...a speculation of a fervid brain, rather given to indulging in such illusory phantasies in connection with this subject. But it contains no sinking design to subvert Southern institutions by other means than the force of what the writer chooses to consider philosophy and reason, acting upon the minds of Southern men.

NOTES ON POLITICS.—The N. Y. *Tribune* of a late date has been projecting a number of plans for electing a President, all of which we take to be put forward with honesty of purpose. To-day we print its latest programme, which will doubtless be read by many, and after due consideration pronounced perfectly feasible, *provided everybody will assent to it.* In so far as the *Tribune* undertakes to speak for itself or for its party, or even the Republican party, we have no disposition to quarrel with its words, as we cannot lay claim out here in the barbarous West to control either of the three. It is, however, not without feeling that we see a process obviously made to emasculate the Opposition and confine its influence and efficacy to a section in the Territories. We have some hopes for Kansas, but more for Missouri; and if Free Labor is only to be recognised politically in the Territories, it would be well that the people of the States know it. There are many elements in the great valley of the Mississippi which are rising into prominence with the West, that are not well pondered by either politicians or presses at the seaboard. Once admit the population, therefore, that in their minds the Free-Labor ascendency in their State is to have no second in the organization claiming to rule the country, and it will not be long before a party of the West—a party of the Centre—will spring up, more practical, if not more powerful, than either of its elder rivals. We think, however, that the attitude of the *Tribune* tends to weakness rather than strength, as it addresses itself to theory rather than to fact. The American organization at present exists only in the Southern States, and on the hope of securing power in the divisions of other parties. This conformation in itself precludes it from taking a minor position, or of being suspected of unsoundness on the Slavery question, for in the first place it would not provide for adherents; and in the second place, its past record has been that of an attempt to go farther than the nullifiers for Slavery. This state of the case discloses how adapted is the plan proposed to effect a union. It may do one good thing, however, in calling forth criticism, and disclosing to all the political hostility of leading South Americans to a platform favoring free white labor in preference.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

Extracts from our Correspondence.

Boston, Dec. 19.—I hold that your press was never of more importance to the cause than now, not even in the most gloomy periods of the conflict; for then we at least knew our friends, and could count upon those that would stand firm. Now, on the contrary, we cannot tell from day to day what new project may be started to distract us. We have some, even in Massachusetts, who conceive the great end to be to get the power—no matter how—get the power, and then make the Anti-Slavery afterwards. For such people your policy is anything but agreeable. They will not denounce you, it is true; but they will very quietly recommend something else—the *Tribune*, for example, or the *Boston Journal*.

I need not say how entirely I accord with you in all of your late articles. They will have a tendency to consolidate the hearty Anti-Slavery men, and to enable them to resist the temptations of entangling alliances. My own party has always been of a liberal cast towards all men who will concede the single point of the paramount nature of our principle. But I have always rejected, and I trust shall hereafter continue to reject, every combination formed on the basis of the mere acquisition of power, without regard to the specific purpose for which the effort to attain it is worth making at all. Hence your press has always been a comfort to me. I look to it now with the same confidence that I have ever had.

Tabor, Fremont Co., Iowa, Dec. 13.—The great difficulty in obtaining subscribers is the scarcity of money. Several, who would have subscribed, could not get the money to pay; and yet they have plenty of property, but it is not in cash in hand.

There has been a great advance in Anti-Slavery sentiment—or perhaps I should say *toward* it—for it does not come up to my standard generally within the four years I have been in this region.

When I came into the county, four years ago, there was scarcely a man in the county, out of Tabor, who would cast an Anti-Slavery or Republican vote, and there was a bitter hostility against our little colony, on account of our people being Anti-Slavery. Many of these would now read your paper with interest, and prefer to see a better state of things in the future.

There is one objection to the *Era*, for which we are not to blame, nor can you remedy, we suppose. It does not come regularly, and it frequently fails to come at all. We get our New York papers regularly, and in from eight to twelve days; but we never get the *Era* in less than twenty days, and frequently two or three weeks. It is now more than four weeks before this. This is one difficulty in obtaining subscribers; where the fault is, we do not know. Four numbers have failed to reach us in the present volume. Numbers back, during the spring and summer, I always feel sorry to be without.

We have just had quite an excitement in our county, occasioned by the escape of two slaves from their master in Nebraska City. Great efforts were made to find them, but without success. Houses were searched, men abused, and much ado. I think it will open the eyes of many to the true nature of Slavery.

The great public convenience is this post-office. Twenty days from Washington to Tabor, and but only eight or ten from New York! Wonderful! We'll try to find a remedy.—*Ed.*

Marlborough, Massachusetts, Dec. 22.—I have been a reader of the *Era* from the beginning, and it has become to me a necessity of life. I have never read a paper in which I found so little to dissent from, and so much in the views set forth so eminently true and just, and so ably advocated. The character of the literary department of the paper, too, has always been of a high order. I was especially pleased with your views of the expediency of the great Republican Party of the country putting out of sight their distinctive principles, for the sake of forming a conglomerate opposition party of heterogeneous elements, whose chief bond of union should be the desire to substitute one set of men for another in the offices of Government. Such a policy would be suicidal. I trust no such union will ever be formed.

I am sorry that the *Era* is not more adequately sustained. I hope for your sake, and still more for the sake of the good cause, it will receive a large accession to its subscription list in the year to come. Yours, respectfully,

HORATIO ALGER.

North Clarendon, Dec. Vt., 13.—The paper repudiates the idea of "doing evil that good may come," or, in other words, is opposed to surrendering principle for the sake of policy, the one that should commend itself to the favorable consideration of a party having principles worth preserving, as, I trust, the principles of the Republican party are.

Time, no doubt, will demonstrate the folly of the course recommended by some of the Republican papers, of uniting with the Opposition, for the purpose of securing the return of Anti-Lecompton members to the House of Representatives. I rejoice that such counsels did not prevail in Illinois; for, although Douglas has undoubtedly secured his return to the Senate, I feel much rather the slime of his devious and tortuous way should besmear the members of his own party than Republicans. Besides, the Republicans, having obtained so glorious a victory in that hitherto Democratic State, know that their success had been achieved by an earnest commendation of their principles, and their adoption by a majority of the people; which fact they could not have known, had they consented to have gone into the canvass with their principles complicated with the policy of the Douglas Democrats.

All honor to the gallant Lincoln and his able coadjutors, through whose persevering efforts the light of Republican truth was made to penetrate the murky clouds of Douglas's Democratic Pro-Slavery sophistry.

Success, soon or late, is the sure guerdon of firm and uncompromising adherence to the eternal principles of justice and right; and I trust the time is not distant when all Republicans, and *especially Republican editors*, will realize the fact, and act only from their convictions. Yours for the right, J. L. M.

Pewaukie, Waukesha Co., Wis., Dec. 17.—In forwarding our list of subscribers for this year, we take occasion to express our sympathy with you in your efforts to sustain at the capital a journal true to the interests of man. Our long acquaintance with the *Era* enables us to appreciate the value of your labors, and the desirableness of sustaining you in them, and we assure you that you shall have our best efforts to that end. We congratulate you on the good that has resulted to the Republican cause through your journal, but we cannot hide from ourselves the fact that the number of stanch, self-sacrificing friends of Liberty has not increased in the same ratio as the number of Republicans. True, this was not to be expected; still we are not prepared to believe that the agency which has so greatly aided in giving form, consistency, and efficiency, to the cause, shall be suffered to perish at the moment of its triumphs and in the midst of its friends.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS,

Second Session.

Wednesday, December 22, 1858.

SENATE.

Mr. Mallory, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution authorizing William L. Hudson and J. R. Sands to accept a snuff-box and medal recently transmitted by the Government of Great Britain to be presented to each of said officers as a memorial of their services in laying the Atlantic cable.

On motion by Mr. Hunter,

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be directed to report to the Senate such changes in the laws regulating postages and the Post Office Department as in his opinion could make that a self-sustaining Department.

By Mr. Wilson: Bill to appropriate one million of acres of the public lands of the United States for the benefit of free public schools in the District of Columbia.

Court of Claims.—Mr. Gwin called up the resolution which he submitted several days since, requesting the Court of Claims to return the papers in the case of J. H. Merrill to the Senate.

Upon this subject, quite a lengthy discussion arose, which involved the general question of the nature of the Court of Claims, and the weight that should be attached to its decisions. Messrs. Bayard, Stuart, Gwin, Hunter, and others, spoke on this subject.

Mr. Collamer alluded to the fact that for the last three sessions of Congress there had been continual conflicts of opinion between the Court of Claims and the Senate.

Mr. Hale expressed himself in favor of abolishing the Court of Claims entirely.

Without any definite action upon the subject, it was passed over.

The Senate went into Executive session.

At 4 o'clock the doors were reopened.

Commodore Stewart.—Mr. Hale submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire and report to the Senate what action, if any, should be taken by Congress to manifest the appreciation by the country of the gallant and meritorious services of Capt. Charles Stewart, of the United States navy, the oldest captain in the service, and who was displaced from his position on the active list by the late naval retiring board.

Some objection was made to the latter clause of the resolution, which seemed like a reflection upon the retiring board; and Mr. Hale modified the resolution by striking out all after the word "navy." The question being taken, it was then agreed to.

Mr. Brown, by unanimous consent introduced the following joint resolution, authorizing the President of the United States to confer the title of admiral by brevet for eminent services:

Resolved, &c., That the grade of admiral be and the same is hereby established in the navy of the United States, in order that when, in the opinion of the President and Senate, it shall be deemed proper to acknowledge eminent services of a captain in the navy, the grade of admiral may be specially conferred by brevet, and by brevet only, to take rank from the date of such service or services: *Provided, however*, That when the said grade of admiral by brevet shall have once been filled, and have become vacant, this joint resolution shall thereafter expire and be of no effect.

Mr. Brown asked that this joint resolution might be immediately put on its passage. He thought it would be a most appropriate recognition of the services of the oldest officer in the navy, who, as all agree, has been harshly treated; and it would give the President an opportunity at once to nominate him to the Senate as admiral. It would be seen that the operation of the joint resolution was limited to the lifetime of a single man, and he hoped there would be no objection to it.

The joint resolution was then referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a statement of the balance of the appropriations for that Department; also, the amounts appropriated, transferred, and carried to the surplus fund; which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The Pension Bill.—The Speaker stated the business first in order to be the consideration of the bill granting pensions to the officers and soldiers of the war with Great Britain of 1812, and those engaged in Indian wars during that period; the question being on the passage of the bill as amended by the adoption of the substitute proposed by Mr. Savage, of Tennessee.

The question was then taken, and the bill passed, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Adrain, Ahl, Anderson, Andrews, Arnold, Atkins, Avery, Bennett, Bingham, Bishop, Bowie, Brayton, Burlinton, Burlingame, Burnett, Burns, Caruthers, Case, Cavanaugh, Chaffee, Clark of Connecticut, Clark of Missouri, Clawson, Clay, Cobb, Clark B. Cochrane of New York, John Cochrane of New York, Cockerill, Colfax, Comins, Corning, Covode, Cox, Cragin, Craig of Missouri, Curtis, Davidson, Davis of Indiana, Davis of Massachusetts, Dawes, Dean, Dick, Dimmick, Dutfee, Edie, Elliott, English, Farnsworth, Florence, Foley, Foster, Gartrell, Giddings, Gilman, Gilmer, Goodwin, Granger, Gregg, Hall of Ohio, Harris, Haskin, Hatch, Hawkins, Hoard, Hopkins, Hughes, Huyler, Jewett, Jones of Pennsylvania, Keim, Kellogg, Kelsey, Kilgore, Knapp, Kunkel of Pennsylvania, Lawrence, Leidy, Marshall of Kentucky, Marshall of Illinois, Mason, Maynard, Morrill, Morris of Pennsylvania, Morris of Illinois, Niblack, Palmer, Parker, Pettit, Peyton, Pottle, Powell, Purviance, Ready, Reilly, Ricaud, Robbins, Roberts, Royce, Russell, Savage, Scott, Searing, Sherman of Ohio, Sherman of New York, Shorter, Smith of Illinois, Smith of Tennessee, Spinner, Stanton, Stevenson, Stewart of Maryland, Stewart of Pennsylvania, Talbot, Tappan, Thayer, Thompson, Tompkins, Trippe, Underwood, Vance, Waldron, Walton, Ward, Watkins, White, Wilson, Woodson, Wright of Tennessee, and Zollicoffer—130.

Nays—Messrs. Barksdale, Billinghurst, Bliss, Bocock, Bonham, Boyce, Branch, Bryan, Caskie, Chapman, Clark of New York, Craige of North Carolina, Crawford, Curry, Davis of Md., Davis of Miss., Davis of Iowa, Dodd, Dowdell, Faulkner, Fenton, Garnett, Goode, Greenwood, Groesbeck, Grow, Harlan, Hill, Horton, Houston, Howard, Jackson, Jenkins, Jones of Tennessee, Keitt, Leach, Leiter, Letcher, Lovejoy, Maclay, McQueen, Miles, Miller, Millson, Moore, Morgan, Morse of Maine, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Phelps of Missouri, Phelps of Minnesota, Phillips, Pike, Reagan, Ritchie, Sandidge, Scales, Seward, Shaw of North Carolina, Singleton, Smith of Va., Stallworth, Stephens, Taylor of La., Wade, Wallbridge, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Maine, Whiteley, Winslow, and Wortendyke—73.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Houston, of Alabama, in the chair.)

Mr. Phelps then moved that the Committee take up the bill making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1860; which motion was agreed to.

The bill was then read a first time, and reported for amendment.

Mr. Phelps explained that the amount appropriated by the bill was $852,000, that amount being required, together with the unexpended balances, for the payment of these pensions. It excluded the appropriation of last year, ($882,500,) because there was at that time a larger amount of unexpended money on hand, and the pension list had been increased.

The bill was then laid aside to be reported to the House, with a recommendation that it do pass.

The Military Academy.—On motion of Mr. Phelps, the House next took up the bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending June 30, 1860.

Mr. Phelps stated that the gross amount appropriated at the last session was $169,386. The amount embraced in the bill under consideration was $180,884. So far as the pay of the officers was concerned, and the appropriation for the support of the cadets, together with the small military force kept there, no more was appropriated than was requisite to carry on that institution.

Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, found that the estimates for the current year were $116,000, the estimates for the coming year amounted to $122,000, and the bill appropriated $179,000.

Mr. Phelps called the attention of the gentleman to the fact that the last Military Academy appropriation bill included special objects, which made the amount $169,000.

Mr. Stanton understood that, by some means, the appropriations were always largely in excess of the estimates. The War Department had said that $122,000 were necessary for this service, and he had not heard a word of explanation as to what necessity had arisen since the estimates had been made for the additional amount which they proposed to appropriate.

Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, would not oppose the bill, but deprecated the appropriation of money for the purpose of educating men to fight, when war was no part of our institution. Ours was a mission of peace, and not a military Government, and the founders of the Government did not contemplate a standing army.

Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, inquired whether the gentleman believed the appropriations made by this bill right.

Mr. Giddings replied that he did not.

Mr. Lovejoy then inquired how the gentleman could reconcile his vote for the pension bill with the sentiments he had just expressed.

Mr. Giddings was glad he could instruct his reverend friend. [Laughter.] When they adopted a system, he would deal out that system justly; and when they were appropriating large sums for military purposes, he would give as much to those who had fought as to those who had not. That was his theology.

Mr. Lovejoy said two wrongs did not make a right; that was his theology. [A Voice. "That's not theology at all."] General Scott and the venerable Secretary of State, as well as his venerable friend, [Mr. Giddings,] were all pensioners; and he had to see them coming up, like Oliver Twist, and asking for more. [Laughter.] The gentleman from Ohio was opposed to the whole warlike system, and yesterday voted to inaugurate a system which was tending to a bottomless ocean of expenditure, whilst he had the power to defeat the whole thing. He believed, if members had voted by ballot, instead of *viva voce*, the bill would not have received fifty votes in the House. [Laughter.] He would vote against this bill. That was good theology. [A Voice. "Yes, that's theology."]

Mr. Giddings had not assisted to inaugurate a system yesterday. That system had been inaugurated in 1818, and from that day to this maintained and kept up. While the regular soldiers at Detroit had surrendered without firing a gun, the militia had met the enemy without surrendering.

Mr. Lovejoy contended that, so far as his knowledge extended, the pensioning of well men was a new policy. There was no precedent to it in the entire world.

On motion of Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, the bill was then laid aside to be reported to the House, with the recommendation that it do pass.

The President's Message.—On motion of Mr. Phelps, the House then proceeded to the consideration of the President's annual message; when he submitted the usual resolutions.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, gave notice that at the proper time he should move an amendment to the resolution which related to the reference of that portion of the message which treated of expenditures.

Mr. Comins, of Massachusetts, had found no recommendation in the message of the President to Congress to do its duty to American citizens who had claims upon their own Government.

Mr. Taylor, of New York, asked and obtained leave to print his remarks upon the relations of the Government with Central America.

Mr. Morris, of Illinois, then moved to amend the resolution referring that portion of the message which relates to the Territories, so as to instruct the Committee on Territories to report the bill which he had prepared, providing for the election by the citizens of the Territories of their Territorial officers.

The Chairman stated that the amendment could be proposed when the resolutions were taken up for final action. The motion could not be entertained at the present time.

Mr. Morris then desired the bill to be read as a part of his speech.

[The bill authorizes the people of the several organized Territories, and those which may hereafter be organized, to elect their Governors, Judges, and all other Territorial officers, in such mode and manner as the several Legislatures may determine, provided that nothing shall be construed to interfere with the right of the existing officers in such Territories, or those hereafter appointed by the President, to hold their respective offices until their successors shall have been elected; provides that all suits or cases of action arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States shall be tried at such time and in such manner as Congress may provide; provides for the formation of a Constitution preparatory to admission into the Union, in such manner as the Legislature may by law prescribe, provided that the application shall not be made until the population of such Territory shall be sufficiently numerous to entitle them to one Representative; and provided, further, that no such application shall be received or entertained until the Constitution has been submitted to the people for their approval; and provided, further, that nothing herein contained shall be construed as operating against the admission of Kansas.]

The Committee then rose and reported to the House, and under the operation of the previous question the invalid pension appropriation bill and the Military Academy appropriation bill were severally read a third time and passed.

Cuban Outrages.—Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, asked leave to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to report a bill authorizing and requiring the President of the United States to take possession of the island of Cuba, unless, within the next six months, the sum of $128,625.54, for duties unjustly taken from American vessels, be paid, and satisfaction given to the President for the insults offered to our flag and injury done to the persons and property of citizens of the United States; but objection was made.

The House then adjourned.

Thursday, December 23, 1858.

SENATE.

Bill Introduced.—Mr. Crittenden introduced a bill to prescribe the time and manner of holding elections for Senators of the United States; which was read and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. C. observed that the necessity of some such measure has been rendered so manifest, that he hoped it would receive the early attention of the Senate.

[This bill provides, that when there shall be a vacancy in the Senate of the United States at the first meeting of the Legislature having the right to fill it, or occurs by expiration of a term before the next regular meeting, an election shall be held at noon of the Monday next succeeding the day on which such Legislature shall complete its organization, except as provided for in the remaining thirteenth section of the bill.]

Agricultural Colleges.—Mr. Stuart moved to proceed to the consideration of the House bill donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts.

The question being taken, the motion of Mr. Stuart was not agreed to, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hamlin, King, Seward, Simmons, Stuart, Thomson of New Jersey, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson, and Wright—20.

Nays—Messrs. Bates, Bayard, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Clay, Clingman, Crittenden, Davis, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Harlan Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Tennessee, Jones, Kennedy, Mason, Polk, Reid, Rice, Sebastian, Slidell, Toombs, and Ward—28.

New Senate Chamber.—On motion by Mr. Bright, the Senate proceeded to consider the following resolution, which was reported by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds several days since:

Resolved, That the Superintendent of the Capital Extension be directed to prepare the chamber for the occupancy of the Senate by the fourth day of January next, and that a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to make all the necessary arrangements.

The Chair appointed the following Senators to act as a committee of arrangements, viz: Messrs. Davis, Collamer, and Kennedy.

After a short time spent in the consideration of Executive business, the doors were reopened.

On motion by Mr. Trumbull,

Resolved, That, until the Senate otherwise order, no person, except Senators, the officers of the Senate, and members of the House of Representatives, be admitted to the floor of the Senate while in session.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Order of Business.—On motion of Mr. Craig, of Missouri, the following resolution was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Speaker now proceed to call each State and Territory, and upon such call, members may introduce bills and resolutions for reference only, and without debate, of which previous notice has been given; and such resolutions as shall not be objected to, and also reports of committees: *Provided*, That no bill so introduced or reported shall again be brought before the House by a motion to reconsider.

The Speaker then proceeded to execute the order.

Bills Introduced.—By Mr. Branch, of North Carolina: A bill appropriating money to enable the President to settle and adjust the differences with the Government of Spain, and for other purposes.

[This bill appropriates the sum of one million dollars, to conclude a treaty of amity with Spain, and for the settlement of all differences, including the cession of the island of Cuba, to be used by the President in advance of its ratification, provided the treaty, when signed and ratified, shall call for the expenditure of the same, or any part thereof.]

By Mr. Bingham, of Ohio: A bill to repeal an act entitled "An act for the admission of Kansas into the Union," approved May 4, 1858.

By Mr. Leiter, of Ohio: A bill authorizing the people of the Territories to elect their Territorial officers.

By Mr. Morris, of Illinois: A bill to amend the naturalization laws.

Also, a bill for the admission of sugar and salt into all the ports of the United States, free of duty, from and after June 30, 1859.

Also, a bill granting to the people of the several organized Territories of the United States the right to provide through their respective Legislatures for the appointment or election of their Governors, Judges, and all other Territorial officers, in such mode or manner as such Legislatures may by law determine.

Mr. Taylor, of New York, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to investigate the accounts of the late Superintendent of Public Printing, and that said committee be authorized to send for persons and papers, and have leave to report at any time.

Appropriation Bills.—Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, reported, from the Committee of Ways and Means, bills of the following titles, which were severally read twice and committed:

A bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1860.

A bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30 1860.

Mr. Phelps also reported, from the same committee, the bill making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June 30, 1860, and moved that it be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, said he should submit a motion, in the absence of the chairman of the committee, [Mr. Bocock,] to refer the bill to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

After considerable discussion, the further consideration of the bill was postponed until one o'clock, on Thursday, the 6th of January next.

Among the resolutions objected to were the following:

By Mr. Blair, of Missouri: Resolutions affirming that the judicial power of the United States does not extend to political questions, and all decisions of such questions are illegal and void, and that therefore the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case was illegal and void.

Also, a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to report a bill more effectually to prevent the slave trade.

The House adjourned till Tuesday, the 4th of January next.

HOUSE COMMITTEES.

The Speaker, on the 9th instant, announced the following as the standing committees of the House for the present session:

Committee of Elections—William W. Boyce of South Carolina, John W. Stevenson of Kentucky, Israel Washburn of Maine, Lucius Q. C. Lamar of Mississippi, Ezra Clark, jun., of Connecticut, John A. Gilmer of North Carolina, John V. Wright of Tennessee, James Wilson of Indiana, and James M. Cavanaugh of Minnesota.

Of Ways and Means—John S. Phelps of Missouri, John Letcher of Virginia, H. Winter Davis of Maryland, James F. Dowdell of Alabama, William A. Howard of Michigan, Martin J. Crawford of Georgia, Justin S. Morrill of Vermont, William B. Maclay of New York, and Henry M. Phillips of Pennsylvania.

Of Claims—Samuel S. Marshal of Illinois, Miles Taylor of Louisiana, John C. Kunkel of Pennsylvania, Thomas G. Davidson of Louisiana, Henry C. Goodwin of New York, Sydenham Moore of Alabama, Samuel Arnold of Connecticut, Horace Maynard of Tennessee, and James Jackson of Georgia.

On Commerce—John Cochrane of New York, John S. Millson of Virginia, Elihu B. Washburne of Illinois, W. Porcher Miles of South Carolina, Edward Wade of Ohio, James A. Stallworth of Alabama, George Eustis of Louisiana, James Landy of Pennsylvania, and Linus B. Comins of Massachusetts.

On Public Lands—Williamson R. W. Cobb of Alabama, John McQueen of South Carolina, Henry Bennett of New York, John G. Davis of Indiana, Thomas Ruffin of North Carolina, Joshua Hill of Georgia, William Montgomery of Pennsylvania, Joseph C. McKibbin of California, and Muscoe R. H. Garnett of Virginia.

On the Post Office and Post Roads—William H. English of Indiana, Paulus Powell of Virginia, John M. Wood of Maine, Charles L. Scott of California, Valentine B. Horton of Ohio, Timothy Davis of Iowa, James Craig of Missouri, Reuben Davis of Mississippi, and John D. C. Atkins of Tennessee.

For the District of Columbia—William O. Goode of Virginia, Thomas F. Bowie of Maryland, Edward Dodd of New York, Henry C. Burnett of Kentucky, Edward Joy Morris of Pennsylvania, Augustus R. Wright of Georgia, Sidney Dean of Connecticut, Alfred M. Scales of North Carolina, and Elijah Ward of New York.

On the Judiciary—George S. Houston of Alabama, John S. Caskie of Virginia, Mason W. Tappan of New Hampshire, Burton Craige of North Carolina, Charles Billinghurst of Wisconsin, Miles Taylor of Louisiana, Charles Ready of Tennessee, Henry Chapman of Pennsylvania, and Horace F. Clark of New York.

On Revolutionary Claims—Samuel S. Cox of Ohio, George Taylor of New York, Isaiah D. Clawson of New Jersey, Aaron H. Cragin of New Hampshire, James Jackson of Georgia, Owen Lovejoy of Illinois, Jabez L. M. Curry of Alabama, Henry L. Dawes of Massachusetts, and Zebulon B. Vance of North Carolina.

On Public Expenditures—John M. Elliott of Kentucky, Henry A. Edmundson of Virginia, John Covode of Pennsylvania, Jacob B. Wortendyke of New Jersey, John M. Parker of New York, Joseph R. Cockerill of Ohio, William Kellogg of Illinois, James M. Gregg of Indiana, and E. P. Walton of Vermont.

On Private Land Claims—John M. Sandidge of Louisiana, Joseph C. McKibbin of California, Aaron Harlan of Ohio, William T. Avery of Tennessee, Cadwalader C. Washburn of Wisconsin, Francis P. Blair of Missouri, George S. Hawkins of Florida, Reuben E. Fenton of New York, and Charles J. Gilman of Maine.

On Manufactures—William D. Bishop of Connecticut, Albert G. Watkins of Tennessee, Philemon Bliss of Ohio, Sherrard Clemens of Virginia, Nathaniel B. Durfee of Rhode Island, John A. Ahl of Pennsylvania, James B. Ricaud of Maryland, Henry M. Shaw of North Carolina, and Stephen C. Foster of Maine.

On Agriculture—William G. Whiteley of Delaware, Lawrence W. Hall of Ohio, William H. Kelsey of New York, John Huyler of New Jersey, Richard Mott of Ohio, James B. Foley of Indiana, James L. Gillis of Pennsylvania, Robert P. Trippe of Georgia, and William H. Keim of Pennsylvania.

On Indian Affairs—Alfred B. Greenwood of Arkansas, Eli S. Shorter of Alabama, Benjamin F. Leiter of Ohio, Samuel H. Woodson of Missouri, Schuyler Colfax of Indiana, William F. Russell of New York, Charles L. Scott of California, Silas M. Burrows of New York, and Guy M. Bryan of Texas.

On Military Affairs—Charles J. Faulkner of Virginia, John H. Savage of Tennessee, Humphrey Marshall of Kentucky, Bejamin Stanton of Ohio, Milledge L. Bonham of South Carolina, Samuel R. Curtis of Iowa, George H. Pendleton of Ohio, James Buffinton of Massachusetts, and John J. McRae of Mississippi.

On the Militia—Israel T. Hatch of New York, Albert G. Watkins of Tennessee, Anthony E. Roberts of Pennsylvania, Thomas F. Bowie of Maryland, Cydnor B. Tompkins of Ohio, Edward A. Warren of Arkansas, Aaron Shaw of Illinois, Albert G. Jenkins of Virginia, and Eli Thayer of Massachusetts.

On Naval Affairs—Thomas S. Bocock of Virginia, Thomas B. Florence of Pennsylvania, Timothy Davis of Massachusetts, Warren Winslow of North Carolina, James L. Seward of Georgia, John Sherman of Ohio, Erastus Corning of New York, Freeman H. Morse of Maine, and George S. Hawkins of Florida.

On Foreign Affairs—George W. Hopkins of Virginia, James B. Clay of Kentucky, Anson Burlingame of Massachusetts, William Barksdale of Mississippi, Daniel E. Sickles of New York, David Ritchie of Pennsylvania, William S. Groesbeck of Ohio, Homer E. Royce of Vermont, and Lawrence O'B. Branch of North Carolina.

On the Territories—Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia, William Smith of Virginia, Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania, James Hughes of Indiana, Felix K. Zollicoffer of Tennessee, Amos P. Granger of New York, John B. Clark of Missouri, Chauncey L. Knapp of Massachusetts, and Clement L. Vallandigham of Ohio.

On Revolutionary Pensions—John Hickman of Pennsylvania, Henry M. Shaw of North Carolina, Robert B. Hall of Massachusetts, Paul Leidy of Pennsylvania, John M. Parker of New York, Sherrard Clemens of Virginia, Nehemiah Abbott of Maine, John F. Potter of Wisconsin, and John F. Farnsworth of Illinois.

On Invalid Pensions—Joshua H. Jewett of Kentucky, Thomas B. Florence of Pennsylvania, George R. Robbins of New Jersey, John H. Savage of Tennessee, Calvin C. Chaffee of Massachusetts, Joseph Burns of Ohio, Thomas L. Anderson of Missouri, Charles Case of Indiana, and George W. Palmer of New York.

On Roads and Canals—George W. Jones of Tennessee, Albert G. Talbott of Kentucky, Samuel G. Andrews of New York, John C. Mason of Kentucky, John Thompson of New York, Edward A. Warren of Arkansas, David S. Walbridge of Michigan, Isaac N. Morris of Illinois, and Daniel W. Gooch of Massachusetts.

On Patents—James A. Stewart of Maryland, Wilson Reilly of Pennsylvania, John R. Edie of Pennsylvania, William E. Niblack of Indiana, and William D. Brayton of Rhode Island.

On Public Buildings and Grounds—Lawrence M. Keitt of South Carolina, Samuel O. Peyton of Kentucky, Edwin B. Morgan of New York, Lawrence W. Hall of Ohio, and Samuel A. Purviance of Pennsylvania.

On Revisal and Unfinished Business—William L. Dewart of Pennsylvania, Joseph Miller of Ohio, Dewitt C. Leach of Michigan, Guy M. Bryan of Texas, and Judson W. Sherman of New York.

On Accounts—John A. Searing of New York, Paulus Powell of Virginia, John Dick of Pennsylvania, Jacob M. Kunkel of Maryland, and Francis E. Spinner of New York.

On Mileage—Robert Smith of Illinois, Ambrose S. Murray of New York, J. Morrison Harris o Maryland, William W. Phelps of Minnesota, and Henry Waldron of Michigan.

On Engraving—Garnett B. Adrain of New Jersey, Israel T. Hatch of New York, and Warner L. Underwood of Kentucky.

On Expenditures in the State Department—Owen Jones of Pennsylvania, Jabez L. M. Curry of Alabama, John A. Bingham of Ohio, William T. Avery of Tennessee, and Charles B Hoard of New York.

On Expenditures in the Treasury Department—William Lawrence of Ohio, Allison White of Pennsylvania, David Kilgore of Indiana, Jacob M. Kunkel of Maryland, and Lucius J. Gartrell of Georgia.

On Expenditures in the War Department—Wilson Reilly of Pennsylvania, Clark B. Cochrane of New York, Joseph R. Cockerill of Ohio, William Stewart of Pennsylvania, and John V. Wright of Tennessee.

On Expenditures in the Navy Department—John B. Haskin of New York, Joseph Miller of Ohio, Emory B. Pottle of New York, Paulus Powell of Virginia, and Reuben Davis of Mississippi.

On Expenditures in the Post Office Department—Albert G. Talbott of Kentucky, John H. Reagan of Texas, George W. Palmer of New York, Joseph Burns of Ohio, and James B. Foley of Indiana.

On Expenditures on the Public Buildings—Allison White of Pennsylvania, George Taylor of New York, Cadwalader C. Washburn of Wisconsin, Joseph Miller of Ohio, and Abram B. Olin of New York.

Joint Committee on the Library—William H. Dimmick of Pennsylvania, Warren Winslow of North Carolina, and John C. Pettit of Indiana.

Joint Committee on Printing—Samuel A. Smith of Tennessee, Otho R. Singleton of Mississippi, and Matthias H. Nichols of Ohio.

Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills—Thomas G. Davidson of Louisiana, and James Pike of New Hampshire.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

The following is the list of the Standing Committees of the Senate, with the vote on their adoption. It will be seen that every man claiming to be a Democrat, except Mr. Broderick, voted for them, and thus voted for superseding Mr. Douglas as Chairman of the Territorial Committee. In our last we erroneously gave Mr. Stuart credit for voting the other way:

On Foreign Relations—Messrs. Mason, (chairman,) Douglas, Slidell, Polk, Crittenden, Seward, and Foot.

On Finance—Messrs. Hunter, (chairman,) Pearce, Gwin, Bright, Hammond, Fessenden, and Cameron.

On Commerce—Messrs. Clay, (chairman,) Bigler, Toombs, Reid, Allen, Hamlin, and Chandler.

On Military Affairs and the Militia—Messrs. Davis, (chairman,) Fitzpatrick, Johnson of Arkansas, Chesnut, Broderick, Wilson, and King.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Mallory, (chairman,) Thomson of New Jersey, Slidell, Allen, Hammond, Bell, and Hale.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Bayard, (chairman,) Pugh, Benjamin, Green, Clingman, Collamer, and Trumbull.

On the Post Office and Post Roads—Messrs. Yulee, (chairman,) Bigler, Gwin, Rice, Ward, Hale, and Dixon.

On Public Lands—Messrs. Stuart, (chairman,) Johnson of Arkansas, Pugh, Johnson of Tennessee, Chesnut, Foster, and Harlan.

On Private Land Claims—Messrs. Benjamin, (chairman,) Polk, Shields, Thompson of Kentucky, and Durkee.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Sebastian, (chairman,) Brown, Fitch, Rice, Bell, Houston, and Doolittle.

On Pensions—Messrs. Jones, (chairman,) Thomson of New Jersey, Clay, Bates, Thompson of Kentucky, Foster, and King.

On Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Shields, (chairman,) Bates, Crittenden, Durkee, and Chandler.

On Claims—Messrs. Iverson, (chairman,) Mallory, Ward, Simmons, and Clark.

On the District of Columbia—Messrs. Brown, (chairman,) Mason, Johnson of Tennessee, Yulee, Kennedy, Hamlin, and Wilson.

On Patents and the Patent Office—Messrs. Reid, (chairman,) Thomson of New Jersey, Toombs, Simmons, and Trumbull.

On Public Buildings and Grounds—Messrs. Bright, (chairman,) Davis, Douglas, Kennedy, and Clark.

On Territories—Messrs. Green, (chairman,) Douglas, Jones, Sebastian, Fitzpatrick, Collamer, and Wade.

To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Messrs. Wright, (chairman,) Johnson of Tennessee, and Dixon.

On Printing—Messrs. Fitch, (chairman,) Clingman, and Cameron.

On Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Wright, (chairman,) Bigler, and Harlan.

On Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Jones, (chairman,) Brown, and Doolittle.

On the Library—Messrs. Pearce, (chairman,) Bayard,