

The late Douglas Press in Michigan.

The Douglas papers in this State have for the past five months, devoted all the time they could spare from their labor of libelling our State officers, to the glorious task of glorifying "Popular Sovereignty." It has been the only political principle with them, worth contending about. For it they had rebelled against their party, and for it they have sworn by all the devils in the border ruffian calendar, they would live and die. The salvation of the country—and what was a thousand times more important, the salvation of their party—depended upon it. Their declarations of devotion to the principle were as plenty as lover's oaths; and that devotion appeared as expansive as a fashionable lady's skirts. Who would have believed that such firmness could ever yield? Alas! we guessed that some ray of sunshine from Washington would dissolve the bubble, some fair morning, and their devotion would disappear quicker than the early dew.

The English bill was passed by the men of their party against whom they had arrayed themselves, with a few deserters from their own ranks—but the bill is just the thing they wanted—they are perfectly satisfied.

Now what becomes of their little joker, popular sovereignty? Unless Kansas consents to a slave constitution, she shall not have any years to come; and in the mean time slavery is to be protected in the territory by their President, in spite of all the popular sovereignty in the world. And even the vote which they are permitted to take, whether they will yield to Le-compton or to the alternative, is a mere mockery; since their enemies will canvass the votes, with Cincinnati Directories, Calhoun's candle boxes, and Oxford precincts, all ready to appear again upon the stage. What miserable hypocrisies! What arch apostates! What contemptible demagogues!

These editors know, as well as they know the way to their office, that the only design of the English bill was for one more desperate effort to force slavery upon Kansas as a State; and failing in that, to keep it out of the Union, a slave territory; as Buchanan declares it to be. Is not this popular sovereignty? "Heads, I win—tails, you lose?" But they are satisfied—"it's all fair!"

On the 4th of January the people of Kansas voted by 10,000 majority, that they would never accept Le-compton. What a force then, to ask them to vote again upon it! Does not this fact prove conclusively, that the design is not to get the sentiment of Kansas, but to force slavery upon her by a more unblushing fraud than ever before attempted? If those who passed English's bill did not intend to prepare the way for successful frauds, why did they add a fifth leg to the canvassing committee, so that Buchanan's minions should have a majority, and can accept whatever fraudulent returns they please?

Such is the "fairness" of English's bill as passed. It is like the robber who presents his pistol at your breast and says—"Don't give me your watch, unless you are willing, but you see this pistol!" And these late Douglas editors say—"that's fair, as we understand it!"

Poor pitiable creatures! They have sunk themselves below the contempt of the blindest idiot that had any faith in their loud pretences! Advocates of popular sovereignty! and they throw up their hats and huzzas for a measure designed not only to enslave Kansas, but to do it under the pretence that Kansas consented to it! That is their popular sovereignty. "Accept slavery as a State, or submit to it as a territory!" Such is the simple, plain purport of English's bill. "That is perfectly fair"—says the Free Press.

"Every Democrat can heartily support it"—says the Lansing Journal—and one half of their followers will cry—"that's it! Whoraw for Buchanan, Democracy, and popular sovereignty, and slavery in Kansas, with her consent!"—Lansing Republican.

The End of the Hudson Bay Company.

A correspondent of one of the Cleveland papers, who went up the Lakes with the party sent out by the Canadian Government to make explorations and ascertain the resources of the country, so long monopolized by the Hudson Bay Company, explains the objects of that party. The charter of this Company expires in 1859, and it is endeavoring to get a renewal from the British Government, by representing the country to be unfit for the abodes of civilization. The Home Government having offered the Canadian Government jurisdiction over this territory, by paying the Hudson Bay Company for its improvement, Mr. Hurd, with his party, was sent out to make an estimate of the improvements and report upon the general character of the country. Mr. Hurd puts the value of the improvements at one million dollars. He represents the country as being very fertile, producing wheat, oats and even Indian corn in abundance. He says there are as many as twenty thousand acres of fertile prairie with a luxuriant growth of grass. If their statements prove true, the great monopoly of the Hudson Bay Company must end.—Chicago Tribune.

More Outrages on American Vessels.

New York, May 24.—Papers of today contain particulars of two more outrages committed by British cruisers upon our Gulf commerce. The bark Jno. Howe, from Sagua, for this port, was twice boarded by boats from the steamer Buzzard. The ship Clarendon while lying in the harbor of Sagua, was boarded by boats from the same steamer, when an altercation occurred between the English boarding officer and the Captain of the Clarendon, which came near ending in bloodshed. Pistols were drawn on both sides.

Michigan Congressional Association.

ADRIAN, May 24.—The General Congressional Association of Michigan, in session here, protested against the recent action of the Tract Society at New York City. Two negative votes were cast.

THE CASS COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

DOWAGIAC: Thursday Morning, May 27th, 1858.

ERRATA.—In our last issue, in our article on "The Problem of Utah," the "types" caused us to commit a slight blunder. The word "immortal" in the sentence "you must annul the immortal work of Young, &c., should have been "immoral." The sentence would have then read, "You must annul the immoral work of Young, &c." The little letter "t" caused the error. The "proof" of the article was not read until after dark on Wednesday evening, and in our hurry the error escaped our attention. But, as Major Dowell remarked on a certain occasion, "accidents will happen in the best regulated families."

Cass County Central Committee.

We have been requested by the Chairman of the Cass County Republican Committee, to insert the names of the gentlemen comprising said Committee. He has furnished them to us as follows:

- A. J. SMITH, H. H. COOLIDGE, JEFFERSON OSBORN, IRA STARKWEATHER, JAMES L. GANTT.

The above Committee was appointed at the Republican County Convention in 1856. (See Cass County Tribune, October 10th, 1856.)

The Proposed Disintegration of the Republican Party.

The most significant political movement of the times is the issuing of a circular by a coterie of politicians in Buffalo, N. Y., proposing a reconstruction of parties upon the basis of opposition to the Le-compton action of the present Administration, and a general union of all men opposed to pro-slavery propagandism, into a new organization, virtually upon the basis of Senator Douglas's views of popular sovereignty. This circular is signed by S. G. Haven, Albert Sawin, B. Welch, Jr., E. R. Jewitt, G. A. Seroggs, and others, heretofore known as among the most unscrupulous and inveterate haters of the Republican party, and to whose efforts mainly, with their associated co-workers in the American party, is attributed the defeat of our candidates in 1856. The reasons given for this movement are embodied in the circular as follows:

"The absolute and unconditional surrender of the national Government into the hands of the aggressive and intolerant slave power of the country, by the national administration, as exemplified in its attempts to impose a repulsive Constitution upon the people of Kansas, in defiance of their expressed wishes, makes it the imperative duty of all good citizens, who desire to preserve the institutions inherited from their fathers, to ignore all considerations of a selfish character, and to unite at the polls for the purpose of deposing an Administration at once so faithless and despotic."

There is much more of truth in this appeal than has heretofore been found in any of the writings or sayings of these men or their associates, and the simple fact that they have at length waked up to a comprehensive sense of the real issue between the parties is indeed a favorable omen. It requires no stretch of the imagination to go back to the period when these gentlemen were the most devoted Union-savers, and when they could loudly applaud the sentiments of Mr. Fillmore, their candidate for the Presidency, for saying, as he did in his Albany speech, that the success of such principles; the endorsing of such sentiments, would be a justifiable cause for the dissolution of the Union! There has certainly been an advance in opinion by these men, which is a desirable and favorable omen. They have been so far disabused of their prejudices and weaned from their Union-saving follies, as to see the essence and virtue of true Republicanism.

But how do they propose to accomplish this praiseworthy work of destroying this pro-slavery Administration? Having stepped squarely over to the platform of Republican sentiment, it is reasonable to suppose that they intend to offer a generous and hearty support to the only party which has for its object or professes in any degree the power to carry into effective execution so proper and so just a resolution. But no! This does not suit these political stock-jobbers. They must have a new party! Hear them:

"As a preliminary step, the undersigned have cordially united with their fellow citizens in calling a mass meeting, to be held in this city, on the 27th of May, at which an opportunity will be afforded for a free and full expression of the sentiments of the people of the County, in regard to their political rights and duties. Satisfied themselves that all personal and party considerations should, at this time, be made subservient to the public welfare, the undersigned have no hesitation in asking their friends to unite with them in utter forgetfulness of the past and in harmonious preparation for the future, to the end that the Government of the country may be wrested from the hands of those who now control it."

This is all very high sounding and patriotic, when viewed in one light,

and equally ungenerous and impracticable and treacherous in another. It presents a very novel issue. It is in effect saying to the Republican party, "we, ten or a dozen influential and leading men in a broken down and defunct party, have been induced to believe that we are wrong and that the principles of your party are right and proper and just, and now if you will tack on a new plank and take a new name, and allow us to become leaders, we will all come together and be a great new party." What magnanimity! How sensible!

It is an axiom that "governments are not made, but grow." The same is true of parties. The Republican party has grown into vigorous manhood, and full development, with well defined principles. It originated from a controlling necessity of the times, to settle now for all time what shall be the policy of the general government upon this question of slavery. It has grown in different States and from different classes of men just as fast as that issue has been appreciated, and just as fast as men feel and comprehend the necessity for such a settlement of the question. It was founded upon this cardinal principle, by a mutual union of men of all parties, and has been absorbing from all classes new elements until it now stands ready to grasp the reins of power and solve the final problem. And that question of slave supremacy and propagandism must be definitely and finally settled before it can give place to any other principle or organization. This point has been reached and it must be decided. Shall the Federal Government pervert its powers for the benefit and upbuilding of Slavery, as the Southern leaders and statesmen demand? The Democratic party say—Yes. The Republican party say—No. There is no intermediate ground. If the people sympathize with Freedom, the Republican party stands ready to receive their co-operation. If they prefer slavery, they belong with the Democrats. Choose which ye will.

Where then is the necessity for this new organization? If these politicians are as thoroughly disgusted with the pro-slavery character of the Buchanan administration as they profess, what more can they ask than the Republicans propose to do? What more do they ask? Nothing! Why this appeal to Republicans to dissolve their organization? Who shall surrender, the dozen politicians or the million of independent voters? Is there any room for serious doubt who will "come over?"

This whole move—the source, the locality, the tone, the time, the character of those who made it, is covered with suspicion and uncertainty. The very wording of the appeal is ambiguous and unsatisfactory. There exists not the slightest necessity or reason for it. What then is its object? We invite those who are now disposed to "look ahead" to pause an instant and look back. The same elements that destroyed and annihilated the old whig party are in the new scheme. The same men who nursed and then murdered the American party, by eating it beneath the Juggernaut of Slavery, are in it. The same influences that defeated the Republican party in 1856 are discoverable. Note well the dubious history of the past ere you hazard the safety or usefulness of our present organization by delivering it into the hands of unprincipled and treacherous politicians. The Republican party has its doors wide open, and all who really desire to co-operate in rescuing the country from the hands of a prejudiced pro-slavery administration—who are willing to aid in definitely deciding the great issue between southern aggression and free States, will be welcomed. But the honest, thinking masses will never stop or go astray; will never desert the standard of Republican principles to please or benefit a coterie of fugitives who have no power to do it good and whose very names are an omen of evil.

The Washington correspondent of the Detroit Tribune, says: "Our fickle and wavering friends, the Douglas democrats, may now be considered sound again on the goose. They all voted cheerfully and promptly for the caucus nominee for Door-keeper in place of Hackney, dismissed; all save Harris of Illinois, who held out, voted for a Maryland democrat. Wright, who succeeds to the place, is from New Jersey. In regard to these experimental politicians, I may say, in the language of one of Shakspeare's moralists, 'There was little love between us at the beginning, and it pleased God to diminish it on better acquaintance.'"

EARLY WHEAT.—A Baltimore paper says that a bundle of wheat stalks in the head was exhibited in that city May 5, and that the early wheat of the South will be in market before the 1st of June. There are now immense quantities of wheat grown in all the Southern States. Georgia, in particular, is a great wheat producing State, especially in the Cherokee country. The fine promise of good crops and early harvests everywhere must affect the price of old wheat and flour.

News and Other Paragraphs.

Corn was tasselless in Salem, Alabama, 23d ult.

It is supposed that a large organized band of horse-thieves is in the vicinity of Lapeer.

There is to be a Sheep Shearing Festival and Plowing Match at Ann Arbor, June 9th and 10th.

A celebration of the Sunday Schools in Branch, Hilldale and St. Joseph counties is to take place at Elkhart, Ind., June 17th.

Some of the Southern papers are talking of Senator Green, of Missouri, for President.

The British Standard states that the income to be announced at the British and Foreign Bible Society's May meeting is \$775,000.

The grape crop of Indiana, it is said will be greatly lessened this year, in consequence of the ladies having taken most of the vines for hoops.

Hon. Charles Sumner sailed in the steamer Vanderbilt, on Saturday, for Europe, in accordance with the recommendation of his physician.

Near Cleveland, a few days since an infant was devoured by hogs in a field, while its mother was lying near in a state of beastly intoxication.

From a recent census, it appears that Leavenworth city, although but little over three years old, contains an actual resident population of over eight thousand souls.

The Louisville Courier says, there is now an extraordinary stampede of slaves in that state. Negroes are daily escaping from their owners in startling numbers.

The Ashtabula Sentinel announces the arrival home of Joshua R. Giddings. He will not return to Washington this session. By the advice of his physician, he seeks rest from the excitement of the capital.

A STRIKING FACT.—The extent of territory and variety of climate of the United States may be realized in the fact that in certain parts of Texas the wheat crop is now ready for the scythe while at the North it is just beginning to grow.

Keep it before the people, that one feature of the English "bribe and treat" bill, is that Kansas cannot come into the Union at this time unless she comes in as a Slave State, and this is applied as the distinct test of her admission by the democratic party!

JOHN L. ROBINSON, United States Marshal of Indiana, has commenced a libel suit against the Indiana State Journal. The libel is founded upon the report published by the Journal, copied from a Democratic paper, that Robinson was insane.

MILK TRADE IN NEW YORK CITY.—In consequence of the recent exposures of the swill-milk trade, a joint stock company calling itself the "New York Pure Milk Co.," is organizing with a capital of \$150,000, under a charter procured from the legislature.

DECISION.—The Iowa Gazette says that the recent term of the Iowa Circuit, Judge Lovell decided that the time book, kept by a mechanic or day laborer, is, in a legal sense, an account book, and as such can be admitted as proof in Court.

A barn of Dr. S. L. Andrews of Romeo, was burned on the 7th inst., with contents. Loss \$75. The fire was caused by the carelessness of a boy, who had sprinkled powder near a wasp nest inside the barn, and attached a "slow match" thereto, which caught in the hay.

The citizens of Buffalo, at a public meeting, have empowered the Mayor of the city to appoint a committee to invite proposals for the erection of the International Bridge over the Niagara River, and to correspond on the subject with officers of Canadian railways terminating at Fort Erie.

A judge at Evansville, Ind., has discharged Richard Webb, accused of having three wives, because it was not proved that one of the wives was over fourteen years of age. According to the construction the judge placed upon the law, a man may marry as many wives as he chooses, provided they are not over fourteen years of age at the time. Great are the institutions of Indiana.

The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser says: "We saw this morning in possession of a friend a policy of a marine insurance, which was printed at Benjamin Franklin's printing office, in Philadelphia, nearly a hundred years ago. It was signed by Theo. and Richard Baehre, and dated in 1764. Richard Baehre married a daughter of Dr. Franklin."

A man went over Niagara Falls on Wednesday, of last week. He started from the Canadian side, in a sail boat, went nearly to the American shore, and was carried into the rapids. It is said the boat was actually in the rapids before the sail was lowered, and then it was too late. Who the man was is not known on the American side. Boat and man were lost sight of long before they reached the great fall.

Later from Europe.—Arrival of the City of Washington.

New York, May 24.—The steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool at 10:30 A. M. of the 19th inst., arrived here on Sunday evening.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Resolutions had been proposed in the House of Commons by Chardwell and the Lords by Shaltbury, censuring Government for the publication of their dispatch to the Governor General of India in regard to the proclamation to the people of Oude.

Lord Ellenborough assumed all the responsibility and resigned. The resignation was accepted. Resolutions to be considered the day after the steamer sailed.

The London Times says, the resolutions of censure will be supported by Lord John Russell and the Peelite Party, as well as Palmerston. Speculations are rife as to whether the ministry would resign and dissolve Parliament in the event of the resolutions passing.

The House of Commons disagreed to the Lords' amendment to the Jew bill, and admitted Baron Rothschild as a member of their committee to confer with the Lords.

Sir Henry Bulwer has been appointed minister to Constantinople, and Edward Erskine Secretary of Legation at Washington.

The Atlantic cable was nearly all on board the Niagara and Agamemnon, and they would sail on an experimental cruise on the 25th.

INDIA.—Lucknow was perfectly tranquil. The Bengal Light Cavalry, 160 strong, had been brought to a court martial at Umballah; sixty were sentenced to be hung, and the remainder to be transported for life.

A strong force had marched for Barnally. Col. Seaton's force had encountered and beaten the rebels and taken three guns.

Another dispatch, via Malta, says Rottchund was in possession of the rebels, who were said to be 100,000 strong.

We clip the following from the Washington correspondence of the Detroit Tribune:

"It is foolishly said by the palliators and apologists of these seceding and now returning democrats that the Republicans have repelled their alliance. Nothing could be more absurd or less true. We could not endorse their paper faster than they issued it; we could not accept a coalition that was never offered us. The Republicans were ready and most anxious to receive into their embrace all genuine disaffecteds from democracy, but they required that they should at least pronounce agreement and co-operation with Republicans. They would gladly have extended the right hand of fellowship to even Douglas, obnoxious and but half penitent as he was. They only required that he should say decisively and unequivocally that he had separated himself from the Democratic party, as Mr. Banks did four years ago. But we could not get Mr. Douglas to say that word. It was far worse. He kept continually iterating the same startling cry, 'I am a Democrat! I am the best Democrat of them all. No man shall read me out of the party.' &c. What did we want of the best Democrat of them all? Mr. Douglas's course has been far less satisfactory than that of Mr. Stuart. But all of them have agreed upon this one course,—if the Republicans wanted them they must come to the democracy. We have acted upon the safer maxim, that if any Democrat wanted the support of Republicans he must become a Republican."

ANOTHER FACT FOR JUDGE TANEY.—The N. Y. Post says, Judge Taney in delivering the opinion of the United States Supreme Court on the Dred Scott case, observed that at the time of the revolution and of the formation of the present federal government, black men were universally regarded as having no rights which white men were bound to respect.

On the other hand, Bancroft, whose historical investigations have been far more thorough, does not hesitate to remark in his account of the Battle of Bunker Hill, published since the announcement of the Dred Scott opinion, as follows:

"Nor should history forget to record that, as in the army at Cambridge, so also in this gallant band, the free negroes of the colonies had their representatives. For the right of free negroes to bear arms in the public defence was, at that day, [1775] as little disputed in New England as their other rights. They took their place not in a separate corps, but in the ranks with the white man, and their names may be read on the pension rolls of the country side by side with those of other soldiers of the Revolution."—[Vol. VII, Chap. xxxix, page 421.]

KANSAS ELECTION.—At the election on the 18th inst., the Leavenworth Constitution was adopted by an overwhelming majority. It is estimated that the vote of the Territory stood 6,000 for, and 1,500 against the Constitution.

Mr. Cox endeavors to justify his vote for Le-compton by saying it was in accordance with "advice and counsel" from the Kansas ex-Governors. Mr. Pugh excuses his, by saying it was in accordance with the judgment of "party friends." Gen. Houston lays the blame of his, on his "instructions." General Groesbeck finds an apology for his, in his "personal friendship for the President." They all feel the need of excuses, which is pretty good evidence they have been doing something to be ashamed of. What Congressman who voted against the swindle thinks it necessary to give an excuse to his conscience or his country, for doing his duty?—Grand Rapids Eagle.

Congressional.

SENATE, May 20.—A number of private bills were passed.

Mr. Clingman introduced a bill to regulate the public land sales.

Mr. Sideloff offered a resolution, inquiring of the Secretary of War whether portions of the army should be supplied with breech-loading arms.

Mr. Green, from the Judiciary Committee, reported against granting extended powers to the District Court of California.

Mr. Clay, from the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, reported against a large number of public improvement petitions.

Mr. Gwin's Pacific Railroad bill did not come up; the special order was Mr. Johnson's Homestead bill, and he spoke in favor of it three hours previous to the adjournment.

HOUSE.—Mr. Fenton, of N. Y., asked but failed to obtain leave to submit a resolution directing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of authorizing a loan of ten million dollars to pay the claimants of sums of money to which they are legally entitled, including officers and soldiers of the Revolution, and the arrears of pensions due to invalid pensioners of the war of 1812, and also to inquire as to any modification of the tariff.

Mr. Harris, of Illinois, from the Committee on Elections, made a report concluding with a resolution that Messrs. Phelps and Cavanaugh be sworn as members from Minnesota, provided that such qualifications and admission be not construed as precluding any contest of their rights, which shall hereafter be instituted by any person having a right to do so.

Mr. Gilman made a minority report.

Mr. Davis, of Md., suggested that the subject be postponed till Saturday, and in the meantime the report can be printed and gentlemen can ascertain the precise merits of the question.

Objection was interposed, motions to adjourn were made, appeals from the decision of the Chair were taken, and decided by yeas and nays. The contest continued two hours. Adj.

SENATE, May 21.—The communications from the Secretary of War, conveying information respecting the Albatro expedition, also recommends the expenditure of \$10,000 for breech-loading fire arms for a portion of the army.

Mr. Seward introduced a bill for the removal of the revenue buildings at Quarantine station. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Green introduced a bill providing for the war claims of Oregon and Washington Territories. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Wilson submitted a resolution to print, for the use of the Senate, 60,000 extra copies of the Patent Office Agricultural report. Agreed to.

Mr. Iverson asked to be relieved from service on the Military Committee.

The private calendar was then taken up and several bills passed.

HOUSE.—The communication of the Secretary of the Treasury asking for a loan of ten millions was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The Speaker announced that the first business on order was the resolution of the Committee on Elections for the admission of Messrs. Phelps and Cavanaugh as members from Minnesota.

The question was stated to be on agreeing to the resolution of the Committee on Elections.

After a contest of three and a half hours, the House, without taking the question on the resolution, adjourned.

SENATE, May 22.—Mr. Hayes has been appointed on the military committee, instead of Mr. Iverson.

Mr. Hunter, from the committee on finance, introduced a bill to authorize the loan of fifteen million dollars. It was read the first time.

Mr. Mason, of Va., presented a resolution respecting the President to communicate information respecting the seizure by the British ship Taougo, on the coast of Africa, also inquiring whether the President has any further information regarding British outrages in the Gulf.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to report to the Senate specific estimates for retrenchment and reform in the expenditures for the several branches of the public service, to remedy the evils of an excess of expenditures over the means of the Government, as mentioned by him in his report of May 14, and that he further report what efforts have been made, and by whom, since March, 1857, to restrain the Government to an economical expenditure of the public moneys, and what has been the result.

Mr. Mallory, from the Naval Committee, reported a resolution which was read twice, authorizing the construction of six small war steamers of light draught.

The Homestead bill was then taken up.

Mr. Clingman moved an amendment that a warrant for 100 acres be granted to each head of a family.

Mr. Clingman spoke to his amendment, saying he was in favor of retaining these lands, but if they were to be given away, he wished them distributed equally.

Messrs. Crittenden and Houston opposed the bill and amendment.

Messrs. Doollittle, Hale and Durkee supported it.

Without action the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House resumed the consideration of the Minnesota election case.

Mr. Washburn, of Maine, offered a resolution that Messrs. Phelps and Cavanaugh be not entitled to be admitted and sworn. Negatively by 21 majority.

The question was then taken on the resolution of the majority of the committee, that Messrs. Phelps and Cavanaugh be sworn in, provided this shall not be considered as precluding any contest of their rights to the seats, which may hereafter be instituted by persons having a right to do so, and it was adopted by 135 against 63. Messrs. Phelps and Cavanaugh were then sworn in.

Mr. Harris, of Ill., called up the Ohio contested election case.

The Committee on Elections were unable to agree on any proposition.

SENATE, May 24.—Mr. Gwin presented a memorial from Capt. Collins, asking compensation for his survey of the Ansoor river.

Mr. Clay, from the Committee on Commerce, presented a bill for the improvement of the Dismal Swamp Canal.

Mr. Douglas introduced a bill for facilitating commerce between the Atlantic and Pacific States by telegraph.

He also introduced a bill to restrain and redress outrages upon the flag and citizens of the United States.

The majority of the Committee on the Judiciary reported that Senators Bright and Fitch are entitled to their seats.

Mr. Pugh moved that the report be printed.

Mr. Trumbull, from the minority of the committee, wished to know what documents were to be printed.

Some parliamentary skirmishing then ensued, ending in Mr. Pugh requesting to be excused from serving on the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Hunter brought up the \$15,000,000 loan bill, and advocated its passage.

Mr. Wilson replied to Mr. Hunter, and moved to strike out the 5th section, appointing two additional clerks, which was carried, 26 against 20.

Mr. Wilson also moved to reduce the estimate of printing the Treasury notes, from \$20,000 to \$5,000. Carried—27 against 21.

Mr. Bigler moved to amend the bill by making the loan a coupon loan. Agreed to.

Mr. Cameron said that coupon bonds would be more readily taken and at a lower rate. He therefore moved to reduce the rate from six per cent. to five per cent. Carried, 38 to 24.

Mr. Stewart moved that proposals for the loan be advertised in only one Washington paper. Lost.

Mr. Simmons asked whether it would not be better to take the loan for eight years instead of ten.

Mr. Hunter disagreed to this suggestion, and it was not passed.

Mr. Pugh then made a verbal alteration in Mr. Bigler's amendment.

Mr. Simmons introduced a lengthy amendment (which was ordered to be printed) with reference to the valuation of imports for duties.

Mr. Hunter seemed disposed to raise the question of order; but without taking action the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House proceeded to the consideration of the business relative to the District of Columbia, in accordance with the special order.

The bill to regulate municipal elections in Washington, gave rise to an animated debate.

The election and other district bills were considered, and laid aside for further action, and the House went into Committee for general debate only.

SENATE.—May 25.—No business of special importance was transacted. The Chicago Harbor bill was debated.

HOUSE.—Mr. Grow, of Pa., asked but did not obtain leave to offer a resolution that when Congress adjourns on the 7th of June, it be till the 4th of November.

Business relating to the District of Columbia was then taken up. Several bills were passed, including those for regulating the municipal elections in Washington, organizing a paid fire department in Washington and Georgetown, appropriating \$37,000 for the purchase of steam fire engines, and the fire and police telegraph.

The Ohio contested election case was then taken up.

A resolution offered by Mr. Marshall of Ky., for the postponement of the question till the first Monday in Dec., was rejected by 26 maj.

A resolution of Mr. Gilmer, of N. C., member of the Committee on Elections, declaring that Mr. Campbell is entitled to the seat was rejected by 25 majority.

A resolution of Mr. Lamar, also of the committee on Elections, that Mr. Vallandigham is entitled to the seat, was adopted by 4 majority.

A resolution by Mr. Harris, declaring the seat vacant, as just amended by Mr. Lamar's proposition, was agreed to by 7 majority.

The House on motion of Glancy Jones acted on the Senate amendments to the executive judicial and legislative appropriation bill.

News from Utah.

We are indebted to Mr. Block, of the steamer John H. Dickey, for the following important news from Leavenworth:

The latest news from Utah was brought in by Mr. Abel Gilbert, of Weston, who arrived at Fort Leavenworth on Sunday the 16th inst., accompanied by Col. Kane.

The