

ter to now. A communication across the Continent from Oregon to Iowa is recommended. Treaties with the interior Indians are deemed just and necessary. Most of the tribes permanently located on our Western borders, says the Secretary, particularly the more Southern, continue steadily to advance in civilization, and in all the elements of substantial property. The establishment of manual labor schools, in charge of Missionary societies of various religious denominations, is working a great moral and social revolution among several of the tribes; and if the Department had the means of extending the benefits of these institutions to those more destitute, who have no funds set apart by treaty for these purposes, it would, no doubt, be productive of the happy results.—*Walcott's Reflector.*

From Washington.

CONGRESS.
MONDAY, Dec. 31.

Both Houses of Congress have passed a bill extending the franking privilege to the whole of the executive staff.

THE SENATE.—The Senate today adjourned on Monday, after the following standing committee:

Ways and Means—Messrs. Thos. H. Bayne, Jr.; Joseph Thompson, Miss. S. J. Pomeroy, Ohio; James S. Giddings, Md.; Robert Thomas, Va.; Edward Hammond, Md.; Charles Adams, Mass.; C. H. Williams, Tenn.; Walter Underhill, N. Y.

Judiciary—Messrs. James Thompson, Pa.; John R. Miller, Ohio; Geo. Ashmun, Miss.; Richard A. S. Foster, Va.; Charles Merckel, Ky.; Preston King, N. Y.; Abram W. Venable, N. C.; Thaddeus Stevens, Pa.; M. J. Welton, Ga.

Territories—Messrs. Linn Boyd Ky.; Wm. A. Richardson, Ill.; Julia Beckwell, Miss.; James A. Smith, Va.; Theophilus L. Cingman, N. C.; David S. Kaufman, Texas; Daniel Galt, N. Y.; G. N. Field, Ind.; J. R. Giddings, Ohio.

Foreign Affairs—Messrs. John A. Mc Clellan, Ill.; Jas. McDowell, Va.; T. C. Whitthrop, Mass.; H. H. Hamilton, Va.; Henry B. Hilliard, Ala.; Joseph A. Woodruff, S. C.; Edward Stanley, N. C.; A. W. Bel, Mich.; Elbridge G. Spaulding, N. Y.

Electors—Strong, Harris of Ala.; Vanickie, Blaney, Johnson of Ky.; Harris of Tennessee, McLaughley, Ash Andrews.

Claims—Daniel, Thomas, Root, Wilmore, Nelson, Hubbard, Melann of Kentucky, Dunham, Butler of Conn.

Commerce—James M. L. Wright, Vermont; Grinnell, Butler, Stephens of Geo.; Colcock, Leitch, Stearns, Conn.

Public Lands—Bowlin, Harman of Ala.; Shepley, Baker, Cobb of Ala.; Brown, Brooks, England, Iowa.

Post Office—Mr. Phelps, McKissick, Featherston, Harlow, Alton, Howell, Stanton of Tennessee, Durkee.

Revolutionary Claims—Sawtelle, Morris, Newell, Bay, Butler of Pennsylvania, Milson, Goodenow, McWille, Kerr.

Public Expenditures—Johnson of Tenn.; Bissell, Conner, H. H. Brown, Sweetzer, Caldwell of N. C.; Booth, Colburn.

Private Land Claims—Morse, Brown of Indiana, Rumsy, Gilmore, Campbell of Ohio, Harris of Ill., Marshall, Whitley, Anderson.

Manufactures—Pegg, Bowen, Houston, Cleveland, Brock, Ross, Owen.

Agriculture—Littlefield, DeBerry, Risley, MacMillan, Young, Cassey, Stanton of Kentucky, Bennett, Cable of Ohio.

Indian Affairs—Johnson of Arkansas, Hill, Crowell, Mack, W. B. Taylor, Backett, Boker, Howard, Sprague.

Military Affairs—Baird, Richardson, Wilson, Caldwell of Kentucky, Evans of Maryland, Carter, John A. King, Ewing, Chandler.

Minerals—Bradley, Savage, King of R. I.; Day, Moore, Brierley, Kolbina, Thompson of Iowa, Menscham.

Naval Affairs—Stanton of Tenn., Scheuch, L. Sore, White, Perry, Cabell of Fla. M. Quinn, Levin.

Revolutionary Pensioners—Wallois, Brad, Sweetzer, Wallace, Frederick, Goodnow, Evans of Ohio, Tuck, Sarsley.

Invalid Pensioners—Lefler, Olds, New, Averall, Walden, Johnson of Ky., Matte son, Hamilton, Hav.

Roads and Canals—Robinson, Mann of Pa.; King of N. J.; Mason, Pittman, Parker, Wood, Kaufman, Jones.

Rifles—Kauldron, Jones, Yuston, Strong, Stephens of Ga., Phelps, Ashmun, Littlefield, McLaughley.

Patents—Walden, Otis, Hamilton, Watkins, Harlin.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Bovendo, Edmonstone, Houston, Young, Rey, Holde.

Revised and Unfinished Bills—Cobb of Alabama, Ogle, Averall, Julian, Jackson.

Accounts—Kier, Hasey, Mason, McDonald, Clarke, Day.

Mileage—Fitch, Durcan, Howard, Haymond, Sweetzer.

Engraving—Hammond, Blinnick, Fowler.

Library—Harcue, Mann of Mass., Gilmer.

Expenditures in State Department—Bingham, Reid, Orr, Alexander, Gorman.

Expenditures in Treasury Department—Caldwell, Waller, Selzer, Sherman, Ash, Dixon, Dunham.

Expenditures in War Department—Bennett, Schenck, Harris of Illinois, McMillan, Hunter.

Expenditures in Navy Department—Hilday, Thurman, Carter, Pittman, Harris of Tenn.

Expenditures in Post Office Department—Thompson of Iowa, McWille, Hallway, Robbins, Collins.

Expenditures on Public Buildings—Boal, Cook, Ross, Barrows, Honold, Kendall of Ohio, W. H. Dick, Dirckx.

Some of the bills reported by the House were ordered to be printed.

A resolution was offered calling for information respecting the seizure and transportation of Tigris Island, and a similar portion of Central America, also, with regard to Central America.

Mr. Vinton, of Ohio, gave notice of a resolution for appropriating the number of representatives among the States.

Mr. Miller, of Ohio, (Democrat) offered a resolution in favor of abolishing the House of Representatives. Both laid over.

for me to say what I believe to be the fact, and these resolutions do not represent the sentiments of the people of Missouri. They are a law-abiding and a union-loving people, and have no idea of entering into a relation of amity or friendship with the rebels. It is a gross mistake to suppose that an ally has been made with the rebels. The State in adopting these Resolutions; and many members who voted for them, and the Government most reprehended them.

Mr. B. proceeded in an elaborate and forcible manner, to maintain his position, in opposition to the Calhoun doctrine.

A motion was made that when the Senate adjourns, it adjourn on Monday next.

Mr. Phelps expressed the hope that the Senate would meet to-morrow, for the purpose of acting upon the special order—the resolution in relation to the expenses of the late war.

The motion to adjourn over was withdrawn.

Mr. Boyd desired to present a petition from the inhabitants of Decatur, asking admission to the Bank of the State. Mr. Stephens of Geo. objected.

Mr. Baker presented credentials from Mr. Smith, a delegate from Santa Fe. Ordered to sit.

Roll called for Clerk proceeded. First ballot for the Calhoun doctrine, 33 yeas and 23 nays. Second ballot, 33 yeas and 23 nays. After calling the yeas and nays three times, adjourned till to-morrow.

Friday, Jan. 4.

The House adjourned until Monday.

In the Senate, the resolution of Mr. Stephens, relative to the expenses of the late war, came up. It was supported by Mr. Triest, who was the only party in Austria, and that a consent would be quite sufficient for all necessary business between America and Austria.

The course of Austria, in the late war, was not very brilliant. The country sympathized with Hungary, and solicited the support of Mr. Clay, saying that the latter had advocated non-interference with the Hungarians. He gave a history of the Hungarian war, and said that the attacks on Hungary had been made in violation of the law of nations, and against the spirit of the age, and were marked by wanton and cruel bloodshed.

Mr. Stephens, in his speech, said that the course of Austria, in the late war, was not very brilliant. The country sympathized with Hungary, and solicited the support of Mr. Clay, saying that the latter had advocated non-interference with the Hungarians.

Mr. Fiske, of Mississippi, attacked Mr. Stephens in a lengthy speech, after which the course of Austria, in the late war, was not very brilliant.

The Senate then went into executive session, and adjourned until Monday.

Free Soil and the Speakership.

Having in another article endeavored to do justice to those great Whigs from Southern States who were fit to be named for the office of Mr. Winthrop, we thought Members would not be pledged to inaction upon or resistance to the election of Mr. Winthrop, as the result of the triumph of Cobb, Slavery and Loco Focoism, on the assumption of exceeding and extending the late war.

The case stands thus: The House had balloted three weeks for a Speaker imperfectly, because neither of the great National parties had strength enough therein to beat its antagonist and the two or three others or a group of parties. It was counted against a choice. The Whigs had only been able to put 103 votes at most for Mr. Winthrop; their antagonists but 104 for Mr. Cobb, while 109 to 114 were necessary from line to line to constitute a majority.

Mr. Winthrop's opponents, however, did not agree that a plurality vote should virtually elect or continue unorganized and incompetent to transact any business, or, in the words of one of the factionists, let Diocletian reign forever.

The majority party, however, did not think that they should have done two weeks earlier. If there had been any doubt as to the propriety of this course, the desperate resistance made to it by both squads of factionists should suffice to dissipate that doubt.

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PEACE PETITIONS TO CONGRESS.

Revival of the Vermont Peace Society.

To the Editor of the Middlebury Galaxy.

Through the kindness of the Secretary of the American Peace Society, (Boston, Mass.) and the result of an application to him, I have lately received a tract on the subject of Peace Petitions to Congress. I had thought of making some extracts from it, but before they were ready to be sent I was reminded by the Editor of the Galaxy, that I had already published a tract on the subject, and I thought it would be better to send you a copy of the tract, and let you decide whether it is worth your while to publish it.

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THE GALAXY.

Middlebury, January 8, 1850.

Our Paper.

We have at length been able to bring about an important change—

which we have for some time contemplated—in the external appearance of our paper.

The addition of four columns, and a proportionate increase in the length of our sheet, makes the Galaxy, (as name we may change, on these days, larger—with a single exception—than any other journal in the State.

These improvements have not been made without incurring much expense, and we confidently trust that they will be very profitable to our old friends, and bring many new ones.

Calculating, therefore, on a considerable increase on the liberal support we have heretofore received, our terms to subscribers will not be changed—

though we shall expect advance payment, when it is convenient, and short accounts, in all cases.

The Committees—A Difference.

At the late election of Speaker, the issue was fairly presented between Robert C. Winthrop and Howell Cobb.

Free Soilers knew that one or the other would be chosen, and three votes from them would have given the northern candidate the election—and yet they allowed the election of a Southern man, knowing his extreme Pro Slavery views.

Since the election, their apology has been that they considered both candidates just alike on the Slavery question—and they had no particular choice. Let us see how the Committee of the last session and those of the present campaign.

The following are five of the most important committees appointed by Mr. Winthrop:

District of Columbia.—Messrs. Chapman, Tolson, McDowell, Barrow, Foster, Henry, Sims, Edwards, Thurston. (6 Northern and 3 Southern men.)

Smith, Cranston, Cobb, Lockell, Thompson, Galt, Morse, Evans, Pillsbury. (6 Northern and 3 Southern men.)

In Judiciary.—Ingersoll, Ashmun, Peck, Hill, Langston, French, French, Taylor, Meade. (5 Northern and 4 Southern.)

On Foreign Affairs.—Smith, Hilliard, Ingersoll, Marsh, Rhet, Pennington, Duer, Mc Clellan, Duncanson. (6 Northern and 3 Southern men.)

On Territories.—Vinton, Tomlin, Kay, Houston, Houston, Morehead, Pollock, Hubbard, Nicoll. (5 Northern and 4 Southern men.)

All the Committees appointed by Mr. Cobb will be found in another column.

The difference, on the District of Columbia, there are but four Northern to five Southern men; on Territories, five Northern to four Southern; on the Judiciary, five Northern to four Southern; on Foreign Affairs, four Northern to five Southern; on Ways and Means, four Northern to five Southern.

Of the above 45 Committees, Mr. Winthrop appointed 28 Northern to 17 Southern; Mr. Cobb a majority of Southern men.

Every one of the above Committees, appointed by Mr. Winthrop, has a Northern Chairman; of Mr. Cobb's, three are Southern; that the proportion of Northern and Southern Representatives is just the reverse of this—three Northern to two Southern.

These facts are a significant comment on the practical effects of Free Soilism.

The Post's Personalities and Politics.

The unassuming man-of-genius who "corresponds" for the *Brantford Post* manifests no little excitement at certain remarks of ours, relating to Free-Soilism in general, and to his own misrepresentations in particular.

We refer to an angry and confused article in the last number of that paper, which, though wanting the usual "Pogus" signature, inadvertently confesses the authorship—which was not, perhaps, designed to be concealed.

The writer in question seems to us the last man in the world to provoke a personal controversy—especially in a region where his past career and his present powerlessness and political weakness are so well known.

So far as the article relates to us, however, we have nothing to say. The public care nothing about controversies between persons of so little consequence as either the "corresponding editor" or ourself.

If we have ever done injustice to the Free Soil party, and its leading spirits, we think our readers will join with us in saying that it is because we have not sufficiently exposed their manifold inconsistency, "self-seeking" and reckless. The whole practical result of their operations, thus far, has almost invariably been to play into the hands of Loco-focoism, and into the hands, too, of the most ultra and uncompromising Southern Pro-Slavery "Democracy."

We are credibly informed that numbers of intelligent and discerning men, in this very county, where the "impairables" never got much foothold, are now convinced of this manifest fact—the "developments" of this present winter especially tending to that result—and are determined to have nothing more to do with that ill-starred faction.

—Let us see how the matter stands. In 1844, the first time that party had an opportunity to show itself in any purpose, the Presidential candidates were HENRY CLAY

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