be had satisfactorily and efficiently in any other mode than that suggested by the Committee.

Upon the first point we would urge the well known and admitted truth that the case in hand has excited, throughout the length and breadth of the land, an intense and pervading interest far beyond that of an ordinary contested seat, and which cannot spring from a mere personal interest in the two gentlemen who are parties to it. The actual state of affairs in the Territory of Kansas for some time past, and which it now becomes necessary to know in deciding the present case, has undoubtedly arrested the attention and excited the feelings of the whole people of the Union to an extent unparalleled, except in the case of hostilities with a foreign power. It furnishes the leading topics of conversation—the subject of newspaper controversies, of numberless public meetings, harangues, lectures and associations—and the theme also of a special message to Congress, as well as a Presidential proclamation, in which the employment of the army forces is contemplated as a public necessity. It is, however, still more alarming that sovereign States, in different sections of the Union, have deemed it their duty to consider the propriety of a direct interference, by men and arms, with the current of events there.

The allegation made, whether true or not your Committee cannot now decide, in substance is, that in this great Republic, in this age of enlightened views, a part of the people of a sovereign State, with the apparent acquiescence of that State, have levied forces, which, duly organized, armed and equipped, have been marched upon an infant territorial settlement under the care and protection of the United States Government, and by force of military power and superior numbers and resources bearing down and silencing all opposition, have seized upon the Government which Congress committed to the inhabitants, and reduced them to a state of subjugation and vassalage, without the power of making a single law or electing a single officer for themselves. It cannot be considered a matter of surprise that such a charge rung like a trumpet-blast throughout the land, starting men to their feet in dismay and indignation, and arresting the attention not only of the people, but of sovereign States, of Congress and the President. The scene of this impending civil war is remote from the Atlantic States, and events are heard of only after they have fully transpired. We must expect that different statements and versions of these most important occurrences will be made and circulated, and that fact and falsehood will be mingled. And more especially so, as the vague and uncertain means of information afford, on the one hand, every opportunity to deny the truth altogether; or, on the other hand, of coloring and exaggerating it. We must also expect that, true to the infirmities of humanity, men and legislators will, to some extent, adapt those statements which conform to their wishes and commend or exculpate their friends. And thus it is that upon a great and momentous question, involving the right—the very existence of self-government, the supremacy of the laws, the lives and liberties of thousands of our fellow-citizens, and the peace, perhaps the perpetuity, of the Union, not only the people of the States, but the legislators of the nation, are at variance, not upon principles or inferences so much as upon the simple facts necessary to understand the case. We may safely declare that there is no undisputed history. It would, indeed, present a singular spectacle, if Congress should go on to discuss these questions, each Senator and Member in debate asserting his own facts and denying those of his opponent; failing to reach any satisfactory result, or arriving at results only by groping among allegations and denials, when they possess the most ample power to spread upon the record and before the country well-authenticated truths. It cannot be denied that the public expect from Congress an investigation which will separate truth from falsehood, and furnish a narrative in which full confidence may be placed. Nor can your Committee doubt that when this point shall be reached, united and tranquilizing action will commence. When the wrong, now defended by denial of its existence, is clearly proven, or shown to be imaginary, it cannot be that Congress or the public will find much difficulty in pronouncing upon the case a righteous judgment. But if we should avoid or smother investigation in a matter of such general interest and importance, and especially for reasons which might be considered by the public mind trivial or insufficient, we would but expose ourselves to the charge of willfully shunning a plain duty, and seeking to leave the question in doubt and uncertainty. In the opinion of your Committee no reasons ought even to be considered, much less urged, against an entire and thorough investigation, unless these reasons are clear, substantial and convincing.

Your Committee have required the contestant to state among other things, in writing and with reasonable detail, the facts he proposes to establish before us by the witnesses and papers he asks to have procured, and he has submitted a paper from which we make the following extract:

"That immediately before the 30th day of March last, being the day fixed for the election of a Legislature for the Territory of Kansas, large bodies of men without pretensions of residence in the Territory, came over from the neighboring counties of the State of Missouri, armed and organized into companies, with their proper leaders, and supplied with provisions, fodder, accommodations for camping, ammunition, and in one case at least, with artillery. That they marched into the Territory with banners and martial music and encamped in parties in the vicinity of different election polls shortly before the said election, for the purpose of preventing the people of the Territory from electing Members of the Legislative Assembly as provided by the Act of Congress, of taking the power into their own hands and by intimidation or violence taking possession of the polls, and themselves going through the form of electing Members of the Legislature; some of whom, thus elected, were non-residents of the Territory.

"That the country having been so recently settled, and the people as yet few and sparse and comparatively unknown to each other, unorganized, and unprovided with resources of any kind, were of course compelled to submit.

"That in the First Election District there were from six hundred to one thousand of these invaders on the ground, who declared that they came to vote and would vote at all hazards of life and property, and accordingly did vote, outnumbering the inhabitants, and by their violent conduct detering them from voting.

"That in the Second Election District a party of several hundred of these persons, on being refused leave to vote without testifying to their residence, made an effort to demolish the house in which the election was held, and finally, by threats and violence, drove the Judges from the ground and substituted others from their own body, while the actual residents of the district generally retired to their homes and declined voting.

"That in the Third Election District several hundred of them took possession of the polls with similar manifestations of violence and intimidation, substituted election officers from among themselves and took the entire control of the election, the inhabitants retiring from the ground.

"In the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Election Districts, similar bodies of men appeared at the polls with more or less of military organization, and more or less of intimidation and violence; in each case voting for Members of the Legislature as though they resided in the Territory, and producing a result different from that which would have happened if the elections had been controlled by the qualified voters of the districts.

"That in the Sixteenth Election District the election was controlled by a large number of non-residents, some of whom had come in organized and armed a day or two before the election, and established themselves in camps near the polls, and who returned to their homes in the State of Missouri immediately after the election; and some of whom had come from Platte County, Mo., by steamboat in the forenoon, voted, and returned home by the same boat in the evening. And thus over eleven hundred votes were polled, of which not over three hundred were cast by actual inhabitants of the Territory. In the Thirteenth Election District very few, if any, of the actual inhabitants participated, in consequence of the presence of a large body of strangers, who took the control of the election and polled nearly the entire vote.

"In the Eighteenth, (a small district of some twenty or thirty voters,) a well-armed body of strangers appeared on the election ground, to the number of about sixty, who voted, and immediately after took up their line of march out of the district, and toward Missouri, their leader being the Hon. David R. Atchison. In the Eleventh, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Election Districts, the undersigned will endeavor to prove, and believes he can prove, similar illegal voting.

"On the day fixed for passing upon the returns of these elections, to wit, the 5th day of April, complaints were made to the Governor from some of the districts, setting forth these facts, and there appeared to be defects in some of the returns. Seven of the said districts were set aside, and in the remaining cases the returns being in form and no complaint being made of illegal votes, as provided in the Proclamation, certificates of election were granted according to them. The facts in regard to the uncontested districts have come to the knowledge of the undersigned since that time, and he has also learned that the reason why the same were not contested was, that the inhabitants were prevented by intimidation and fear of injury to life or property from doing so, considering it unsafe to assume the position of contestants. One gentleman, who was active in getting up a contest in the Sixteenth District, and who made affidavit to the complaint, was, after much denunciation, forcibly seized by a party of men, carried off into the State of Missouri, and there lynched with gross indignity and brutal violence.

"An election having been ordered for the 22d of May, 1855, to fill the vacancies created by setting aside certain of the districts, persons were then elected, and in the Sixteenth District, as your memorialist has since learned, the election was again carried for the same candidates and by the same means as it had been on the 30th of March, but no complaint was then made. In the other districts the actual inhabitants were unmolested, and elected other Representatives, who, as well as those of the Sixteenth District, received their certificates from the Executive. All the Members thus elected on the 22d of May, however, excepting those elected from the Sixteenth District (elected by a body of strangers), were rejected and their places filled by those whose election had been set aside and who had not the certificate of the Governor as required by the organic act, although the Legislature had not the power usually conferred upon legislative bodies, to judge of the qualifications of its own members.

"The undersigned also desires to prove that notwithstanding Congress by the organic Act fixed a certain place as the temporary seat of Government of the Territory, and in the same Act forbade the Legislature to exercise any power inconsistent with the provisions of said Act, yet the Legislature, in disregard of said Congressional prohibition, assumed to change the temporary seat of Government to a place entirely different from that which had been designated by Congress, and at that place, so selected by themselves, enacted all their laws with two exceptions.

"The undersigned also desires to prove by said witnesses and papers, that at the election in October last, at which the sitting Delegate, J. W. Whitfield, claims to have been elected, he received many hundreds of illegal votes, principally non-residents, and that the said election was not conducted according to law."

These are startling allegations, and when the contestant offers to prove their truth, your Committee shrink from the deep and solemn responsibility of declining to allow him the opportunity to do so, or of casting the least obstacle in his way. When facts are proclaimed to exist, striking to the very root of our institutions, and tending to the total subversion of Republicanism, it is no time to be dredging among technicalities or abstractions for the material out of which to construct equivocal objections. We conceive that the rights of the contestant personally, the rights of the citizens of the Territory whom he claims to represent, and upon whose behalf he appears here, the right of this House to know whether the people, under their tutelage and protection, have been despoiled of that self-government which Congress conferred upon them, and the duty which the House owe to their constituents and the country, all concur to demand the proposed investigation, and that too in the most thorough and effective mode that can be devised.

The objection to this investigation on the ground that the contestant is estopped from denying the legality of the Territorial Legislature, seems, to your Committee to be entirely too narrow and untenable. The doctrine of estoppel is pronounced by all judges and lawyers to be an odious one, even in Courts of Justice, bound down by strict rules of law which they cannot transgress, and is never treated with favor. In this House, which is bound by no rule but its own sense of right and conscientious discretion, it would be most singular, at least, to select one of the most obnoxious dogmas of the common law—one not binding upon us and which we can adopt or reject at pleasure—one which the courts have desired to get rid of—and make it, unnecessarily and gratuitously, the means of shutting out the light from ourselves and our people, and of effectually smothering an investigation of facts which have convulsed the country. But, again, if we concede the doctrine of estoppel which we are thus asked to adopt, the next question to be met will be whether this doctrine applies at all to public official acts, and whether a person acting in an official capacity can estop himself from the performance of any duty which he may afterward owe to the public, as a private citizen, or in another and different official capacity. Your Committee consider it perfectly clear that he could not. The doctrine of estoppel is applicable only to matters of private right; and all attempts to apply it to public official acts and political questions can effect nothing more than the raising of an issue of personal consistency, with which this House has nothing to do. But we go further still and say that even if all the objections already stated are abandoned, and for argument's sake the estoppel be held good against Governor Reeder, the case is not in the least degree affected by it. The people of the Territory of course are not estopped; and although this is admitted, as we understand it, yet it is replied that none of them are contestants.

The contesting Delegate appears before the House as the Representative of the people of Kansas—he speaks for them, and in their behalf he states that they, through him, deny the validity of the Legislature, or that it was even elected by them. All this he sets forth in his memorial, and the House has recognized his right to do so, by receiving that memorial without objection and referring it to your Committee. It is too late now to deny his right to speak for the people of Kansas. He comes before the House as the mouthpiece and agent of that people, professing to have the right to speak for them, and in that capacity the House has granted him a hearing. There is no more familiar principle than that, when a petition is entertained, the capacity in which the petitioner claims to appear, is admitted. If the House would deny the contestant's right to speak for the citizens of Kansas, they should have rejected his memorial in the shape it was offered. Not having done so, to adopt the argument of the objectors, they are themselves estopped.

But this is not all. This House needs no parties in Court or names on the record to guard its own rights and privileges; nor any extrinsic action to quicken it in the exercise of the exclusive power to judge of the "elections, returns and qualifications" of those who claim seats on this floor, and they may institute, and often have instituted, investigations of the right of members to seats without any contestants at all. It is not only their right but their duty to see that none shall occupy a seat on this floor whose title is imperfect; and to investigate, of their own motion, whenever there is a reasonable doubt cast upon the case.

It has been faintly urged that the Book of Acts and the Journal prove the existence of a legal Legislature. This, your Committee suppose, will scarcely be pressed. They cannot understand how the issuing of a Journal and a Book of Acts is referrable to a *legally* elected any more than an *illegally* elected Legislature; nor how the existence and production of those books can throw any, the least light upon the subject, when both parties admit there was a body of men professing to be a Legislature, differing only in that most material question, as to its legal title to the office.

The remaining question to be examined is, whether the evidence can be had satisfactorily and efficiently in any other mode than that suggested by the Committe; and your Committee would here report the following extract from the paper submitted by the contestant:

"The undersigned states that the papers which he desires are among the Executive minutes and Executive files of the said Territory, and that he made frequent efforts to procure certified copies from the same, by calling upon and sending to the Secretary of the Territory; that the said Secretary having made one of the copies desired by the undersigned, promised to make out the others, but delayed doing so until the undersigned had left the Territory, after which he for some time evaded the requests of messengers and letters, and at last positively refused to furnish them. The undersigned, knowing that Congress had by the organic act required the Secretary to forward to the President of the United States, semi-annually, full copies of said minutes, expected to supply from the said semi-annual returns what the Secretary had refused. In this reasonable expectation, however, he has been disappointed, as he has ascertained that the said returns, due on the 1st of July, 1855, and the 1st of January, 1856, have been withheld in direct violation of the act of Congress.

"The undersigned also states that he did, in the month of October last, endeavor to supersede the necessity of bringing witnesses before the Committee, by an arrangement, which he supposed was well matured, to take depositions in the Territory, and caused notice of various times and places to be served on his opponent in this proceeding. One of these places was in the State of Missouri, where he had engaged a resident of the place, and also a lawyer, to attend to the taking of them for compensation. Why they were not taken at that place the undersigned has never learned and does not know. In the Territory they were taken at some places; but, there being no person within fifty miles to administer an oath, and not even a Justice of the Peace under the disputed laws, they were sworn before private individuals. In other places they were not taken because it was considered impracticable. The only judicial officer in the Territory whose power to administer oaths is undisputed is the Chief-Justice, and it could not be expected that he would, to the neglect of his official duties and without the right to receive any compensation, spend three or four weeks in a trip of several hundred miles, amid the discomforts of the Territory, merely for the purpose of administering oaths. The two seats of Associate-Justices are in dispute between four gentlemen, all claiming that they hold commissions from the President which are still in force. The Justices of the Peace appointed under the act of Congress have gone out of office by expiration of their commissions. Those who are to succeed them by the Territorial laws are to be appointed by the Boards of County Commissioners, and their appointments as well as the laws under which they were created, the great mass of the people of the Territory refuse to acknowledge as binding, and would not voluntarily recognize the authority of such a Justice by going before him to take an oath. As the want of legality and binding force of these laws is a part of the position assumed by myself and the people of the Territory in this case, it would be grossly inconsistent to invoke the authority of those officers to our aid in assailing that authority, and upon this point, it would seem from the answer of my opponent, both parties agree.

"In addition, it may be stated that the said County Boards, either because they doubted their own authority, or because they considered Justices of the Peace unnecessary, or for some other reason satisfactory to themselves, have exercised their power in very rare cases, and although the undersigned is willing to admit that there may be Justices who are unknown to him, and although the Executive minutes, the only certain source of information, have been closed against him, yet he has some knowledge of the Territory and is aware of only three Justices in it.

"Other reasons still might be adduced for the failure of the attempt to take depositions, drawn from the fact that the settlements of the country were not more than sixteen or eighteen months old, and that there was an absence not only of officers but also of facilities for bringing and keeping witnesses together, and transacting business at the different points where depositions should be taken. But upon these reasons it is unnecessary to dwell.

"The undersigned did not ask for a commission to take testimony in the Territory for a number of reasons. It would be liable to all the objections stated heretofore in regard to depositions, except the absence of an officer to administer the oath. The difficulties to be encountered by the commissioner in the want of business accommodations and traveling facilities would cause great and serious delay. There would be difficulty in keeping together and accommodating a number of witnesses at the requisite number of places, especially in the Winter; and, above all, the state of society is such that the depositions could not in all probability be taken satisfactorily. The public annunciation of a time and place for taking them would attract attention and create excitement. Others than the witnesses would gather, and a strong interest would be felt and manifested in the result.

"The will of men has been already almost entirely substituted for the administration of justice, and, as I have shown, there seems to be no disposition on the part of those who have seized upon the legislative power, to put in motion any system of law in the administration of justice. Trespasses, assaults and murders are openly committed, and no one thinks of appeal for redress to the law, because from that source no redress can be had. Witnesses would probably be intimidated and made to testify under serious apprehensions, and in many cases their evidence, if truthfully and boldly given, would undoubtedly produce exasperation and perhaps conflict. The present intelligence from the Territory brings strong and portentious indications of a renewal and continuance of lawless violence such as has but recently converted its plains into encampments, and suspended all the peaceful pursuits of life by making the rifle and the strong hand the only arbiters of men's lives and destinies. And meantime, while the one party are satisfied that the slightest thing will be made the pretext for precipitating a hostile force into the Territory, the other are availing themselves of this apprehension to encroach upon and destroy the few rights which have survived to the people of the Territory from the unheard of tyranny and oppression under which they have lived for the past year.

"In a word, menace, intimidation, and improper influences are rife in the Territory, especially along the border; men's rights are held in no regard; official authority commands no respect, and seems to have no restraining tendency or power; and the peace of the country hangs by a thread.

"These are the principal reasons why the undersigned did not ask for a commission to be sent into the midst of these extraordinary scenes.

"The names of witnesses have been already submitted. By going over that list carefully and critically it is believed that the number can be reduced."

The reasons assigned for the failure of the attempt to take depositions have appeared to your Committee satisfactory and sufficient; and we may add that had there even been the most undoubted neglect in that particular, your Committee would have deemed it their duty to obtain evidence of the facts, not so much for the sake of the contestant as for the grave issues made up before the House and the whole country. The severe allegation made by the contestant of a most extraordinary and deliberate attempt on the part of a high officer of the Government—the Secretary of the Territory—to withhold all copies of papers in his office, and even those required to be forwarded, semi-annually, under the organic act, and thus to hide the truth and embarrass the action of Congress, would seem to be almost incredible, did not the contestant deliberately aver the fact, and his readiness to prove it. Your Committee have no further remark to make upon this subject until the fact shall be established, and they shall have heard what is to be said in explanation or justification of the conduct of the Secretary. It is sufficient now to say that the allegation referred to is a sufficient excuse for the nonproduction of the papers. Your Committee cannot consent that their action should be baffled and thwarted in this manner, and are of opinion that those papers must be had.

Your Committee are further informed by the statement of the contestant that the testimony cannot be otherwise procured—that, in truth, there are such obstacles to encounter as to prevent the taking of it in any other way than that contemplated by them. This we are convinced is entitled to credit. The President of the United States has issued his Proclamation and sent his orders to the military officers of the United States, looking to the employment of their forces in hostile conflicts throughout the very country where the witnesses must be collected and the testimony taken. If we are to judge from the general tone of the public press, and opinions found in messages and debates of the Governors and Legislatures of several States of the Union, it would seem that parties there are actuated by a bitterness of feeling unparalleled in our history, and that there is imminent danger of a serious collision. We cannot perceive the propriety of sending a Commission to take testimony in the midst of a scene of strife, or impending strife, and, particularly, when the execution of the Commission would necessarily bring adverse elements in contact, increase excitement, and present a constant point of conflict, where commissioners would be powerless in the midst of masses of armed men, and where every circumstance would be unfavorable to eliciting truth.

It would also appear, if the recited statement of the contestant be correct, that not only has this infant settlement been disfranchised and deprived of all civil rights and civil liberty—not only has it been deprived of the privilege of making its own laws and electing its own officers, but that they have been denied the ordinary privileges accorded to an enslaved people, of living under a system of government which shall, at least, secure them peace and tranquillity in their subjugated condition. Despotisms usually pride themselves upon preserving peace and good order within their limits, and endeavoring to commend their subjects to the state of vassalage under which they labor, by a careful provision of all the tribunals necessary to preserve all the rights which remain. In this case, however, it is contended that the functions of government have been usurped not to be exercised and carried out in the usurpation, but principally to be neutralized and extinguished; that the people are left without the protection of law, because they are without efficient agents, system of police, or administration of justice to vindicate its remedies or enforce its penalties; and thus under a pretense and form of law, the country is surrendered a prey to violence, anarchy and bloodshed. Your Committee do not undertake to assert that these things are true, but we allude to the fact of their being alleged as tending strongly to prove the necessity of a thorough investigation.

It has been objected that the cost of this investigation will be large; but the objection we doubt not, derives most of its force from the exaggerated estimates of those who make it. The expense of the proceeding should certainly be looked to, but not to the exclusion of all other and higher considerations. Those charged with the administration of the Government have not been in the habit of estimating cost so closely as it seems to be calculated in this case. It has not been long since some $30,000 of the national treasure was expended for the purpose of reclaiming a single fugitive from service. This was done in a controversy about property, and the amount of that property was insignificant. This reference is not made for the purpose of casting censure upon the Executive action, but simply to show that in sustaining the laws, the expense to be incurred is measured by the dignity of the law itself, and not by individual rights which may be affected.

In the case now before us, matters are involved which cannot be estimated by dollars and cents. We have to deal with a community professedly governed by Congress, over whom we claim the right to appoint the entire executive and judicial departments, and to whom we have guaranteed the right to elect the dominant portion of their Legislature, and through them to a limited extent to make their own laws and their own officers. The General Government insists on the right thus to govern and control them, and to chastise them with the army unless they submit quietly to such government. The duty of protection follows the governing power in all cases—political and domestic—as the shadow follows the substance. This is a principle of which no tyro is ignorant. When it is urged, then, that this weak and infant settlement is assailed by strangers and deprived of the very rights which we have provided for them, and that, too, at the very moment when we are exacting from it the most implicit obedience to our authority, it becomes a solemn duty on our part to protect, as well as to govern, and that without regard to cost. If we should turn coldly and selfishly away from an ascertainment and a vindication of the rights of the assailed, we would prove ourselves false, utterly false to our duty, our dignity and our honor.

Your Committee do not hesitate to say, however, that they have determined, should the power asked for be granted, that they will exercise every reasonable precaution not only to limit the number of witnesses, but also the time of producing and examining them. In short, their effort would be to promote economy of time and money, so far as it would be consistent with a discovery of the whole truth. The details of this process must, of course, be left to the Committee, who alone could arrange them accurately and satisfactorily by means of informal consultations between themselves and the parties to the contest, and who must be supposed desirous of incurring no expense which should not be actually necessary.

For the reasons stated, your Committee respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Elections in the contested election case from the Territory of Kansas be, and are hereby, empowered to send for persons and papers, and to examine witnesses upon oath or affirmation. (Signed)

ISRAEL WASHBURN, jr., Me. JOHN HICHMAN,
COOPER K. WATSON, SCHUYLER COLFAX,
FRANCIS E. SPINNER, JOHN A. BINGHAM.

Mr. STEPHENS, from the Committee on Elections, presented a minority report, which sets forth that Mr. Reeder's sole object in his application seems to be to devolve upon the Committee and the House an inquiry into the validity of the Territorial law under which Mr. Whitfield was elected, and this hinges on the ground that the members of the Legislature who passed that law were not themselves properly elected and established. It is to establish this that Mr. Reeder wishes to send for persons and papers, making the house not only the judge of the qualifications and returns of its own members, but also of the members of the Territorial Legislature, and (which of course follows) of the State Legislatures. This would be assuming a position not properly pertaining to the House, and establish a precedent of a dangerous tendency. Finally, if the House conclude that the examination shall be made, the end would be better attained by sending Commissioners to Kansas to take such testimony as may be pertinent and competent, whereas, sending for persons and papers would occasion much delay and inconvenience, even if it did not prove impracticable.

The report is signed by Messrs. Oliver of Missouri, Stephens of Georgia, and Smith of Alabama.

Accompanying the report is a paper from Mr. Whitfield, who submits that Mr. Reeder has no right to be heard, as he was not a candidate when Mr. W. was elected, nor was he a candidate at any election authorized by law.

The testimony proposed to be taken is not competent to prove the truth of Mr. Reeder's statement. Mr. Reeder was Governor when the members of the Legislature were chosen, and the election was concluded by Judges appointed by Mr. Reeder, who took the prescribed oath to reject the votes of non-residents. The members of the Kansas Legislature took their seats without cavil or complaint from Gov. Reeder, who commissioned those very members by whom was passed the law under which Mr. Whitfield was elected. The pretext of Gov. Reeder is that the Members of the Legislature were illegally elected, which estops him, in view of the facts stated, from further procedure.

The further consideration of the subject was postponed until to-morrow.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. GROW rose and assailed the President's special message in regard to Kansas, maintaining that the people have a right to call a Convention and frame a State Constitution. He earnestly condemned the effort to extend Slavery over Free territory.

Mr. CADWALLADER argued that legislation under the Constitution, had always been to make a mutually beneficial partition of territory between the North and South, and to leave to the people the moulding of their own domestic institutions. He defended the Nebraska-Kansas act.

The Committee then rose and the House adjourned.

OSWEGO MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, March 5, 1856.

At the election held in this city yesterday, the entire Citizens' ticket was elected, headed by L. B. Crocker for Mayor.

CHICAGO MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, March 5, 1856.

Mr. Dyer, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, was elected at our city election yesterday by four hundred majority. The vote was two thousand larger than at any previous election. The election of the officers chosen for the Seventh Ward will probably be contested—five hundred more votes than the legal number of voters having been returned, all for the Democratic candidates.

The Common Council will consist of four Republicans and five Democrats.

A memorial has been introduced into the Minnesota Legislature desiring Congress to divide that Territory on the line of 45 deg. 10 min., from St. Croix to the Missouri river.

BINGHAMTON CHARTER ELECTION.

BINGHAMTON, Wednesday, March 5, 1856.

The American ticket was elected at our city election, to-day, by 350 majority.

MASSACHUSETTS AMERICAN STATE CONVENTION.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 5, 1856.

In the Evening Session of the American Convention yesterday, A. O. Brewster of this city, delegate from the Fifth District, took the stand. He began by alluding to Gen. Wilson, who at the Banks banquet charged him with betraying the North and of being false to the principles of his party. He denounced Mr. Wilson as having been false to every party to which he had belonged. He thought that some of the delegates to the Philadelphia Convention from Connecticut and New-Hampshire were influenced in their course by the State elections soon to occur, having no idea of the vast extent of territory south of Mason's and Dixon's line. He asserted that had the men of Ohio, Connecticut, &c., remained true to their duty they could have controled the Convention and compelled the nomination of John Bell, Garret Davis, Judge McLean, or some other man more acceptable to the North. It was the seceders, therefore, who betrayed the North. He believed that Mr. Fillmore was eminently calculated to administer the affairs of the nation with credit to himself and the country. He (Brewster) would sooner go to his grave than vote for the extension of Slavery over one inch of Territory dedicated to Freedom. Let every State act upon its own sovereignty in the matter of platforms, but let not each State attempt to foist its perference in this respect upon the nation. The only chance of Freedom to Kansas, and of Freedom to three millions of slaves at the South, is in the perpetuation of the union of these confederated States. He (Brewster) would go for that party which was true to the Union and true to American principles. If all would give up their personal differences, and come up in line with New-York and the Great West, they would achieve a victory unparalleled in the history of the country.

The Rev. A. C. Arnold, from the VIth District, spoke on the same side.

Mr. Robinson of the VIIth District was in favor and Mr. Temple of the VIIIth District opposed to the nomination.

At 1½ o'clock this morning, the Council by a large majority adopted the following resolution, offered by the Hon. E. C. Baker.

Resolved, That the American party in Massachusetts already possesses a satisfactory platform, and that it sees no good reason to change it for another. It, therefore, simply reiterates its adherence to the platform adopted at Springfield in August last.

Resolved, That the American party in Massachusetts will not support the nomination of Millard Fillmore and Andrew Jackson Donelson until assured that they do heartily indorse our American principles, and that they will stand by and vindicate the just rights of the freemen of the North, as well in the Territories as the States, under all the principles and provisions of the Constitution of the United States.

The passage of the resolution in this shape was considered a victory of those opposed to the nomination.

A motion was then made to adjourn, and it was carried; and at a quarter before 2 o'clock the Council adjourned after ten hours almost continuous session.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Council, those delegates who were in favor of sustaining Fillmore and Donelson, met in one corner of the hall and proposed to organize at once a Fillmore Club. After consultation it was moved, and the motion was put by Jonathan Pierce, that they adjourn to Monday evening next, to meet then at Chapman Hall. This motion was carried.

Prominent in this meeting were Messrs. Keith of Roxbury, Sledman of Boston, and Eames of Malden.

The meeting then dissolved.

THE AMERICAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 5, 1856.

The American Board of Foreign Missions met last evening in special session in this city; the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen in the chair. Notwithstanding the storm, a large number of delegates were present. The report of the deputation of the Board to India was read in part. The report presents a full exhibition of the practical workings of the missions of the Board. Adjourned.

The Board reassembled at 9:30 this (Wednesday) morning, and the reading of the report of the deputation to India was resumed. It is contemplated to abandon the mission at Madras, the great aim of the deputation being to send the Gospel to the villages of southern India.

In regard to the schools it is reported that the pupils in the Mahmatta Mission numbered 2,000; in the Madura, 4,000; and in the Ceylon, 6,000; but the number is now declining. The teachers were all heathen, and it is questionable whether they were the most desirable agents. In the Mahratta Mission not a single conversion could be pointed at among 10,000 pupils, and in the Ceylon not more than thirty in 30,000.

The report states in regard to the system of education that the plans have been laid for a general system for the masses.

The report was referred to a select committee, consisting of the Hon. Thomas Williams, the Hon. Linus Childs, the Hon. Renten Hyde, Chancellor Walworth, the Rev. B. C. Taylor, the Rev. A. D. Smith, and Harvey Eley, Esq. Recess till 3 p. m.

The Board reassembled at 3 p. m., and took up the resolutions reported by the Select Committee. The resolutions declare that the natives, pastors and teachers are the chief instruments in the proclaiming of divine truth, and that the schools and the press are auxiliaries thereto.

In regard to the action of the Prudential Committee, which is the main point of interest, the Select Committee, without interfering with their action, recommend the appointment of a Committee of Thirteen, to whom shall be referred the report on the Tamiel missions made at the last annual meeting of the Board, and the report of the deputation presented at this meeting, with powers to investigate and report at the next annual meeting of the Board.

The report is still under consideration.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, March 5, 1856.

The Supreme Court has overruled Mr. Barstow's plea to jurisdiction, without deciding as to the finality of the canvass. Mr. Barstow has leave to put in further pleadings within four days.

FROM RIO JANEIRO.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, March 5, 1856.

The bark Lapwing has arrived at this port with Rio Janeiro dates to the 2d of January. The quotations for Coffee were: Superior, 5$800@6$; good firsts, 5$200. Lots for the United States, 5$500. But little really good was to be had. The cholera, which had again appeared among the negroes on the plantations, had caused a falling off in the receipts. No vessels in port were receiving coffee for the United States. The Lapwing brings but half a cargo.

The Lapwing left in port ships Amelia and Oneida, and schooner North Point from New-York, and bark Maria Lars and brig George Harris from Boston.

MESSRS. COBURN AND DALTON SENTENCED.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 5, 1856.

Judge Nash, of the Municipal Court, this morning sentenced Edward O. Coburn to ten months' imprisonment in the jail, and to pay a fine of $250. Benjamin F. Dalton was sentenced to five months' imprisonment in the jail, and to pay a fine of $250. The parties were tried for killing Wm. Sumner and found guilty of assault and battery.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement of the past week:

Capital stock.......	$31,960,000	Am't due to oth. bks.	$5,912,000
Loans and Discounts	51,891,500	Deposits..............	14,670,200
Specie in Bank......	3,395,000	Circulation..........	7,007,000
Am't due fm. oth. bks	7,232,000		

SCHR. DAVID CROWELL ASHORE.

SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, March 5, 1856.

The schr. David Crowell, of Squam, is ashore near the Ocean House. She is loaded with wood and bound for New-York, and came ashore about 10 o'clock last night. It is thought the schooner will be got off when her cargo is discharged.

Two lighters are alongside the brig Linden, ashore at Squam, receiving cargo, and the molasses on board her will probably be saved, but the sugar and vessel will be lost.

WEATHER WESTWARD.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1856.

Yesterday we were visited with the most severe snow-storm that we have had this season. The snow has badly drifted, and all the railroads leading into the city are blockaded. No Eastern or Western Mail has been received since yesterday noon.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

From Our Own Reporters.

SENATE.......ALBANY, March 5.

BILLS PASSED.

The bill abolishing the office of Canal Superintendent. The following is the vote:

AYES—Messrs. *Bellinger*, Bradford, Clark, Cuyler, Halsted, Huntington, *Kelly*, Lee, Madden, Noxon, Patterson, Ramsey, Richardson, *Rider*, C. P. Smith, *Spencer*, Towne, Upham, Wadsworth, White—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Briggs, Brooks, Harcourt, Hotchkiss, Petty, J. A. Smith—6.

Those in *italics* are Democrats.

The Know-Nothings stand alone in the negative.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. SPENCER moved the appointment of a Select Committee, in accordance with the petition calling for an examination into the affairs of the New-York Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Mr. WADSWORTH moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Carried.

THE NEW-YORK REGISTRY LAW.

Mr. WADSWORTH in the Chair—The Committee of the Whole took up the bill for the better protection of the elective franchise in the City of New-York.

Mr. NOXON took the floor and argued that such a law was needed in all the large cities in the State. He then made a constitutional argument in favor of the bill, and concluded by characterizing its provisions as wise, just, and containing nothing but what the Constitution approved.

Mr. RICHARDSON replied, contending that the bill was unconstitutional not only in one particular but in all its main features.

Mr. SICKLES then announced his desire to be heard, in opposition to the scheme, to-morrow, and moved that progress be reported, which was carried, after Mr. BROOKS had remarked that he hoped it would be the understanding of the Senate to come to a decided conclusion on the bill then.

EXECUTIVE SESSION—BANKS AND BANKERS.

A brief Executive Session now took place, and upon the opening of the doors, the Committee of the Whole took up the bill in relation to Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Banks, the Bank Department and Bank Fund.

The fifteenth section, prohibiting Banks of Issue from acting as Savings Institutions, was stricken out, it having been rendered unnecessary, by the introduction of a separate bill providing such a restriction.

Mr. BROOKS moved to strike out the 17th section.

Mr. KELLY remarked that if this motion prevailed it would render nugatory one of the main objects of the bill. Why, Sir, this same section, if enacted, will prevent those rapid and injurious expansions and retractions in our money market of which the Senator from the VIth (Mr. Brooks) a few days ago complained, and introduced a resolution of inquiry as to the cause. He assured the Senate that nothing ever affected a money market half so much as does the loaning of money upon the hypothecation of stocks. This section provides that no banking association or banker shall loan at any time, upon the pledge or hypothecation of stock and bonds of States, municipal or private incorporations or associations, or either of them, an amount exceeding fifteen per cent of the capital stock of such banking association or individual banker. This bill had been closely scrutinized by many of the principal speculators of the State, and he was informed that they had said the Legislature might pass this bill for aught they cared; for although it prohibited them from loaning beyond fifteen per cent of the capital of the institution over which they presided, they could discount paper on the hypothecation of stocks, to as great an extent as they pleased. To meet this, he moved to amend the section by adding "or discount."

Mr. NOXON could not understand the utility of this amendment. He thought it would operate unjustly and onerously to prohibit one Bank from loaning at a ratio of more than fifteen per cent of its capital upon the stock of another Bank, however solvent it might be. He thought that not only the Banks of New-York City, but those of the interior, and in fact the entire business community would loudly protest against the provisions of this section.

Mr. KELLY replied that possibly the provisions of this section would act onerously in certain cases. But when the Senator from the XXIId (Mr. Noxon) instanced bank stock as being peculiarly good, and, therefore, loans upon it should not be restricted, he should remember the Empire and Knickerbocker Banks. Yet it was not bank stock only that was aimed at in drafting this bill. Everybody knows how easily stock is created in Wall street—that a railroad to the moon would be projected for the purpose of creating a stock, were there a dearth of that food for speculators. It was such kind of stock that this bill would particularly affect, and all sensible men must be agreed that loans, by banks, upon them should be stringently restricted.

Mr. NOXON replied that he did not consider the exigencies created by dealings in these stocks sufficient to require a law placing the best and most reliable stocks upon the same footing with those alluded to by the Senator from the VIIIth (Mr. Kelly.)

Mr. SICKLES considered that the exigencies of the case demanded that Banks and Banking Associations should be restricted in their loans upon the hypothecation of stocks, and pretty closely, too. He considered this section the most essential one in the bill, and trusted it would not be stricken out. Perhaps some Senators did not know how these expansions and contractions were created. It was done thus: A certain kind of stock—Erie for instance—is "up" to-day, and any amount of money may be borrowed upon it. A cashier of a bank may be seen going around among the brokers, hat in hand, pressing them to take loans upon the stock—the holders of which, of course, congratulate themselves upon being in possession of the favorite stock, and borrow largely upon it. This is very well, so long as it lasts. But in a few days, perhaps the very next day, the borrowers are informed that the money (borrowed, always, on call) for which they have pledged their stock, is needed by the bank and must be immediately paid. How are they to raise the money? They may say to themselves, "It is only this particular bank that calls for the money; we may take the stock to the next bank, and borrow upon it." They do so, but are met with a shake of the head by the cashier. He is doubtful with regard to Erie. They take it to another bank, and are met by a still graver shake of the head. This cashier is *very* doubtful about Erie. To their astonishment they find that they cannot realize a loan upon their stock, which is forced upon the market. The consequence of all this is that Erie floods Wall street—the holders of it are forced to part with it at a great sacrifice, and none but the knowing operators—who have purposely produced this sudden change—gain by it; but they gain both ways. Now, he contended that this money, instead of being almost entirely used for such operations, should be appropriated more generally to legitimate commercial uses—should be loaned to our merchants and mechanics for the benefit of their legitimate business, who are really, and in the spirit of our banking system, entitled to the facilities which would arise from such a disposition of it.

Mr. BROOKS followed in opposition to the bill, remarking that he would go as far as any other Senator to prevent the violent expansions and contractions to which our money market is subject; but this bill would have no such effect. On the contrary, this 17th section especially, would only embarrass our Banks, without securing any corresponding benefit to any class of our citizens. He had a dozen letters from bankers and merchants of New York City, all of which earnestly protested against the adoption of this 17th section.

Mr. HALE followed, announcing his intention to support the bill, which he thought would have a strong tendency to restrict, at least, the immense gambling operations that are daily performed in Wall street. He was in possession of the opinion of several bankers of the interior, all of whom agree that its provisions, as they now read, will operate beneficially upon the banks and the money market.

Mr. SICKLES was again heard in explanation, after which

Mr. SPENCER highly eulogized the New-York bankers as a class.

Mr. KELLY agreed with the Senator from the Fifth (Mr. Spencer) in the high character with which he had invested the New-York Bankers, as a class; but there were exceptions in this case, as in every other; and he ventured to say that there were those bankers, who, according to the Senator from the Sixth, (Mr. Brooks,) protested against this bill, seated in the Senate chamber, with all the responsibilities of legislators upon their conscience, they would go for this very bill—its 17th section and all. It was quite different to stand behind a bank desk and express an opinion upon a bill affecting the operations of a bank of which a man is an officer, and coming up here, with the responsibility of legislating for the public welfare. These Banks, too, had no right to ask from us more leniency than they show their debtors; and yet were the Legislature to mete our mercy according to that measure, how little would they receive at our hands. In conclusion, Mr. K. stated that the Bank Committee were not in possession of all the facts that they would like to bring before the Senate regarding the various points involved in this bill; and he would, therefore, move to report progress. Carried.

THE PRINTERS' FREE LIBRARY.

Mr. PETTY presented a memorial signed by the officers of this Library Association, asking the Legislature to aid in the establishment of a permanent fund of $10,000. They argue that the Library being free the public benefits derived therefrom justifies their request.

WET BASINS.

Mr. BROOKS presented a remonstrance, signed by Thomas Williams, Isaac E. Smith and I. T. Williams, against the recommendation of the Harbor Commissioners in their recent report for the construction of a wet basin, to be located between Twenty-second and Thirtieth streets, east of the Thirteenth avenue.

BAGGAGE ON STEAMBOAT AND RAILROADS.

Mr. NOXON introduced the following bill:

AN ACT for the better Protection of Baggage Carried on Railroads and Steamboats in this State.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. No Railroad Company or Steamboat Company in this State shall be liable for any baggage lost on their respective lines, unless the same shall be plainly marked with the owner's name and place of residence.

SEC. 2. Every Railroad Company and Steamboat Company who shall have baggage left on their hands, shall, within twelve days thereafter, cause notice to be sent to the address on said baggage, and to the postmaster of said town and city, and the postage and other expense shall be paid by the owner of said baggage on delivery of the same, unless such loss was occasioned by the neglect or carelessness of said company.

SEC. 3. Any Railroad Company or Steamboat Company not complying with the provisions specified in the second section of this Act, shall, after the expiration of said time pay to the owner of said baggage all expenses which he may pay out in searching for said baggage, providing the sum does not exceed the sum of ten dollars.

SEC. 4. No Railroad Company or Steamboat Company shall be liable for baggage destroyed by fire or otherwise, after reaching the destination to which said baggage was directed, unless destroyed by the carelessness of the said Railroad or Steamboat Company.

SEC. 5. This Act shall take effect on the 1st day of May, 1856.

ASSEMBLY.

TOMPKINS MARKET, NEW-YORK.

Mr. ANTHON presented a petition from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, for leave to issue stock. The petition is in the form of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York do hereby petition the honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York for authority to issue stock, to an amount not to exceed in the aggregate the sum of $170,000, bearing interest not to exceed six per cent per annum, to be issued, or such portion thereof as may be necessary, for the purpose of rebuilding Tompkins Market, and for no other.

Adopted by Board of Councilmen Feb. 25, 1856.
Adopted by Board of Aldermen, Feb. 26, 1856.
Approved by the Mayor March 1, 1856.

The petition is accompanied by an Act entitled "An Act to authorise the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to raise $170,000 by loan, and to fund the same for the re-building of "Tompkins Market." This act contains the necessary provisions for the purpose stated, and which do not vary from the customary form.

REFORMATION OF INEBRIATES.

Mr. FOOT presented a petition from Henry Dwight and some 85 others, asking for the establishment of an Asylum for the Reformation of Inebriates, to be located at Geneva.

ERIE COUNTY.

The citizens of Buffalo made application by petition through Mr. Deshler, that the City of Buffalo be set off from Erie County, and that the City be constituted a separate County.

THE HARBOR COMMISSION.

A remonstrance was received from the New-York Chamber of Commerce, against the repeal of the act establishing the New-York Harbor Commission. The remonstrance was embodied in a series of resolutions adopted by the Chamber of Commerce on the 1st of March, and published in THE TRIBUNE at the time.

At the call of Mr. DIXON it was read, and then, on motion of Mr. D., it was laid on the table.

BOGUS INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Mr. WAKEMAN presented a petition from Joseph Fenner and others in relation to the Mohawk Valley Farmers' Insurance Company. It sets forth that he (Mr. F.) obtained an insurance on a large furnace in that Company, and paid for the policy therefor $100, and it was insured for $3,000, which was but a small part of its value; that the furnace was consumed by fire; suit was commenced, and judgment for $3,073 79 rendered against the Company; that he has been entirely unable to obtain one cent from the Company, or to obtain any information of the resources of the Company; that one A. W. Toll claims to act as the general assignee of the Company, but the petitioner cannot get any statement or report from such assignee. The petitioner asks for a thorough investigation into the affairs of this Company.

Mr. WAKEMAN moved a Select Committee of three to investigate the matter.

The motion was seconded by Messrs. GUEST, DUGANNE, (who proposed to amend by giving power to investigate the affairs of other companies, and if necessary sit during the recess, and send for persons and papers), and DENNISTON, who considered it time for the State to take cognizance of these fraudulent Insurance Companies.

Mr. FOOT thought provision was already made for these investigations. It was made the special duty of the Controller to make these investigations, and the late Controller had done good service in that particular. He had no doubt, from the business capacity of the present Controller, that he would follow up the work. The Courts, too, were open to relief. He therefore considered it utterly unnecessary to appoint a Select Committee to sit during the recess.

Mr. NORTHUP asked, if this power was vested in the Controller and the Courts, why it was not put upon these fraudulent transactions?

Mr. FOOT—Because there was no one to take sufficient interest in the matter.

Mr. NORTHUP then wanted action taken here, and power given and put into practice, which will take these soulless corporations up and strangle them at once where they were. He hoped the Committee would be appointed and that it would consist of men of the most fearless character, for it will need such.

Mr. DESHLER called attention to the fact that there is more money paid in the State for insurance alone than is paid to all the chartered banks for interest. This was a very important matter, and it was time something was done to break up those bogus insurance companies.

Mr. VAN SANTVOORD moved that the Committee report on or before the 6th day of April next.

Mr. ODELL moved the previous question, which was ordered; and the motion, as amended by Mr. Van Santvoord, was adopted.

THE BRIDGE AT ALBANY.

Mr. HAYES presented forty-three petitions from merchants on Broadway, New-York, asking for the passage of the bill for a bridge at Albany.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

THE STATE RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. HOYLE, from the Railroad Committee, to which was referred the petition of the Hon. Silas Seymour, State Engineer and Surveyor, asking for a repeal of the act establishing a Board of Railroad Commissioners, and also a bill providing for the repeal, submitted a written report, which he read in his place. The report concludes with a recommendation in favor of the passage of the bill repealing the act, which was referred to a Committee of the Whole.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. ODELL reported the General Appropriation bill.

It appropriates—For Salaries of State Officers, Clerks and Members of Legislature, $139,190; Stationery and Manuals for Legislature, $20,000; Stationery for Public Offices, $5,500; Furniture, Books, &c., for State Offices, $6,500; Postage of Departments, $2,500; Fuel for Capitol, State Hall and Library, $2,500; Incidental Expenses $750; Court of Appeals and Supreme Court Constables, $3,000; for Printing, &c., for the State, $105,000; Preservation of the State Cabinet of Natural History, &c., $800; Expenses of Capitol, $9,000; Compensation of Superintendent of Capitol, $750; Expenses of State Hall, $4,500; Apprehension of Criminals, $2,000; Arresting Fugitives from Justice, $3,500; Commissary's Department, $12,000; Keepers of Arsenals, $200; Agricultural Societies, $8,000; Printing, and so forth, for Reports, $600; Secretary of Rents, Salary, and so forth, $1,900; Books for State Library, $2,800; Binding, and so forth Books for same, $600; Contingent Expenses of Library, $900; Salaries, $3,450; International Exchanges of the Regents, $600; Salaries of Officers of State Lunatic Asylum, $6,000; Support of Insane Convicts, $3,500; Support of State Prisons, $250,000; Transportation of Convicts, $16,500; Agent's Traveling Expenses, $500; Apprehension of Convicts, $300; Books for Convicts, $100; New York Hospital, $22,500; New-York Orphan Asylum, $500; New-York Prince street Orphan Asylum, $500; New-York Deaf and Dumb, $36,500; Institution for the Blind, $25,000; Indian Expenses, $1,070; Rent of Governor's House, $2,000; Surveys, &c., of Public Lands, $1,500; Fees of County Clerks and Surrogates, $50; Annuity to James Minor, $60; Costs of State Suits, $4,500; Pay of Committee to Examine Treasurer's Accounts, $1,500; Money Refunded on Land Sales, $300; Levi Backus of the Radii, $200; Transmitting Supreme Court Reports, Laws and Documents, $3,250; Copies of Laws to Treasurers, $150; Superintendent of Bank Department Expenses, $25,000; Murder Trial Reports, $500; Advances to County Treasurers, $25,000; Refunding erroneous tax payments, $5,000; do. purchase money, $50,000; do. through mistakes $1,000; Extinguishment of land claims, $1,000; Redemption of lands, $1,000; Sheriff's transmission of reports of conviction, $100; Reports of Court of Appeals to County Clerks, $500; Agents to examine auctioneers' accounts, $800; Educating Indian youth, $1,000; Interest on stock of Albany Basin Loan, $9,829 22; Interest on School and Gospel Fund for Stockbridge Indians, $2,160; On Loan for Extraordinary Repairs of Canals, $3,000; On Oswego Canal Loan, $12,000; New-York Juvenile Delinquent Society, $8,000; Western House of Refuge, $20,000; Idiot Asylum, $18,000; Keeper of Washington's Headquarters, $100; Expenses of Salt Springs, $35,000; Courts Martial, $500; Taxes for Opening Roads, $5,000; Railroad Commissioners Salaries and Expenses, $13,000; State Cabinet of Natural History Expenses, $7,000; to the several Dispensaries in State, $4,700; Incorporated Orphan Asylums, $35,000; Hospitals in State, $25,000.

Payable from the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund—For interest on stocks, $347,257; Indian annuities, $4,986.

From School Fund—Dividends to schools, $145,000; refunding surplus moneys, $1,000.

From the Literature Fund—Dividends to academies, $12,000; text books, &c., $2,500.

From U. S. Deposit Fund.—Dividends to Common Schools, $165,000; do. to Academies, $28,000; addition to capital of Common School fund, $25,000; refunding moneys, $700; Normal School, $12,000; instruction of teachers in Academies, $18,000; Teachers' Institutes, $3,000; support of Indian schools, $2,250.

From Bank Fund.—Interest on stock, $20,485; redemption of bills, $50; contingent expenses, $300.

Mr. WILTSE—To charter the Honduras Interoceanic Steamship and Railway Company.

Mr. GLOVER moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation.

Mr. B. BAILEY moved that the papers be taken from the Committee on Commerce and Navigation and that they be referred to the Railroad Committee. Lost.

Mr. Glover's motion was carried.

Mr. JENKINS—For the better security of Depositors in Savings Banks.

Mr. ANTHON—By bill to appoint an additional number of Commissioners of Deeds in and for the City of New-York. [Increases the number 100].

Mr. DIXON—In favor of printing 5,000 copies of the report and bill on the bill to repeal the Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Mr. GREEN moved that the report be laid on the table.

Mr. SPINOLA—To amend the Charter of the Village of Prattsburgh; also of Union Springs.

A communication was received from the State Engineer and Surveyor, in answer to a resolution of the House, relative to rebuilding locks on the Chemung Canal.

BILLS PASSED.

For the relief of Elisha N. Kelsey and Harvey N. Tupper. Lost.

Mr. HOYLE moved a reconsideration, and the motion was laid on the table.

Mr. DUGANNE moved to lay the order of business on the table. Lost.

To provide the means for the support of Government—the one mill tax bill.

For the relief and to reduce the capital stock of the East River Bank.

To provide for the preparation of the State Census.

A resolution was adopted providing that on and after March 7 the House shall meet at 10½ a. m. and at 3½ p. m. Adjourned.