



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN. ALEXANDRIA: TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1860.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, yesterday, the Naval Appropriation bill, was further considered, and sundry amendments proposed and discussed. In the House of Representatives, the majority report in the Kentucky contested election case, declaring Mr. Anderson the sitting member entitled to his seat, was adopted. Action was also taken on the Senate's amendment to the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill. A minority report from the Covode Investigating Committee was made.

To that famous argument against Whig candidates—"they cannot be elected"—an argument which ought never to be clothed in a Presidential election, with a man who honestly thinks that those against whom it is directed are the best men for the preservation of the peace, prosperity, happiness and union of the States—let it, in the present case, be always answered, that if every voter in the country who believes in his conscience that Bell and Everett ought to be elected, would support them, they could and would be elected by a triumphant majority. They are national men—they are conservative men—they are honest, upright men—they are experienced statesmen—they are opposed to the unhallowed purposes of the suicidal party—they are opposed to the suicidal policy of the Democrats—they are in favor of sustaining the Constitution—preserving the Union, and enforcing the laws. They may be, and can be elected.

The Pennsylvania, the Administration organ in Philadelphia, takes up Senator Hunter's recent speech on the Tariff, in which he gave his opinion that no change in the revenue laws was necessary, and tarly declares that all (save one) of the Senator's assertions in defence of his position, "are flatly contradicted by results,"—and that his arguments are "all false and untenable." And this is the way the Administration organ in Pennsylvania treats the opinions and views of a democratic Senator who claims to speak the sentiments of the Democratic party in Virginia.

The New York Tribune claims 118 electoral votes as certain for Lincoln. Thirty-four more are wanted, and for these it looks to New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Oregon, Indiana, and Illinois, in all 61. It says, that if there is a Democratic split "the contest will be over before it is fairly begun." This is "counting chickens before they are hatched." But every calculation that we have seen, impresses more and more, the expediency, the policy, the justness of concentrating upon Bell and Everett, to defeat the Republican party.

The New York Tribune and the New York Express, through their Washington correspondents, are "fending and proving," on the subject of the arrest of, and charge against J. B. Brown, late of New York, and now a citizen of this county, accused of the unlawful circulation of incendiary and seditious books. These correspondents make directly contradictory statements. Brown has been held to bail for trial, and his case will be fairly and properly investigated before the proper tribunal here, and judgment given according to law.

Garibaldi has been successful, so far, in his expedition to Sicily. Palermo is in his possession—and the fall of the scattered posts still held by the Neapolitan forces must speedily follow. It looks as if the King of Naples would soon be in company with the expelled Dukes of Tuscany, Modena, &c. Victor Emmanuel stands ready, no doubt, to answer, whenever it shall suit the Emperor of the French to allow the extension of his dominions. Europe looks on, quietly as yet. How long?

Mr. Buchanan was nominated at Cincinnati four years since, on the seventeenth ballot Pierce having been dropped after the fifteenth, and Douglas withdrawn on the last. Buchanan's original strength was 1354, while Pierce commanded 1221 votes, and Douglas 53. On the seventh ballot the Pierce vote of New York, its "soft" half, (of the delegation was divided,) went over to Douglas. When Douglas was withdrawn, he had gained 89 votes on his original strength, and Buchanan 32.

The congressional republican committee having in charge the conduct of the campaign, have endorsed Sumner's speech by printing it as a campaign document, with an appendix containing the additional endorsement of Josiah Quincy. We do not know what better evidence Mr. Sumner can ask of the approval of his party. We want no better evidence of the bigotry of black republicanism.

A journal called "The World," appeared in New York on the 14th. It is devoted to a large portion of its space to religious matters and christian principles. Experienced and able editors are to conduct it, and it has a large capital to go upon at first. Its typographical appearance bears a striking resemblance to the English journals.

There was a great storm in England in the latter part of last month. Much fruit was destroyed, and many fine trees in the parks prostrated. At sea, the gale was terrific—and more than one hundred vessels were wrecked upon the northern and eastern coast of the island.

The Session of Congress, it is definitely settled, is to be prolonged to the 25th inst., the House on Saturday having adopted the Senate resolution for that purpose. Senator Powell's movement for a reconsideration of the vote postponing the Morrill tariff bill to the next session, is regarded as having much political significance. But it is not probable that any new measure will be adopted, as both Mr. Hunter and Mr. Fessenden declare that weeks will be required to effect such an object. At the evening session of the House, on Saturday, the proposition for a loan of twenty millions of dollars was opposed by Messrs. Sherman, Grow, Stevens, of Pennsylvania, Merridge, and Stanton, and supported by Messrs. Milson and Crawford. It was finally rejected.

Mr. Forsyth, our late Minister to Mexico, remarks, in the Mobile Register—"The latest Mexican news is of the highest importance. Contrary to the expectations raised by previous advices, Miramon had been entirely successful, and the Liberals defeated. It will be kept in mind that the pretended news which represented the affairs of Miramon as hopeless, and predicted his speedy downfall, came from Vera Cruz, and we have had abundant evidence of how utterly unreliable is all intelligence how through that channel."

Some talk is made about the resignation of Secretary Toucey, under the "vote of censure." In Great Britain such a vote by the House of Commons would force, immediately, a change of ministers; but, in this country, it is not according to the theory of the Constitution, nor to the practice of preceding administrations.

The Baltimore Sun speculates on the condition and prospects of the Democratic Convention, and says, "what with strife and division in the democratic party, and an avowed enemy to the South in the republican party, the chances of the Constitutional Union party may rise above all other considerations and prove eminently attractive to conservative men, North, South, East and West."

Another "labor movement" has been commenced in England—but it is said with no better prospect of success and not as good—as the late movement commencing with the bricklayers. It is thought that agitators are pushing the matter further than the steady laborers themselves desire.

A hawkster in Washington, returning from market, was knocked down and robbed, in the Smithsonian grounds, on Saturday night last. There were three robbers engaged in plundering him.

Mr. Bigler, of Pa., has returned from Baltimore to Washington, to attend to his duties in the Senate.

The Baltimore Convention. Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette. BALTIMORE, June 18, 3 P. M.—The city is full of delegates and outsiders, interested in the proceedings of the Convention.—Wherever you go, the tumult of Convention attends you, and with the great Convention at Front street Theatre, there seems to have assembled half a hundred small conventions, in all sections of the city, and all kinds of places—bar-rooms, street corners, hotels, parks, everywhere, indeed, except in church.—All over the city there is the same din of debate, on the same subject.

The Convention is now opened—the prayer was scarcely finished, and Mr. Cushing's address concluded, that the fight, adjourned over at Charleston, recommenced, at Baltimore.

The motion to admit all the Charleston delegates to seats, was rejected by an amendment, pledging those delegates to abide the decision of the Convention, and support its nominee. Then came a substitute for the latter resolution and amendment, proposing to refer the seceding delegates to the committee on credentials.

This was a Douglas move, and upon the call of the previous question, the Douglas men expected to settle that question to their liking before dinner.

Never were men more disappointed than when Mr. Douglass, voting against the previous question, gave them a discomfiture, from which they declared they would rally in half an hour.

The opponents of Douglas were indignantly gratified at this show of numbers, and seem to have become more ardent than ever.

News of the Day. "To show the very age and body of the times." Simultaneously with the announcement of a duel having actually taken place on Thursday in the vicinity of Baltimore, between two gentlemen of New York, rumors were put abroad of a personal correspondence of a belittling character being in progress between Dr. John Morris, Postmaster of Baltimore, and Robert J. Brent, esq., of the Baltimore Bar. The actual duel took place on Thursday afternoon, at Marshy Point, between Messrs. Thomas Bryan and S. Neale, the latter receiving a ball in the fleshy part of the left arm, which satisfied the wounded honor of both parties, who had quarrelled about the nativity of Garibaldi. Both gentlemen were old enough to have known better, their ages being between sixty and seventy years. The difficulty out of recent publications charging Mr. Brent with having failed properly to represent his constituents, by voting at Charleston for Judge Douglas, thereby proving "disloyal to the South." Several letters passed between the parties, each withdrawing offensive language.

Another horror has turned up at Jersey city. On Wednesday a travelling bag was found at one of the docks, cut open, and with blood stains on the articles it contained, and the articles and its contents were fully identified by a Mr. Martin, of Newark, in whose employ the owner, a Mr. W. S. Bunn, was sent to New York. Mr. Bunn left home on Monday morning last, to go to Newark, since which time nothing has been heard of him. He had in his possession between \$1,500 and \$1,600, with which to pay a note in Newark and one at the American Exchange Bank, New York, which was due on Friday. The missing man has always been looked upon as a man of exemplary habits.

The procession of Firemen, which took place at Philadelphia, on Friday night last, in honor of the Japanese Embassy, was a very brilliant affair. The column consisted of ten divisions, each headed by a band of music. The number of companies was forty, including not less probably than five thousand men. The companies all had their apparatus with them, which were decorated with miniature flags and flowers. The carriers were fully equipped, and all marched torches, making a beautiful appearance.

M. DeLave has dared M. Blondin to a test and trial of skill at rope walking, the stakes to be of \$1,000 to \$1,500, to be paid him who is decided to be the most expert on an "ascension rope" over rivers, valleys, rapids, whirlpools or waterfalls, any distance or any height. He will agree to leave the question with a committee, two to be chosen on each side, and the fifth to be selected by the four then already chosen.

The cattle disease has broken out in the county of Huntingdon, Canada East, a region celebrated for its dairy produce. It is feared that the spread of the disease may be general, and the Montreal Advertiser calls upon the Government to interpose and prohibit the importation of cattle from foreign infected districts, and the agricultural societies are advised not to hold cattle shows or fairs this year.

The Washington (Pa.) Examiner states that the disease which has been so disastrous to cattle in the Eastern States has broken out among the sheep of James Morrison, of Chartiers township, in that county, and carried off a large number. On Thursday he lost about forty, and others were in a dying condition on Friday. Mr. M. says the disease is very similar to the cholera in its operations.

The United States Agricultural Society has nearly perfected arrangements for holding its eighth annual exhibition at Cincinnati in September. The premium list, it is said, will be larger than at any similar exhibition in the world. Should the pleuro-pneumonia render it unsafe to congregate cattle, increased premiums will be given for horses and implements.

The Covode Committee has got possession of two hundred of the fraudulent naturalizations in 1856. Six thousand of the same kind were used, and those who used them will be detected if they attempt to repeat the act next fall. The witness Kearns gave them up, stating that they were a lot he had left over from Spain to use them upon.

In Spain the Marquis de Niza has brought before the Cortes, a proposal for the abolition of the usual bull-fights. The motion has already passed the Peers, and the probabilities are that it will be carried in the House of Deputies. The measure, however, it is reported, meets with great disfavor among the people.

The brig Falmouth, suspected of being a slaver, has arrived at New York, in charge of Lieut. S. Abbott of the U. S. ship Portmouth, in thirty-eight days from Port Praya, Cape de Verde. She was seized May 6th, off Port Praya by Commander John Calhoun.—The evidences of her unlawful purposes are not stated.

It is now ascertained by letters to Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co., received by the Niagara, that the Great Eastern is not to leave Southampton until the 25th inst.—This is a second disappointment; but, as we have excitement enough on hand at present, it is well the postponement has occurred.

The immense traffic in London is proved by the fact that the granite pavement on Fleet street, which when it was laid down in 1846, was nine inches in depth, was found, when it was taken up a short time ago, to be reduced to four-and-a-half inches in less than fourteen years.

The Baltimore Democratic Convention. PRELIMINARY MOVEMENTS AND PREPARATIONS. The excitement attending the assembling of the Convention, which began to assume form and substance on Saturday, was on the increase yesterday. Although the number of visitors yet arrived, is not as large as expected, (probably about six and certainly not exceeding eight thousand,) each delegate and outsider seems so fully impressed with the importance of the crisis, and the magnitude of the part which he and his State are to have in its settlement, that the outside pressure in favor of Mr. Douglas is very strong. Delegations of his friends are accompanied by two fine bands of music, one from Chicago and the other from Cincinnati, and the Keystone Club, which will arrive this morning from Philadelphia with a third band. On Saturday evening the Cincinnati and Chicago bands performed in Monument Square, one from the balcony of the Gilmore House and the other from Guy's Monumental House. A large concourse of spectators were soon gathered, when the Hon. Rowley Johnson appeared, in the hope of his mansion, which he occupied as the headquarters of Mr. Douglas, and introduced Gov. King, of Missouri.

Gov. King addressed the audience at considerable length in a calm and argumentative speech in favor of Mr. Douglas. He deprecated all harsh feeling, and hoped that the proceedings of the Convention would be harmonious, and conducted with the view of a united and successful struggle with Republicanism.

A delegate from Alabama, with Douglas proclivities, spoke with considerable feeling against the course of the Secessionists.

Mr. Claiborne, of Missouri, followed in a lively telling speech, in which he strongly urged the nomination of Judge Douglas.—That nomination he declared, had already been made by the people of the country, and the only duty of the Convention was to confirm it. They had nothing to do but to ratify that nomination, and the people would make Judge Douglas the next President, even if there were a thousand other tickets in the field. The speaker's enthusiastic address of Judge Douglas was warmly applauded by the crowd, but the tone of the speech was not calculated to restore the "era of good feeling."

Gen. Joseph Geiger, of Ohio, closed the speaking for the evening with an appeal for harmony, and endeavored to pour oil on the bad feeling that prevailed among the delegates. He briefly proclaimed the South, and hoped that the proceedings of the Convention would be such as to unite all sections of the country in maintaining the supremacy of the Democratic party.

The private discussions in the halls of the various hotels, exhibited a warm state of feeling, promising anything but a quiet and harmonious discussion or settlement of the difficulties that environ the Convention.

The prospect of a solution of the difficulties encompassing the Convention, appeared last evening to be a shade better. The prominent men of both sides were more inclined to talk calmly over the prospects of the party, and while the firmness of neither section appeared to be in the least degree shaken, there seemed to be a more lively appreciation of the madness of disunion on the question of candidates. Stripped of all excitement, the following facts were regarded as settled:

First.—That the Douglas men have a majority of the whole Convention, and nothing can be done outside of the nomination of candidates without their consent.

Second.—That Douglas cannot get a two-third vote, and can only be nominated, if the South remains in Convention, by the adoption of the majority rule, or if the seceding delegates remain out, by interpreting the two-thirds rule to mean two-thirds of those present and voting.

Third.—That Douglas has enough positive strength to prevent the nomination of any other candidate, unless acceptable to his supporters.

Under these circumstances, numerous representatives from the South are urging upon the whole South the policy of nominating Horatio Seymour, who has been admitted by the New York delegation to be able to carry the State, and thus putting New York in the position when they would be compelled to decide whether they would abandon Douglas under any circumstances, or continue to support him to the final end.

There is a strong Dickinson delegation at Barnum's, urging the South to take him up as their candidate, but it is believed to be useless, as the New York delegation do not consider that he could carry the State.—Erasmus Corning is working hard for a nomination, but he is not likely to succeed, as he is in her power to hold the Convention together, and should do so at all hazards.

delegation are quartered here and enjoying the most excellent apartments. There are also here the delegations of New Hampshire, Connecticut, Indiana, Vermont, and a part of the delegations from the States of Rhode Island, Louisiana and Massachusetts.

The Gilmore House is perfectly alive with the most uncompromising representatives from the Southern States, including nearly all the seceding delegates. In addition to the entire delegations from Alabama and Maine, there are four Southern delegations in the house. Mr. Yanney reached here last evening, and took up his quarters at the Gilmore. He is accompanied by many warm friends, also of the same political faith. On Saturday afternoon a large delegation reached here from Cincinnati and other parts of Ohio, and many of them are now at the Gilmore. They are accompanied by Captain Meier's fine cornet band, of Cincinnati.

At the Adams House we find a superior band of musicians all the way from Chicago, Ill. These performers were engaged by Mr. Binham, a nephew of Judge Douglas. The band is led by Capt. P. S. Putnam, and consists of thirty members, who are two light shavers, a drummer and fifer, who are called the Zouave twins, and are exceedingly expert in their performances.

There reached here yesterday morning, a large delegation from Petersburg, Pa., who are accompanied by Capt. Young's Band of the Duquesne Independent Guards.

At the Susquehanna House are many who hail from Ohio, Illinois and Harrisburg, Pa. The latter delegation are accompanied by the North Infantry Band.

The Pennsylvania Hotel will accommodate over four hundred guests, and this morning will receive the large delegation from Philadelphia, also accompanied by a military band.

The Howard House and the National Hotel, two excellent establishments, by the way, were pretty well filled up to last evening, but expect considerable accessions during to-day.

We learn from the Hon. Caleb Cushing that no person will be admitted to any part of the Front Street Theatre, during the session of the Convention, without tickets, except ladies and the members of the Committee on Credentials and Reception. The following are the regulations for admission:

First.—No person is to be admitted to the floor of the Convention, except the delegates and their alternates, comprising in full Convention six hundred and six members—and the representatives of the press, comprising not less than two hundred editors and reporters.

Second.—The lower tier, or dress circle, will be reserved exclusively for ladies, unaccompanied by gentlemen, who will be admitted without tickets.

Third.—The second and third tiers will be reserved for gentlemen, who will not be admitted without tickets from the President. Tickets for this portion of the house have been distributed among the various delegations, each being furnished with the same number of box tickets that they have delegates in the Convention.

In addition to the above, each member of the Democratic City Convention and the State Central Committee will be supplied with a ticket of admission to the upper tiers. In case it should be ascertained that any vacant space will occur in the upper part of the house, then it is understood that each delegate will receive an additional ticket.—Baltimore Advertiser.

Letter from England. We have been politely furnished by a friend with the following extract of a letter from England, to a gentleman of this city:—"I think the weather is quite as changeable here as in America. The sun will be out one hour, and the next, it will be deluged in torrents, and it will be excessively cold. There has not been a day that we have been without fire. On Monday we had a snow storm. Yesterday a shower of hail, and the wind blew a perfect hurricane, uprooting the largest trees, and doing a vast amount of damage throughout this part of the Kingdom."

While in Bradford on Monday, we went through a large exporting house and saw them packing an order for Payne, Payne & Co., Richmond, Va. Mr. Payne is now here buying goods. Bradford is the great market for Alpacaes, Merinos, &c.

I have been very much disappointed with the system of railway travelling in this country. The accommodations do not begin to compare with those of the main lines in the United States. Though their roads are much superior, and we whilst through the cars, both freight and passenger, are much smaller than ours. The latter are partitioned off into a sort of coach, holding eight persons. As soon as the train is ready, the conductor comes and locks you in. They give you no checks for baggage, and whenever you change, which is frequently, you are compelled to look after it, which creates great confusion, and is very annoying. We are also far ahead of this country in hotels. A stranger hardly knows how to get along here, besides has to pay much more here than in the United States.

On Whit Monday we were in Huddersfield to witness a Sunday School celebration. Although the forepart of the day was very wet and unfavorable, in the afternoon upwards of 10,000 children assembled in St. George's square, to sing. It would be useless for me to attempt a description. The blending of so many youthful voices in unison, made the waltz ring with heavenly music. On the Sabbath before, we had a treat of the same kind at the Methodist Chapel in Bradford.

I find the sympathies of the people here generally are with the Southern states.—Whilst they abhor the institution of slavery (which arises from their ignorance of it,) they heartily condemn the course pursued by the North towards the South.—Eastwood, England, May 31.

The Japanese in New York. The arrival and reception of the Japanese Embassy, took place according to the programme, and every thing passed off well. Not less than three hundred thousand people witnessed the procession, which was a very imposing one. The streets were thoroughly cleaned, and every obstruction which it was possible to remove was made to yield to the public convenience. The special train from Philadelphia, containing the Embassy, arrived at Albany five minutes after twelve o'clock, on Saturday, where the steamer Alida was in waiting, with the New York committee of the Councils. Several other steamers were in company, and the effect was very fine. The approach of the steamer was announced by salutes from Governor's Island, from the Battery, and from various vessels in the harbor. Every vessel was gaily adorned with flags and streamers. The Alida reached the Battery at half-past two o'clock, and the landing was effected by the multitude. Broadway, from Union Square to the Battery, was a mass of human beings, and there were nearly equal crowds in the other streets through which the procession passed. The route was through Broadway to Grand Street, through Grand Street to the Bowery, through the Bowery and Fourth avenue to and around Union square to Broadway, down Broadway to the Metropolitan Hotel. The military turnout was very large. The appearance of Broadway, with its enormous crowd of people, and its numerous flags, American, Japanese, and those of other nations, was very striking. All sorts of devices and decorations were exhibited, some of them very appropriate and others bordering on absurdity. The Metropolitan Hotel, where the guests are lodged, is profusely adorned within and without, and it is the chief centre of attraction for the multitude.

MISPLACED IN A CHURCH.—On Friday evening last a riotous scene occurred in the Reformed Dutch Church at Flatbush, N. Y. The Rev. Mr. Strong, pastor of the church, was exiled in an angry manner, when Mr. Adrian Martense, a well known citizen of that place, whose bluntness of speech is apt to be much more forcible than elegant, spoke up and said, "The church is not a gentlemen's club, it is a place for the poor and the lowly, and elevating his eyebrows, peered over his spectacles in the direction of the pew from whence the sound proceeded. The whole congregation looked round in astonishment, scarcely believing their own ears, and the doxy among the hearers were effectually awakened. Judge Lott went up to Mr. Martense, and mildly told him that such language would not do to have in a church, and that if he could not behave himself he would have to leave the church. In answer Mr. Martense seized the honorable gentleman by the lapel of the coat and brought him down upon the floor. Mr. Oakley, a member of the New York Bar, and Justice of the Peace of the town of Flatbush, then stepped up and attempted to put Mr. Martense out, and thrown upon the floor. By this time the whole church was in an uproar, the women and children screaming, and the men crowding on the tops of the pews to get a glimpse of the combatants. Mr. John Beagen and Mr. Hegeman, then stepped to the rescue of the judge and justice, and succeeded in capturing the ferocious Mr. Martense, who was conveyed to the lock-up. The prisoner was subsequently taken before Justice Oakley, who, in the satisfaction of fitting him in the sum of \$25, which he paid.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—Mr. Wm. I. Blue, of Springfield, in this county, went out into a pasture-field near the village, a few days ago, for the purpose of catching his riding horse. Upon one side of the field was a precipice, ranging from ten to fifty feet, beneath which is embedded the most frightful and dangerous looking rocks conceivable; upon approaching the horse, which was somewhat vicious and difficult to take up, he wheeled upon the verge of the precipice, lost his footing and falling, knocked Mr. Blue and killed it. The horse was almost instantly killed, but most wonderful to tell, Mr. Blue received but some few slight bruises, his fall being broken by a small bush at the base. A pon measuring the distance, it was ascertained to be thirty-five feet perpendicular.—Rohney Intelligence.

Advices from Malaga, received via Gibraltar, state the cholera was prevailing there to a fatal extent, and that its ravages were not confined to the poorer people, but that all classes were attacked.

COME TO THE MOUNTAINS. I AM COMFORTABLE. Those who wish to board a party in the country during the month of July and August, will find this a beautiful and pleasant location. Situated at the base of the Blue Ridge, in Ashby's Gap, the village of Paris has a climate and atmosphere as healthful and invigorating as can be found anywhere. It is easy of access by railroad and stage.

NEWLY APPOINTED MIDSHIPMEN.—The following is a list of the graduates at the Naval Academy, in order of merit, who received their warrants last week as midshipmen in the navy. M. S. Stuyvesant, A. D. Wharfedale, at Charleston when eight students of the Union sailed from the Convention.—Washington Constitution.

LIBRARY AND BOUNDERS. GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. The standard recently copied by Mr. Daniel H. Weston, near the Depot of the Virginia and North Carolina Railroad, Water street, Lynchburg, Va. All consignments in hand. LYNCHBURG, Va. June 19—41m

Report of the Investigating Committee. In the House of Representatives on Saturday, Mr. Train made a report from the Covode Committee, signed by Messrs. Covode, Olin and Train. It sets out with speaking of the embarrassments which attended their labors, and says the President saw fit to send in a solemn protest, in the way of a proclamation to the world that the whole power of the executive instead of being exercised toward the investigation with its administrative affairs, would be exercised to protect those who might choose to disobey the summons of the Speaker of the House, or who having obeyed the summons, might refuse to testify before the committee, who quote precedents to show that they have felt at liberty to investigate the conduct of the President or any other officer of the government.

In regard to the Lecompton constitution, they say the country will pass with astonishment over the shameful record. They examine, first the emphatic and indubitable pledge of the President, as well before his election, and after, of not admitting to Kansas perfectly free to admit their institutions in their own way. Second, the deliberate violation of this pledge, and the attempt to force Kansas into a slave State by means of forgery, fraud and force. Third—The removal and attempt to disgrace the sworn agents of the administration who refuse to violate these pledges. Fourth—the open employment of money in the passage of the Lecompton and English bills through Congress. Fifth—The admission of parties engaged in the work of electioneering this scheme, that they receive enormous sums for this purpose, and the proof on which they were paid by an agent of the administration. Sixth—The offer to purchase the Kansas territory for \$10,000,000, and the subscription of democrats of high standing who would not support the Lecompton and English bills. The witnesses on this point were Gov. Walker, Messrs. Wendell, Bean and F. W. Walker, and fortunately for the cause of truth, the evidence of these witnesses does not, the committee say, depend upon their own admission. It is proved by the bulk of the records of the Bank of those who conducted their business there, and by the unambiguous contradiction of the witnesses.

The testimony of Mr. Forney is not to be overlooked in this connection. While it shows a general willingness on the part of the President to subsidize the public press, it proves also that there was a strong determination to buy all who could be bought, and to crush out the honest men who could not be bribed or seduced to an affiliation with the administration in its Lecompton policy. Mr. Forney was offered the printing of the postoffice blanks, with at least \$80,000 as a condition that he would by an editorial no longer than a man's hand, disseminate the administration in its Kansas policy.

The committee refer to the fact that twenty-four members of the House were opposed to the Kansas policy. This number dwindled down to twelve, and enough were found to carry the bill through the House. The committee say it had always been supposed that the war in Utah was gotten up for the purpose of fostering slavery in Kansas, the troops being directed to operations in Kansas.

The next point examined, involved the abuses at the Philadelphia Custom-house and other public offices, in regard to which the committee say that improper combinations were made among the federal officers with a view to control the sentiments and preferences of the people in their primary political movements; secondly, improper and corrupt use of the public money in the employment of persons in the public service in violation of the laws and government regulations, and frauds on the part of officers of the government to defeat the statutes of the United States enacted for the purpose of protecting the public treasury from unjust claims and improvident and unnecessary expenditures. The witnesses are, John H. Bryant, Francis and Samuel B. Grice, Francis McCormick, John F. Schell, Andrew Brunker, John Denney, Patrick Lafferty, John Dunn, and others. The committee say that collector Baker is subjected to the highest censure. For want of time they were unable to procure an investigation into the management of the postoffice.

The examine the subject of the executive binding, saying that Mr. Pettibone was wronged in the matter, and that the patronage was retained in the hands of the President's friend and most efficient operator, Mr. Wendell.

The committee say the evidence proves beyond a doubt that the prices paid for the executive printing and binding were very disproportionate to the work done. The committee also alluded to the employment of men to give elections.

In view of all the facts and circumstances attending this investigation, and the conduct of the present time, they say there seems a marked propriety in closing this report, with a quotation from a speech of Mr. Buchanan, in condemnation of Mr. Forney. Mr. Train moved that fifty thousand copies of the report be printed. Referred to the printing committee.

Mr. Winslow was privileged to make a minority report on Monday morning, not yet having had time to prepare it, as the testimony was not closed till Thursday.

What may follow. If the attempt is made to force the South to accept the principles of Mr. Douglas, from which they totally dissent, and the creed of the party of the attempt is made, it is intended, to exclude from the Convention all the delegates who do not support Mr. Douglas, and admit those, no matter how chosen, or by whom commissioned, who have usurped the position of delegates in order to sustain the pretensions of a man, whom they know to be distasteful to all their people.—In a word, it is attempted to force the nomination of Mr. Douglas, and the adoption of a squatter sovereignty platform similar to that known as the minority platform at Charleston—see no possible means of uniting the party or of avoiding a repetition, on a greater scale, of the lamentable spectacle, which we witnessed at Charleston when eight students of the Union sailed from the Convention.—Washington Constitution.

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