treat with rebels; but it has done so. It has furthermore been said that the Government, however much it may regard the removal of the Mormons away from the American continent as eminently desirable, must not incur the risk of collision with European powers—with England and Holland, by aiding the removal of this obnoxious community to territory contiguous to their colonies; but England and Holland, however sensitive, can have no just right to complain.

There never will be a better opportunity for the removal of the Mormons from America. Ship-loads of new converts have recently arrived in our ports from Europe, and await the first announcement of peace to swell the malcontent host in Utah. And wherever they go on this continent, we must face them at some future day as a hostile power. But what will they be in Papua? Their objectionable institutions will be removed from all contact with our own. Their industry will develop the natural resources of a fertile region, that has been thus far, notwithstanding the presence of a few naked and piratical savages, a sort of no-man's land. They must, in opening up the rich agricultural and mineral treasures of Papua, throw a large amount of valuable Eastern products into the channels of general commerce. They will, as it will be their interest, improve and protect the navigation of the Torres Straits, the chief channel of communication between India and Australia. Their presence in the Eastern seas would certainly tend to break up the whole system of Malay piracy, with which the Archipelagian waters are yet as much cursed as before a European sail was seen upon them. Their presence would also tend to break up another system, that of Dutch commercial monopoly, almost as injurious as native piracy to general commerce; for the young and active spirits whose energies are now pent up within the desert and mountain fastnesses of Utah would seek independent fields for action among the numerous, small, unappropriated islands scattered throughout the Archipelago; and by their intercourse with native chieftains and people disturb and ultimately destroy this system of monopoly, by which a third-rate power of Europe has virtually closed the whole Archipelago to the commerce of the rest of the world.

Whatever the news from Utah, whether the Mormons are defending or abandoning Salt Lake City, we should encourage and favor their emigration to the Indian or Pacific Ocean. Let them not be driven forth with fire and sword, but depart in peace to a country where they can manage their own domestic affairs in their own way, without interfering with the rest of mankind.

We have received from Otoe County, Nebraska, the proceedings of a meeting of settlers to remonstrate against the proposed sale of the Public Lands of that region in September next, and to urge a postponement thereof. We do not deem the publication of these proceedings necessary, since any intelligent reader can readily apprehend their purport. The settlers are generally young and poor men, who have gone into the wild West to hew out homes from the forest and the prairie, and who find themselves beset on every side with urgent wants—of dwellings and barns, food and furniture, working and milch cattle, roads and bridges, mills and school-houses, &c., &c. While they are just fairly beginning to satisfy these various and pressing wants, they are startled by information that the lands on which they have squatted are soon to be sold at auction, and that they must be ready to buy them or see them bought over their heads by speculators. Money they have not—probably not an average of two dollars to each cabin—nor would their scanty property bring money, if they could spare it, since their neighbors are nearly all as poor as themselves. But suppose the pioneer who has a cow and yoke of oxen *could* sell them and obtain thereby the price of his quarter-section, how is he to do without those animals? He can do nothing without a team, while his little ones, if the cow goes, must live mainly on hot bread and fat pork—a sort of diet not particularly adapted to infantile requirements. Half the squatters could not raise the money to pay for their several quarter-sections by the sale of all they possess.

We do not believe in blaming the President or Secretary of the Interior for ordering Land Sales. The Treasury is almost empty, and money must be had somehow. Still, we think the country would be every way enriched and the Treasury more easily replenished by conceding a quarter-section to each actual settler thereon, and taxing Imports a little higher, if necessary, to make good the Two or Three Millions per annum now realized from Lands. The Freedom of the Public Lands would add so largely to the number of the pioneers and to their ability to buy the Cloths, Metals and Wares on which duties are paid, that we think the Revenue would, after two or three years, actually gain instead of losing by it, even without increasing the rates of duty. But if Congress is not yet ready to make the lands Free, why not pass Mr. Grow's bill, giving a few years' priority to actual settlers before opening the lands to speculators? This bill would not alienate one acre of the Public Lands without payment therefor to the Treasury, but would give the pioneers the first choice of locations and fair time wherein to pay for them before allowing the competition of speculators. Why should not this bill pass? Whom will it injure? If only to relieve the President from the pressure constantly brought to bear on him by one set of pioneers after another, all praying for the postponement of Land Sales, we should think his friends would generally vote for Mr. Grow's bill. We entreat the two Houses to pass this bill before the approaching adjournment.

The Richmond Enquirer is not at all pleased with the doings of the Southern Commercial Convention at Montgomery, inasmuch as it gave the cold shoulder to all kinds of commerce except a direct trade in native Africans. *The Enquirer* scolds the Convention severely for forgetting its former hobbies of "direct trade with Europe," "Foreign capital," "Commercial Education and "a Southern Literature," &c., and devoting its entire attention to the aforesaid African trade—not the trade in Africans between Virginia and the Cotton and Sugar States, but between those States and the Kingdom of Dahomey. Virginia is progressive and favors Free Trade generally, but not this particular kind of Free Trade. Its adoption would put the patriotism of Virginia to quite too severe a test, since it would reduce the price of her staple production to one-fourth its present value. And then it would place the colored slave-traders on the coast of Africa on terms of perfect equality with the white breeders and traders in the same article in Virginia. This, of course, is an insuperable objection in the estimation of all the "first families"—a class which comprises nearly all the white folks in Virginia.

The Enquirer suggests that the handsome thing for the planters to do, would be to invest a small percentage of their annual profits in ships, and thus establish that direct trade with Europe, of which they have been for years talking to no practical purpose. It says that one per cent on the cotton, rice and tobacco crops would realize the sum of $2,000,000 per annum, which, in a few years, would build a fine merchant navy, owned exclusively at the South, and eventually liberate the South from dependence upon the North. This, in the estimation of *The Enquirer*, would amount to something, while the discussion of the opening of the Slave trade only tends to ill feeling and distrust between the Slave-producing and Slave-buying States.

"From conventions purely commercial," says *The Enquirer*, "these assemblages have degenerated into conclaves not seeking the interest and advancement of Southern enterprise, but looking, we fear, to ultimate dissolution of the Union.

"What good could possibly result from the discussion of the African Slave-Trade? Suppose the South united to a man is it possible, without disunion, ever to accomplish the repeal of those laws that forbid the Slave Trade?—and do the advocates of the Slave-Trade imagine that the South would be guilty of the folly of dissolution to accomplish a measure that would destroy the value of her now largest interest? Then why continue the discussion of a question that can never be accomplished in the Union, and for the accomplishment of which the South would be unwilling to dissolve the Union? Why continue to agitate a subject that divides the South and distracts the attention of her people from subjects of more practical importance?

"We can see no good whatever to be accomplished by the continued discussion of this question. If the cotton States are determined to revive the Slave Trade, and thus to destroy the value of Slavery in every non-cotton-growing State, it will demonstrate a selfishness of which we have believed Southern States incapable. *If a dissolution of the Union is to be followed by the revival of the Slave-Trade, Virginia had better consider whether the South of the Northern Confederacy would not be far more preferable for her than the North of a Southern Confederacy. In the Northern Confederacy Virginia would derive a large amount from the sale of her slaves to the South, and again, the increased value of her lands from Northern emigration—while in the Southern Confederacy, with the African Slave-Trade revived, she would lose two-thirds of the value of her slave property, and derive no additional increase to the value of her lands.*"

The admission of *The Enquirer* that Slavery impoverishes a State, and that there would be a great advance in real estate and general prosperity if that peculiar institution were out of the way, seems a little injudicious in view of the fact that at least some portion of the "poor white trash" of the Old Dominion who may chance to own a little land and no "field hands," are able to read and even to understand a proposition so plain.

THE LATEST NEWS,

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.

From a Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 28, 1858.

The last ten days of the session having been entered upon, from this time forward the suspension of the rules for special objects will always be in order when sustained by the necessary two-thirds' vote.

Senator Mason's report from the Committee on Foreign Relations differs from Judge Douglas' proposition in that it proposes no additional legislation now, and mainly contents itself with expressing generalities not questioned.

The Administration is much exercised about THE TRIBUNE for publishing the defeat of its pet scheme for abolishing the clause of the Ashburton Treaty, requiring a naval force on the coast of Africa. It hoped to spring it quietly at this juncture, and take a snap judgment on the country.

The Investigating Committee in Gen. Cullom's case will not report this session, owing to the non-attendance of witnesses, who are considered necessary to complete the record.

The Ocean Steamer bill, as it passed the House to-day, allows the Post-Office Department the privilege of making the great contracts heretofore specially regulated by law, and covers jobs second only to the Utah war.

There is no foundation for the current rumor that Mr. Taney thinks of resigning the Chief-Justiceship. His health is about as usual for years past.

The Committee on Elections in the House decided unanimously this morning, in the contested Maryland cases of Messrs. Harris and White, that the latter was not entitled to the seat, and, by a party vote of five to four, agreed to refer the matter back to the people. Mr. Harris's majority, when last elected, was 3,300.

The cause of the delay in reporting the bills organizing governments in Dacotah and Arizona from the Senate Committee was that the Indian title to the land is not yet extinguished in the former. The treaty is made, and is now pending before the Senate for that purpose. Whenever ratified, the bills will be immediately brought in.

The weekly statement of the Treasury is as follows:

Amount subject to draft	$5,063,524 74
Decrease from last week	1,921,985 33
Receipts	1,700,519 02
Drafts paid	1,719,734 77
Drafts issued	3,631,505 25

The pressure of business was greatly relieved to-day, by the energetic action of the House in passing ninety private bills. The Senate has been engaged on miscellaneous appropriation bills most of the day. The Session will hardly be extended now.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 28, 1858.

The Criminal Court this morning, for a third time, called up the case of J. W. Walcott, the late recusant witness before the Lawrence, Stone & Co. Investigating Committee of the House, when his counsel moved to postpone the trial, and read a letter and dispatches from accused. The Court refused to postpone the case, and decided that Mr. Walcott's recognizance of $1,000 was forfeited.

The instructions to our naval forces are in effect to warn the British cruisers against the visitation of American vessels, and in cases of persistence to prevent it by force.

A motion will shortly be made in the House to suspend the rules, with the view to introduce a bill authorizing the construction of ten sloops-of-war.

A movement is in progress contemplating the cooperation of all the Opposition elements to the Administration in the name of the people's party of the Union. The main features of the proposed organization are the ignoring of all questions productive of sectional strife; the protection of popular rights; a judicious system of internal improvements; a settled and firm foreign policy; prevention of the landing of foreign criminals and paupers; the protection of the ballot-box, and an extended period of residence after naturalization as a condition to the exercise of the elective franchise; the fostering of American genius and art; and that every Territory rising into a State should have a Constitution and laws framed by citizens of the United States who are permanent inhabitants, under such rules as Congress may prescribe.

The Ocean Mail Steamer bill appropriates $1,581,000, and provides for the procuring of transportation in cases where failures to perform contracts have and may occur.

Mr. Florence intends to introduce a bill making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense.

A letter has been received at the Navy Department from Commodore Tatnall, in which he states that the Minnesota, San Jacinto and Mississippi would be concentrated at Shanghai by the last of March, at the request of Minister Reid.

Virgil D. Parris, of Maine, has been appointed Naval storekeeper at Portsmouth, N. H., vice Redding, removed.

A private letter says that ex-President Pierce and wife would leave Lisbon for a tour in Europe on the 1st of June.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, May 28, 1858.

A communication was received from the President, covering the correspondence respecting the arrest of William Walker, which was laid over and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SEWARD (N. Y.) presented a resolution to extend the session till the 21st of June. Laid over.

Mr. MASON (Va.), from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the resolution inquiring whether additional legislation is necessary to place certain power in the hands of the Executive, submitted a report, of which the substance is that the official statements show a succession of acts of aggression by the British cruisers in the Gulf of Mexico so marked and extraordinary that they have awakened the indignation of the country.

Vessels under our flag, pursuing lawful commerce, have been fired into, stopped and searched as to cargo, destination, crew, &c. No less than fifteen American ships in the harbor of Sagua la Grande, and six on the high seas, are officially reported as having had to submit to the aggressions of British cruisers, and each additional arrival brings fresh accounts of aggressions by the same power on our flag.

It has hitherto happened in isolated cases where similar aggressions have occurred through misconception, that the United States has been contented to accept a disclaimer of the intent, but the continued and persevering character of these outrages is such as to arouse the indignation of the country, and to require us to arrest and to end at once and forever, the continuance of such indignities.

The slave-trade is alleged as the excuse. The Committee will not discuss that. It is sufficient that the United States, though often invoked to do so, refuses to recognize the right of police. They rest on the principle that the marine under their flag cannot be visited or questioned without their consent, and the Committee deem this a fit occasion to declare it as a principle of the United States, admitted of no reserve or qualification and to be maintained at any cost. They admit no right of visitation and far less search. Such matters have no foundation in law or county, and cannot be tolerated by any sovereign power without derogation from her sovereignty. The infraction of sovereignty consists in the visitation the best American and English authorities, Stowell for instance, so decide, founding the decision on two principles, firstly the equality of all independent States, and the community of the sea as a highway. Indignant as the American people are and ought to be at these aggressions, yet their occurrence will afford an opportunity to end them at once and for ever, and the Committee refrain from recommending further legislation only from the reason that the President has ordered all our available navy to the infested waters with orders to protect our flag. It is believed that this measure will be serviceable for the present in stopping the outrages. The subject has also been brought to the notice of the offending power, both through the Minister at London and the Minister at Washington, and we cannot, therefore, until we receive a reply from Great Britain, decide on measures that will be a guarantee for the future, for nothing short of that will satisfy the American people. Therefore, while refraining from recommending present legislation, the committee have unanimously

Resolved, That American ships at sea, under the American flag, remain under the jurisdiction of the country to which they belong, and, therefore, any visitation or molestation is an infraction of the sovereignty of the United States.

Resolved, That these aggressions demand such an equivocal explanation from Great Britain as shall prevent their recurrence forever in future.

Resolved, That the Committee approves of the action of the Executive, and is prepared to recommend such future legislation as circumstances may require.

The resolutions will be considered to-morrow.

The Miscellaneous Appropriation bill was then discussed for several hours.

The clause appropriating $60,000 for the purchase of seeds provoked a discursive discussion on onions, cabbage and Democracy between Messrs. IVERSON, BIGLER, HOUSTON and HALE.

Messrs. IVERSON (Ga.) and GREEN (Mo.) wished the clause struck out, but it was not agreed to.

The clause of $250,000 for the Capitol Extension produced considerable debate, Mr. DAVIS moving as an amendment to appropriate $1,000,000 to finish the work, and $50,000 to contract with artists for historical embellishments.

Mr. Davis's amendment was lost.

A discussion on art matters then ensued, in the course of which Mr. HOUSTON (Texas) commented on the statuary of a squaw and papoose, the latter, he said, with the head sticking out like a terrapin; also upon the statue of a lady, whom he supposed was the Goddess of Liberty, and evidently the work of a foreigner, she being in an ungraceful attitude, clad in classic robe, with a starry zone, and on her feet "plantation brogans."

Mr. DAVIS (Miss.) informed Mr. Houston that the statue he was criticising was Crawford's "America." Whereupon Mr. HOUSTON made a good-natured reply.

Mr. SEWARD (N. Y.) moved for an appropriation for a Custom-House in Brooklyn, N. Y., which, not being ordered,

Mr. KING (N. Y.) renewed, in the shape of an amendment, that the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to carry into effect the law of August, 1856, and March 3, 1857, in which authorization is given to erect the building.

A protracted debate followed, mostly sustained by Mr. KING against Messrs. TOOMBS (Ga.), DAVIS (Miss) and others, pending which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House passed the Post-Office, Army and Ocean Mail Steamer Appropriation bills.

The House then went into Committee on the private calendar.

Seventy-two House and seventeen Senate bills were passed. Adjourned.

Further Reported Outrages in Kansas and Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, May 28, 1858.

The Jefferson City correspondent of *The Republican* states that a petition has been received by Governor Stewart from a number of citizens of Bates and Cass counties, Missouri, asking that measures be taken for their protection against Montgomery's Kansas banditti, who had invaded Missouri and committed various robberies and outrages in the above-mentioned counties, and were preparing for a more extensive foray into the State.

The Leavenworth correspondent of the same paper says that Montgomery's men burned the town of Butler, in Kansas, on the 21st inst.

Staff Appointments by the Governor of Connecticut.

NORWICH, Friday, May 28, 1858.

His Excellency, Governor Buckingham, has completed his military staff, and it is as follows: Hugh S. Osgood, of Norwich, Aide-de-Camp; Peter L. Cunningham, of Norwalk, Aide-de-Camp; Joseph W. Williams, of Hartford, Adjutant-General; John E. Wylie, of New-Haven, Commissary General; William O. Trask, of New-London, Paymaster-General; John M. Hathaway, of Suffield, Quartermaster-General.

The Funeral of General Smith.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 28, 1858.

The funeral of General Smith took place this afternoon, and the display on the occasion by the First Division of Militia under General Cadwallader was very imposing. The Scott Legion had the left of the line, after them came a detachment of Marines and the Duquesne Grays from Pittsburgh. The body-guard consisted of Commodore Geo. C. Read and Capt. Wm. W. McKean, of the Navy, Cols. T. J. Cram and G. H. Thomas Dunlap, Mr. Charles Biddle, and a large number of other citizens. The procession proceeded to Laurel Hill, where the National Guard fired the usual salutes. The flags on the public buildings, armories and shipping were displayed at half mast, and minute guns were fired from the Navy Yard during the day.

The Episcopal Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 28, 1858.

Several ineffectual ballots for Assistant Bishop were taken. Dr. Vinton of Boston, was replaced on the nomination list, when on the eleventh ballot the vote stood: For Bowman, 69; Vinton, 69; Stevens, 3.

The last ballot stood: Vinton, 70; Bowman, 69; Scattering, 4.

The Convention then adjourned till evening.

The Convention reassembled in the evening, and on the sixteenth ballot Dr. Bowman received 75 votes; Dr. Vinton, 63; scattering, 2.

The laity then voted to approve the selection with the following result: Yeas, 64; Nays, 56.

Seizure of a Vessel.

NORFOLK, Friday May 28, 1858.

The schooner Francis French, of Union, New Jersey, has been seized by an inspector here, a fugitive slave having been found concealed on board.

Writ of Error in the "Stout" Murder Case.

ROCHESTER, Friday, May 28, 1858.

Judge Welles has granted a writ of error and stay of proceedings in the case of Ira Stout, convicted of the murder of C. W. Littles. The trial will probably take place in September.

The Macomb County Bank.

DETROIT, Mich., Friday, May 28, 1858.

Bills on the Bank of Macomb County are not being redeemed at the Agency in this city. They are not received by our banks and bankers.

Rhode Island—U. S. Senator.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 28, 1858.

Ex-Governor ANTHONY, editor of *The Providence Journal*, was last night nominated for United States Senator by the Republican Legislative Caucus, by one majority on the third ballot, and then unanimously. This is equivalent to his election to-day. This result gives very general satisfaction.

To the Associated Press.

NEWPORT, R. I., Friday, May 28, 1858.

The Hon. H. B. ANTHONY, ex-Governor of the State, and editor of *The Providence Journal*, was elected by the General Assembly this morning, at 11 o'clock, United States Senator for six years from the 4th of March next—receiving 92 out of 100 votes cast.

Naval—Vessels for the Gulf.

NORFOLK, Friday, May 28, 1858.

The United States steamer Water Witch, having completed her outfit, leaves to-morrow for the Gulf of Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 28, 1858.

The United States ordnance ship Plymouth leaves for Norfolk to-morrow morning, to complete her outfit for service in the Gulf.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA Friday, May 28, 1858.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 89¼; Reading Railroad, 24¼; Morris Canal, 32; Long Island Railroad, 11¼; Penna. Railroad, 41¼.

Markets.

BUFFALO, May 28—6 p. m.—FLOUR unchanged; sales, 1,600 bbls. $3 25@$3 50. Common Upper Lake at $3 75@4 for extra ditto, $3 62@$3 75. Superfine Indiana and Ohio, $3 87@$4 12 for extra, $4 25@$4 37 for double extra ditto. WHEAT active and a shade firmer; sales, 58,000 bush. at 70c. for Chicago Spring, 71 for Milwaukee Club, 81@81½c. for Red Ohio and Indiana, 86c. for White Wisconsin, 87c. for ditto Indiana. CORN unchanged; sales, 30,000 bush. 52c. for Indiana, and 54@54½c. for fair Illinois. OATS quiet at 32@32½c. WHISKY nominal at 19@19½c. Freights dull. LAKE IMPORTS, the last 24 hours ending at noon; 4,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bush. Wheat, 9,000 bush. Corn. Canal exports 2,000 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bush. Wheat, 56,000 bush. Oats, 9,000 bush. Corn.

OSWEGO, May 28, 6 p. m.—FLOUR in better demand; sales 1,000 bbls. at $3 75@$4 for common to extra State. WHEAT firmer; sales 10,000 bush. Chicago Spring at 73c. CORN quiet; sales 20,000 bush. choice Indiana at 60½c. OATS scarce; sales 1,000 bush. Western at 36c. FREIGHTS dull at 3c. on Wheat to New-York. LAKE IMPORTS—31,000 bush. Wheat; 3,000 bush. Oats. CANAL EXPORTS—2,300 bbls. Flour; 17,000 bush. Wheat; 16,000 do. Corn; 3,300 do. Rye.

CHICAGO, May 28, 6 p. m.—FLOUR steady. WHEAT active at 67½c. CORN declined to 54c. OATS quiet. SHIPMENTS to Buffalo—1,100 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bush. Wheat; to Oswego—no Flour, 52,000 bush. Wheat, 24,000 bush. Corn. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bush. Wheat, 12,000 bush. Corn.

BALTIMORE, May 28—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT quiet; no alteration in prices. CORN firm at 65@70c. WHISKY dull at 20@22c. PROVISIONS dull and heavy.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—FLOUR dull; sales of 1,000 bbls. at $4 25@$4 50. WHEAT dull at $1 10@$1 20 for Red. CORN quiet; sales of 9,000 bush. at 71@72c. WHISKY dull at 21@22c.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1858.

Mr. Stanton of Ohio submitted the report from the Tariff Investigation this morning. It is a clear, practical, outspoken and manly document, quite characteristic of its author, seeking no paths of indirection, but confronting the truth as it appears, without caring about the persons who happen to be implicated. No considerations of a political character have been allowed to exercise the least influence, and the facts are treated as they stand out, independent of all partialities or prejudices. This document, with the accompanying evidence, is at least instructive, in disclosing the agencies by which corrupt combinations are formed here to carry special legislation, and it reveals in humiliating exposure the class of men who are generally too active in promoting such objects. Mr. Stanton had great difficulties to encounter in pursuing the investigation, after the release of Walcott by the House, because it then became apparent that the most important clue to the labyrinth was lost, and the Committee had to thread their way through uncertain mazes, embarrassed at every step by serious obstacles. Up to that point, it was followed with a certain zeal, but afterward comparatively abandoned. This may serve to explain why additional witnesses were not summoned, and the inquisition directed to points which are now partially obscured—such for example as the disbursement of the twelve or thirteen thousand dollars collected by Lawrence, Stone & Co., beyond the $87,000 that appeared on their books, and the relation which Mr. Ezra Lincoln, who paid Mr. Weed $5,000, held to the transaction.

When Mr. Stanton, in the XXXIId Congress, set his face against the barefaced and gross corruption by which the appropriation for the Collins line was carried, he was denounced here, and pains were taken to damage him at home, for that upright discharge of duty to his constituents and the country. And it is not improbable that malice or vindictive resentment, stimulated by unworthy motives, may resort to similar appliances now. No man in Congress maintains a higher reputation for integrity and independence; and his ability, like his devotion to the cause of freedom, is known and felt in the House. Such representatives are needed here, because they give dignity to the principles with which they are identified, by illustrating through their own personal worth all that they profess, and inspire a confidence which can never be attracted by loose morals or lax legislation.

There is a good deal of billing and cooing between *The Union* and the Douglas interest just at this time. The organ is willing to press the Lecompton test, and demands only "acquiescence," after the Fillmore fashion in 1850, when the attempt was made to cram an obnoxious Fugitive Slave Law down honest men's throats. *The Union* is quite in love with the bill which Judge Douglas introduced to strengthen the hands of the President, and day after day reproduces all the soft sayings of forgiveness, which find their way into print, concerning this erring brother. He is even spoken of—he, so lately branded as the smallest and worst of demagogues—as "the distinguished Senator from Illinois." Now, if *The Union* always spoke by authority, these signs would not be without a certain meaning. But as it sometimes does not, they must only be regarded as indications of a desire to soften his opposition. The President has not relented and will not be reconciled. And it is said that when approached on this subject not long ago, he suggested that the conversation should be turned and not resumed. Mr. Toombs and the active managers are free to say that if Judge Douglas returns to the party, he must serve as a private in the ranks and shoulder his musket. They will tell him.

"Cassio, I love thee;
But never more be officer of mine."

Strange as it may seem, Lewis Cass the younger, that hopeful scion of Lewis Cass the elder, has resigned with a "condition precedent"—which is, that he is to hold on until a successor shall be appointed. This was a wise provision for the public security, to say nothing of a snug little advantage to himself. Imitating the official virtues of his venerable sire, he has patriotically adhered to place, through parts of the Administrations of Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce and Buchanan, and is not unwilling even to adhere longer, if the President will only not take him at his word. He has distinguished himself in various capacities at the Imperial City, and if rumor speaks truly, he figured recently in a field of exploit less profitable than in collecting objects of *vertu*. When the Secretary of State entered office some fifteen months ago, it was announced semi-officially that this sprig of diplomacy was immediately to come home, and perhaps be transferred as a fifth wheel to the solw coach of the Circumlocution Office. But he has been looking after our foreign affairs and his own, and could not spare the time. There is an ornamental seat here that he would now grace exceedingly. Besides, the venerable Secretary requires to be aided in these perilous times, when "war is inevitable," as he used to cry out loudly and defiantly in Oregon days. Until recently he had a quiet and dignified time, so much so, indeed, that the wits described him in this wise: "*C'est une pièce de cabinet qu'on montre aux curieux, mais qui n'est pas d'usage.*"

Although the Territorial Committee of the Senate decided against Arizona some time ago, they authorized Judge Douglas to-day to prepare bills for Governments in Dacotah and Arizona, to be submitted at another meeting. This step has been prompted by various causes, some of which appear and others do not. The moving cause is claimed to be Indian depredations, but this will hardly suit. An explanation is yet to be given, and will be found before long.

Mr. Sherman of Ohio made a decided impression on the House this morning by a vigorous, compact and masterly review of the whole tendency of the Government, contrasting the present expenditures with the past, and comparing the characters of Administrations like those of Jefferson, the Adamses and Madison with Polk, Pierce and Buchanan. His exhibit of figures was startling, and if anything can bring the public mind to a proper investigation of the enormous abuses which have grown up within late years, this able and convincing speech ought to do it. He commanded throughout the fixed attention of both sides, which is the highest tribute that could be paid to his argument, and the power with which it was sustained. INDEX.

BRIBING OF THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 22, 1858.

In *The Cincinnati Daily Gazette* of Thursday morning, May 20, 1858, in an article under the head "The Wisconsin Bribery Case," it is stated "Something like sixty years ago, the entire Legislature of Georgia was bribed," &c.

Presuming that the writer of that article will be glad to be corrected, for the sake, as Mr. Benton used to phrase it, of "truth of history," I will state the following: General Blackburn was not corrupted he being then a member of the Georgia Legislature, but exposed the corruption. He was so persecuted in, and disgusted with the then doings in the State of Georgia, that he removed to Virginia. He subsequently served in the Virginia Legislature. My father, who was a member of the Virginia Legislature, with Gen. Blackburn, took me to the General (I being then a boy of some 12 or 14 years of age) and introduced me to him. After returning to his own room, he gave me a full account of the Yazoo speculation, and the bribery of the Legislature, Gen. Blackburn's incorruptibility, and pointed me to his (Blackburn's) conduct as worthy of all honor.

I think, indeed I am sure, he informed me that there were two other members of the Georgia Legislature who refused to be bribed, and voted against and aided in exposing that corruption.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

CINCINNATI, May 22, 1858.

I have taken some pains to give you a full account of the trial of Connelly, because it has excited a deep interest here, and being, I believe, the first case of a conviction under this act, has attracted much attention throughout the country.

On Tuesday last the motion for a new trial was argued and taken under advisement. A motion was made at that time to admit Connelly to bail, which was granted, and the amount fixed at $1,500. Five gentlemen volunteered to go on the bond—among them the Rev. M. D. Conway, pastor of the Unitarian Church, and Judge Stallo, one of the counsel.

The motion for a new trial was decided this morning. Judge Leavitt briefly reviewed his charge to the Jury, expressing his belief that it was correct, and said that, under the circumstances, he did not think there was anything improper in Savage, the Deputy Marshal, sitting on the Jury. He would therefore overrule the motion. Connelly being in Court, Gov. Comin said sentence might be as well given then as at any other time. Judge Leavitt said he had no disposition to inflict the extreme penalty of the law, which is a fine of $1,000 and imprisonment for six months. Connelly had already undergone some imprisonment. He had also a family dependent upon him, and, under the circumstances, the sentence would be that he be imprisoned for twenty days, and pay a fine of $10.

The District-Attorney said, "That imprisonment, I suppose, will be in the County Jail." The Court assented. This County Jail, by the way, is a somewhat noted institution. It is an old, rickety, tumble-down concern, in the most wretched condition, and has again and again been presented by the Grand Jury as a nuisance. Whether it will add to the glory of our country, and tend to the preservation of the Union and the promotion of friendly feelings among the people of the several States, to have this man confined for the space of twenty days in such a place, is a question upon which, in the spirit of mutual concession and compromise, of which we hear so much, honest differences of opinion may be permitted. It may be necessary, not only for the good of our glorious Republic, but for the well being of the church and the diffusion of the Gospel according to the improved standard of the Tract Society—the belief in the reasonableness of eternal punishment included—undoubtedly, if white men were always properly punished for sheltering black men, a great step would have been taken toward the restoration of harmony in the bosom of the church, and the reestablishment of that mutual good will between its branches North and its branches South, which to every Evangelized Christian conscience is so much more precious than the humbler matters of charity and humanity. No doubt Judge Leavitt feels a proper degree of modest self-approbation in his share of this work in behalf of the church in which, in his individual capacity, he is so excellent a teacher. No doubt it was very wrong in your correspondent, a year or two ago, to refuse to attend a Bible class taught by this Evangelical Judge because I did not believe in a religion which allowed its professors to sit in judgment upon their fellow-men and visit upon them the penalties of the law for not refusing bread and shelter to the perishing black man, and because I did not believe in a communion whose language is, as expressed by Gov. Corwin the other day, "now "ye know that ye have passed from death into life "because you have killed a nigger."

The sentence, however, is considered light, and doubtless it will be thought that this Judge is entitled to great credit for not inflicting upon the poor prisoner the extreme penalties of an infamous law.

Since the verdict three of the jurors have been appointed United States Commissioners. Their applications were undoubtedly made before the trial. Whether, under such circumstances, they were proper persons to sit on the jury, is a question easily answered.

The Orsini demonstration here last Monday evening was large and well worth seeing. Despite the heavy rain, the procession numbered about a thousand men, mostly Germans and Italians. There were several German military companies, the Freemen, the Turners, and other societies, beside an array of unorganized citizens. There were four bands of music distributed through the procession, a monster catafalque, and numerous transparencies with the most radical mottoes and sentiments. The catafalque was a huge dark structure, in the form of a pyramid, about twenty feet long by fifteen feet wide, and was some twenty feet high. A funeral urn was upon each corner, while at the top sat a boy and girl, though what they were intended to symbolize I could not well make out. On some of the panels were pictures of inverted torches, representing the smothering fire of liberty; and on others, mottoes and sentiments of ultra Red Republican character. The car was drawn by eight gray horses, and was surrounded by some twenty Turners and Freemen, with mourning badges on their hats, inscribed "Honor to the Martyrs Orsini and Pierri." It had a strange, weird look, as it passed along the streets, looming up large and somber in the flickering light of torches and flambeaus.

The column formed about 9½ o'clock, opposite the Turners' Hall, and marched through the upper part of the city, where the inhabitants are mostly Germans, until a late hour, when they halted at the German Institute, where speeches were made to the crowd in German, French, Italian and English. Everything went off pleasantly—not a fight nor a row of any kind disturbed the celebration. Had the weather been fair, the demonstration would doubtless have been quite grand.

The Young Men's Democratic Association, vulgarly called the "Insurance Office," held a meeting at Metropolitan Hall on Thursday evening last.

A string of out-and-out Lecompton resolutions were passed without opposition. This is a move of some significance, as this Association has great political influence in this county. It is doubtless a move on the part of the Lecompton aspirants for Congress, one of whom, Mr. Alex. Long, esq., who hopes to supplant Groesbeck, presided over the meeting. It is said that Groesbeck and Pendleton will undoubtedly be dropped this Fall. They are not acceptable to either the Lecompton or Anti-Lecompton wing of the party.

As Sir John Falstaff said of Mrs. Quickly, they are neither fish nor flesh; and a man knows not where to have them. A friend of mine, somewhat given to hyperbolical expressions, says that Groesbeck and Pendleton stated about as much chance of being bodily translated as they do of being reelected.

It is, perhaps, worthy of remark that one of the gentlemen who advocated the resolutions was on the Jury that tried Connolly, and has since been appointed United States Commissioner.

The elongated suspense about the Post Office is at last ended. James J. Faran, who a few years ago was a member of Congress, and voted steadily for the Wilmot Proviso, has received the appointment. To atone, however, for some former youthful indiscretions, he has latterly, in his capacity as editor of *The Cincinnati Inquirer*, indorsed every measure of the Administration, up to the present hour. Can anything more be required? Is there a lower deep of humility and meanness into which he must descend? Mr. Buchanan thinks not. He forgives, as he hopes to be forgiven. Let bygones be bygones. Verily the millennium is not far off.

PERSONAL.

—The Hon. Washington Hunt is to deliver the address at the next Oneida County Fair.

—We learn from *The Boston Transcript* that the Hon. Wm. S. Damrell arrived home in Dedham yesterday. We understand he is in failing health, and will not at present return to Washington. During the session of the present Congress he has missed only four days' attendance.

—Edward S. Bartholomew, sculptor, of Hartford, died at Naples May 1.

—The inauguration of Lord Macaulay as High Steward of the Borough of Cambridge took place May 11. In his address of acceptance he intimates that this is probably the last time he will raise his voice in a public meeting.

—The Paris correspondent of *The London Times* says: "M. de Sartiges, the French Minister at Wash-"ington, is about to come to France on leave of ab-"sence. The French Consul-General at New-York "will act as Charge d'Affaires."

We find in our exchanges letters from Fort Bridger or Camp Scott, which, however, add nothing to the intelligence contained in our own correspondence. None of those that have fallen under our eye are of a later date than April 10. The letter, purporting to have been written at Fort Bridger, April 15, by an officer of the army and containing additional items of importance, can scarcely have been genuine. *The Boston Journal*, from which we copied it, has vouchsafed no explanation of the manner in which it crossed the plains. It is curious that no Government dispatches came to hand. The following is from *The Boston Traveler* of yesterday:

"We understand that private letters have been received in this city from Fort Bridger of the latest date (April 10), which give some information in regard to the mission of Gov. Cumming. It has been stated, we believe, in all the accounts, that Gov. Cumming goes at the solicitation of Brigham Young, and with a promise of personal safety. Such, we learn, is not the fact. The Governor may, and probably has, information of the state of feeling now prevailing in Salt Lake City, and, in the hope of averting a civil war, he has undertaken the hazardous task of visiting the enemy in his stronghold. The last that was heard from him, according to these letters, was at Echo Cañon, up to which time he had not been molested."

We find the following dispatch in *The Union*:

"ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 27, 1858.

"The report that reached here from Fort Leavenworth, that Col. Kane and Abel Gilbert had arrived there from Utah, is altogether a mistake. Mr. Gerrish left Gilbert at Fort Bridger. Col. Kane, when last heard from, was in company with Gov. Cumming, *en route* for Salt Lake City. Gilbert had seen Brigham Young while in Salt Lake City, and proposed to return to that city from Fort Bridger on the 15th of April."

YOUNG MEN'S CENTRAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.—The Republican Central Committee met last evening at No. 618 Broadway, and spent two or three hours in discussing a contested election in the Twentieth Ward. It resulted in the admission of the Sinclair delegation by a vote of 33 to 29. Mr. S. B. Dutcher of the Ninth Ward was elected President of the Association. The only noticeable thing about the Committee was the pertinaceness of its discussions and the loaferish behavior of its members, many of whom were smoking during the session.

QUICK WORK.—An operator, says *The Bridgeport (Conn.) Farmer*, at Golden Hill Shirt Factory a few days since, stitched 720 yards of seam in a day of ten hours, with one of Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machines, the number of stitches taken being 622,080. This would give 24