Brookville American.

BROOKVILLE, APRIL, 2, 1858.

W. H. FOSTER, EDITOR.

The Democratic Caucus.

The Democratic members of the House, who met in caucus to fix upon a plan for the admission of Kansas, satisfactory to both wings of the party, have utterly failed to agree and have separated in bad humor. The breach continues to widen, and it is now regarded as certain, that the bill will be defeated, unless some unforseen change takes place. Yesterday, (Thursday) was the day fixed for a final trial in the House. It is believed that the Repubcans, Anti-Lecompton Democrats and leading Americans will all unite upon the Crittenden amendment, which will give the opposition one hundred and twenty-one votes. If the Crittenden substitute should pass the House, the Senate will never concur in it, and the whole matter will be gone over again. When shall we have an end to this vexatious question?

The Tariff of 1846.

It will be remembered that Mr. J. D. Williamson, who was brought before the Congressional investigating Committe a short time since, testified that the Tariff of 1846, was carried through Congress by the bribing of certain members. That seven millions of dollars of British money, and eighty thousand francs from France, were used for that purpose.

This may, or may not be true, but when we look about and see the prostrate condition of the country,—the reduced wages, the want of employment of our laboring men, the furnaces, forges and factories that are standing idle, and the general ruin that stalks abroad over the country, and to think that any set of men, professing to have intelligence, would be guilty of such wanton legislation, of which all this is the known result, we are inclined to believe the truth of the sworn testimony of Williamson in regard to the matter.

Just to think of two hundred and fifty seven millions of dollars balance of trade against us in seven years, under what may be property styled the British Tariff—the Tariff of 1846. Is this not sufficient to bring financial trouble upon the country, to spread ruin and desolation in every household in the land? However, true, or untrue the statement of Williamson may be, whether the passage of the act was, or was not effected by bribery, its result is well know and felt by thousands upon thousand of its poor laboring victims. The whole country feels it to their sorrow, and will feel it until a change of policy is produced. We believe in protection to American labor, protection to American mechanics and protection to American interests, in every possible way. We owe the duty to ourselves to take care of American interests in preference to encouraging foreign monopoly the same as it become the duty of every man to protect his own household in preference to that of another. Twice in the last thirty years, have we witnessed the effect of a reduction of a Tariff enacted for the purpose of affording protection to American labor, and at the same time affording abundant revenue to the country, and regulating our commerce in such a way as to keep the balance of trade in our favor. The financial trouble of 1837, was the result of a reduction of the Tariff of 1828, during the existence of which the country had never been in so prosperous a condition. The same is true in relation to the financial trouble of 1857, which should be attributed to the repeal of the Tariff of 1842, and the enactment in its stead of the Tariff of 1846.

In 1840 the people placed their seal of condemnation upon the party which had been the means of such disaster to the country, and, but for the traitorous conduct of John Tyler, that party would now have been enjoying a quiet repose in the tomb of oblivion, but no John Tyler will ever be able resurrect it from the defeat which awaits is in 1860.

THE GREAT REVIVAL.—We scarcely open a secular paper from any section of the country but revival notices meet the eye. The awakening extends from the East to the West, and prevails amongst most of the Christian denominations. The religious interest in cities, towns, and villages, as well as in the country, appears to be constantly extending and becoming more engrossing. Churches are crowded, union and other prayer meetings are largely attended, and daily accessions are made to the Baptists, Methodists, Congregationalists and other Evangelical sects. The present revival is said to be more widespread and general among all classes than any known for many years.

☞Gov. Wright writes that he is living in a large building, with eleven rooms, rent 1200 thalers ($800) a year, for servants costing 1,000 thalers ($666) a year. The expense of furnishing his house was 3,000 thalers)$2,000). He thinks he will scarcely be able to save enough of his sallary to come home upon.

Assignment.

We are sorry to announce the failure and assignment of one of our principal mercantile firms, Messrs Tyner & Kimble, who have assigned all their effects to John Roberts, for the benefit of their creditors. We regret this very much, for a more clever or better pair of business men, we have not in our community. They have been active, industrious and economical in their business, and merit, and will have the sympathy of the entire community.

Their assets are abundantly ample to meet all their liabilities, and they have been driven to this unpleasant situation solely by their inability to make collections.

How men who owe merchants for the supplies of necessaries, which they have got from them on credit, and who have barns and cribs full of farm products which they refuse to sell and thus realize money to liquidate their debts, simply because prices are not up to the mark set by their inflated imaginations, can rest well, or have the audacity to look their creditors in the face, is more than we have yet been able to learn.—Yet it is so, and these men will stand by and behold with impunity, merchants thrust to the wall, struggling to save their credit and writhing with the fear that they will be driven to that extremity, the thought of which, causes every honest business man to shudder, and the full force of which none save business men have a just and proper conception. How much better would it be if those who are in debt to the merchants and others would sell off their surplus stock, even though they had to do it at a sacrifice, and pay their debts. The loss would thus, instead of falling upon and sacrificing the few, be distributed among the many, and under this kind of influence the country would soon "right up" from the pressure that has fallen upon us and matters would again move on smoothly.

We know it is hard for men who have been getting $1,50 and $2,00 per bushel for wheat, and paying corresponding high prices for labor, to consent to sell their wheat for 75 cents; but in the end it would be much better. Present prospects indicate that it must be done at some time, and the sooner the better. Let every man who is in debt resolve to sell off all he can spare and thus extricate himself, and our financial storm will soon blow over. It is hardly worth while to caution against going in debt, for we believe the entire country has checked up on that score and are living as economically as possible. This is right. We have all been living too fast—been to anxious to make a fortune in a day—a reaction has taken place and we must for a while content ourselves with slow traveling.

The adoption of the *cash system* would work a remedy for all these evils and we hope the country will soon be in a condition and have the disposition to apply it.

For Congress.

We notice that B. Burns, Esq., offers himself as a sacrifice upon the altar of a Democratic Congressional nomination, and is posted to canvass the county previous to the meeting of the Democratic Convention in June. He will speak in Brookville on she 7th, proximo—"the weather permitting."

We know nothing of this gentleman, but if he is to go to Congress, we hope he is "right on the goose," that is, the Kansas question; not as being applicable to Kansas particularly, for we expect, and hope that part of it will soon be settled in some shape, but as applicable to other Territories applying for admission hereafter; without which requsite Mr. Burns, nor any other Democrat will stand a ghost of a chance of being elected. Such being the case, we do not know that it matters much from which party we elect, so that he comes up to the Jeffersonian standard of honesty and capability. We are in favor of both parties nominating good men—a *little* better than we have had, and a little better than to continue some who are now in office, and who would like to be elected again.

The Sumner Court Martial.

Col. Sumner, who was recently court martialed at Carlisle barracks for challenging Gen. Harney to fight a duel, has been acquited. The New York *Times* says that this result "will be eminently gratifying to the country, as it certainly is to the army. Gen. Harney's conduct throughout the whole affair has been uterly unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. His remarks at the Fort Leavenworth court martial were gratuitously personal and offensive, and this violation of courtesy was greatly aggravated by his obstinate refusal to afford Col. Sumner any explanation."

Pretty Good.

The Lafayette *Journal* says:

"A fellow by the name of Moreau writes to a Cincinnati paper that he was "gagged down" by the presiding officer of the recent Republican State Convention. The presiding officer seems to have chosen between evils—the "gagging" of Moreau by refusing to let him speak, or the "gagging" of the Convention by permitting him to go on. He certainly choose the least."

Turnpike to the Railroad.

It is a "fixed fact" that we shall have a bridge across the west fork of the river at this place. With the subscription already obtained, made *reliable* by the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Company vs. McCarty & Adair, it will only be necessary for our County Commissioners to add from two to three thousand dollars to secure the much desired improvement. Will they do it? We hesitate not, to say yes. Their proverbial liberality where the whole interest of the County so much demands it, and the present inaccessable position of the poor house, forbids any other answer. With a bridge complete, we have almost half the work of a Turnpike road done to the Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad. It is but fourteen miles, through a densely populated, for so broken a country, furnishing a large amount of trade and business to our town and canal, which must greatly increase, as its resources are fully developed.

With a good *graveled* road up the valley of Wolf, across the waters of Pipe creek, and thence by Oldenburgh to Huntersville, or a point between Batesville and Spade's Station, we can make Cincinnati in *four* and Indianapolis in *five* hours, the only sure and certain method by which Brookville can escape the *fatal* designation of "*a finished town.*"

We have a beautiful and romantic situation, with unsurpassed water privileges; the county seat of a large, populous and wealthy county, with a healthy, industrious and moral population. As men having duties to perform, let us finish our bridge, build this road, and thereby avail ourselves of the only immediate improvement possible for a development of the resources of our town and surrounding country.

For the Brookville American.

Horticultural Societies.

MR. EDITOR:—The importance of Horticultural Societies, in all parts of the country should be manifest to the farming community as also its twin associate Agriculture. The former more especially should be fostered, promoted and properly appreciated by all persons of whatsoever capacity or calling. A residence of forty years in this western country has satisfied me of its importance and influence in a conspicuous point of view. We will instance Cincinnati in 1818, what were the chief fruits that filled the market at that period, generally! why native, but few grafted, as the communication with the Eastern states being long and difficult therefore scarcely a tree in an orchard could be considered good, but now through the influence of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society it is rare to see bad fruit in the market. To that society the public owes, particularly to a few enterprising individuals, much merit, yet, that society has not met the support from our citizens commensurate to their laborious industry.

There is no person that visits the market to purchase fruit, vegetables, or flowers, but derives a benefit fom the improvement in those luxuries so essential to our comfort. The cause of those improvements are not for one moment attributed to the society by those benefited, or the society would be better sustained. The premiums paid by the society amount to large sums yearly; this alone is the main spring and incentive to instill in the horticulturalist a desire to improve and cultivate none but the best of everything in this line.

The farmers and all others, in your community ought in justice to the present and rising generation, subscribe, and join a society in your town, for the diffusion of knowledge on that topic; unless your citizens manifest a lively interest on the subject it cannot be expected that farmers will go out of the retinue of the "even tenor of their way," to meet thier family expenses, no sir! they must have some incentive to promote an interest for a public benefit, a few exception only. A well organized society offering liberal premiums for all new and choice fruits, would be a great stimulent to the improvements of what the community are daily consuming, not only as a luxury, but one of the necessaries of life. If reports are true, the Cincinnati Horticultural Society at all times are willing to assist their co-laborers in diffusing there experience to others, and enterchanging grafts of choice fruit trees, also, importing there knowledge of all the best fruits to others as well as the best and different modes of pruning, a great desideratum, so that a farmer desirous of planting out a young orchard by application can learn the names of all fruit trees worthy of culture. Thus having fruits maturing from early harvest until late in spring, information that could not have been obtained before the formation of our western Horticultural Societies, for it will be found many fruit trees that will succeed well in the East, will not west of the mountains.

HORTICULTURALIST.

Cincinnati March 28, 1858.

LUXURIES OF THE SEASON.—Last month the residents of San Augustine Florida, had strawberries grown in the open air. The next week they had ice in the streams. The latter luxury was thought to be a little unseasonable and rare.

EDINBURGH, Ind, March 22 '58.

MR. EDITOR:—Is your river on a "*high*"? It must be, for your valuable paper has not yet made its appearance, though it was due last Saturday. When will you Brookvillains bridge that troublesome stream? It should have been done long ago, and Brookville will never rival Cincinnati until it is done. Men can waste hundreds and thousands of dollars on elections, yet they will not spend a few dollars on a public improvement of great importance. I hope the Rip Van Winkles of Brookville will soon awake, and not only see the necessity of bridging both the forks of White Water, but also put their hands in their pockets, and forthwith put two bridges there, which shall be a credit and a means of revenue to your town. I don't wish to find fault, but will just say, by way of remark, that if the abutments of the last bridge over the east fork had been put up even half honestly, the bridge would have remained until this day. But its of no use to cry for spilt milk, and the only way now, is to do the work better.

Don't you wish you had a railroad through your town? I know you do, but I guess you will *wish* a long time before you have one. The *air line* railroad will satisfy your citizens for a time, at least, until some of them pay the per cent. on their investments in said air line road. I know some men, not a hundred miles from Edinburgh, who can sympathize with some of your railroad speculators. These men helped build the different roads running thro' this place, and as yet, they have had no dividend, nor even a *free pass* for a pleasure ride. These railroads pay agents well, but—well, the less said the better—until this year, minister living along the railroads, had half fare tickets given them, but now they have the privilege of paying as well as any other honest persons. One very attentive, faithful and gentlemanly conductor, on the Shelbyville & Rushville R. R. was summarily dismissed for the heinous crime of passing Father Havens over the road without pay. Such at least, is the general impression. Very well that road needs all the money it can get to support it. I believe it is generally conceded that railroad towns are more immoral than any other, inasmuch as the residents are generally transient, and of a class not the most educated and religious.

I think Edinburgh can show as many wicked boys as any town of its size, in the west, save Harrison, O., for that place must always be excepted, being probably the most wicked place in four states. But we hope that our town will soon redeem its character, and be a more moral place. I have but little gossip for this letter, as ours is a quiet town.—I learn, however, that there is a young preacher in the parsonage, but I think the former pastor will do the preaching until the younger one is able to walk alone. I am glad to learn so many of your youngsters are marrying off. Dr. Keely seems to be kept tolerably busy tying couples. May they all be happy and may the Brookvile *American* have 5000 paying subscribers, is the wish of

Yours, &c., R.

GUILLOTINING OF DEMOCRATS.—Henry S. Fitch, Esq., son of Senator Fitch of this State, has been appointed U. S. District Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, in place of A. M. Herrington, Douglas Democrat, removed. Phillip Conley has been appointed port collector of Chicago, in the place of General Fry, Douglas Democrat, removed. Mr. Cook, the postmaster at Chicago, is turning out all the Douglas Democrats in his office. These events are creating a very profound sensation among the Illinois Democracy.

☞Some of the Lecompton papers claim that Lecompton will pass the House, even if the United vote of the South Americans should be thrown against it. The Indiana State Sentinel says:

"The opposition of the South American members, if that should be determined upon them, will not prevent the final passage of the measure, although it will make it a close vote."

The N. Y. Journal of commerce says:

"It is not clear that the complete union of the Americans in Congress with the Republicans and Douglas men, will form a party sufficiently strong to defeat the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. It would render the vote a very close one, but probably would still leave a majority in favor of admission."

Gen. Lane and Gov. Denver—Card of Gen. Lane, Slander Refuted. &c.

Governor Denver, in imitation of his "illustrious predecessors in office," is becoming famous for proclamations. He takes advantage of every opportunity to impose upon the people a gubernatorial pronunciamento. The last document of this kind emanating from the chief executive of this territory was in reference to the official action of Gen. Lane and the Military Board, containing the most false and infamous charges. To which Gen. Lane responds in the following card:

A Card.

LAWRENCE, March 16, 1858.

Since my return from a northern tour, my attention has been called to a gubernatorial pronunciamento, (said by the boys to be No. 4060,) dated "Lecompton. Feb, 6th," and signed by one "J. W. Denver, acting governor."

By President Pierce and his myrmidons I was denounced as a traitor and indicted for high treason. They did not dare to test the truth of the charge by an arrest or a trial, and finally admitted my innocence and their idiocy by quashing the indictment.

By Mr. Buchanan I have been charged as a rebel, and a "military leader of a most turbulent and dangerous character." That charge has been answered.

One J. W. Denver now steps forward and charges me with making "insidious attempts to renew the difficulties and troubles," and with an intention or design of establishing a military dictatorship. By reference to the regulations and commissions of which he speaks, it will be found that "one J. H. Lane" signed them by order of the military Board, and as president thereof. A full vindication of the action of that board will be found in its report of this date, to which I respectfully refer the people of Kansas.

As to the charge of "turbulence," I refer to the people of Doniphan, Geary City, Palermo, Wathena, Elmwood, White Cloud, and St. Joseph, and Oregon, Mo., who have listened to my speeches delivered within the past three weeks, to all of which I urged the cultivation of fraternal relations and brotherly intercourse. It is deemed a sufficient answer to the charge that I desire to establish a military dictatorship, that upon four different occasions I have been invested with the chief command of the military forces of the people of Kansas, and that immediately after the emergency ceased which called them into the field, that command was voluntarily surrendered into their hands.

The command I now hold was conferred on me by the territorial legislature, without solicitation on my part, by a unanimous vote of both branches. That legislature has reserved the power to remove me at any time. The moment that the dark clouds which now obscure our horrizon disappear, that moment will my command be surrendered to the people. The acts complained of in this insolent pronunciamento were of an official character, so signed and published. Its author has chosen to make a personal matter out of these official acts. With him rests the responsibility thereof.

I am willing to submit my actions, past and future, to the judgment of the people, confident as I am, that they will never accuse me, as they do justly charge one J. W. Denver, with having, in violation of an official oath and public duty, endeavored to throw obstacles in the way of laws deemed necessary for the protection of the rights of the citizens of Kansas, and that they will never say of me, as they do truthfully say of one J. W. Denver, that by a miserable pretext, discreditable to any man—the excuse of a sluggard, and the crime of a soldier, to wit: that he slept when on duty, he is endeavoring to prevent the settlement of the Kansas imbroglio by defeating the constitutional convention movement.

They will never accuse me, I feel sure, of harboring the rediculous opinions, advanced by one J. W. Denver, that a co-ordinate branch of a legislative assembly can sleep, while the other is in session, but will testify that I have frequently stated I have known the President of the United States, the highest executive officer in the republic, to sleeplessly occupy for several successive nights the speaker's room in the capitol, in order that no law of Congress might be lost to the people for the want of his prompt action.

One J. W. Denver, a mere executive officer, charged with the execution of ALL the laws of the this territory, has arrogantly usurped and ruthlessly trampled under foot the legislative department of the government of a free people, and in violation of his official oath and duty seeks to unite in his own person, and thus control the power of the sword and purse of the people to crush out their liberties. Truth, justice and manhood require that the villain should be unmasked. I pronounce the charges he has preferred against me utterly untrue and calumnious, and his acts toward the people of Kansas perfidious and tyranical, and I do arraign one "J. W. Denver" before the country, and do denounce and brand him as a calumniator, perjurer and tyrant.

To the people of Kansas I have this to say: one J. W. Denver came to Kansas a professed duelist—his hands reeking with the untimely shed blood of his fellow man—having won from his friends the subriquet of "*butcher*,"—a fit appointee of the oligarchical administration which disgraces the nation by its criminal efforts to enslave a free people! For base political purposes he has sought an excuse for a difficulty with me and out of a public act, done in performance of my imperitive duty, has fastened a personal quarrel upon me.—As a personal quarrel, it is private property. You require rest and peace, and I respectfully demand that there may be no interference on the part of my friends.

He has assaulted me, not for individual accusation, for *I have never seen him*, but for official action, and as a representative elect of that great and noble party whom he and his masters have sought to enslave; and in the spirit of that party, as an humble member of it, I hurl back his accusations, and bid him and his master defiance.

J. H. LANE.

Kansas.

The Kansas bill, in the form in which it passed the Senate, is as follows:

A BILL for the admission of the State of Kansas in the Union.

Whereas, The people of the Territory of Kansas did, by a convention of delegates called and assembled at Lecompton on the 4th day of December, 1857, for that purpose formed to themselves a constitution and State government, which said constitution is Republican, and the said convention having asked the admission of said Territory into the Union as a State on an equal footing with the original States—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Kansas shall be, and is hereby declared to be one of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever. And the said State shall consist of all the territory included within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at a point on the western boundary of the State of Missouri, where the thirty-seventh parallel of latitude crosses the same; thence west on said parallel to the eastern boundary of New Mexico; thence north on said boundary to latitude thirty-eight; thence following said boundary westward to the eastern boundary of the Territory of Utah, on the summit of the Rocky Mountains; thence northward on said summit to the fortieth parallel of latitude; thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of the State of Missouri; thence south with the western boundary of said State to the place of beginning,

Provided, That nothing herein contained respecting the boundary of said State shall be construed to impair the rights of person or property now pertaining to the Indians in said Territory so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians, or to include any Territory which, by treaty with such Indian tribe, is not, without one consent of said tribe, to be included with the Territorial limits or jurisdiction of any State or Territory; but all such Territory shall be excepted out of the boundaries, and constitute no part of the State of Kansas, until said tribe shall signify their assent to the President of the United States to be included within said State, or to affect the authority of the government of the United States to make any regulation respecting such Indians, their lands, property, or other rights, by treaty, law, or otherwise, which it would have been competent to make if this act had never passed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the State of Kansas is admitted into the Union upon the express condition that said State shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the public lands, or with any regulations which Congress may find necessary for securing the title in said lands to the *bona fide* purchaser and grantees thereof or impose or levy a tax, assessment, or imposition of any description whatever, upon them or other property of the United States within the limits of said State; and that nothing in this act shall be construed to abridge or infringe any right of the people, asserted in the Constitution of Kansas at all times to alter, reform, or abolish their form of government in such manner as they may think proper—Congress hereby disclaiming any authority to intervene or declare, the construction of the Constitution of any State, except to see that it be republican in form, and not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States; and nothing in this act shall be construed as an assent by Congress to all or to any of the propositions or claims contained in the ordinance annexed to the said Constitution of the people of Kansas, nor to deprive the said State of Kansas of the same grants, if hereafter made, which were contained in the act of Congress entitled "An Act to authorize the people of the Territory of Minnesota to form a Constitution and State government preparatory to admission into the Union on an equal footing with the orignal States," approved February 26, 1857.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That until the next general census shall be taken, as an apportionment of representatives made, the State of Kansas shall be entitled to one representative in the House of Representatives of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That from and after the admission of the State of Kansas, as hereinbefore provided; all the laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable shall have the same force and effect within that State as in other States of the Union; and the said State is other States of the Union; and the said State is hereby constituted a judicial district of the United States, within which a district court, with the like powers and jurisdiction as the district court of the United States for the district of Iowa, shall be established; the judge, attorney, and marshal of the United States for the said district of Kansas shall reside within the same, and shall be entitled to the same compensation as the judge, attorney, and marshal of the district of Iowa.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, March 29—HOUSE—Mr. Sherman (O.) made an ineffectual effort to introduce a resolution, providing for the appointment of a select Committee, to report the best mode for taking the census of 1860.

The House then went into a Committee of the Whole, on the Deficiency Bill.

Mr. Hill (Ga.) commenced a speech on the Kanzas Bill.

He was satisfied with the legality of the Lecompton Constitution, its framers having discharged their duty with equal ability.

As a Southern man he never expected that Kanzas would be a Slave State, and therefore he thought that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was unwise, and calculated to produce serious results.

Mr. Ready, (Tenn.) argued in favor of the Constitution, and justified the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. Goodwin (N. Y.) opposed the Lecompton Constitution. It was not the will of the people, but was polluted by fraud and violence, and could not be amended before eight years without a revolution.

Mr. Wade, (Ohio) said that the present excitement grew out of the conflict between the Free and Slave States. When the two are reconciled there will be a political millenium.

Mr. Taylor, (La.) argued to show the superiority of capital over labor, contending that the South is the only portion of the country in which white labor receives due honor.

Mr. Olin (N. Y.) said that the Kansas-Nebraska Bill was never designed to recognize popular sovereignty. It was the machinery in the hands of corrupt men, to control the affairs of the Territory, irrespective of the will of the people.

He maintained the right of Congress to govern the Territories.

SENATE—Mr. Fitzpatrick informed the Senate that the Vice President has been compelled to leave the city for the South, and moved that the Senate proceed to select a President pro. tem.

A ballot was taken. Forty-one votes being polled, only 22 were necessary for a choice. Mr. Fitzpatrick received 28 Mr. Fessenden 12 Mr. Hamlin 1.

Messrs. Slidell and Dixon conducted Mr. Fitzpatrick to the chair, after taking the oath of office.

The Senate then proceeded to business.

Numerous memorial and private bills of an unimportant character were presented.

The consideration of the Minnesota Bill was then resumed.

Mr. Hunter advocated the amendment for giving only one representative.

Messrs. Pugh and Fitch were in favor of three, or at least two. The latter gentleman complimented the law-abiding and industrious character of the people.

Mr. Collamer was in favor of but one representative.

Mr. Simmons thought that she should have two, provided the fraction permitted a second.

Mr. Trumbull would base the population on the census of Iowa, with six, or eight hundred thousand inhabitants and ninety thousand voters, have only two representatives.

Mr. Polk argued strongly for three. Her census is imperfect. If Iowa is imperfectly represented, there is no reason why Minnesota should be also.

He would move an amendment that Minnesota be allowed three representatives; that a new census be taken and the proper pay be given to the census takers to have it correct.

Mr. Brown, (Miss.) said that he would support Mr. Willson's amendment, but not on party grounds. He repudiated the action of Minnesota while yet a Territory, in usurping the functions of a State and electing Congressmen.

Finally Mr. Mason's amendment of Douglas' amendment, that Minnesota shall have but one representative in Congress, was negatived—yeas 8, nays 41.

Mr. Wilson's amendment was then put, which gives one representative now, a census to be forthwith taken, additional representatives to be allowed on the basis of the census returns, and carried, yeas 22, nays 21.

Democratic Caucus Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The Democratic Caucus Committee met this evening at the Capital. All the members were present except Mr. Craig, of Missouri. There was a full and free comparison of views and interchange of opinions, and all conducted with the utmost harmony. Several amendments to the Senate's Kansas bill were suggested and explained, but the Lecomptonites thought that their substance was already embraced in the measure. One point discussed was the power of the people of Kansas to amend their Constitution before 1864. On this there was a diversity of opinion, but there was a general agreement that it would be amended prior to that time, notwithstanding the words of the Constitution.

The committee adjourned without taking any question on the proposition presented.

It is contemplated that an effort will be made to-morrow night in caucus to reconcile the conflicting views.

A caucus was also held to-night in one of the committee rooms of the Capital. Its exact character could not be ascertained, but one of the anti Lecompton Democrats; who had just attended the conference of the committee of twenty was present.

It is believed that the caucus was composed of anti-Lecompton Democrats, generally.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The Anti Lecompton Democrats met last night to hear the report of the caucus committee of ten, on their part, who had just been in consultation with the ten Lecomptonites. They reported that nothing could be done; no porpositions were made of any kind which could be accepted. The Anti-Lecompton men were authorized to present the Crittenden amendment, modified a little, as a proposition; but it was not accepted.—Other propositions shared a like fate. It is represented that there was a good feeling and perfect unity among the Anti-Lecomptonites. They think English has been wronged by the imputations of newspapers on his good faith in tendering the olive branch to other Democrats, and that he will stand by the Crittenden amendment.

NEW YORK, March 30.—The Times Washington correspondent says every member of the caucus committee was present. Mr. Englis let off on the anti Lecompton side, but would not make a formal proposition until certain concessions were made. The Lecomptonites would concede nothing, and the committee adjourned after a conference of over two hours without an agreement.

Burlingame and Winter Davis will speak on Wednesday.

There was a caucus of anti-Lecompton Democrats to-day. They resolved to stand firm by Mr. Crittenden's amendment to the end. All the Republicans have accepted Crittenden's amendment. The opposition still counts one hundred and twenty votes.

Official Advices from Camp Scott.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Col, Johnson, in his latest official despatches, says that the Mormon troops are organized to resist the establishment of a Territorial Government by the United States, and in furtherance of the object, have erected works of defence in the mountain passes, and near Salt Lake city.

He does not believe that a spirit of conciliation towards them would now be properly appreciated, or rather that it would be wrongly interpreted in view of the treasonable temper and feeling pervading the leaders, and a good portion of the Mormons.

He thinks that neither the honor nor dignity of the government will allow of the slightest concession. They should be made to submit to the constitutional demands of the government unconditionally. An adjustment of the existing difficulties upon any other basis would be nugatory. Their threats to oppose the march of the troops in the Spring, will not have the slightest effect in delaying, and if they desire to join the issue, he believes that it is for the interest of the government that they should have the opportunity.

Later from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, March 29.

Metamoras has been declared a free port.

On the 22nd inst. Vidaurri issued a proclamation, demanding the payment of twenty-five per cent. of all money due for church property

Tampico has not yet been attacked.

A battle was expected to take place near San Luis Potosi between the adherents of Garza and Zuloaga.