

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington. SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TRIBUNE. From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1858. The Democratic members of the House held a caucus last evening in the Representatives' hall. They had a very stormy meeting. Fifty-four members were present; among them several Anti-Leocomptonites. The Hon. John Cochrane presided.

After a good deal of palaver, Mr. Clark of Missouri said that there was no use in besting about the caucus was "Leocompton," and they must decide whether or not those who opposed the Leocompton Constitution should be allowed to remain in the party.

Mr. Barkdale of Mississippi said that the Anti-Leocompton Democrats were followers of Governor. Mr. Cox of Ohio replied that they followed another Governor, viz: Wise.

After a great deal of noise and confusion, the proceedings terminated with a speech by Mr. Marshall of Illinois, who protested against making Leocompton a test of Democracy. As for himself, he represented the strongest Democratic District in the United States—a District which had given the largest majority for Buchanan.

The only business transacted by the caucus was to order a Committee, to be appointed by the Chairman, to report a plan of organization and action. The caucus then adjourned to Wednesday evening.

The Anti-Leocompton Democrats regard the split in the party as irreparable. Mr. Burns of Ohio, it is said, intends to ask for the appointment of a Committee to investigate the charges against him made in THE TRIBUNE.

A majority of the Senate Committee on Territories are preparing a report and a bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Leocompton Constitution. They are acting without reference to the question of whether the Free-State or Pro-Slavery party has the Legislature and State officers.

The House of Representatives held in the Hall of the House of Representatives last night. Mr. John Cochrane acted as Chairman, and Mr. Reagan as Secretary. Owing to the storm the meeting was comparatively small, but all sections of the country were represented.

The Senate caucus also agreed on a plan of action relative to business.

The House Select Committee on Kansas affairs will hold their first meeting on Monday night.

The President has officially recognized Jorge Frederico Darby as Consul-General of Uruguay resident in New-York.

The Board appointed by the War Department to examine Sharp's breech-loading pistols of a similar construction to the breech-loading carbine—have made a report; the object being to ascertain how long they could be used without cleaning.

The Treasurer's statement for the week ending on Monday is as follows: Receipts, nearly \$664,000; amount deposited in New-York, upward of \$1,200,000; subject to draft, \$4,320,000; drafts paid, \$1,101,000.

Chicago Mayorality Nomination. CHICAGO, Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858. John C. Hines was nominated for Mayor of this city by the Republicans this afternoon.

Attempted Murder. ALBANY, Feb. 14, 1858. A man named Albert Brayton from Herkimer County was arrested here on Saturday night for attempting to commit a murder.

Resumption of Business. PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858. Messrs. Wilcox, Rogers & Fralay, a heavy straw goods house of this city, resumed business to-day.

The Spanish Fleet in the Gulf. BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858. Capt. Nickerson, of the brig Helen Jane, from Truxillo on the 18th ult., reports passing on the 30th, lat. 24° 9' N, 80° 30' W, a Spanish fleet of five sail, standing south, probably bound to Vera Cruz.

Later from Santa Fe.

Santa Fe, Saturday, Feb. 3, 1858. The Santa Fe mails to hand, with dates to the 15th ult. The place was healthy and business was brisk. The Legislature had adjourned on the 8th January. Gold mines had been discovered in the vicinity of Fort Billmore.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE. SENATE.—ALBANY, Feb. 13, 1858. Several resolutions were presented, including one by Mr. WARDSWORTH in favor of appropriating the proceeds of the Excise law to the Inebriate Asylum.

Mr. DIVEN reported, adversely, the bill to restrict taxation within certain limits. Laid on the table. Mr. BRANDRETH reported, favorably, to incorporate the Commercial College of Medicine.

By Mr. WARDSWORTH—To prevent disturbance of burial grounds. There are bills which were passed. Mr. SMITH moved a resolution of inquiry as to whether any Judges of the Supreme Court have made any charges against the State aside from their salary, and for what services.

By Mr. SEELEY—To abolish the offices of Corporation Counsel and City Clerk in New-York.

By Mr. BEACH—To amend the Brooklyn Charter so as to alter the time for the Mayor's Message, to make it correspond with the amended charter. Also, to amend the Revised Statutes relative to summary proceedings for the recovery of lands, by giving power to the entry to landlords when tenants hold over their terms or violate any covenant of their lease.

By Mr. CHAUNCEY—To exempt Brooklyn from certain provisions of the law so as to alter the extension of lines of railroad.

By Mr. SMITH—To authorize the Board of Engineers of New-York to appoint all bell-ringers.

By Mr. BACHELLER—To make the Health Officer of New-York a salaried office to the extent of \$5,000 a year, and the pay of assistants.

By Mr. LYNCH—Relating to the New-York District Court. The bill vacates the office of Clerk and gives the appointment to the Mayor, to be confirmed by the Common Council.

By Mr. PLATT moved that the Controller report the amount of unpaid appropriations for the year 1857. No other business of interest was transacted by the Assembly.

News from Havana and Key West. CHARLESTON, Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858. The steamship Isabel has arrived from Havana and Key West the 10th inst. There was no political news stirring at Havana. Sugars were in good demand, while molasses, freight and cargoes were dull.

Arrest of McKay at Toronto. TORONTO, C. W., Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858. William McKay, who shot Constable Taylor, at Bradford, on the 11th inst., for attempting to arrest him for a forgery, was committed to jail, with bail in custody.

Foreign Trade of Boston. BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858. The imports of foreign goods at this port for the week ending Feb. 12 were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Goods and Amount. Includes items like Dried goods, Coffee, Lard, etc.

Forenoon Weather Reports.—Pas. 13. (By the Eastern, Northern, Western and Southern Lines, received at No. 21 Wall street.)

Table with 2 columns: Location and Weather. Lists weather conditions for various cities like New York, Philadelphia, etc.

REPORTS FOR FEB. 14. BOSTON, Mass. 11 a.m.—Snowing; Wind N.; 22.

NEW-YORK, N. Y.—Very cold; snowing. CHICAGO, Ill.—Cloudy; snowing slightly.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A letter dated Feb. 12, Petersburg, Va., contains the following paragraph: "It has been snowing all day. The ground is covered to a depth of three or four inches, and from the present steady continuance of the storm, and the uncompromising appearance of the clouds, it is likely to be increased much more before midnight."

RAISING A FAMILY.—On the 15th of January last the wife of Warren Hutchins of Bethel, Vt., had an accession of three to her family—all, at last accounts, "doing well." She had at the same time a pair of healthy twins, three and a half years old. A vegetable diet, free use of cold water, and fresh Green-Mountain air, have enabled the mother to pursue a very active life while thus multiplying and replenishing the earth.

SNOW SOUTH.—A letter dated Feb. 12, Petersburg, Va., contains the following paragraph: "It has been snowing all day. The ground is covered to a depth of three or four inches, and from the present steady continuance of the storm, and the uncompromising appearance of the clouds, it is likely to be increased much more before midnight. Snowbirds are enjoying an carnival, and romantic misses the hilarious prospect of a season of sleigh-bell gaiety."

Business Notices.

"I LOVED HIM IN HIS BRIGHTEST DAYS." A LITTLE MORE BY JULIA CARRIE BURKHEAD. I love not what the world may say, My passion still remains the same, I love him in his brightest days, I love him in his darkest hour.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO., (Late Carter, Quinn & De Forest.) Importers and Sole Agents of the celebrated and reliable Sewing Machines.

Lowest Market Price for Cash or Approved Credit. It should be their aim to keep a well selected stock of the most reliable and useful Sewing Machines.

OLD STAND, CORNER OF JOHN AND NASSAU-STREETS.—Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of Groceries, and all the best and most useful articles.

GOLD WATCHES. Di all descriptions. For Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior Quality, at Wholesale and Retail.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—For all manufacturing purposes SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are deemed indispensable. The public mind upon having their clothing, &c., made by them.

SEWING MACHINES.—PRICE \$2 to \$25.—Buy PRATT'S PATENT if you wish to get a really good one for family use. Warranted to give satisfaction. Office 377 Broadway.

YALE, SONS' UNFURNISHED STORE DOOR LOCKS. Di all descriptions. For Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior Quality, at Wholesale and Retail.

THE OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT. For sale by the New-York, at MANUFACTURER'S PRICES. By E. P. TORREY, No. 6 PLATT-ST.

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. Is at this season most valuable as a Renovator and Purifier of the Blood. It is the best medicine for all kinds of skin diseases.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES.—Guth Chopped Hands, Soft Blows, &c., and render the hands soft, smooth and supple. They are invaluable to waiters, butchers, and all who are exposed to the weather.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICHOPTERUS. Is the best and most reliable of all the hair-restoring, cleaning, and refreshing agents for the hair. It is the best for all kinds of hair diseases.

POSTAGE STAMPS (3 and 10 cent), for sale at the office.

New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1858. Subscribers, in sending us remittances, request us to mention the name of the Post Office, and very frequently the name of the Street, to which the paper is to be sent.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. In sending us communications, request us to mention the name of the Post Office, and very frequently the name of the Street, to which the paper is to be sent.

The Secretary of the Interior has requested Gen. Luther Blake of Georgia to assist the Indian agents at Tampa Bay in effecting the peaceful removal of Billy Bowlegs and his fellow Seminoles from Florida.

By the arrival of the Star of the West on Saturday afternoon, the California mails of Jan. 20 are received, with \$1,348,507 in gold. The new Governor, John B. Weller, was inaugurated on the 8th ult. A series of resolutions have been introduced in the Legislature approving Senator Douglas's Kansas bill, and the majority of the Democratic leaders and the newspapers side with Douglas against the President.

The steamship Niagara, with three days' later advices from Europe, arrived at Halifax yesterday morning. Parliament was to have assembled on the 4th inst. It was expected that the steamer Leviathan, which had been pushed twenty-five feet off the ends of the launching ways, would float within a day or two. The Bank of England had reduced its rate of discount to four per cent, and a further reduction was anticipated.

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the adoption of certain measures to prevent further attempts to assassinate the Emperor. According to a dispatch from Naples, the famous bass Lablache, a premature report of whose decease some time since brought out notices of his life in the American journals, died on the 23rd ult. A plot against the life of the King of Naples, said to have been concocted by Frenchmen, had been discovered. Rumors of other conspiracies in Italy were current. Russia has it in contemplation, it is said, to restore the marine stations on the Circassian coast, and to build anew Sevastopol. Serious disturbances had broken out in Bosnia. Consuls closed at 9 1/2 to 9 1/4. Cotton remained steady at a slight advance.

The Treasurer of the United States reports the receipts into the Federal Treasury from all sources for the last quarter of 1857 at a little over Seven Millions of Dollars, while the disbursements therefrom during that same quarter were Seventeen Millions. In other words, the Government for that quarter collected funds at the rate of Twenty-eight Millions per annum and expended them at the rate of Sixty-eight Millions, thus making leeway at the rate of Forty Millions per annum. In all the past history of our Government, even when we were involved in a desperate war with Great Britain and our ports nearly closed by her cruisers, the Treasury never before ran behindhand so rapidly as this.

We presume the details of the Treasurer's statement will somewhat enlighten this picture, by showing that somewhere between Two and Four Millions of the outgoes were devoted to the redemption of outstanding Public Debt, so that the actual leeway was only about Thirty instead of Forty Millions per annum. But even this, in a time of profound peace with all the world outside of our own boundaries, is appalling. And the excess of Receipts by Expenditures, though somewhat diminished, still continues. Each succeeding week sees the Federal Government floundering under a still heavier load of debt.

One of the worst features of the case is the palpable incapacity of our rulers to comprehend the nature and gravity of the crisis. While the Business and Industry of the country were rushing rapidly to collapse and stagnation, the Treasury continued to receive five per cent. stocks at fifteen to eighteen per cent. premium, as if the prosperity of the country had received no check and the plotters of the Treasury were never to know abatement. And, after the belt had fallen, and the whole fabric of inordinate Trade and inflated Prices had been shivered to dust, President Buchanan in his Annual Message coolly treated the matter as an affair of Bank mismanagement and Bank collapse merely, assuming that a resumption of Specie Payments by the Banks would cure all. Now, the fact is well known among men of competent knowledge of finance that the suspension of Specie Payments, though undoubtedly an evidence and a consequence of general commercial distress and insolvency, was in itself a measure of relief to business and industry, and was felt to be such by every merchant, every manufacturer, throughout the land. We deplored the necessity of Suspension; we struggled against that necessity to the last; we insisted on Resumption at the earliest possible day; but we never doubted, and have not now a shadow of doubt, that the receipts of the Treasury since last October have been decidedly heavier, the aggregate earnings of Labor more considerable, and the number of the unemployed and suffering far less, than if a Suspension had taken place. It was very proper that the Banks should resume Specie Payment when they did; the condition and prospects both of the Treasury and of the Nation's Industry are better than that the Banks were still insolvent; but, other things remaining the same, there will be no more Work, no more Wages, and no more Revenue, in 1858, than there would have been had the Suspension continued till next January.

Mr. Secretary Cobb of course thinks differently, since he officially estimates the Imports of the next fiscal year (July '58, to July '59) at Three Hundred and Seventy Millions worth. Of course, they may be so much, or even Five Hundred Millions worth, since no man can absolutely foresee the future, and unforeseen influences may work immense changes; yet our decided conviction is that, except through the influence of some new Californian or Australian discovery, some South Sea or Mississippi-scheme inflation, the Imports of the next fiscal year (should no material change in our Tariff be effected) will not reach Three Hundred Millions. Let time decide who is nearest right on this point.

We hear from every side calculations like this: Commercial revolutions are inevitably temporary in their influence, and the wealth of our country and of the civilized world is now so great, the facilities for Traffic so vastly increased, that the effects of this one must vanish more rapidly than those of any among its predecessors. Consumption is now going on almost as rapidly as ever, while the production and sale from first hands of all but articles of prime necessity is greatly contracted; hence Trade must soon revive under the pressure of increasing and wide-spread wants, and it must necessarily be intensified by the past stagnation, as the frosts of Winter are succeeded by the floods of Spring. Of course, there is some truth in this view; but not half so much as those who are busily diffusing it believe. The grove, overruling truth is, that the Trade of several past years was factitious and bloated—that too many were engaged in and subsisted by it—that tens of thousands have bought furniture, built houses, worn silks, driven fast horses, and drank champagne, on the strength not of their positive means but of their ability to contract debts, or perhaps of the debts of others to them, based on land and other speculations, which debts will never be paid. We hold, therefore, that the Imports of this country for several years prior to last Fall were thirty to fifty per cent. larger than they should have been, and that the return of genuine prosperity will leave our Foreign Commerce, and consequently the Federal Revenue, far below the aggregates of several past years.

If we are correct in these views, the present policy of our National rulers is little short of madness. Living from hand to mouth by means of a most exceptionable issue of shipplaster promises to pay, which are below par in market, and only accepted as payment because the public creditors are glad to get paid any how—seeing the National Debt increase in time of peace at the rate of Millions per month—we hear not a word from those rulers of the necessity of increasing the Revenue and of diminishing the current Expenditures. On the contrary, Congress is importuned—not, by any means, to provide new sources of income nor yet to enlarge old ones, but to grant power to borrow in the loosest way, and then go on increasing the Army and extending our outgoes on every hand. Where is this policy to end? What is its natural consummation? Is the Executive content to plunge the Country deeper and deeper in debt without making an effort to square expenses to in-

come? Or is there no calculation whatever at headquarters, only a desire to "make things pleasant" for the time being, and say, "After us, the deluge?" Can any one explain?

No topic more important or more imminent can demand the attention of Congress than that ventilated by Mr. Hoard's resolution of inquiry so tumultuously resisted and so unceremoniously tabled. Is it true that the President of the United States, whether directly or indirectly, is bribing Members of Congress to vote otherwise than as their consciences and their constituents require? Does Mr. A., Mr. B., or Mr. C., expect a lucrative Consularship, Post-Office, Marshalship, or attractive Mission, given to some special crony or relative, as the price of his support of the Leocompton imposture? If this be the case—if Members are voting as they otherwise would not vote, because the President desires it and is expected to requite the service in the bestowal of his patronage, what is all the corruption about which so much dust has been raised to this? That a Member of Congress should sell his vote to some patent monopoly, land-job, or steamship enterprise, for base here, is a most deplorable fact, if it be a fact; but how paltry must be all the corrupting influence which can thus be exerted over Congress compared with that of the monopolist for four years of Sixty Millions worth of patronage, who sends his emissaries into Congress to buy votes, not with his own money, but with that of the People—to hire Members to betray their constituents, and coolly puts his hands into those constituents' pockets and takes thence the wherewithal to pay their betrayers? How long could our Government withstand such a prostitution of patronage, such a misappropriation of the Nation's honors and emoluments, as this?

We are in favor of all the investigations that have been ordered, and so many more as may be found necessary. We approve of making witnesses tell all they know calculated to fasten corruption upon Members of Congress. There is certainly grave doubt as to the right of this Congress to inquire into transactions with past Congresses, where, by the absent or the dead may be exposed to unjust odium through partial and unfair expositions of transactions wherewith their names are somehow connected; but, since this obstacle is overlapped, let us know what Members, if any, have made money by their votes on Tariffs, Land-Grants, Patent Extensions, &c., not merely in the last Congress, but in any Congress whatever. But, while this inquiry goes on, let not wholesale corruption be permitted to tamper with the present Congress with impunity. Since the House has swept its floor of lobby agents, let not Members of the Cabinet and other high functionaries enjoy a monopoly of the vote traffic in the Hall; let not the Touceys and Blacks and Steadmans whisper their promises and seductions into ears closed against all other improper allotment. Here is real need of investigation and decisive action thereupon. We trust Mr. Hoard will persist in the good work he has commenced, and that the House will sustain him therein. Let us have the President and the Members of his Cabinet sworn to answer this question—"Have you, directly or indirectly, suspended the grant or refusal of any appointment or other favor solicited by a Member of Congress on the contingency of his supporting the Leocompton Constitution?"

Mr. Stephens of Georgia, an old filibustering Whig, essays to be leader of the Democracy in the House at Washington, a task which he seems to find very difficult. We learn by telegraph that he held a caucus of his hosts on Saturday night in the Representatives' Hall, the object of which he declared to be to take some measures by which his party would not be subjected to the mortification of being so often outvoted by the Black Republicans, who, he declared were constantly defeating them. Considering that the Republicans of the House number but 92 members out of 237, we must say it speaks volumes for their integrity and principle and general soundness of views, to be frequently able to carry a majority with them in the House. Mr. Stephens proposes that a committee of half a dozen, more or less, shall be chosen to block out work and enlighten members of the party as to how they should vote, so as to exhibit some show of having a majority on the Administration side. He seems to take it very hard that the Administration that opened the present Congress with one hundred and thirty-one members, against ninety-two Republicans, and that in addition has generally the aid of fourteen Southern Know-Nothings, should be so often beaten by the diminutive force of Republicans. We feel for Mr. Stephens in his efforts to keep up a Pro-Slavery majority in the House, because we know the job to be a tough one. To insure it is necessary to be constantly buying up members, and watching them after they are bought up.

Mr. Stephens knows just as well as we know, and everybody knows, that the Northern people are in deadly opposition to such measures as the Leocompton outrage; and yet it is on such that Mr. Stephens complains of being so often cast into a minority. His complaints are childish, and a man of his sense ought not to make them. Let him buy and pay, and stop grumbling about it. He might as well complain of having to buy niggers in Georgia to stock his plantation as to grumble at not being able to get Northern members to carry out Leocompton swindles for nothing. But we do not believe Mr. Stephens's proposed committee is going to help him. The committee could, no doubt, be authorized to act as the accredited agent between the White House and Congress, and could adjust all the terms of bargains with members. But this is a delicate office, and the agent may find itself suddenly brought up some day before an investigating committee to disclose particulars.

We do not think, therefore, the plan of a Committee will work. The bargains which have yet to be concluded in order to pass the Leocompton Constitution will be best made directly with the President or some member of the Cabinet. Since it is avowed in all quarters that a majority of the House is to be bought up for Leocompton, we hope we shall not be considered intrusive in these suggestions, as we desire, for the credit of the country, to have a great national scandal rendered as private as possible.

The Administration Members of the House held a caucus in the Hall on Saturday evening to devise the ways and means of putting through the Leocompton Constitution. The object was not avowed in so many words, but there was no mistaking it. To give him the most Haman-like elevation possible, Mr. John Cochrane, the eminent Free-Soil canvasser and resolution-writer of 1848, was called to the Chair, with Mr. Reagan of Texas as Secretary. Mr. A. H. Stephens of course officiated as driver. The Herald's correspondent thus sums up his speech: "Mr. Stephens of Georgia, stated the object of the

meeting to be to effect if possible a concert of action in the Democratic party relative to the business before Congress. It frequently happened, he said, that the Republicans were in a majority, and the reason why it was so that they were always on the ground when the roll was called; whereas the Democrats often absented themselves from the hall after a certain hour on the day. He desired to remedy this in some manner. He moved that a Committee of five be appointed, with power to call meetings and attend to business generally."

We thank Mr. Stephens for this emphatic attestation of the fidelity and energy of the Republican Members of the House, which we are happy in diffusing among their constituents, adding our own assertion that we believe it to be well deserved. The fact that the Republicans and Douglas men absolutely drove their opponents to a vote on the reference of Leocompton, and beat them on that reference, every Republican but one being present and voting, is but one of many evidences of this. We trust the Republican Members will continue to deserve Mr. Stephens's undesigned commendations.

But Mr. S. deals unreasonably with his own followers, at least so far as those from the Free States are concerned. He must know that the work to which he lashes them is most distasteful and unwelcome—that they loathe and revolt at it, while the repugnance to it of their constituents is still more emphatic. Those Members are doing what their own consciences condemn, what their better nature revolts at, with a moral certainty that most of them will be discarded by their constituents in consequence. It isn't fair to put men on fatigue duty, and expect them to work on empty stomachs, in such a cause. If the energetic and capable leader can keep the men up to the work till 3 P. M., he ought rather to praise them for standing the service so well, and let them off with thanks, than complain that they are not willing to do more.

Besides, we have a distinct recollection of a Mr. Stephens of Georgia—it must be this same man, though our Stephens was a stubborn Whig, while this one now engineers the "National Democracy"—who used to rise in the House almost daily some eight or nine years ago, as early as '33, and sometimes but little past 2 o'clock p. m. and make this speech, though he was in no position that entitled him to act as leader.

"Mr. Speaker! I move that the House adjourn"—which motion was generally, though not uniformly, carried, by the votes of nearly all the Democrats, reinforced by those of a few lazy or shuffling Whigs. Having thus trained the Democrats to place dinner first and duty afterward, Mr. Stephens should neither evince surprise nor impatience at their fidelity to the lesson.

The Herald is always laughable, but it is more so than usual when it urges upon our Government the duty of intervening in the affairs of Mexico, on the ground that a struggle is going on there between the body of the people, the industrious, enterprising laboring class, and a little, lazy, stationary clique, a vicious and corrupt clergy, who wish to perpetuate their iniquitous rule. Surely THE Herald knows, or ought to know, that the sympathy, fellow-feeling and similarity of position which Mr. Meade falsely supposed to exist between Brazil and our slaveholding rulers, does actually exist between our slaveholders and the Mexican clergy. The positions respectively occupied by them have numerous points of resemblance. Both are struggling to subject their respective countries to their own exclusive control—the Mexican clergy seeking to rule through the agency of an army of mercenary soldiers, whose officers they bribe and buy up; and the slaveholders seeking to govern the country by means of mercenary bands of politicians, whose leaders are rewarded with Federal offices, as an inducement to betray the rights of their fellow-citizens. The policy of the Mexican clergy and of our slaveholders—so far, at least, as domestic affairs are concerned—rests on the same basis. Both claim a divine establishment; both quote the Bible as giving sanction to their pretensions, and both denounce their opponents as not merely heretics but infidels. It is in vain to expect from those now in power at Washington anything having in view the extension of popular rights. While they trample on those rights at home, how can they be expected to patronize them abroad? If our slaveholders intervene at all in Mexican affairs, it naturally would be on the side of the clergy.

The House of Representatives, on a remarkably full vote, directed a thorough and searching investigation of the origin, legitimacy and validity of the Leocompton Constitution preliminary to any decisive action thereon; the minority resisting such investigation and insisting that the bill be sent to the Standing Committee on Territories, whereof Mr. A. H. Stephens is Chairman. Mr. Speaker Orr, in appointing the Select Committee ordered by the House, gives a majority on it to Mr. A. H. Stephens, and makes Col. Harris, who made the successful motion to commit and investigate, though nominal Chairman, the head of a minority only of the Committee. In other words—the House ordered a referendum to Col. Harris and a Committee like him; but the Speaker overruled the House, and sent the measure to Mr. Stephens and a Committee of those whom the House had expressly refused to intrust with it. Let these facts be remembered. They will be of use hereafter.

Mr. George B. Butler has stated in a card that he had hired the Academy of Music from Mr. Tunison for "an Anti-Leocompton meeting," this object being expressed in the receipt given when the engagement was consummated; and in another card, that the President of the Academy directed Mr. Tunison to prepare the building, warm and light it in pursuance of the agreement, and deliver the same to Mr. Butler in advance of the meeting; and further, that Mr. Robert L. Cutting and two other Directors, they being a self-constituted Committee without authority, revoked this order. No answer has been given by the Board or by the three Directors to these charges. This conduct affected injuriously the convenience and comfort of at least ten thousand of our citizens, and of a stranger who appeared here from a distant part of the country to address them. It is proper, therefore, that an answer be made to them, and that it should bear the signature of responsible names. We call for such an answer, and wait for its appearance. No room has yet been procured for Mr. Stanton's address. It would be well for the Directors of the Academy to offer it for his use.

THE MISSISSIPPI.—The Illinois Central Railroad propose to run a line of first-class steamers between Cairo and New-Orleans, commencing on the 1st of March and leaving each terminus on alternate days. They will ticket passengers through from New-Orleans to Chicago for \$31, state-rooms and meals on shipboard included, and from New-Orleans to St. Paul (1,900 miles) for \$43. We believe the cost of a passage by this route from New-Orleans to this City, via Chicago and the Central or Erie Railroad, will be about \$50. Time from New-Orleans to St. Paul seven to eight days.