

was raised by the celebrated New-York Hotel Co. member to carry Pennsylvania for Buchanan. Richard Schell is expected here on Monday. He will testify that he had no interest in the matter.

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KANSAS AND THE DEMOCRACY.

ADDRESS BY SECRETARY STANTON.

Having been recently removed from the office of Secretary of Kansas Territory, under circumstances which imply severe censure on the part of the President, and having had no official information of my removal, nor any opportunity for explanation or defense, I have deemed it necessary to present to the People of the United States a brief statement of facts in vindication of my motives and in explanation of the results of the act for which I have been removed.

The office of Secretary of Kansas Territory was created by an act of Congress, passed on the 17th of April, 1854, and I was appointed to the office on the 17th of April, 1854. My first duty was to ascertain the condition of the Territory, and to report to the President.

The condition of the Territory at the time of my appointment was such that it was necessary for me to take certain measures to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Territory. I did this by calling for a convention of the people, and by organizing a government.

The convention of the people was held on the 30th of September, 1854, and resulted in the adoption of a constitution for the Territory. This constitution was approved by the President on the 30th of September, 1854.

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which invited to the ballot-box every white inhabitant in the Territory on that day. The act was passed on the 30th of September, 1854, and I was appointed to the office of Secretary of Kansas Territory on the 30th of September, 1854.

It was apparent that all the machinery had been artfully prepared for a repetition of gross frauds, similar to those which had been attempted in October, and it was in view of these facts, after the adjournment of the convention, that the people of the Territory, by an act of Congress, passed on the 30th of September, 1854, and I was appointed to the office of Secretary of Kansas Territory on the 30th of September, 1854.

It was to enable the people to shield themselves from these frauds, and to give legal expression to their just and honest feelings, that I called the convention of the people, and by an act of Congress, passed on the 30th of September, 1854, and I was appointed to the office of Secretary of Kansas Territory on the 30th of September, 1854.

The extra session of the Kansas Legislature has been good, and has given me an opportunity to see the Territory, and to see the people, and to see the results of the act for which I have been removed.

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pare and issue such rules and regulations, consistent with this act, as shall be necessary and proper to carry its provisions into effect; and that the registers and receivers of the land office shall be entitled to receive under the provisions of this act that they are entitled to receive when the same quantity of land is entered with money, one-half to be paid by the person making the application, and the other one-half by the person to whom it may be issued.

SENATOR JOHNSON'S BILL. A BILL TO GRANT TO ANY PERSON WHO IS THE HEAD OF A FAMILY, AND WHO IS A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES, UPON CONDITION OF OCCUPANCY AND CULTIVATION OF THE SAME FOR THE PERIOD HEREIN SPECIFIED, THE RIGHT OF PRE-EMPTION OF SIXTY ACRES OF LAND OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN, UPON CONDITION OF OCCUPANCY AND CULTIVATION OF THE SAME FOR THE PERIOD HEREIN SPECIFIED.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who is the head of a family, and who is a citizen of the United States, and who has occupied and cultivated the same for the period herein specified, shall be entitled to enter one quarter section of vacant and unappropriated public lands, or a quantity equal thereto, to be located in a body, in conformity with the legal subdivisions of the public lands, and after the same shall have been surveyed.

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knowledge or consent. I feel it my duty to state that the notice is false in itself. Dr. Francis was killed as the judicial proceedings instituted by the authorities upon the premises testify, and which include the fact that the deceased and also of Mr. Moore by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of Mr. Moore, Evansville, Indiana, Dec. 2, 1857.

STABBING AFFRAY IN TAMMANY HALL. About 12 o'clock last night an affray occurred in Tammany Hall, which resulted in James Trainor, a waiter employed in the house, being stabbed. The circumstances are as follows: At the time above mentioned, a party of some eight or ten men were standing in front of the bar conversing together when Trainor entered and approached them. One of the party asked him to take a drink, which he refused, saying he had money enough to pay for his own liquor.

Among the persons present when the attack was made were William Wilton, James Proctor, Thomas McKibbin, Nicholas Degan, Patrick Flynn, Peter Brown, but neither of them had any part in the affray. It is said that the party who committed the assault hail from the First Ward. The first assault was made by Trainor, and those present whom our reporter conversed with agree that it was without any provocation whatever.

SUICIDE AT THE SMITHSONIAN HOTEL. The Smithsonian Hotel, corner of Houston street and Broadway, was the scene of a bloody self-murder on Saturday afternoon. The victim was William B. Robinson, a young man of fine personal appearance, who had been boarding at that place for several weeks. For some days past Mr. Robinson had been drinking to excess, which, added to some trouble that was weighing heavily upon his mind, caused him to become deranged. While in that condition and alone in his room he placed a loaded pistol to the right side of his head, and discharging it drove a bullet into his brain. He expired in a few minutes afterward.

MR. GROW'S BILL. A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE PRE-EMPTION OF SIXTY ACRES OF LAND OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN, UPON CONDITION OF OCCUPANCY AND CULTIVATION OF THE SAME FOR THE PERIOD HEREIN SPECIFIED.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who is the head of a family, and who is a citizen of the United States, and who has occupied and cultivated the same for the period herein specified, shall be entitled to enter one quarter section of vacant and unappropriated public lands, or a quantity equal thereto, to be located in a body, in conformity with the legal subdivisions of the public lands, and after the same shall have been surveyed.

THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW. We have at last before us the official dispatch of Sir Colin Campbell on the relief of Lucknow. It confirms in every respect the conclusions we drew from the first non-official reports on this engagement. The contemptible character of the resistance offered by the Oudians is even more apparent from this document, while on the other hand Campbell himself appears to take more pride in his skillful generalship than in any uncommon bravery displayed either by him or his troops.

The operations commenced, as stated, with the attack on Dilkoosha. This garden was taken after a running fight. The loss was very trifling; the enemy's loss, too, was trifling, owing to the "suddenness of retreat." There was, indeed, no chance of displaying heroism on this occasion. The Oudians retreated in such a hurry that they crossed at once through the grounds of La Martiniere without availing themselves of the new line of defense offered by this post. The first symptom of a more obstinate resistance was shown at the Secunderabagh, a high-walled, loop-holed inclosure 120 yards square, flanked by a loop-holed village about 100 yards distant. There Campbell at once displayed his less dashing but more sensible mode of warfare. The heavy and field artillery concentrated their efforts on the main inclosure, while one brigade attacked the barricaded village, and another drove back whatever bands of the enemy attempted the open field. The defense was lameable. Two entrenched positions like those described flanking each other by their fire, in the hands of indisciplined soldiers, or even of pious undisciplined insurgents, would require a deal of fighting to take. But here there appears to have been neither pluck, nor concert, nor even a shadow of sense. We do not hear of any artillery used in the defense. The village (evidently a small cluster of houses) was taken at the first onset. The troops in the field were scattered without an effort. Thus in a few moments the Secunderabagh was quite isolated, and when, after an hour's cannonading, the wall gave way in one point, the Highlanders stormed the breach and killed every soul in the place; 2,000 natives are said by Sir C. Campbell to have been found dead in it.

The Shah Nuggel was the next post—a walled inclosure prepared for defense, with a mosque for a redoubt; again one of those positions which a commander of brave but half-disciplined troops would exactly wish for. This place was stormed after a three hours' cannonade had opened the walls. On the next day, Nov. 17, the mess-house was attacked. This was a group of buildings inclosed by a mud rampart and a scarp ditch twelve feet wide—in other words, a common field redoubt with a slight ditch and a parapet of problematical thickness and height. For some cause or other, this place appeared rather formidable to Gen. Campbell, for he at once resolved to give his artillery full time to batter it down before he stormed it. The cannonade accordingly lasted the whole morning, till 2 o'clock p. m., when the infantry advanced and took the position with a rush. No sharp fighting here, at all events. The Motee Mahal, the last post of the Oudians on the line toward the Residency, was announced for an hour; several breaches were made and then taken without difficulty, and the end of the fighting for the relief of the garrison. The character of the whole engagement is that of an attack by well-disciplined, well-officer European troops, inured to war and of average courage, upon an Asiatic rabble, possessing neither discipline nor officers, nor the habits of war, nor even adequate arms, and whose courage was broken by the consciousness of the double superiority possessed by their opponents, as soldiers over civilian and as Europeans over Asiatics. We have seen that Sir Colin Campbell nowhere appears to have been opposed by artillery. We shall see, further on, that Brigadier Inglis's report leads to the conclusion that the great bulk of the insurgents must have been without fire-arms; and if it is true that 2,000 natives were massacred in the Secunderabagh, it is evident they must have been very imperfectly armed, otherwise the greatest courages would have defended the place against one assaulting column.

PERSONAL. The Paris correspondent of the Courrier des Etats Unis writes that a lawsuit has been instituted by M. Auguste Maquet, President of the Commission of Dramatic Authors, against Alex. Dumas pere. The plaintiff demands the sum of 115,000 francs, or the insertion of his name in future side with that of his collaborator upon the title-page of the Comte de Monte Christo, the Three Musketeers, &c. Maquet has without doubt assisted in the composition of all these popular works, but what proportion his labors have borne to those of Dumas is the point in controversy. Mr. Maquet claims to have been very ill at his residence, Sherwood Forest, Charles City County, Va. He has been suffering for several weeks past with a severe chronic attack.

ASSEMBLY APPOINTMENTS. SENATE'S APPOINTMENTS. Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—George O. Jones of Onondaga County. CLERK'S APPOINTMENTS. Assistant Secretary—John J. Reilly of New-York. Assistant Postmaster—John Nugent of Westchester County. Assistant Secretary—John J. Reilly of New-York. Assistant Postmaster—John Nugent of Westchester County. Assistant Secretary—John J. Reilly of New-York. Assistant Postmaster—John Nugent of Westchester County.

THE POOR OF STATEN ISLAND.—A grand ball is to be given at the Pavilion, New-Brighton, on Wednesday evening next, for the benefit of the poor of Staten Island. Some of the most influential families on the island have engaged in the benevolent enterprise. An association has also been organized, having for its object not only the relief of the immediate wants of the poor during the present winter, but likewise the adoption of such measures as shall be calculated to improve the general condition of the laboring classes, and to elevate them in the social, moral and religious scale, so that they may learn to esteem pauperism a greater evil than poverty, and be induced to adopt habits of thrift and forethought. The Association, in carrying out the plans, propose, as soon as the present emergency of affording relief to the poor has been provided for, to establish a free library and reading-room in the village of New-Brighton; also to take such steps for improving the dwellings of the working people as their means and opportunities may command. One gentleman residing in the vicinity has offered to give 5,000 volumes to a free library and reading-room, and \$10 per annum. Other gentlemen of means have expressed themselves ready to do their share in the good work, so that no doubt is entertained of a success.