Herndon again made a lengthy speech, and several Members introduced bills.

DOINGS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.—Both branches of the City Government met last evening, and had a long, busy, really a working session. The proceedings of each Board are given in full in another column.—Among the subjects under consideration was an amended Law for organization of the Grand Jurors at New York, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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CITY ITEMS.

LECTURES, CONCERTS, AND TALKS.

Opera, Robert Demany.—Astor Place Opera House.—7 1/2 P. M.

Concerts.—The first of Rev. HANBY GILLES's course of Lectures on Des Quetzals, was delivered in Clinton Hall last night by a very large audience. The subject was "Cervantes." The lecture commenced by a brief biographical sketch of the life of that author, referring to the principal incidents of his history, his birth at Avila in 1547, his service as private soldier at the battle of Lepanto, his captivity and exile at Algiers, the capture of Tunis, and his death in Madrid, where he lies without a stone to mark his final resting place.

Mr. G. then passed to a critical review of his works. Cervantes was the contemporary of Shakespeare, and resembled in the creative character of his genius. He also shared some characteristics in common with Homer. His most remarkable quality is his facility to Truth and Nature. He possessed a humor as often comical, national and personal. No man was ever known better, or better appreciated in his own country, than Cervantes. He was a man of letters, a man of letters, a man of letters.

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