Business Notices.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—For all manufacturing purposes Singer's Sewing Machines are deemed indispensable. The public index upon having their clothing, &c., made by them. SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE is the latest presented for competition, and being arranged with full knowledge of the defects of other machines for similar uses, has avoided or remedied them all. It is the handsomest Sewing Machine ever made, and the easiest to learn to operate. Using one of these machines is an elegant amusement. Price $100, with iron table complete. I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 458 Broadway.

WATSON'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE NOW READY.—This improved elastic stitch Machine, being designed expressly for family use, is recommended as being more perfect, as well as more ornamental, than any Sewing Machine now in existence. Call and see. Persons having WATSON'S old Machines, and desirous of exchanging for the improved one, can do so on equitable terms.

"We prefer the WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE for family use." [N. Y. Tribune.
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, No. 495 Broadway.
"From our own family use, we became fully satisfied that GROVER & BAKER'S Machine is the best, and we accordingly purchased it." [American Agriculturist, Oct., 1857.
"To all of which The Tribune says, Amen. That the writer of a notice of Sewing Machines, that we lately published, prefers Wheeler & Wilson's does not make them preferable." [N. Y. Tribune, Nov. 9, 1857.

BARTHOLP'S
PATENT SEWING MACHINES.
For Tailors, Pant, Vest and Dressmakers, Boot and Shoe Fitters, and general use. Salesroom, No. 499 Broadway, Corner Broome-st.

VALUABLE BROOKLYN PROPERTY for SALE
At Auction by COLE & CHILTON,
March 17, 1858, at Merchants' Exchange.
3 Lots 25x100, on Reed-av.
4 Lots 25x100, on De Kalb-av.
4 Lots 25x100, on Kosciusko-av.
This valuable property embraces the entire front on Reed-av., with the adjoining lots on De Kalb and Kosciusko-avs. Sale peremptory.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., store No. 23 Nassau-st., between Pine and Cedar-sts., will give their personal attention to the sale of Household Furniture at the residences of families removing or declining housekeeping during the season. They will also have regular weekly sales at their store for the convenience of those desiring this medium of sale.

HURD, WEBSTER & Co.,
IMPROVED TWIST-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
We are now prepared to exhibit this newly invented and valuable instrument, and would respectfully solicit a call from all persons in want of a Sewing Machine whose qualities have only to be tried to be duly appreciated. We have opened the commodious rooms, No. 469 Broadway, for the sale of these machines, and all interested are respectfully invited to examine and decide upon their merits for themselves.
HURD, WEBSTER & Co., No. 469 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES—PRICE $12 TO $30.—PRATT'S PATENT has now been in use nearly two years, and have proved themselves to be the best in the market for families. They are warranted to give satisfaction. Office 377 Broadway.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—For all the external injuries to which mechanics and working men, travelers, engineers, and others are liable, Holloway's Ointment is the surest and most rapid remedy. It relieves pain, and reduces outward inflammation when all other means fail.

LOOK!!!—LOW prices for CARPETS!!!—$200,000 worth of English Carpeting at a tremendous reduction.
English VELVET CARPETS 9/, 10/, and 11/ per yard!
English BRUSSELS CARPETS 6/6, 7/, and 8/ per yard!
Beautiful INGRAIN CARPETS 3/, 4/, and 5/ per yard!
OIL CLOTH 2/6, 3/, and 4/ per yard!
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

POSTAGE STAMPS (3 and 10 cent), for sale at this Office.

New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1858.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE of this week should be handed in to-day or early to-morrow. Price, $1 a line.

The mails for Europe, by the Royal Mail steamship Europa, will close to-morrow morning, at 9½ o'clock.

Three weeks later advices from the Utah Expedition reach us by way of St. Louis. The troops continued to be in good health and spirits. The Indians manifested pacific intentions, and the weather was mild. It was believed that the troops would enter Salt Lake Valley by another route than that which the Mormons have been so busy in fortifying.

The Star of the West arrived yesterday morning from Aspinwall, bringing the California mails of Feb. 20, and $1,219,134 in gold. The news by this arrival is meager. We have also further details from Utah, repeating the old story of the hostility of the Mormons to the United States.

In the SENATE, yesterday, Messrs. Bigler and Broderick made personal explanations relative to the debate of Saturday. Mr. Wade concluded his speech on the Kansas question, and was followed by Mr. Mason. Mr. Clark then took the floor. At 6 o'clock he pleaded illness, and suggested an adjournment; but the motion was voted down, the Lecompton men having resolved in caucus to sit late, in order to coerce the Opposition and hasten the consummation of the Kansas fraud. It was proposed to adjourn on condition that the vote be taken next Monday, but nothing short of a decision this week would satisfy Mr. Green, who represents the majority. As we go to press, the contest between the parties is still going on, with no prospect of an adjournment.

In the HOUSE, Mr. English offered a resolution, which was passed, calling for information relative to the Louisville and Portland Canal, with a view to the protection of the interests of the United States and the reduction of tolls. A bill introduced by Mr. Gilmer, to prevent unnecessary surplus in the Treasury and equalize grants of land among the several States was referred. Messrs. Leiter of Ohio and Davis of Indiana vainly sought to introduce bills for the admission of Kansas. Mr. Wright introduced a Homestead bill, Mr. Smith, a Pacific Railroad bill, and Mr. Leiter, a bill for the election of Postmasters by the people.

If the Lecompton imposition should pass Congress—and we see as yet no good reason to believe that it will—we insist that the enacting clause shall be changed so as to read, "Be it enacted "by James Buchanan, his contractors and office-"holders." Every one who opens his eyes must be aware of the fact that it is not really enacted by Congress of its own free will, but forced upon and through that body by constraint and more or less open bribery. Ask in Washington if A., B. or C. is not open to conviction of the repugnance of his constituents to Lecompton, and you are instantly answered—"Oh no! *he* is in this or that mail contract [army transportation contract, or some such job], and that has fixed him for Lecompton." Take off the pressure exerted from the White House, and there are not a hundred votes in the House for Lecompton, and it would be beaten any hour by at least twenty majority. For, to say nothing of principle or justice, few men are in love with personal ruin. There is not a Member from a Free State, with the possible exception of three from Eastern Pennsylvania, who does not know that he would stand a much better chance of another election if he voted against than if he voted for the Lecompton bill. And yet it is counted that nearly thirty members from Free States will be constrained to vote for that bill.

We do not yet believe it will pass; for we are sure there are amendments to be proposed which a majority of the House dare not reject, yet which will render the bill measurably stingless; but, should the bill be pushed through in its present most obnoxious shape, it will be most unjust to attribute it to Congress. It is an Executive measure, and must be carried, if at all, not so much through as over the House. The triumph of Lecompton is the humiliation of Congress—is the proclamation that a President with the Treasury at his back is invincible. Vain, then, the hope that the evil will stop here. It will endure and grow, until the American Congress, like the Roman Senate, will have become a mere register of edicts—the blind and hollow screen of a centralized despotism. But it must not, it will not prevail!

The memorial of the officers and members of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah to the President and Congress of the United States, which appears in another column, is much in the same strain with the message of Brigham Young. It assumes as the constitutional right of the inhabitants of Utah the privilege of choosing their own rulers and making their own laws "without let or hindrance." Had this idea originated with Brigham Young and the Mormons, it might well have been scouted as absurd and extravagant; but, considering that it derives its origin from the Squatter Sovereignty doctrine of Mr. Secretary Cass, it is certainly entitled at the hands of the Administration to a denial and an answer.

The charge is repeated that the appointments for Utah have been made from among "the reck-"less, the drunken, the unprincipled, the house-"less and penniless," "corrupt demagogues" a "disgrace to the Government," who spent their time in endeavoring to make disturbance. The intention is denied of placing any obstacles in the way of "GOOD men that might be appointed to rule over them;" but at the same time it is assumed that good men would not "accept offices "among a people where they well knew they were "not wanted, and where they had no constitutional "right to be."

It is charged that the troops, from the time they left Missouri, have threatened to take the lives of the Mormons, to sport at pleasure with their wives and daughters, and to destroy their leaders; whence the memorialists have no confidence to believe the present movement a harmless demonstration intended for their good. They call upon the Government to "withdraw the troops and to give them a "voice in the selection of their officers," but of what they intend to do if their demand is refused, they do not give any distinct indication.

Their request to know precisely what the Government want and intend appears to be reasonable. Considering the past experience of the Mormons, and the view which has been popularly taken of the object of the present expedition, it is not surprising that they should regard it in the light of a crusade intended to compel them to renounce their religion. It might be difficult to disabuse *them* of this idea, but the public and especially the troops, might, by a distinct programme on the part of the Government, be placed right upon these points.

We have hitherto called attention to the machinations of *Secret Societies* as a part of the political machinery of our times. That we deem such societies at all times dangerous and often fatal to Liberty and good Government, our readers already know. That they are impressively condemned by Washington in his Farewell Address, we need hardly observe. If there were a secret political order connected with, or growing out of the Republican party, we should have said far more in deprecation of and in warring against such order; but, so far as we know, there is none. Nor do we think the Demoratic party is generally cursed with the cancerous existence of one of these midnight cabals in its midst; but in this City the evil has attained frightful proportions. We are credibly assured that no less than six distinct secret orders are now preying on the vitals of the Sham Democracy of this Emporium—each of them professing the most unbounded devotion to Democratic principles, while each is in its structure and essence a deadly, implacable enemy to those principles, and really a blind instrument in the hands of some crafty demagogue to be wielded for his own aggrandizement, and that of a few confederates. Such societies indicate the decay of the Republic. They are the parasites that feed on its corruption and thrive by its dissolution.

"*The Foresters*" is the name assumed by one of the last devised of these dark conspiracies against independent action and popular freedom, of which the specific purpose is the recovery by Fernando Wood and his creatures of the control of Tammany Hall. To this end they initiate into the "Foresters" none but members of the Tammany Society. Wood is of course the concocter and chief manager of this machine, and he generally (though not uniformly) directs its operations. We have been furnished, from a reliable source, with the following account of its practical operation:

The candidate, having been requested to call on Mr. Schell or Mr. Wood, as will be most effective in inducing him to accompany the stool-pigeon sent for him, is conducted to No. 234 Grand street, on the third floor, though the meetings are not always held in the same place.

He is received at the outer door by one of the Foresters (Witters), and is then informed that he has been brought there to join a society of Democrats, which has for its object the regeneration of the Democratic party. "Are you willing to join, and to unite in an obligation which we have all taken?" If he answers "Yes," the reply is, "Pass him." He is then taken to an inner door, where the same form is gone through, only a little stronger. After walking around the room, he is conducted the chair of the *Visible* Vice (Vosburgh), who addresses him as follows:

"Son of Tammany! You are presented here for obligation as a Democrat and as a member of the Tammany Society. The secrets and workings about to be made known to you are not to be revealed, under the penalty of everlasting disgrace and eternal damnation! Are you willing to take the obligation on the Holy Evangelists?"

If it be answered in the affirmative, the scales fall from his eyes, and he finds himself surrounded by men in masks. The *Visible* Grand (Fernando Wood) then proceeds to administer the following obligation:

"I, Dennis Dupe, *applicant for the C. H.*, do hereby solemnly promise to keep secret the working of this association, in relation to all matters appertaining to the Tammany Society, and to support the ticket nominated by a majority of this association at the ensuing election of Sachems and officers: So help me God."

He then signs the pledge or constitution, and is informed that Mr. Wood is the Visible Grand, but that Augustus Schell is the Invisible Grand, who will make his appearance among them at a proper time, and that, in conversation with the members of the Tammany Society, he shall so conduct himself as to leave the impression that there will be but one ticket, as the friends of Wood intend to build a new Tammany Hall.

The Society has held but five meetings, Wood presiding thrice and Dan Clark when he was absent. It is composed principally of the gang who formerly surrounded the City Hall and the weak brothers in the Custom-House, who are led to believe that this is the only way to secure their places, but some respectable men have found their way in—William H. C. Waddell, John Nimmo, Col. Bogart, Dr. Van Zandt, the Murphys, Avery Robbins, and others.

One of the very weak brothers of the C. H. (Mc) is suspected of having blown the thing, when it was resolved that it should be reported that the Society was dissolved, and Mc ruled out of the Society, and the C. H. All of the expectants want his place, worth $2,500. The Association now numbers forty-seven, and the list of members can be printed if it is deemed of sufficient importance.

—We beg all reflecting citizens to ponder well the picture here presented. The Society here exposed is but one of the six generally known, but there may and doubtless will be others. They are prone to multiply so long as it is supposed that the success of a party or the advancement of a leader can be promoted by them. Of course, all that is gained by them to the few is more than lost to the many. Let all honest men keep clear of them.

The monster misrepresentation in the Kansas case, on which the President urges the admission of the Territory under the Lecompton Constitution, and which forms the ground work of a late *London Times* leader on the same side, is, that when Kansas shall have become a State, the majority of its people can readily get rid of the Lecompton fraud by substituting such a Constitution as they wish. According to this notion, when once a State everything will be in their own hands, and then they can regulate their institutions in their own way, and destroy their tormentors. Along with this plausible statement, we have an apologetic defense of the Lecompton Constitution, on the ground that the majority had the ability to defeat it in its incipient stages if they had chosen to do so: they willfully refused, and now it is but right that they should reap the consequences of their folly. Now, it is perfectly well known by every man familiar with the proceedings in Kansas since the first Border-Ruffian invasion, that the majority of the people in that Territory have at no time, under the Pro-Slavery rule there, been able to resist by peaceable means the imposition of any wrong determined upon by the usurpers. The whole of the difficulties in the Territory have arisen from the very fact that the majority of the people have never been allowed a chance under the usurpers' Government to vote down anything whatever. They have either been prevented from voting, or their votes have been outnumbered by records of spurious votes never cast. The usurpers have always held the ballot-boxes and counted the votes, and they have never hesitated to make a majority for their side in the returns, whatever the relative proportion of Anti-Slavery and Pro-Slavery votes actually thrown. By this shameless violation of right and justice, the Free-State men have been just as completely disfranchised through all the election proceedings under the Territorial Legislature, as though they had been forcibly prevented from voting. Cast all the votes they would, they could never get a majority on the record of the usurpers, who alone had the power to count the votes and declare the result. This fact was so notorious all over Kansas that it was regarded at last as no better than an insult to offer the people a chance to vote. The men who controlled the ballot-boxes and counted the votes, and declared the result, proved themselves determined and unscrupulous villains, who would not permit the majority to rule, but uniformly counted them into a minority.

What wonder that the people looked upon the ballot-box as a delusion and a snare? They felt and declared it was of no use to them. They had their labor for their pains. Their votes did not avail anything—and why cast them? In fact, the wonder rather is that the people ever attempted to vote at all, after their first experiences. There was enough in these and their circumstances to disgust them utterly with the idea of righting their wrongs in that way. What monstrous injustice is it, then, to charge the majority of Kansas with having refused to control the Lecompton Convention in its incipient stages! They never had the power to do it; and the only exception to this uniform state of things is in the election of the present Territorial Legislature. This exception arose not in consequence of any act, or omission to act, of the Border Ruffians themselves. They were only defeated in their attempt to consummate the swindle which they had begun at Oxford by which that body would have been retained in their hands, by the act of Gov. Walker, who repudiated that villainy. In fact, the result of that election is not strictly exceptional; it is simply accidental. This simple statement annihilates the only apology which has the pretense of decency, for saddling the Lecompton Constitution upon the people of Kansas against their known will.

Now let us look at the future power of the majority there to rid themselves of this Constitution, as *The London Times* and President Buchanan allege they may after the Territory becomes a State. The legal process of doing this, of course is by voting. Suppose for a moment, though it is not a supposable case, that elections are held to decide the question whether the Lecompton Constitution shall be altered. The votes must be returned to the same nest of usurpers who have had control of the Territorial government from the beginning. Suppose an overwhelming majority shall be given in favor of a new Constitution. Will not the same men who have swindled the majority over and over again up to this moment by false records and false returns, have the counting and the declaring of the votes still? What will be their action? Why, they will again practice the Shawnee frauds, the Oxford frauds, the Delaware Crossing frauds; again copy out lists of voters from Cincinnati Directories, and so declare that the vote is *against* any change of the Constitution. So long as the party of fraud hold the Government in their hands, and so long as they choose to continue their practices, so long the majority will continue to be, as it has been from the beginning, entirely powerless. Thus it is that no change of the Lecompton Constitution is possible, so long as the usurpers who first framed it, who have since crowded it upon Congress, and who now expect to mount into power under it, shall continue the game by which they have thus far, under the shelter of Federal authority, and the prestige of Federal approval, insulted every instinct and suggestion of popular rule.

The admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution will be thus a continuation of the misrule and the outrages practiced upon that Territory from the day of the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill to the present hour. The shameful acknowledgment must be made that this continuation cannot be broken by any regular process, for the reasons we have given. The scoundrels who have perverted the elections in Kansas up to this hour will pervert them still. Fraud and open-handed villainy will triumph in the future at the ballot-box as they have triumphed in the past. To vote for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution is, therefore, to vote for a continuance of the hideous usurpation of which that Territory has been so long the theater. It is not to vote to end the Kansas imbroglio, it is to vote to continue it. It is to vote not to put a stop to the wrongs of the people there, it is to vote to prolong them. It is to vote not to give peace to the new State, but to throw it in the flames of civil war.

Does any reasonable man doubt the truth of these statements and deductions? Upon what ground? Is it because the practices are too abominable to be continued? But have they not continued for years? And have they not grown in enormity as each new juncture demanded a higher grade of crime? What is worse, what so bad, as the frauds creating the first State Legislature, the results of which that prince of criminals, John Calhoun, still hides in his breeches pocket? No reason can be given that will be sufficient to satisfy any candid person that the guilty enormities of Kansas elections will cease on the erection of that Territory into a State under the Lecompton Constitution. Their continuance is inevitable up to the time when the villains shall be literally hurled by an indignant people from the posts of power they have dared to usurp and retain in defiance of the popular will. The admission of Kansas under that fatal instrument is to deliberately invoke the settlement of this whole question by a resort to force. The history of the transactions there, the logic of the question, the perceptions of common sense, all point directly and immovably to this one conclusion.

The N. Y. Observer, in its exceeding zeal for the honor and glory of the Protestant faith, seems disposed to forget, indeed to extinguish if it could, the very principles upon which Protestantism rests. The occasion of this unseemly display of ultra or rather anti-Protestant furor is an article in the last number of The Westminster Review, entitled the "The Religious Weakness of Protestantism." The ground taken by the reviewer, according to the *Observer's* representation of it, is, first, that Protestantism has no sufficient basis of testimony to sustain belief; and, secondly, that the indisputable preëminence of Protestant nations is due not to the influence of the Protestant religion but to the greater freedom of thought which they enjoy.

With respect to the first of these propositions, *The Observer* must be aware that, however unfounded or ill-sustained the opinion of the reviewer may appear to be, it is by no means a dogma peculiar to himself. The whole Catholic world is precisely of that opinion. Bossuet maintained it with great eloquence and force two hundred years ago. Even *The Observer* itself urges the same idea from time to time with great energy and fervor as against Socinians, Unitarians, Universalists, Pelagians, and other sects, which, however heretical and dangerous in the eyes of that journal, must still be classed under the general name of Protestants. Even in the very article upon which we are commenting, *The Observer* refers with a sneer to the "ratiocinations of Priestley" and to certain distinguished Protestant scholars as "men whose merits "is little more than that of being Tom Paine's "disciples.

With respect to the doctrine that the preëminence of Protestant nations is due, not to the influence of the Protestant religion, but to the greater freedom of thought which they enjoy, we should have imagined that *The Observer* might have been content with the obvious answer that the very essence of Protestantism consists in the freedom of thought in which Protestants indulge. It might have replied that freedom of thought and Protestantism are precisely the same thing; the same in substance as well as in name; instead of which it betakes itself to sheer denunciation and abuse. In the very title of its article it denounces The Westminster Review as "an enemy of all truth," and in the first paragraph of it as having sold itself to the devil; while the reply which it proposes to make the erroneous dogmas of The Review is to put a stop to its republication in this country, "to brand it with practical outlawry from "library and office, from the homes and hearths "of the land."

The "ministers, scholars and professional men" who, according to *The Observer*, form the bulk of the American readers of the republished Westminster Review, and more particularly the ministers, seem to us to follow a course much wiser than that suggested by *The Observer*. Nothing is more essential for the advocates and defenders of any given set of opinions, than to understand the arguments and views which stand most in the way of their acceptance. Concede that the Westminster Review is as "sly," "malicious," "satanic," as "full of sneers "and thrusts at all that is sacred in religious con-"viction," as "sagacious in its malice against "Evangelical truth," as "evil and mischievous in "its influence," as "nauseating and abhorrent to "the religious convictions of the land," as "offen-"sive to good sense," and as "libelous to Chris-"tianity" as *The Observer* is pleased to represent—still it does but give form, arrangement and expression to ideas very extensively diffused among the scholars, thinkers, and educated men of the present time.

The very circumstance that these ideas find their way into, and, according to *The Observer*, even constitute the distinguishing feature of a popular Review, is proof of that fact. An intelligent minister, therefore, who desires to meet the wants of the educated and thoughtful part of his congregation, instead of wasting all his strength, as often is done, in replying to antiquated objections which no longer constitute the points of difficulty, will rather apply himself to meet the objections felt and urged to-day, and will read The Westminster Review for the very purpose of knowing what they are.

The Administration organs complain furiously that Mr. Buchanan has lost all his power in Congress, that the party there is uncertain, weak, without head and without tail; in short, totally demoralized, and not to be relied on, either as to the question of Kansas or the increase of the army, two measures upon which the President has set his heart, and for the passage of which he has exerted his influence to the utmost. Well, whose fault is it? When the Session opened, the Senate stood: Democrats, 37; Republicans, 20; Americans, 5. The House had 128 Democrats, 92 Republicans, 14 Americans. If the President of a successful party is unable to get along with majorities like these, it would certainly seem that he must be a very unfit manager of affairs. Indeed, an unprejudiced observer would take it as evidence that he was unfit for his place. But the Administration journals, as in duty bound, condemn the members of Congres, instead of condemning the head of the Administration, where the condemnation properly belongs. Pray, is it the fault of members of Congress that the President recommends obnoxious measures to them? Is it their fault that he advocates an offensive policy, and asks them to do a revolting deed?

To charge factious conduct upon Congress under the present circumstances is to add insult to injury. The President has undertaken an outrageous act, and Congress refuses its assistance. It shrinks from complicity in a measure which, if consummated, will stain and blacken American history. It refuses to be led blindfold to the commission of an act of turpitude. For this Congress is denounced as factious and as demoralized by the virtuous penholders of the Administration who fatten on official bounty, or who are very anxious to lap the drippings of patronage.

It is the President and his advisers who are at fault. It is they who deserve to be held up to public opprobrium for initiating measures that respectable men can not swallow. It is the President who deserves the severest condemnation for allowing himself to be made a mere puppet in the hands of the Pro-Slavery faction of the Republic; to be used in spreading Slavery, and inflicting injustice and oppression upon the people of Kansas. Let him acknowledge his blunder in endeavoring to force the Lecompton Constitution, and leave the whole subject to the people of the Territory, and peace and harmony can be restored to the country in sixty days. Let him cease to press a repulsive measure—cease efforts to pay for Congressional votes in Post-offices and Marshalships, and other offices. Let him return to his constitutional sphere as the President of the whole people, and the difficulties that beset his path will be removed.

We wish members of Congress would stop talking in the following manner. Mr. Taylor of Brooklyn, in a late speech, delivered himself as follows:

"This difficulty was finally disposed of by the action of the State of Virginia, which, with a noble prodigality, gave up her vast Western domain for the good of the infant Republic."

It is quite enough for Virginians to boast of a generosity never exercised. The territory of the thirteen States, outside of their proper limits, was fought for by the Confederation, won by the Confederation, and fairly belonged, at the close of the war, to the Confederation. When the Union was established that territory, upon every principle of equity, belonged to the whole, and not to a part. It was a common property, taxable with a common burden. Virginia did no more than she was in equity bound to do in relinquishing any nominal or pretended claim she had to the territory lying north-west of the Ohio. Let us be just in our Revolutionary reminiscences, but do not let us be stupid or sentimental.

THE LATEST NEWS
RECEIVED BY
MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.
From a Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 15, 1858.

Bids for the five millions of Treasury notes to-day were $7,000 at 3½ per cent, $10,000 at 3¾ per cent, $648,000 at 4 per cent, $500,000 at 4¼ per cent. Total below 5 per cent, $2,525,000, which will be awarded to the respective bidders. The at and above 5 per cent bids were $4,937,000, of which $2,471,000 will be distributed *pro rata*, to make up the $5,000,000 advertised for by the Secretary.

The accepted bidders in New-York and Boston were notified by this afternoon's mail, so that their deposits may be made within ten days, according to law. The interest begins to run from the day of deposit.

The Democrats in the Senate held a caucus this morning, and resolved to protract the sitting to-night, with the view of coercing the Opposition to fix a day for taking the vote.

Mr. Wade concluded one of the most effective, cogent and original speeches yet heard on the whole subject, and laid open the Kansas question. This is conceded by the consent of all parties.

He was followed by Mr. Mason, in his usual dogmatical style. His speech was principally leveled at Mr. Seward, who has drawn forth the fire of all the Administration leaders.

Mr. Clark then took the floor, when an informal conference occurred with reference to the duration of the daily sessions, and a proposition was suggested by Gen. Houston to meet at 11 o'clock and sit six hours.

Mr. Clark proceeded, and at 6 o'clock Mr. Simmons, who has been under medical advice for a week past, moved an adjournment. Though the attendance was thin at the time, the Democracy were mustered from the ante-rooms before the close of the division, and the question was defeated by a vote of 22 to 13, several Republicans being absent, not expecting this trap.

This movement will hardly expedite the object in view if the opposition assert, as they ought, their fullest rights under the rules. It would edify the majority greatly if the report of the Kansas Commission of the last Congress were to be read, since they profess total ignorance concerning frauds in the Territory. Those 1,300 pages might be judiciously inserted in some speech. Mr. Foote of Mississippi furnished a precedent several years ago for this course, when he spoke and read all night.

Mr. Savage's bill, in the House, proposing to pension the soldiers of 1812 who have already received land, will saddle the Treasury with ten or fifteen millions annually, according to estimates at the proper office.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 15, 1858.

Senator Wade's speech was brilliant and effective, abounding in telling hits and convincing refutations of Lecompton fallacies. Even the Administration Senators joined in the laughter which filled the Chamber at his exposure of the President's ridiculous Kansas policy.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 15, 1858.

The proposals for the issue of any portion or the whole of $5,000,000 in Treasury Notes in exchange for gold coin on the United States, were opened at noon to-day.

The bids were found to be from Joseph Lawrence, President of the United States Trust Company of New-York, for $250,000 at 5 per cent interest; J. R. Langdon of Montpelier, Vt., $25,000 at 5 per cent; same bidder, $50,000 at 6 per cent, and $50,000 at 5¼ per cent, or both at 5¼ per cent; C. Harris, William street, New-York, $30,000 at 6 per cent; Thomas P. Bayley of Norristown, $10,000 at 4 per cent; Victor Barreiou of New-York, $7,000 at 3½, $10,000 at 3¾, $13,000 at 4, and $14,000 at 4¼ per cent; Lewis Walker, President of the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society, $100,000 at 4 per cent; J. B. Austin, President of the Southwark Bank of Philadelphia, $50,000 at 4¼ per cent; Suffolk Bank, Boston, $50,000 at 4¼ per cent, and $50,000 at 5 per cent; Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn, L. I., $25,000 at 4 per cent; Thomas J. Abbot of Washington, $12,000 at 5 per cent; Philadelphia Bank, three bids for $100,000 each at 4, 4¼ and 4½ per cent, respectively; Bank of North America, New-York, $200,000 at 4 per cent; Trevor & Colgate, New-York, two bids for $200,000 each at 4½ and 5 per cent; Bank of Commerce, New-York, $1,500,000 at 5 per cent; Benjamin H. Field of New-York, $100,000 at 4½, $150,000 at 4½, and $50,000 at 5 per cent; C. & D. Ronceray, $1,000 at 6 per cent; Drexel & Co. $1,000,000 at 5 per cent; Riggs & Co. $200,000 at 4, $300,000 at 4½, $700,000 at 4½, $100,000 at 4¼, and $1,700,000 at 5 per cent; Bank of the Metropolis, Washington, $50,000 at 4½, and $50,000 at 5½ per cent.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from Commodore Armstrong, dated Kong-Kong, Jan. 14. He reports everything now quiet in Canton, and all along the whole coast to Shanghae. He also says his health is still very feeble, and that he shall leave for the United States on the arrival of Capt. Tatnall.

Commodore Armstrong has ordered the frigate Minnesota to proceed with Commissioner Reed to Fort Macao, for the purpose of giving assistance and protection to American citizens, residents there, in case of a conspiracy or revolt of the Chinese population.

XXXVth CONGRESS....First Session.

ANOTHER LECOMPTON STRUGGLE.

NO ADJOURNMENT.

THE CRUSHING OUT PROCESS

SENATE....WASHINGTON, March 15, 1858.

Reports, memorials, etc., were presented relative to the Kansas bill.

Mr. WADE (Ohio) gave way to Mr. BRODERICK, who said that he had seen Mr. Douglas, who had intended to be here to-day, but who was still prevented by sickness. While he (Broderick) was up, he would refer to the correspondence of *The N. Y. Herald*, which represented him (Broderick) as having been rebuked for impertinence by the Senator from Pennsylvania. He did not think that he received any rebuke, and he hoped that he never would, for he tried to conduct himself like a Senator. He branded the writer as a falsifier of facts. He had called attention to the matter, lest other gentlemen might have been misrepresented. Mr. Broderick added: "When the "article comes to the knowledge of the editor, it "would, he had no doubt, be disapproved of."

Mr. BIGLER (Pa.) said that he rose simply to set himself right in reference to the debate of Saturday—not to account for a newspaper paragraph. He knew nothing about it, and of course no Senator is responsible for what is said in newspapers. There was a article a day that he did not see some unaccountable statement in them. But he felt it due to himself to say that he came into the Chamber on Saturday after the question to which he then referred to had been in some way suggested. He spoke, he said, under mistaken apprehensions as to what had been said. He was now satisfied that, if he had been in his seat, he should not have required to notice what passed. He would make an additional remark as regards the Senator and himself. He certainly was not sensible of making any attack upon him, or of saying what could be understood as offensive. He rose for the purpose of defending himself against what he thought was an imputation, on what he had previously said upon the unpleasant topic under consideration. He was not disposed, in the absence of the Senator from Illinois (Douglas), to say anything, on this or any other question, that he would not say in his presence, and he (Bigler) felt satisfied that when that Senator and himself discussed the question under consideration, if they ever did discuss it or any other, the Senator from California would be convinced that we are each controlled by honorable and manly motives. They had the continued difference of opinion on the subject, but he did not know that they had anything more unpleasant. He did not intend to be offensive to the Senator from Illinois in his absence, but to say what he thought was justice to himself.

Mr. WADE resumed, saying that the Senator from Pennsylvania was mistaken in supposing that he (Wade) had attempted to make out there were differences between the Senator and the Democratic party. It was not so. On the contrary, he thought that he (Bigler) and the President were as politically alike as Siamese twins, and so with the whole Democratic party. If the President takes snuff, all good Democrats are bound to sneeze. Mr. W. now recapitulated the circumstances attending the formation of the Topeka Constitution, contending for its legality. The President, he said, had denounced the framers of the Constitution as rebels. If so there were many more such in Kansas. He stood there as their champion. If they were rebels, so were a majority of the House of Representatives. So was he. Gen. Cass was a traitor for presenting that Constitution to the Senate. It seemed that everybody who would not submit to be trampled on by Border Ruffianism is to be denounced as a traitor. If this thing is continued, said he, there will be civil war.

Mr. Wade continued to discuss the various points alleged against the Free-State proceedings of Kansas, replying to each by appropriate arguments. He next took up the Lecompton Constitution, examining its features, declaring the Slavery clause to be a Peter Funk operation, not binding on the people. Alluding to the President of the Lecompton Convention, he asked, "Who is this John C. Calhoun?"

A SENATOR—John Calhoun.

Mr. WADE—I am glad, for the honor of his predecessor, that is not his name. But who is this fugitive from justice who flees to this place, where everything too vile to live at home congregates, and who is now sitting in some public-house of this city with the destiny of a great State in his pocket. Somebody has said "Cotton is King." It's a mistake, however—John Calhoun is King.

In conclusion, Mr. Wade said: You can no more force a State into this Union, with a Constitution not the choice of its people, than you can force a State out of the Union. Both doctrines are revolutionary and distasteful to the American people. What has been said about an enabling act deceives nobody. He (Wade) would not admit the necessity of an enabling act. The people will settle the matter in three days, if permitted. Say to the people, Choose your own Constitution, and in one hour there will be peace. The opposite course will lead God knows where.

Mr. MASON then rose. He commenced by saying, when at the close of the American Revolution the several States met in Convention to consult together, many disturbing questions were the subjects of debate, but at the bottom of all, and most disturbing of all, was that of African bondage. It was discussed to determine whether it should form an element of political power, and it was finally guaranteed to the States where it existed that it should form an element of political power. The attempt in 1820 to exclude Missouri from the Union because of Slavery, was a struggle to impair the power of the South. She was finally admitted, but only on a condition unknown to the Constitution, namely, the establishment of the 36° 30' line. The South had believed ever since that the Compromise was unconstitutional, but it was acquiesced in, and Senators now speak of it as a sacred compact, and when, in 1848, it was proposed, as a quieting measure, to extend that line to the Pacific, every Northern vote was against the proposal. They exhumed from the dust the ordinance of 1787 against it. Mr. Mason here quoted from Mr. Madison to show that that ordinance was designed only to prevent carrying the African slave importations into the Northwest Territories.

Mr. Mason proceeded at great length to trace out the progressive steps of aggression on Slavery from the Revolution to the Dred Scott decision. In alluding to the latter he quoted from Chief Justice Marshall, who once said, "The greatest curse an angry God "could leave to an erring people was a dependent "Judiciary." And yet, said Mr. Mason, the Senator from New-York (Seward) talks of reorganizing the Courts so as to make them sectional and subservient to the fluctuations of political parties.

Mr. SEWARD (N. Y.) replied that he had been engaged in preparing a measure to organize the Supreme and Circuit Courts in such a way as to equalize the representation of the several States, so as to secure the better administration of justice, and greater dispatch of business. When matured, he would bring it in. It will be conservative in character and at the same time just. He added that he hoped that the principles of the Court would be in conformity with the Constitution of the United States and with the principles of humanity and justice.

Mr. MASON proceeded. He denounced the disturbed state of Kansas as the natural effect of the proceedings of the Abolition Emigrant Aid Societies, whose managers he held responsible for the rapine and violence which had occurred. The Constitution which was framed in the midst of this excitement had been charged with frauds. He should have thought it strange if with such a population as existed in Kansas, frauds had not been committed; but he contended that the investigation of these frauds belongs to the organized people of Kansas. Congress had only to ask if the Constitution is republican in its form. It has no right to look into it for a Slavery clause more than for any other.

Mr. Mason next proceeded to answer the Senators who had denied the right of property in man, asking, What is an indentured apprentice? There is a right of property in his service and time. Slavery is but a similar right for life. Quoting from a Maine newspaper where a poor person was said to have been sold at auction, he claimed it as an acknowledgment of the right of property in man.

Mr. FESSENDEN explained that the case was a mere contract to support at the lowest rate a poor person unable to work. He also quoted Blackstone, defining property as based on the gift of dominion over all things given by the Almighty to man.

Mr. MASON replied that the statement was natural as Blackstone was writing common law, while we must go back to the origin of property. The normal state of the African, he contended, is Slavery. Deportation improves his condition, and his bondage in this country in its superiority over his original state in Africa may be compared to the highest over the lowest type of his civilization. Whenever left to himself he lapses into barbarism, and where freed, he degenerates, for all the incentives that belong to the white man are utterly lost on him. The African goes into the climate where his labor is most advantageous. He cannot live in a Northern climate, and if he could his labor would be of little value. What purpose, therefore, he asked, have Senators in agitating this question? There can be but one answer. Because it is resistance to that feature of the Constitution which makes Slavery an element of political power. Take away that, and there will be no further opposition to the admission of Kansas. Referring to the objections to this admission, Mr. Mason alluded to the fact that there was no objection