

Congressional.

Thirty-Third Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1856. SENATE. Mr. Seward offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the President of the United States, if not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate all information in his possession relative to the revolutionary proceedings in Nicaragua, and especially regarding the seizure of the Transit Company's property.

Mr. Hale offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Sergeant at Arms to exclude all persons excepting reporters from the seats in the gallery assigned to members of the press. (This was rendered proper by the conduct of ladies, heretofore, in excluding reporters from their seats.)

On motion of Mr. Seward, the Committee on the Library were instructed to consider the expediency of some legislative recognition of the eminent services of the expedition under Dr. Kane, in the Arctic regions.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Deficiency Appropriation bill. The amendment before the body, pending from Thursday, was that of Mr. Pratt, appropriating \$5,000 for the repair of the bridge over the Eastern branch.

Mr. Hunter thought that an appropriation for the Long Bridge was far more important and spoke at some length of maintaining that structure. In the course of his remarks, he argued that it was not true, as has been insisted, that the channel at Georgetown has been in the least injured by the Long Bridge.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, while he acknowledged the importance of the Long Bridge, opposed its continuance by a mere patching process.

An amendment making appropriation for the repair of the Eastern Branch bridges and the Long Bridge was rejected. The bill was not disposed of.

The Pacific railroad bill was made the order of the day for the 14th of April; and after the transaction of other business, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Speaker announced the following named gentlemen as the committee heretofore authorized to proceed to Kansas to inquire into the affairs of that territory—Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio; William A. Howard, of Michigan; and Mordecai Oliver, of Missouri.

Mr. Wilson addressed the House in condemnation of the late navy retiring board.

After debate, a joint resolution was passed, giving to new members of Congress each about \$1,000 worth of books, to be equal in this respect with members of preceding Congresses.

The House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 25.

SENATE. The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the President, transmitting the report and maps of Captain Mary's exploration of the head waters of the Brazos river.

Mr. Mason gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to amend the act remodeling the diplomatic and consular system.

Mr. Hunter, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill in reference to foreign coin, and the remittance at the United States Mint, of the Spanish or milled quarters, eighths, and six tenths, and authorizing the issuing of a new one cent piece.

On motion of Mr. Brodhead, the Committee on Military Affairs were instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing one or more naval landries, in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of War, in his annual report in December, 1855.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the deficiency bill. After a long debate, \$40,200 were appropriated to pay for the engraving of maps or drawings to accompany the reports on the explorations for a Pacific railroad.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Harris, of Maryland, presented the memorial of Alexander Brown & Sons, Wilson & Sons, Hugh Jenkins and others, for the erection of a marine hospital at the port of Baltimore; and on his motion it was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Walker offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire whether the special committee to proceed to Kansas have the power to coerce the attendance of witnesses and punish for contempt.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, rising to a personal explanation, said that when the House was organized, very unexpectedly to himself, the chair appointed him to the distinguished position of chairman of the committee of ways and means; and yesterday a distinction was conferred upon him by the chair, equally as unexpected as the former. He found that it involved very arduous and very important services, entirely incompatible with the duties which were assigned him when the House was organized. He expressed his gratitude for the high honor conferred upon him, and in conclusion asked to be excused from serving as the head of the commission to proceed to Kansas to take testimony.

The question having been put, Mr. Campbell was excused, and Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, was appointed to supply the vacancy.

Mr. Phelps introduced a bill, authorizing the President to cross the Northern boundary of Kansas to be defined and marked, which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill defining the rights of voters, and the duties of commissioners of elections, in the city of Washington, and for other purposes.

After a struggle between the friends and foes of the bill, it was recommitted to the committee for the District of Columbia—yeas 87, nays 75.

Mr. Smith, of Tennessee, moved a reconsideration of the vote, but the motion was laid on the table.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Department, for the year ending June 30, 1857; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Lane, of Oregon, made a speech on the subject of the affairs of that territory, showing the necessity for an immediate appropriation of \$200,000, in order to the suppression of Indian hostilities. He introduced a bill for that purpose, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, who will take immediate action on the subject.

The House then adjourned to Monday next.

The New Dome for the Capitol.

The estimated cost of the new dome to be placed on the Capitol at Washington City, D. C., is \$245,000, or, say \$1,000,000, in round numbers. It is to be of cast iron, and surely ought to be a very magnificent affair for that money. The national Capitol, with its immense additions and new dome, will stand not only the largest, but one of the most magnificent edifices devoted to legislative business in the world.

Movement of Troops in Florida.

A letter in the New York Tribune, dated Fort Myers, Fla., March 26, says:

The Indians have burned down two houses at Havana, belonging to a Mr. Smith, and another to a Mr. Cunningham. This is the second time in a week that the Indians have done so. In the course of his remarks he said that he saw a number of these young rascals, and very active in favor of opening the Indians to the white man.

Life in a Powder Mill.

Dickens describes a visit to the powder mill of Haslewood, near London. In this mill region, amidst whose sixty-seven work places no human voice ever breaks upon the ear, and whose interior is so hot and so dry, that the heat is so intense that it is almost insupportable. The work is performed there, not only by two hundred and fifty workmen employed. They are peculiar, not of course by nature, in most cases, but by the habit of years. The circumstances of momentary destruction, in which they are added to the most stringent and necessary regulations, have subdued their minds and feelings to the condition of their hire. There is seldom any need to enforce these regulations. Some terrible explosion has occurred, or a work of spiritual kind is done, leaves a fixed mark in their memories, and acts as a constant warning. Here no shadow of a practical joke, or caper of animal spirits ever transpires—no witicism, no chaffing, or slang. A laugh is never heard a smile seldom seen. Even the work is carried on by the men with as few words as possible, and their utterances are in a low tone. Not that any body fancies that mere sound will awaken the spirit of combustion, or cause an explosion to take place, but that their feelings are always kept subdued. If one man wishes to communicate anything to another, or ask for anything from some one else, at a short distance, he must get there; he is never permitted to shout or call out. There is a particular reason for this last regulation. Amid all this silence, whenever a shout does occur, everybody knows that some imminent danger is expected, and that all must rush away headlong from the direction of the shout. As to running toward it to offer any assistance, as common in all other cases, it is thoroughly understood that none can be afforded. An incident here is immediate and beyond remedy. If the shouting is continued for some time (for a man might be drowned in a river) that might cause one or two of the bold to return, but this would be a very rare occurrence. It is by no means to be inferred that the men are selfish and inhuman to the perils of each other; on the contrary they have the greatest consideration for each other, as well as for their employers, and think of danger to the lives of others, and of property at stake, at all times, and more especially in the more dangerous parts of their work. The proprietors of the various powder mills all display the same consideration for each other, and whenever any improvement tending to lessen danger is made by one it is immediately communicated to all others. The wages of the men are good, and the hours very short, so that artificial lights are ever used in the work. They leave the mills at half-past three in the afternoon, winter and summer.

WASHINGTON, March 26.

SENATE. Mr. Benjamin submitted a resolution directing the Committee on Printing to inquire into the expediency of providing, by legislation, that of greater number of public documents be printed than are required by either branch of Congress in the performance of their legislative duties, unless by joint resolution of both houses ordering extra numbers to be printed. It lies over.

Mr. Butler submitted resolutions, instructing the Post Office Committee to inquire into the expediency of discontinuing to members of Congress their franking privilege, and, in lieu thereof, allowing them, by law, dollars to enable them to transmit through the mail such letters and packages as they think proper; also, authorizing said Committee, if they see fit to report a bill relating the postage on such letters and packages aforesaid. Agreed to.

The consideration of the Deficiency bill was resumed. Mr. Bayard's amendment of \$150,000 for the Patent office building was adopted, yeas 24, nays 17.

Various amendments were adopted, including one of \$5,000 for the repair of the Eastern branch bridge.

Mr. Hunter offered an amendment, appropriating \$5,000 for the repair of the Long Bridge. It was rejected—yeas, 19; nays 26.

The bill was passed, and after an Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House discussed, for an hour and a half a Senate bill relating to punishments in Penitentiaries, providing, in effect, that Federal Courts may sentence, persons convicted of crime to the penitentiary in the State, though without the Judicial district of trial.

Mr. Humphrey Marshall offered an amendment, that where the use of a penitentiary is denied by any State, it shall be the duty of the Marshal to confine criminals in the nearest penitentiary granted for that purpose.

Mr. Barbour proposed an amendment to the amendment, that no proceeding other than an act of the Legislature shall be construed to allow the use of her prisons for such purposes. The former amendment was rejected by yeas 14 and the latter by ten majority.

The House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 27.

The resolutions heretofore submitted relating to the action of the Naval board were, after conversation, made the special order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. Pugh offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of making provision for writs of error from the inferior courts to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Senate considered and passed the Invalid Pension bill.

Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, made a speech on the subject of Kansas affairs; and in reviewing the report of Mr. Douglas, said it was partial, perverted, and highly colored. His remarks were decidedly in opposition to those of the friends of the Nebraska and Kansas bills.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Faulkner offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of repealing the first section of the act to remedy the diplomatic and consular system of the United States, which provides that all diplomatic agents shall be of the grade of Ministers Extraordinary and Envoy Extraordinary, together with other changes in the law.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill defining the rights of voters and the duties of commissioners of elections in the city of Washington.

The amendment pending was that offered by Mr. Humphrey Marshall, making it necessary for a foreigner to have been naturalized for one year immediately preceding a municipal election.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, moved that the whole subject be laid on the table, but the motion did not prevail—yeas 73, nays 93.

After further proceedings, without definite action on the subject.

The House adjourned.

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From the New Orleans Crescent.

As was to be expected, the whole Abolition camp at Washington was terribly excited over the nomination of Millard Fillmore, and intrigues were once set on foot to injure his prospects, blacken his fair fame, and throw all manner of odium upon the national party which thought him worthy the highest office within the gift of the people.

We learn from a Washington dispatch to the New York Express, that a written paper has been in circulation among the Abolition, Free-Soil and Black Republican members of Congress—those who "love to hate"—Mr. Fillmore—recommending a call for a National Convention to assemble in July next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President. This call, according to current rumor, has been signed by some one hundred Senators and Representatives, which approximates the present Black Republican strength in both branches of our national Legislature.

The object of this move is as palpable as anything can be, and the source from which it emanated is well known. The leading signatures in the Senate were those of Messrs. Seward and Wilson—the one the arch originator of everything that is black and treasonable, the other the pliant tool and willing instrument of his unscrupulous leader. The old saying, "like master like man," was never more aptly illustrated. Seward can originate schemes of mischief in his twisting brain, and his Senatus, (Wilson,) with not a tinge of his intellect, but with more nerve, sits by his side to carry them out.

These men want to head off Mr. Fillmore, by attempting to make it appear that the opposition to him in the North is so strong, it is vain to hope he can carry a single Northern State. Especially do they wish to inculcate this belief in the South; and with suicidal infatuation, Southern men fall into the line of argument conceived in the scorching hot bed of Abolitionism, and arrayed forth by the high priests who minister around its diabolical altars. Anything for a diversion to damage the prospects of Fillmore, say the Abolitionists. Anything that will tend to defeat Fillmore, say his Southern political opponents. Such a conjunction of antipathetic elements to accomplish a single result, is a strange spectacle, and constitutes a theme for profound and comprehensive reflection, at least on the part of Southern men.

The candidates held in view by this congressional free-soil league, are said to be H. J. McLean, of the Supreme Court, and Col. John C. Fremont. Of course Justice McLean will not lend himself to the vile uses of a conscienceless band of fanatics. His decisions on the re-ords of the Supreme Court demonstrate that he sustains, like a judge and patriot, to use the language of a New York contemporary, "all the proper parts of the Federal Constitution—Fugitive Slave Law of 1850, and all." Neither will Col. Fremont. He was born in South Carolina, and has been intimately connected with the institutions of the South all his life.

But, in the meantime, their names, as well as those of others, may be used to some little purpose, although we apprehend no great danger in any event. The worst fruit of the scheme can only amount to a temporary diversion. Still we have thought it not out of place to refer to the men in order that the Southern public may not be unadvised of the machinations of their enemies.

With the great broad, indelible stain starting them in the face and ringing in their ears, that Millard Fillmore is, and has been for years, the object of fierce Abolition hate, misrepresentation and slander, is it not a matter for wonderment that he should be assailed in the slaveholding States? It certainly is. Our common enemies are to be found in the ranks of the Abolitionists. They abuse, malign and persecute us, without stint, on every occasion, and we, of the South, owe them no love. Yet there is not a prominent slaveholder in the South they do not treat tenderly when compared to their treatment of Mr. Fillmore. They never abused John C. Calhoun as they abuse Mr. Fillmore. They never vilified John A. Quitman, Jefferson Davis, Thomas Stephens, and other noted extreme Southern Rights men, as they vilify Mr. Fillmore! These are incontrovertible truths; and under the ordinary circumstances which control human action, would lead the entire slave holding community to the support of the man against whom the deadliest batteries of the common foe are directed. For our part, had not Mr. Fillmore a glorious past to refer to, he is hated by all the Abolitionists and enemies of the South, would be a sufficient recommendation to entitle him to our cordial and earnest support.

"Black Republicanism."

The Boston Times winds up a powerful article upon "Black Republicanism," with the following statement that nobody can gain ginsany—We call it to the particular attention of the few Whigs who are hesitating about supporting Mr. Fillmore:

"Republicanism goes in for Democracy, and is and will be its last ally. It prefers Mr. Pierce or Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Fillmore, just as it did Mr. Taylor, Mr. Clay, &c. It is a party that keeps up a great scale of warfare against the Democratic party, but that in all a sham. It is done to build itself up and get possession of local spoils. It pretends to have great regard for Kansas and freedom; but it takes very precise care that Kansas shall remain where it is, as a professional beggar, to take money from the Democratic party, and more, and more, as their capital in trade, to make sympathy. Take the one and sixty infant that is beaten daily till it bleeds, from the arms of a mercantile mother, and restore it to health and cleanliness, and you will take away the whole stock of trade of the begging rogues, and the whole trade of the Democratic party, and more, and more, as their capital in trade, to make sympathy. 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