KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Closing Scenes of the Pro-Slavery Convention—The Constitution as Finally Adopted—Form of the Provisional Government—Feeling of the People.

[From the Tribune—Nigger Worshipper.]

THE LECOMPTON CONVENTION.

LECOMPTON, Nov. 7, 1857.

After some preliminary business in reference to the Committee on the whole Constitution, Mr. H. M. Moore arose and said that he had voted last night in the final vote to adopt the report as a whole, as amended, in order that he might move a reconsideration. He made that motion. Here a question of order arose as to whether the gentleman could move for a reconsideration, as the yeas and nays had not been called. After considerable discussion, and some hard words as to a question of veracity, the vote was taken by yeas and nays to reconsider the vote of last night (which decided that the constitution should be sent direct to Congress). The vote stood yeas 27, nays 24. This is the largest vote yet thrown in the Convention. Last night forty-nine voted, a few new hands having arrived. This morning 51, the other two having been present. An attempt was made to spring the previous question—this failed. Mr. Hereford offered as an amendment the substitute of the majority report, together with Mr. Mobley's test oath, and also a proposition to submit the whole constitution to a vote of "Constitution" or "No Constitution"—if the nays throw a majority of the votes cast at the election, the constitution to be null and void.

The proposal thus introduced was merely a trap to catch those men who insisted that the constitution should be submitted. Those who introduced it never intended and did vote to strike it out.

Mr. Mobley said that this proposition contained the substance of the treacherous matter of the majority report. It was the same serpent with a different light upon its scales. Gentlemen must know that the interests of the South were not left wholly to the mercy of political speculators. Those who entertained the minority report were sincere, and had been counselled by the first statesmen of the nation. There are friends of this party in the Cabinet. There is at least one man there that the tools of office cannot buy. These men have corresponded with the friends of Southern rights in this Territory. They have exposed this trick and its authors. There are brave hearts to meet, it in spite of the power and frowns of official patronage. He was for a fair submission or no submission at all.

Hugh H. Moore replied to Mr. Mobley ironically. He was irresistibly ludicrous, and some laughed, but whether at him or Mr. Mobley is perhaps doubtful. He finally undertook to show the inconsistency of Mr. Mobley, but was not equally lucky in this. He admitted the caucusing, but urged that it was merely for the benefit of the Territory and the Union.

Mr. Little complained of the remarks of President Calhoun and others, who had, he thought, spoken disrespectfully of the intelligence and integrity of those who favored the minority report. He read an extract from Mr. Douglas' Springfield speech of last June to prove that Congress would receive this constitution without any vote on it. He asked what the majority report meant by their arguments. They had urged the submission, they said, on the ground that the abolitionists had a large majority; and if they wanted to submit, and were sincere, did they not see that the effect would be to make a free State? Did they mean this? Would they take that position? There was an inconsistency in their arguments, or there was some deception in their proposal. He charged Mr. Moore with changing for selfish or ambitious considerations. He contended that Congress must and would admit Kansas.

Mr. Danforth made some sarcastic allusions to the theatrical oration of Mr. Moore, whose remarks offered nothing new. The Convention had already decided on the proposal before them, and those who now desired to change ought to sustain their positions with some new light on the subject. When Mr. Danforth speaks he is for the ultras. He is the real leader of the ultras.

On the reconsideration, the vote stood for Mr. Hereford's amendment, 26 to 25. A motion to adjourn till after dinner was immediately made by Judge Elmore. Mr. Danforth moved to insert *sine die*. (Excitement and confusion.) After some explanations, Mr. Danforth withdrew his amendment, and the Convention adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Gen. Eastin in the chair. The question occurred on adopting the section. Mr. Jenkins rose to speak. Mr. Calhoun objected that he was not in order. Some discussion ensued, threatening a storm. Mr. Calhoun said that, in order to put the matter in a debatable light, he would move to strike out that part of the section, as amended, that allowed the people to vote on the constitution. He did this to put the subject before the Convention.

Mr. Danforth said the men in the majority understood the matter. They understood all this maneuvring. They were not to be caught with all these baits. He hoped Mr. Jenkins would be allowed to speak.

Mr. Jenkins rehearsed the steps of this struggle—the reports—the decisions—amendments and reconsiderations. He assailed the majority report as an administration measure, brought here to be lobbied through by official influence.

Mr. John Randolph offered this resolution:—

Resolved, That this Convention adopt the Topeka constitution, and then adjourn *sine die*.

Mr. Randolph wanted to speak, but the Chair decided him out of order.

Mr. Christison moved to strike out all of the report as adopted that allows the people to vote on the constitution. The amendment was laid before the Convention, when Mr. John Randolph, having still the floor, proceeded to speak to the amendment of Mr. Christison. He referred to his position; he had been elected as a non-submission man. He had never voted for submission in any shape, and never would. He would vote for submission only in one way. He would submit the constitution to free State men as had been two years in the Territory, and who could get fourteen good pro-slavery men to swear that they were fit to vote, and that they should also swear to support the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the fugitive slave law and the laws passed by the first Legislature. He derided the democracy. It was not that the democracy could save the country—who could not save Kansas? He alluded to the letters and opinions from "great men" outside of the Convention. He, too, had conversed with great men. Ignorant as he was, rough as he was, and "undomesticated" as he was, he had gone arm in arm through the streets of Atchison and Leavenworth with some of the first men in the Union. He "knowed" what was the opinion of the great men of the nation as well as any of them, and it was not for submission.

The Chair decided that the question to be voted on was the amendment, 26 against it, 25.

An amendment was adopted, so as to allow the Convention shall appoint three Commissioners in each county, who shall appoint judges of election for each precinct. Carried.

It was also amended, so that the word "citizen" was stricken out, and the words "white male inhabitant" inserted. A variety of amendments were proposed, to which objection was made. Another vote was taken, and a victory was again won. Another vote was taken upon the schedule as thus passed, and such an omnibus never before in a resolution, and stood, yeas 28, nays 22. Mr. Jenkins protested indignantly and left the Convention, which adjourned till 7 o'clock.

NIGHT SESSION.

John Randolph offered a resolution that the papers of this Convention receive the same per diem as members. Carried.

The Committee on Arranging the constitution reported, and its Chairman (Judge Carroll) read the order of the constitution.

The executive report was slightly amended and accepted.

The legislative report was amended so as to include part of a section relating to any change in the apportionment.

The report on elections was adopted, with a change in the representative districts of Wise, Butler and Hunter counties.

An amendment to the report on internal improvements, to the effect that the State shall receive an appropriation for the whole State rather than a separate fund. The ...

Mr. Wells offered a clause, defining treason against the State, as follows:—

Treason against the State shall only consist in levying war against it, and in adhering to its enemies or giving them aid and comfort. This to be proved by two witnesses.

On motion to incorporate it in the miscellaneous report, it was adopted without a division.

On the final passage of the whole constitution, as thus amended, the yeas and nays were called, and only 28, a majority of the Convention, voted in favor of the constitution. Several members had resigned. The Convention then adjourned.

SCHEDULE AS FINALLY ADOPTED.

Sec. 1. That no inconvenience may arise by reason of a change from a Territorial to a permanent State Government, it is declared that all rights, actions, prosecutions, judgments, claims and contracts, as well of individuals as of bodies corporate (Amendment—except those of the corporating banks by the last Territorial Legislature, which is hereby declared null and void), shall continue as if no change had taken place; and all process which may be issued under the authority of the Territory of Kansas, previous to its admission into the Union, shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the State of Kansas.

Sec. 2. All laws now in force in the Territory of Kansas, which are not repugnant to this constitution, shall continue and be of force until altered, amended or repealed by a Legislature assembled under the provisions of this constitution.

Sec. 3. All fines, penalties, all forfeitures, accruing to the Territory of Kansas, shall inure to the use of the State of Kansas.

Sec. 4. All recognizances heretofore taken shall pass to, and all bonds executed to the Governor of the Territory, or to any other officer or court in their official capacity, shall pass to the Governor or the State authority, and their successors in office, for the use therein respectively expressed, and may be sued for and recovered accordingly; all the estate, real, personal and mixed, and all judgments, bonds, specialties, choses in action, and claims or debts, of whatever description, of the Territory of Kansas, shall inure to and vest in the State of Kansas, and may be sued for and recovered in the same manner, and to the same extent, by the State of Kansas, as the same could have been by the Territory of Kansas.

Sec. 5. All criminal prosecutions and penal actions which may have arisen before the change from a Territorial to a State government, and which shall then be pending, shall be prosecuted to judgment in the name of the State; all actions at law, and suits in equity, which may be pending in any of the courts of the Territory of Kansas at the time of the change from a Territorial to a State government, may be continued and transferred to any court of the State which shall have jurisdiction of the subject thereof.

Sec. 6. All officers, civil and military, holding their offices under the authority of the Territory of Kansas, shall continue to hold and exercise their respective offices until they shall be superseded by the authority of the State.

Sec. 7. All county and township officers shall continue to hold their respective offices ... by law of the Legislature provided for in this constitution.

Sec. 8. This constitution shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States ... official information has been received by the Governor that Kansas has been admitted into the Union as one of the sovereign States of the United States ... President of this Convention shall issue a proclamation ... such publication ... Should any vacancy occur by death, resignation or otherwise, in the Legislature or other office, he shall order an election to fill such vacancy; provided, however, in case of refusal, absence or disability of the President of this Convention to discharge the duties herein imposed on him, the President pro tem. of this Convention shall perform said duties, and in case of absence, refusal or disability of the President pro tem., a committee, consisting of five members of this Convention or a majority of them, shall discharge the duties required of the President of this Convention in this schedule. * * * * Before the constitution shall be sent to Congress, the President of this Convention, or in his absence, by reason of death, resignation or otherwise, the President pro tem., shall, by proclamation declare that on the 21st day of December, 1857, at the different election precincts now established by law in the Territory of Kansas, an election shall be held, over which shall preside three judges, to be appointed by the President, or in his absence, by reason of death, resignation or otherwise, the President pro tem., or in case of his absence, by reason of death, resignation or otherwise, at which election the constitution framed by this Convention shall be submitted to all the white male citizens of the Territory of Kansas over the age of twenty-one years for ratification or rejection, in the following manner and form—The voting shall be by ballot. The judges of said election shall cause to be kept two poll books, by two clerks by them appointed; the ballots cast at said election shall be endorsed "Constitution with slavery," or "Constitution without slavery." One of said poll books shall be deposited with the President of this Convention, or in his absence with the President pro tem., and in case of his absence, by reason of death, resignation or otherwise, the President pro tem. or any member of the Convention, within twenty days after said election, and kept open for inspection. The President, or in the case of death, resignation or otherwise, the President pro tem., with two or more members of this Convention, shall examine said poll books, and if it shall appear, upon a fair count, that a majority of the votes cast at said election be in favor of the "Constitution with slavery," he shall immediately have transmitted the constitution so ratified to the Congress of the United States for admission into the Union as a sovereign State, under the said constitution. But if, upon such examination of said poll books, it shall appear that a majority of the votes cast at said election be in favor of the "Constitution without slavery," then the article providing for slavery shall be stricken from this constitution by the President of this Convention, or in his absence the President pro tem., and no slavery shall exist in the State of Kansas (except that the right of property in slaves now in this Territory shall in no manner be interfered with), and he shall immediately have transmitted the constitution so ratified to the Congress of the United States for admission into the Union as a sovereign State.

Sec. 9. Every white male inhabitant, who is a citizen of the United States at the time of the first election, and is above the age of twenty-one years, who shall have resided in the State six months next preceding the first election to be holden in this State; and any elector qualified as aforesaid, shall be eligible to any office or place under this State constitution.

Sec. 10. The President of this Convention shall issue writs of election to three householders in the several counties, requiring them to cause an election to be held for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Representative to Congress of the United States, members of the State Legislature and all other officers elective under this constitution, in their respective counties, districts and places of election on the first Monday and day following of January in the year 1858, which election and all other respects to be conducted in the manner prescribed by the now existing law in the Territory of Kansas; and all returns of said election shall be made to the President of this Convention, who is hereby authorized to receive, examine and count the votes and to declare who is elected; and all officers thus duly elected shall enter upon and continue in the discharge of the duties of their respective offices until their successors are elected and qualified.

Sec. 11. Until the Legislature elected in accordance with the provisions of this constitution shall otherwise direct, the salary of the Governor shall be ——— per annum; and the salary of the Lieutenant Governor shall be double the pay of a State Senator; and the pay of members of the Legislature shall be ——— per day until otherwise provided by the first Legislature, which shall fix the salaries of all officers other than those elected by the people at the first election under this constitution.

Sec. 12. This constitution shall take effect and be in force from and after its ratification by the people, as hereinbefore provided.

Sec. 13. Oaths of office may be administered by any Judge, Justice of the Peace or Clerk of any Court of Record of the Territory or State of Kansas, until the Legislature may otherwise provide.

Sec. 14. That after the year 1864, whenever the Legislature shall think it necessary to amend, alter and change this constitution, they shall recommend to the electors, at the next general election, two-thirds of the members of each house concurring, to vote for or against calling a convention; and if it appear that a majority of all the citizens of the State have voted for a convention, the Legislature shall, at its next regular session, call a convention, to consist of as many members as there may be in the House of Representatives at the time, to be chosen in the same manner, at the same places, and by the same electors that choose the representatives. Said delegates, so elected, shall meet within three months after said election, for the purpose of revising, amending or changing the constitution. But no alteration shall be made to affect the right of property in the ownership of slaves.

CLOSING HOURS OF THE CONVENTION.

LECOMPTON, K. T., Nov. 9, 1857.

The intense effort and anxiety of a protracted struggle had thrown a lassitude over the Convention and its members. The subject at issue once determined, it was difficult to keep the delegates together or to keep them at work. Only a few, whose acute perceptions of their own position kept them to the task kept at work, toiled on till a late hour at night, when the chaplain, Mr. McGee, the chaplain, would have styled their "useful and graceful labors."

On the night of the last day, it was dark. In wending my way up to the Convention hall, the pleasant sights and sounds of a holiday were everywhere. ... (remainder of the Convention sketch: the hall "was not very brilliantly lit up"; the President's address; the members' speeches; the adjournment; "take a drink.")

The Convention having thus "gone to take a drink," let us turn to the people of Kansas, and see how they are to bear this new struggle which rufflanism in the Territory and plotting in the administration is to force upon them.

It will be seen that the Convention is largely of Southern men. Several of them came emigrants from other States. The following is the statement of their nativity and occupation, from the published rolls of the Convention:—Virginia 8, Tennessee 8, Kentucky 6, from North and South Carolina, 2 from Alabama, 1 from Missouri, 4 from Pennsylvania, 1 from Ohio, 1 from Massachusetts, 1 from New York and 1 from Michigan. Of their professions, 19 are farmers, 10 are lawyers, 5 physicians, 5 merchants, 2 surveyors, 1 carpenter, 1 stonemason and 1 mechanic. It is reckoned that a sober crowd all of them drink.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS AND OTHER MATTERS.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Nov. 11, 1857.

The last detachment of military have crossed Kaw river and are off in the direction of Fort Leavenworth. The moment the Convention adjourned at Lecompton, the troops around it began to break up camp and hurry back to their old quarters. No time has been lost. Their removal was, no doubt, advised by Governor Walker, ... and the rebellious of Lawrence are as much left to the "freedom of their own will" as they have been for some time. ... The latest movement of troops will winter in Kansas. Extensive winter quarters are at Forts Riley and Kearney ... at Leavenworth City. He and his compeers can pretend that the people have adopted it. On the other hand several free State men confidently expect that he will convene a special session of the Territorial Legislature, in order that they might defeat the scheme, which threatens the whole peace. ... is arrested in a constitutional way. We shall soon see.

The pro-slavery men have already begun their intrigues for this deluge election. There are many quiet intentions of their own, and they will stump, but not so much ... make converts as to perform an appreciable act of the people ... be an apparent explanation of the kind of election.

A free State convention will now be called to determine what action it is best to take in view of these elections.

There has been some excitement the past week about negro hunts. Several days ago some companies of dragoons were sent up with a civil officer to Topeka, seeking runaway negroes from Missouri. A similar party had been up there a week before on the same errand, and had encountered outrageously the popular sentiment by their rude mode of searching houses. On this latter occasion, the civil officer referred to was our old friend Butcher, ex-Sheriff of Douglas county, who received the office as Deputy Marshal from the hands of the democratic functionary sent here by Mr. Buchanan. Mr. Butcher, true to his instincts, led a company of the dragoons up to Topeka in his negro hunting operations. Having conceived it to be necessary to the success of his mission, he left part of his military force, and, taking six dragoons, proceeded to the house of Mr. Ritchie of that place, and there demanded admittance. But Mr. Ritchie having an idea of squatter sovereignty of his own, threatened to shoot any one who attempted to come in on him. Upon this the indefatigable Butcher went after the remainder of his dragoons, and returned to the house, opened the door and made a grand search of the premises. No negro was found, either there or elsewhere, and bootless and negroless the "democratic" party went their way at once. The people of Topeka are not disposed to tolerate the elegant Butcher and his contemporaries to conduct these "democratic" proceedings in a milder form, unless they want to get shot.

A considerable amount of feeling is exhibited by the Free State men at the result of the Pro-Slavery Lecompton Convention. A feeling of rage is the most common. At Topeka, when the citizens got intelligence of what was done, some of them openly talked fight. The free State men have been temporarily lulled into security by supposing that the present administration was just and fair. You may imagine their feelings, then, when they see the fruits of the October election thus jeoparded, and their impudent enemy stepping in and snatching out of them.

Cold, bleak weather has set in. Yesterday a slight snow fell. Kansas river is very low; it is already frozen up toward its sources. Building is still carried on briskly in Lawrence, and a considerable amount of business is done. The commercial difficulties do not seem to affect business materially. Prices of everything are high—much higher than at this season last year. Provisions are likely to be dear this winter. The Missouri river navigation will probably close in a few weeks.

There is not much doing in real estate or town speculations, although prices are nearly the same.

There is no doubt that Congress will not be deceived by the attempt of the Lecompton constitution ... Gov. Walker and Secretary Stanton are likely to be murdered by border ruffians. They are perfectly safe, in that quarter at least. I also think that the howling about Gov. Walker on the part of fire-eaters elsewhere is merely a part of the programme in order to cover up the iniquity of this constitutional movement.

I observe that some of the Eastern democratic journals take up and circulate a report that armed men came from Nebraska at the October election and voted the free State men ticket. Such a report is without the slightest foundation. It is got up to detract from the result. The defenders of Kansas democracy get up. The story was a very stupid one. By referring to the results in the above counties ... on Nebraska are Brown, Nemaha and Marshall. Brown, only some 90 votes were cast in all—not one-third of the county could poll. In Nemaha only 175, one-third of which are pro-slavery. In neither county was the full vote cast. ... Marshall county, the returns show 281 pro-slavery votes to one free State. Now, in which of these counties did the "three or four hundred armed men from Nebraska" vote? ... The Marshall county vote, I have learned, was cast at the Black Vermilion and another precinct ... At Marshall, where there are not twenty voters, a vote of 260 was made up and returned, and as the county officials got hold of the returns from the other precincts, they threw them out.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

MORE ABOUT GOV. WALKER'S PURCHASE OF THE FORT LEAVENWORTH RESERVATION—$25 AN ACRE—THE QUARTERMASTER REMONSTRATES AGAINST THE SALE.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Nov. 8, 1857.

The purchase by Gov. Walker and the notorious Gen. N. Sanders, of a part of the Fort Leavenworth reservation, though not authentically announced yet, has received confirmation from a variety of circumstances that it is universally believed here.

The sale was negotiated by Gen. Harney, and it is said, though I cannot vouch for it, that he also has an interest in the purchase. The amount of land transferred by this sale is variously stated at from three hundred and seventy-five to seven hundred acres. It is the part immediately joining the town of Leavenworth, and it embraces the most valuable portion of the "Government Farm."

It is known as the most valuable part of the reservation, not only from its location, but because the soil is very favorable for the buying in it of parcels, because it embraces the most of the river front belonging to the reservation. The Western part of the reservation is exceedingly broken, and the north part because the Government has commanding a front on the river, being separated from it by a broad, swampy bottom.

The only part of the reservation left that is of any value, is the spot on which the government buildings stand. This is surrounded on one side by a ...

I have just learned from the Quartermaster that he has written to Washington to remonstrate against the sale. He says this transfer leaves no spot for the use of the Government, as the military will have to resort to the remaining part of the reservation that is used for farming purposes in the reservation, and that he has been requested to send his remonstrance to the department, if the sale is already made, to secure a lease of it for a term of years.

The price paid for the land, it is said, was $25 an acre.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION—ALARM OF THE FREE STATE MEN—AN EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE—THE MILITIA TO BE ORGANIZED.

QUINDARO, Kansas, Nov. 9, 1857.

The Constitutional Convention having passed the schedule as adopted, the Convention adjourned. The free State men, who have heretofore looked upon the whole thing as a farce, seem suddenly to have awakened to a sense of their danger. A mass meeting was held in Lawrence on Saturday night to determine what course the free State men should take. A committee was appointed to wait upon Governor Walker to convene the Legislature at once, and one to provide for a regular organization of the militia of the Territory.

As there seems but little hope of excluding slavery except by force, the latter proposition was strongly urged. Even if Governor Walker consents to call the Legislature, there can be little done by them but to organize the militia. As the free State men have the power over the convention, they cannot alter or repeal the provision which denies them a vote on the constitution. ... It is said Governor Walker has promised submission to the people. ... I do not believe that this willingness proceeds in so small a degree from his knowledge that the people are willing to follow up the premises as a hint to call the Legislature.

The Legislature, if convened, will provide for a popular vote on the constitution, depending entirely upon its moral effect. Should the vote be fair, yet some free State men here seem to think that if a tremendous popular vote is ordered against the constitution, the people will legally have shown that nine tenths of the inhabitants of the Territory are opposed to the constitution ... no democratic Congress in the face of such a vote ...

As the large emigration of last spring has brought ... of the Territory ... the majority against the constitution will be ten to one.

... the free State men the power as every part of the programme in the action to make Kansas a slave State has been planned ... carried through, and that a democratic Congress will approve the action of this Convention ... the numbers of the free State men ... of the Territory ... called in a few days.

THE RESULT OF THE CONVENTION.

[From the Chicago Times, (Senator Douglas' organ,) Nov. 17.]

We think it amounts to very little what may be the action of the Convention. One thing is certain, the constitution will not be worth the paper it disgraces. By this time there is not one man in Kansas who ... as a constitution ... Governor Walker who has no authority as the Topeka State officers ... the people of Kansas. ... we trust to go down the Topekaites, so will they go down who adopt this ... shall ere long be the people of Kansas ... and that pledge must be made good.

KANSAS AND HER CONSTITUTION.

[From the Washington Union (Pro-slavery).]

The vexed question is settled—the problem is solved—the dangers of the crisis are passed—all serious trouble in the Kansas affairs is over and gone. Kansas comes into the Union at an early day. Another step in the progress of the republican camp of troublesome agitators ... The Kansas question is disposed of. ... We publish to our readers this morning the schedule of the new constitution prepared by the Convention at Lecompton. This schedule provides for the transition from Territorial to State government ... the people of Kansas ... the fundamental law of the land. ... an election ... slavery ... Congress ... and the Legislature of the Territory of Kansas ... the adoption of the constitution by the people ... the Convention be submitted to the people of Kansas ... on the 21st day of December next the electors ... the vote of ... slavery, or the people will vote in favor of slavery; and the election will be ... But if the greatest number of ballots be cast against slavery ...

way, that provision shall be stricken out, and then every negro in the State, or hereafter to go there, shall be free, ...

The special details of the provisions for taking the sense of the people, as far as we can judge from a slight examination, seem to us admirably adapted to the purpose. If it shall not result in a true expression of the popular will, it will be the fault of the people themselves. ... we shall cheerfully submit to the will of the majority.

It is barely possible that an ultra abolitionist here and there may take exception to the provision which protects the slave property now in the Territory. But the justice and propriety of this, as we shall see ... Shall it be swept out of existence at a blow, without fair compensation? ... Shall it be abolished when the Union shall be dissolved ... when it is abolished, it is constitutionally gone.

The members of the Convention are entitled to be held in lasting remembrance for adhering to the great doctrines of the democratic creed in the midst of temptations which they were exposed to. ... to the attacks of ultras on both sides. ...

We heartily congratulate the administration on this auspicious event. The President, keeping his eye steadily fixed on the constitution and the laws, and turning neither to the right hand nor the left, has kept the straight path he has marked out for his footsteps. ... his sound, his wise, his prudent and conciliatory policy ... has been rewarded with the triumphant success ...

We are glad to say, in addition, that nearly all the members of the Convention who were opposed to the submission have finally voted for the schedule.

New Yorkers on the Road.

[Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 12, 1857.

We are having golden weather. Everybody who can do so, throws off his shoes, and takes to the country ... counting rooms and other places of business. ... the Bloomingdale road ... the scenes daily enacted ... enjoyment, as well as relief from the dull routine of every day business.

The Bloomingdale is, par excellence, our great road. It has become of itself an "institution," especially to the road ... on fast horses, loose women and fast men. On some occasions, the crowds of vehicles to be seen on this great thoroughfare ... Commodore Vanderbilt loves a fast horse, and he always manages to have one. ... So Jones' is the popular resort. ...

The Commodore came out all right, and must have been ahead. ... But Commodore Vanderbilt is not the only character to be met on this road. ... Ned Christy, founder of Christy's Minstrels ... George Bancroft, the historian, goes in for his daily drive ... at the Academy of Music on a favorite opera night.

The New York Book Trade.

[Correspondence of the Boston Traveller.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 16, 1857.

Quite an important move has recently taken place in the book trade of this city. The old Booksellers' Association have had a meeting, and resolved to abridge the usual term of six months' credit to four. ... There will soon be a little movement in the book trade. ... The current number of the *Bibliotheca Sacra* contains an article ... "The Life and Times of Aaron Burr," by James Parton ... Messrs. Harper ... Tribune ... new mode of bookselling ... "hard times" ...

Affairs in Washington.

[Correspondence of the Boston Herald.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14, 1857.

Progress of Work on the Dome of the Capitol—The New House of Representatives Hall.

Eight or ten Ionic columns, wrought in iron of a beautiful design, are set in their places to form the piazza or lower part of the dome of the capitol. They are filled into iron caps, which are secured on iron plates. ... The first appropriation for the dome ... The hall of the new hall ... opening of the session. ... The members' seats and desks will cost $75 each.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17, 1857.

The Opposition to Governor Walker—Arrangements for the Winter—Cuba—The Anglo-French Entente Cordiale.

The approaching session of Congress will be exceedingly interesting in many respects. ... Governor Walker will be assailed by the South as his opponents anticipate. ... Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, a man of strong purpose, just re-elected to the Senate ... Judge Douglas ... Vice President Breckinridge is expected here in a few days ... The Central American treaty is a great thing for California. ... Hon. David C. Broderick has rented the comfortably furnished residence on the corner of Tenth and H streets ... If Mr. Guthrie is elected to the Senate from Kentucky ... Finally, the indications are that the entente cordiale between France and England is daily weakening ... with Spain, Mexico and New Granada.

The Grain and Lumber Trade of Chicago.

[From the Chicago Times, Nov. 17.]

The receipts of lumber during the last week have been 5,290,000 feet. The total receipts of the season are now 430,000,000 feet, as follows:—

Week ending Nov. 14, feet	5,291,124
" " " 7	3,500,000
Month of October	33,609,045
September	68,185,835
August	72,182,996
July	88,122,472
June	94,047,443
May	52,142,925
Previously	13,193,478
Total	430,520,654

The receipts by railroads and canal during the last week have been 12,018 bbls. flour, 213,612 bushels of wheat, 34,705 bushels corn, and 44,513 bushels oats, equal to 661,841 bushels of grain, against 916,945 bushels the previous week, and 774,250 bushels of the week previous. The total receipts of the season are now 270,885 bbls flour, 8,816,710 bushels wheat, 6,076,917 bushels corn, and 144,549 bushels oats, or a total of 17,355,995 bushels grain.

The highest price paid for cargoes of spring wheat every day of last week was 67 cents.

The following is a summary of the grain business of the present year:—

Receipts.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Total in grain.
April 10	57,000	755,100	134,000	153,187	1,347,377
April	17,529	94,200	169,210	31,101	379,191
May	15,975	408,386	1,447,249	86,581	1,991,991
June	15,165	546,195	2,024,329	90,603	2,739,702
July	11,775	589,007	966,593	94,075	1,708,551
August	38,219	2,782,877	706,293	199,860	3,879,881
Sept	52,606	2,255,409	241,239	123,563	2,883,172
October	51,089	764,770	141,325	130,623	916,948
Nov. 7	12,018	213,612	34,705	44,513	451,795
Total	270,885	8,816,710	6,076,917	1,044,549	17,355,995

Shipments by Lake.					
May	34,175	917,569	722,762	58,609	1,886,497
June	10,765	656,137	1,287,433	31,260	2,035,018
July	18,471	482,343	1,357,419	61,900	1,970,511
August	34,958	1,393,983	1,002,873	119,015	2,569,825
Sept	31,211	2,680,279	816,362	46,959	3,794,171
October	41,874	1,847,720	264,816	215,573	2,515,599
Nov. 7	2,407	211,580	43,103	5,669	263,193
Nov. 14	3,940	701,354	25,919	19,076	764,020
Total	154,811	8,838,909	6,855,298	377,770	17,017,289

Southern Manufactories.

COTTON FACTORY AT TELLICO, TEXAS.

The Palestine *Advocate* states that the Tellico Manufacturing Company has purchased of Thomas A. McCray his lands, mills, &c. The *Advocate* adds:—

Mr. McCray informs us that arrangements are being made for him to start to Boston in a few days for the purpose of purchasing 1,500 spindles and looms to be used in spinning cotton and weaving heavy cotton and wool goods ... The capital stock has already been ...

ANOTHER COTTON FACTORY.

The Quitman *Herald* says:—

We are informed by a gentleman that a move is on foot in the Indian Nation to establish a cotton factory. ...

EXTREMES MEET.—Hon. William H. Seward was at the Tremont yesterday, where a number of distinguished men were gathered at the same time. ... Senator Seward spoke briefly. ...—*Chicago Journal, Nov. 11.*

BURIAL OF EUCLID.—The Sophomore class of Yale had their Burial of Euclid ceremonies on Friday evening. ... —*New Haven Courier, Nov. 11.*

News from the Plains.

MAGRAW'S WAGON ROAD SURVEY—PROGRESS OF THE MILITARY EXPEDITION TO UTAH—DESTRUCTION OF GOVERNMENT TRAINS BY MORMONS.

[From the St. Louis Republican, Nov. 16.]

Mr. Lander, who was connected as Chief Engineer with Magraw's Wagon Road Survey, passed through this city on his way to Washington on Saturday last. This distinguished young engineer ... This gentleman has performed, since the 15th day of June last, the unprecedented feat of riding 4,400 miles ...

The Mormons having burned all the grass on the route ... B. F. Ficklin, one of the assistant engineers of the advance party ... The severe labor was performed for the purpose of selecting the shortest practicable route for the new wagon road ...

We forgot to state that Gov. Cumming and lady, with the Secretary of the Territory, were about two days out east of Fort Laramie, with Col. Cooke and the Dragoons.

When Mr. L. informed Gov. Cumming of the movement of Mormon detachment by bringing this intelligence, Gov. C. quietly remarked—"Tell my friends, sir, that I am going to Salt Lake City, and I am going."

Brigham Young had already disclaimed any participation in ... The troops of the Mormon character ... We cannot better conclude than by subscribing to the probable wintering grounds ... one of the Mormon farms ...

The next advices will probably bring us further and more important news.

Board of Education.

The Board of Education met Wednesday, in their chamber, corner of Elm and Grand streets—President Green in the chair. A report was presented from H. Quackenbos and J. W. Gerard, Inspectors of Schools for the Eighteenth ward, representing that the school buildings in that ward were in good condition except school house No. 40, ... On October the Free Academy ... a report of Executive Committee ...

Mr. WILLIAMS presented the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the report of the Executive Committee on the Free Academy be adopted, and the President and Clerk be directed to sign the warrant for the salaries.

Mr. BENEDICT moved to amend by striking out all after ... and insert ... the salaries of the Principal, Vice Principal, Professors and the Faculty of the Free Academy ... the Executive Committee on that institution ...

Professor ... Members of the Faculty ... Vice Principal ... Principal ...

The report was accepted.

On motion, it was decided that when the schools adjourn next Wednesday, for Thanksgiving day, there shall be no session ... a communication from Robert C. Waterbury, ...

The Board then adjourned.

Theatrical and Musical.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. Mathews will this evening act his original characters in "Bachelor of Arts," and those of "Tying It On" ...

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—"The Milliners" ... M'lle Zanfretti's tight rope ...

BOWERY.—Mr. Eddy and Miss St. Clair are to appear ... Rolla and Elvira ... "When Ye Wish" and the "French Spy."

BURTON'S.—"King John," "Burton's New York Directory, 1857," and the "Irish Broomstick" ...

WALLACK'S.—The comedy of "Fashion" ...

LAURA KEENE'S.—Miss Keene and Mr. Wells ... Mr. Jordan, Jefferson and Wheatleigh ...

ITALIAN OPERA.—"La Sonnambula" ... the Academy ... Mr. Grau and Signori Labocetta and Gassier ... the Broadway ...

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—"The Youth Who Never Saw a Woman" and the "Romance in Love" ...

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS ... Bryant Brothers ... "Alabama Cotton-heads" ...

HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.—The following resolution has been adopted by the Legislature of Tennessee:—

Resolved, That the State of Tennessee does not refuse to fulfill her existing liabilities, or allow her faith to be impaired; that the State will meet the interest on her bonds to the exclusion of all other objects, if necessary.