of approbation. When Winter Davis was called, he answered roundly, "Pennington!" and was greeted with a storm of applause from the floor and galleries. This outburst of popular sympathy excited the chivalry, and Mr. Burnett rose to deprecate such disorder, forgetting how his own side had just applauded Mr Briggs.

That vote seemed to settle the fate of the day, and the Democratic crest drooped with despondency. Many Southern Democrats either declined voting at first, or voted with apologetic reflections on Mr. McClernand's principles, while the Americans withheld their votes, conditionally promising to give them if decisive, but not otherwise. When Mr. Riggs was reached he voted for Mr. McClernand in a feeble tone, as if ashamed of his mortifying position. Finally, the roll was finished, after a long delay by the Clerk, allowing time to whip in refractory members. As Mr. Riggs had given positive assurances last night to various parties that his vote would be given for Mr. Pennington when it could elect, there was an expectation that he would rise and change; but the Southern leaders forbade it.

The result was announced, and Mr. Pennington lacked one vote of an election. Mr. McClernand received only 91 votes. Mr. Winslow immediately moved an adjournment, fearing that the next ballot would carry Mr Pennington into the chair. Our friends demanded a vote to complete the organization. Mr. English and other men, who were offended at the treatment of Mr. McClernand, refused to adjourn, amid great confusion. The Yeas and Nays were called, and an adjournment was voted down by a large majority. Another motion was made, and a scene of disorder followed, with nearly half the House on their feet vociferating.

Mr. Colfax called the attention of the country to the factious course of the Democracy in preventing the election of a Speaker after a majority had refused adjournment. Mr. Stanton and others announced that they were ready to sit all night to conclude the work. Mr. Burnett stated that his friends had determined a vote should not be taken; but no resistance would be made to-morrow. With this understanding the House adjourned.

No doubt is entertained of Mr. Pennington's election, though every appliance will be used to operate on Messrs. Briggs and Riggs. The former declared if an adjournment was yielded he would support Mr. Pennington to-morrow; so did Mr. Riggs, as soon as Mr. McClernand was dropped. One object of the adjournment was to organize a complimentary vote for Mr. Winslow, who has been the Democratic leader through the contest.

THE PRINTING INVESTIGATION.

The Senate Committee of Investigation on the Printing matter, met to-day, and summoned Messrs. Wendell and Towers. They then adjourned till Friday. Some refreshing developments are expected from the inquiry, implicating members of the Cabinet.

Outside parties, who have heretofore printed Post-Office blanks and other Executive work, have refused to renew their contracts with Mr. Bowman, in order to embarrass him in fulfilling his obligations.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The President has prepared a special Message, recommending the Pacific Railroad, which will be submitted soon after the organization of the House. He favors no particular project.

THE MEXICAN TREATY.

Mr. McLane came to New-Orleans principally to learn the prospect for the treaty before the Senate, and to communicate information intended to promote its ratification. Without this aid, Juarez can not maintain himself. He is now considered as being on his last legs.

No documents were communicated with the treaty to the Senate, except a brief letter from Mr. McLane to the State Department, which was of no special importance.

XXXVIth CONGRESS.
FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1860.

A communication was received from the Commissioner of Patents, transmitting the meteorological observations for 1859, which he thought of sufficient interest to be printed. Referred.

Mr. IVERSON (Dem., Ga.) introduced a bill to carry out the provisions of the Fifteenth Article of the Treaty with Mexico.

Mr. FITCH (Dem., Ind.) introduced a resolution to print 15,000 extra copies of the President's Message and accompanying documents. Adopted.

Mr. GRIMES (Rep., Iowa) asked to be excused from serving on the Committee on Private Land Claims. Granted.

Mr. DOUGLAS'S resolution was called up.

Mr. HUNTER (Dem., Va.) said the bill itself was a commentary on the state of the times in which we live. It is a notorious fact that the slaveholding States are armed to-day, not to repel foreign invasion, but to defend themselves from invasion from confederate States. What is this Union, and what the elements that compose it? In the northeast section there exists a monopoly of manufactures and navigation. In the West they find it more profitable to raise stock. In the South they find it best to plant and raise the great staples of cotton and rice. In the Pacific States another interest prevails. These are not conflicting interests, but dependent on each other. The exports of the South are two hundred millions, and freight some seventy-five millions more. The coasting trade amounts to a large sum. Taking all things together it is fair to suppose that in the North-Eastern States there are three to four millions of people dependent upon Southern commerce. Thus these interests are of mutual assistance to each other. What has been the operation of Government on these different sections? The coasting and navigation interests have been raised under the protection and influence of Government, and the same might be said of manufacturing and the commerce of the North-Western States. He did not complain, but was merely stating facts. The influence of the South always has been conservative, and always must be. The slaveholders represent both labor and capital, and therefore decide justly between both. The South, from interest as well as principle, has always been the watch-dog of the Constitution, and guarded it well. While all these other interests were supported by the Government, the South had never asked for one dollar, except in the case of a few sugar planters, who were but a small portion of the South. The Union of the States and of these different interests is now perfect, under the Constitution, and might be compared to a mighty arch by whose concentrated strength we are enabled to sustain such a social superstructure as is perhaps unparalleled in the history of man; and is it not apparent that the very keystone of this arch consists in the black marble cap-stone, African Slavery: and were it taken away the whole fabric would fall to pieces. Possibly something might be built out of these detached pillars and columns, but it will be incapable of sustaining the weight that might safely be placed on the consolidated arch. It might be supposed that the keystone of so vast a structure would be safe from assault; yet, strange to say, that institution has been made the subject of persistent attack for more than forty years. It commenced with the Missouri Restriction, and was continued by the abuse of the so-called "right of petition," by making the halls of Government the theater of agitation on the subject of Slavery. There were petitions proposed to abolish Slavery, in defiance of the Constitution, in the District of Columbia, and also to abolish the trade in slaves in States which do so much to ameliorate and elevate the condition of the blacks. When his labor becomes unprofitable in one place, he can be transferred to another, where he can get a larger share of his production in return for labor. It was for this reason and that of climate that the slave was transferred from the North to the South. A child of the sun, it was seen that the law of his happiness and progress consisted in a constant gravitation toward the source from whence he sprung. But as this party increased we heard it boldly asserted that the constitutional provision for the return of fugitives was not to be obeyed, and we heard many instances cited by the Senator from Georgia (Mr. Toombs) of these shameless evasions of the Fugitive Slave Law by Personal Liberty bills and other State laws. Is it surprising that such principles should have brought forth such bloody fruit as the raid of John Brown, or that there are men who feel justified in attacking us by any means in their power, no matter what? I know gentlemen have arisen here and disavowed all sympathy with such incursions, and I do not mean to impeach their sincerity, but it is to be remarked that in none of the States where the Republican party have the power, have the Governors or Legislatures furnished any means to prevent the recurrence of such attacks, and it is also to be remembered that they chose as their candidate for Speaker a man who indorsed the book which recommended the very principles which John Brown practiced. Is it strange that he who carries and circulates this book should be followed by others who bear Sharp's rifles to practice what he inculcates? For what purpose is this warfare waged? what can be the object but to abolish Slavery in the States where it exists, to make Slavery so odious, so dangerous that the white people of the South will have to emancipate their slaves? If this party had the power to-morrow, they would not dare do it. What would be the consequences? Industry would decay. Ships would rot on the stocks when the great staples of the South were no longer produced. Our manufactories would stop, and how many looms would be idle, and how many of their own people be forced to starve? It could not be three months before their own people would drive the slaves into the sea, if there was no other way to get rid of them. And do they not know this warfare will lead to severing the Union? Is not this virtually an offer to the Southern States to secede? Suppose France, now the ally of England, should seek, by intrigues with such agitators as this Helper Book, to the East Indies, to produce war and insurrection, and suppose the Government should in every communication to England and on the subject taunt and insult her with tales of the cruelty they had practiced upon the poor natives, how long would the entente cordiale last, and how long would it be before they would be engaged in war with the roar of cannon? How can this be kept up here without separation on the part of the South? I know it has been said that the South could not dissolve the Union—they would be whipped into submission. This would be provoking were it not so absurd. We have thirteen millions of people, and a large extent of the most magnificent territory on which the sun ever shone; and is it possible such a people can be reduced to submission? Who does not know that we could form an alliance with all the civilized Governments of the old world? Suppose the South should be subdued, this party could not emancipate the slaves. I have shown they could not do this; and were they to proceed, as such, would produce a change in the Constitution and in the Government, and the Government would be paralyzed. But I contend that this institution is not a sin. Has not all experience shown that when the black and white races are thrown together and the relation of master and slave established, society is developed into higher civilization, and the social and political state is the best for the happiness of both races? And if you destroy that relation, both races decline and ultimately decay. By what right does any man undertake to say that a political institution which can be shown to be the normal condition of society, which existed as long ago as we have any human history, is wrong? There is not a respectable State in the world that has not practiced upon it, and no nation known to history that has not built up its foundations on the system of Slavery. All the European nations have built up their prosperity upon it, and ourselves owe our early settlement, and the wonderful extension of our country, to Slavery, which was introduced in the Atlantic States. It is obvious to all, if we had not used this forced labor, probably we should not have settled the country fast enough to maintain the Revolutionary struggle, and if we had not, who can say what the dark and bloody pages of the history of Indian warfare would have been? On this continent the Indians, who had not Slavery, were nomads, while in the case of the Aztecs and Peruvians, who had established Slavery, the conquerors remain to excite admiration to this day. In the States south of our boundary all who abolished Slavery deteriorated. In the history of our early society Slavery seemed to be necessary, for the natural impulse to labor was not sufficiently strong, and force had to be used. In the history of all civilized people, when the races are equal, in process of time the ones held to service by their own efforts obtain emancipation without any convulsion to society—to government. If this black race be equal to the white race, it will vindicate its capacity by the improvement. The best relation to be established between the two races is that of master and slave; and by what authority is this institution, which all nations have found necessary in all ages of the world, now to be thrown aside? We are told it is contrary to the great abstract principles of right, and to the Divine origin. It vindicates, by its wisdom, its Divine origin. If I should do as I would be done by, in the case [illegible], I should imply release. But I acknowledge the truth of this maxim, and properly interpreted it. If I should do as I would be done by, in the case of the innocent people who might be injured thereby, I should not aid in his emancipation. I might not emancipate him, but if I do so I would be done by, by millions of people who are interested in preserving that relation, I should do nothing to disturb it. If it be such a sin that a larger party at the North can not be induced to carry out the guarantees of the Constitution, then, as honorable men, they ought to propose a separation to the South. Would not an honest course be to say, "Our fathers made a hard bargain, and we cannot in conscience carry it out, and cannot return slaves, and cannot aid in suppressing insurrection—therefore we propose to separate." There would be no resistance here. There might be separate Unions in this way, that might, perhaps, be united by some sort of a bond like a treaty, which would secure to them united strength in repelling foreign invasion, and might secure to them some of the present benefits of trade and intercourse. But why force us into this party? They refuse to interfere with us in the States, but they will resist our carrying it into the Territories, and prevent our exercising any such rights. Mr. Hunter contended it was their constitutional right—so decided by the Supreme Court, and hence he had a right to resist. And, further, that it was not for the interest of New-England to prevent the introduction of Slavery in new territories. If the South was peopled entirely by whites, New-England would not have so great a relative share of power, for the representation would be in the exact proportion of population. Neither would New-England enjoy so large a market there then as now, for the South would be rivals instead of customers, and if the territories were made into Free States, New-England would have less relative political power, and fewer customers than if made into Slave States. [illegible] on the extension of Slavery, except they are to be moved by irrepressible hostility between the Free and Slave States? If irrepressible, this hostility, there can be no union between the two [illegible]. In the Free-Labor system the family is the union. In the Slave-Labor system there are two classes—the capitalists and the laborers [illegible] for a limited period. In the Slave-Labor system he is assured of shelter, raiment, and food. His master must provide him these, or transfer him to one who can provide them. In the Free-Labor system the laborer undertakes to settle the question of price for his services by physical force, and the British Government has found it to be necessary to use the bayonet and ball to prevent such a forcible settlement of the question by the laborer. In the other system there was no such danger. In this Government alone we have made the first attempt to engraft upon free-labor with representation and universal suffrage at the North. It is an experiment as yet. So far we have had sufficient outlet for all surplus population, and it is only to be tested and tried when numbers are such as to press on the means of subsistence; and to be hoped that by that time the intelligence of the people will be such as would enable them to surmount the difficulty. So far we have had [illegible] with a scheme of society eminently conservative, which has been of great assistance. To show that he was looking at no fancy picture, or any fictitious alarm, he quoted from Sharp's Rebellion, and extracts from the correspondence of Gen. Knox, to show the causes of that rebellion, and also to refer to a letter written to the President by one who was connected with the John Brown invasion, showing that he had said to him that he [illegible] go against the rights of the Sovereign State governments, that every man should be protected by manual labor [illegible] to abolish Slavery. Mr. Hunter [illegible] Slavery wrong, when all experience has shown it to be right. We have no right to condemn Slavery. All society, and all the errors of society, are to be found in the system of voluntary servitude in the old world, where the population is so numerous that it exists by [illegible]. Why is it an experiment, and no experiment, so far as this experiment is ours, but as against this system which we know is not an experiment, but the system of all stable Governments [illegible]. There is no system of society where all white men are so nearly equal, as in the Slave States. The free-labor experiment, I believe, is much more apt to cause trouble. Those who are the class of whites, but, on the contrary, it benefits them.

The man who does not own slaves, and has any labor to perform, can hire them, and if slave labor be profitable to the owner, it will be profitable to him who hires the slave—and many think it more profitable to hire than to own. But he would not consider that manual labor despicable in the Slave States. On the contrary, there is no country where manual labor is so respected. Every white laborer in the Slave States is more a social equal than is the white laborer at the North on an equality with the rich men there. Therefore, unless there is an irrepressible hostility, the war should not be stirred up. Suppose the Government of this Union could really be administered on principles and in the spirit of the Constitution. Who could assign any limits to our future growth? We know they exist on the Pacific and the Atlantic; but if we look at the political horizon, when we came to see what we might be. We might be the master spirit of the universe, if the Government were properly administered, according to the spirit of its founders. The imagination halts at the mighty conception, and the mind is wrapt in contemplation of the giant shadows our future seems to cast across the perspective, and it sinks under the effort to realize the glorious conception of human grandeur that we might possess. Are we to be disappointed of such a destiny as this by the mad pursuit of an abstraction impossible of attainment, and crazy fanatics? Can the politician, like the mathematician, reason out certain and safe results? The statesman is one who derives his philosophy from the experience of the world, while the theorist is one who would make the experience of the world conform to his theory. The one affords the stable governments, dynasties, and empires; the other sows all social institutions, makes revolutions, and leaves anarchy and ruin. Is such a destiny as ours to be consigned to a band of theorists? There is a noble army at the North who are ever ready to do good service for the Union and the Constitution, with whom I think we shall triumph. But we know that victory is not always awarded on the side of virtue and intelligence, and it may be that this Republican party may have the power which they claim, and in their hands may rest the fatal shears which may clip our power and national destiny forever. If the power should fall into their hands, let them consider what they will do—should they keep up the warfare on Slavery where it now exists, or whether they will do anything to prevent armed incursions upon our people, whether they mean to use this Government for warfare upon our peace, property, and perhaps our lives? If they believe in their hearts and consciences that the law of right and of God constrains them to keep up the war upon us, let them consider that this Government cannot be administered on their principles except at the cost of the Union itself. Once place before the South the alternative of union at the price of an irrepressible and eternal warfare on its institutions, or a separation with a view of seeking the means of defending our lives, our property, and our honor, and I fear that the South will not hesitate for an hour to decide in favor of the latter; and if the fatal deed is accomplished, on their heads and consciences will rest the responsibility of that sin and its consequences. The accusing voice of human history will ring through all ages to impeach them at the bar of posterity, for having destroyed the noblest scheme of Liberty that has ever been devised—and, upon that decision, all succeeding generations of men will record a verdict of guilty against them. Their own descendants will heap execration on the names of those who disappointed them of a destiny which, in itself, would have been an inheritance the most splendid that one generation could bequeath to another. And if it be asked upon what ground the fatal deed was committed, how shall the question be answered, and who will rise up in that day to defend their name from the foul stain upon it? When I think of how much may be destroyed by this narrow spirit of sectional hate and bigotry, I turn away from the contemplation with indignation and sorrow. But I will not despair of my country, for I yet hope the Northern Democrats and Conservatives will rise in the might of a noble cause, and expel the intruders from the seat of government. I will trust the cause of truth—I will put my trust higher yet, in Providence, for it cannot be that God will permit such a scheme of government as this, fraught with the highest hopes of humanity, to be wrecked in the wild orgies of theory and fanaticism. If we fail in this, I may despair of Union, but I do not despair of the ability of my constituents and those fellow citizens of the slaveholding States to throw off a yoke which is doubly cursed and galling for having been friendly to us. Nor do I doubt their ability to establish a free Government which shall be great and glorious, and it is not until I see that that Government I shall then look for protection, and under the shadow of which we may repose in safety for the rest of the days which are allotted to us upon this earth. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The galleries are as densely crowded as yesterday. The excitement to-day is not so intense, nor is the floor incumbered with so many unprivileged persons.

On motion of Mr. STANTON, there was a call of the House. It appeared that the following gentlemen were absent: Messrs. Boyce, Stallworth, Brown of Kentucky, Sickles, Kunkel, Somes, and Clark B. Cochrane. The last two are Republicans.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., O.) moved that the House proceed to vote for a Speaker, viva voce.

Mr. WINSLOW (Ad. Dem., N. C.) submitted that the motion was not in order, pending the proceedings under the call of the House.

Mr. SHERMAN insisted that it was the duty of the Clerk to put the question on his motion.

Mr. BOCOCK (Ad. Dem., Va.) in order to gain time for the absentees to arrive, moved to adjourn. Negatived.

The House proceeded to vote.

Mr. SMITH (S. Am., N. C.) declined in a short, patriotic, and thankful speech.

Mr. REAGAN (Ad. Dem., Tex.) after preliminary remarks, nominated Mr. McClernand.

Mr. HILL (S. Am., Ga.) said he could not support Mr. McClernand.

Mr. ETHERIDGE (S. Am., Tenn.) would support Mr. McClernand.

Mr. SMITH (S. Am., N. C.) rose, when there were cries of "Sit down." "Order." Quiet being restored, that gentleman said: Mr. Clerk, I cannot find language adequate to convey to the members of this body the deep sense of obligation to the honorable gentlemen of the various political organizations constituting this House, for the honor which they have endeavored to confer upon me by their support in electing me to fill the high and important responsibility of presiding over this body. When I recollect how much of self-sacrifice has been made by the gentlemen who have seen fit to give me their votes in the patriotic effort to concentrate the votes of this House on some individual who should on national and broad comprehensive ground be elected, [illegible] I remember that I, myself, with a name unknown to the country, could make my entry on this floor for the first time, have received the honor of so large a vote as was conferred on me, and I shall cherish the kindness during the residue of my official term, and carry with me into the shades of private life, when my public service shall have closed, the grateful sense of the deep obligation under which the gentlemen have placed me. But without intending now—as this is not the proper occasion—to go into any matters of detail, I wish to say that the presentation of my name longer before the House would not contribute toward the success or wishes of those gentlemen who have so kindly voted for me. Therefore, with your leave, before another ballot is taken, I beg to withdraw my name as a candidate before this body, and I hope that the indications which are now before the House may be the harbingers of an organization that will go to all the States of the confederacy; and that, in preserving and holding inviolate the Constitution, we may find the guaranty of the rights of all the parts of our confederacy, in our glorious and blessed Union, perpetuated to the remotest period of time. [Applause.]

Mr. Smith, at the conclusion of his remarks, was privately congratulated by many of his friends.

Impatient cries from the Republican side of "Call the roll."

Mr. REAGAN (Dem., Texas) said there had been a combination of various elements of the House, with the view of securing for Speaker a man of national and conservative character. The Democrats, he trusted, have, in some measure, manifested a spirit worthy of their name for liberality and readiness for such a sacrifice as the present condition of the country requires. When the name of the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Smith) was presented, a large body of the Democratic party voted for him. Their purpose was to maintain the Constitution and the integrity of the Government. They voted for him, but could not receive other votes. In presenting the name of another gentleman, they thought they had a right to expect that those who had voted for Mr. Smith would be more or less governed by political sentiment in the way of sacrifice of their personal and political preferences, in order to secure the election of a conservative national man as Speaker of the House. If eighty Democrats were willing to make those sacrifices, they thought the twenty-odd American members would also do likewise. It was not essential that they should vote for a Southern Democrat. As a mere matter of policy, Southern Democrats have patriotism enough to elevate themselves above party prejudices, and to strengthen the hands and hold up the arms of those in the Free States, where the great battles of constitutional Government are to be fought, who are influenced and actuated by such sentiments, and by the will fully [illegible]. It is impossible that the political opinions of all men can be accommodated, and he presented the name of one gentleman who would preside with honor and dignity to himself, and to the satisfaction of the House. He therefore nominated Mr. McClernand of Illinois.

Mr. HILL (S. A., Ga.) remarked that justice to himself, and those he represented, required him to say that Mr. Smith was presented to the House by the Southern Americans, as their candidate in deference to the views of the Democratic party. If it was the object of that side of the House to make an election for the purpose of defeating the Republican candidate, it would have been at least wise to have consulted with the Southern opposition as to what measure on their part they would best combine their support. So far as he had been advised there was no approach to that party for their counsel. He disclaimed throwing any firebrand, but justice required him to state that some of the principles held by some of the Democrats on the important question of Slavery in the Territories were quite as obnoxious to him as many of his peculiar views on Americanism were to them. Without intending to interrogate any gentleman, he distinctly announced that he could not cast his vote for Speaker for any one who entertains the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty as applied to the Territories of the United States. There were Democrats for whom he could vote. He could name a number of them. He would say to his American friends who voted for the distinguished gentleman from Virginia (Millson), although he differed from that gentleman [illegible].

Mr. ETHERIDGE (S. A., Tenn.) regarded the result of the vote as a foregone conclusion. He felt no particular interest whatever as to the result of the vote in the world. He had been somewhat passive in the hands of others, and had this to say—when he made up his mind to vote for a Democrat he (Etheridge) had not been able to discover any remarkable difference between gentlemen on that side. [Laughter.] He thought when he voted for one of that party he honored him. They might not think so now, but the time would come when they would think so with satisfaction. When the necessity should arise for voting for a Democrat, without being offensive, he might say, in surrendering his individuality in doing so, [illegible]. In his district were the Whig, the Democratic, and the thinking party, and it was said he would vote for [illegible] represented. He could not believe Mr. Douglas to be consistent from a local necessity, growing out of the step he made in 1854, when he became the leader in the legislative measures which led to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He believed Mr. Douglas never avoided the responsibility, or skulked the responsibility for that party. All the noise and confusion in the South will be found to be but nothing when the Charleston Convention meet, but the complaints of a few postmasters, newspaper editors and active politicians. When the nomination will be made on his birthday, there will be sixty or seventy Democrats who will not swear that they were not original Douglas men. [Laughter.] In voting for him, he should not see any virtue on the part of the Democrats. They sweat drops of blood. [Laughter.] If an artist had desired to have an original subject, he could have found it in this scenery of human agony, all the features of the North-West Democrats were depicted on Mr. Douglas. [Laughter.]

Mr. NIBLACK (Dem., Ind.) replied that if he could, he would vote for [illegible] Mr. Smith he would not [illegible] deliberately and took all the consequences.

Mr. CLARK (A. L., New-York) said so did he. [Laughter.]

Mr. ETHERIDGE replied that his friend from New-York has been on a probation of six weeks.

Mr. CLARK—I thought the gentleman alluded to the Northern Democracy.

Mr. ETHERIDGE said he might refer to John Cochrane, who [illegible] voting for Smith. [Laughter.]

JOHN COCHRANE (Dem., N. Y.) said he knew his friend meant nothing unkind. The gentleman had been acting the part of the good Samaritan, pouring oil into our gaping wounds—[laughter]—wounds received in behalf of our common country. He respected the gentleman [illegible], for every blow aimed at the Democracy had been warded off, and it should [illegible] stand in its colossal strength. [Laughter.] He had no doubt [illegible] foreshadowed by his friend from Tennessee, who had [illegible] more firmly impressed with the principles which had upheld him thus far, and if he should fail, it would be with the greater pleasure that he should be able to wrap around him the mantle of Democracy. [Laughter.]

Mr. NOELL (Dem., Mo.) [illegible] no agony, not a ripple of disturbance, when he cast his vote for Mr. Smith, and if his friend from Tennessee [illegible] in one of distress, he would recommend that his friend cast out the beam from his own eye before he attempted to see the mote in the eye of the Democracy. [Applause.]

Mr. ETHERIDGE replied that the position of the gentleman illustrated the truth of the old saying that whatever a man attempts to do, he has been [illegible], whatever a woman does, she does gracefully. He thought the gentleman illustrated another truth. He said, "afflictions though they seem severe, are often [illegible]." He thought the gentleman's [illegible] in 1846 it might be said of him, to conclude the stanza, "They stopped the prodigal's career, and caused him to repent." [Laughter.] [illegible] He was claiming justice and fair dealing. His heart was in generous sympathy with those who in Illinois drew the sword against Frémont.

Mr. NOEL (Dem., Mo.) expressed the hope that his friend from Tennessee would not try to get up a difficulty among the Democrats.

Mr. ETHERIDGE—My friend will excuse me for not believing that I am trying to create a storm. My sympathies are with Mr. Douglas, and, of course, they are with Mr. McClernand. Was it not the fate of those who triumphed when the battle against Executive power was fought and won?

Mr. LOGAN (Dem., Ill.) remarked that Mr. McClernand was not a candidate to fill a vacancy.

Mr. ETHERIDGE said that did not matter. He was a political friend of Douglas.

Mr. NOEL said something which was not heard.

Mr. BURNETT (Dem., Ky.) said that this was not [illegible].

Mr. ETHERIDGE remarked that he would not have said one word but for Mr. Hill, who had interposed an objection. He thought that the Americans ought to defer a great deal to Douglas in this emergency.

Mr. REAGAN simply asked to do an act of justice to himself against what seemed to be an insidious and unjust attack. It had been charged here that the American party had not been consulted as to the name which the Democrats should present. When Mr. Smith was nominated, a different spectacle was presented. Eighty Democrats joined and voted for him, twenty-three Southern Americans, and voted thus four times in the effort to elect a Speaker. They had a right to expect some sort of return from that organization. He had not met with the suggestion of another name by the gentleman from Georgia, (Hill) and then another member of the American party sought to produce discord and collision between the [illegible]. He repeated that Democrats had a right to expect more manly and generous conduct. An artful allusion was made that the presentation of the name of McClernand might have some connection with the Presidential election. The object was, by nominating Mr. McClernand, to unite on him all the conservative elements. If he (Reagan) had been controlled by any particular Presidential preferences, he would not have voted for Mr. Boteler, Mr. Maynard, or Mr. Smith of North Carolina, whose political opinions differed from his own.

Mr. MILLSON rose to second most cordially the nomination of Mr. McClernand, and to express his earnest and deep regret that there was not more unanimity in his support among members of the House who had heretofore opposed the Republican candidate, and which recent events had given them some right to expect. In supporting Mr. McClernand he was not committing himself to every political doctrine the gentleman entertains. He was not voting in the line of politics. There were no two things in the material or spiritual world exactly alike. There might be resemblances, but never identity. And it might as confidently be said no two minds are alike. The gentleman who occupies the chair is not the representative of the House, but remains the representative of his constituents, and makes no surrender of his political opinions by occupying that position. It is only as the organ of the House, and it is only as Speaker that he is responsible to the House.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM (Dem., Ohio) said he was a Western Democrat, and had voted for Mr. Smith for reasons which he stated on Friday, without embarrassment and without reluctance. He had so voted again yesterday. There was nothing of agony in it, so far as he was concerned. He regretted that Mr. Smith had not been elected. He should be glad to see him elected yet. But when Mr. Smith stood upon the roll the elected Speaker of this House, there were two members who did exhibit an agony such as Parrhasius desired to paint—the member from Pennsylvania (Morris), and the gentleman from Tennessee (Etheridge). The spear had pierced the side of the latter, and there had come forth—he would not say what. As to his (Etheridge's) prophecy that the result of the next ballot was a foregone conclusion, he (Vallandigham) was not so sure of that. He remembered that Mr. Corwin had said he would vote for Mr. Sherman "till Gabriel "blowed his last trump," and that Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania had declared that "the Republicans "would adhere to Mr. Sherman till the crack of "doom." The canon of prophecy had closed.

Mr. HILL made further explanations why he could not vote for Mr. McClernand.

Cries of "Call the roll" loudly repeated from the Republican side.

Mr MOREHEAD (Rep., Penn.) congratulated the House and the country on the fact that they were now ready to proceed to the election of a Speaker. They were informed at an early day of the session that there was to be a smoking-out process before such an election. He thought the smoking-out process had been pretty effectually gone through with to-day. [Laughter.]

Renewed cries, "Call the roll!"

Mr. CLARK (Dem., Mo.) acknowledged he did make that assertion, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania now felt the effect of it. His resolution has had its effect, at least so far that no indorser of the sentiments of Helper's book can be Speaker of this House. He wished to tell an anecdote, which even the gentleman would enjoy. He had heard of a hunter who went turkey hunting; he found the turkey on the top of a tree; he fired, and the bird fell, but got up and ran, with one wing broken. The hunter failed to secure his game. "But," said he, "I have one consolation; he will have to roost lower the remainder of his life." [Laughter.]

The roll was proceeded with.

When the name of Mr. Davis of Maryland was called, he voted for Mr. Pennington. This was greeted with loud and prolonged hisses and applause.

Mr. BURNETT quickly rose, expressing his pain and regret at such manifestations. If, he said, we intend to represent the American character and to legislate, may I not appeal to the House to put a stop to such exhibitions?

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) said that he and his Republican friends concurred with Mr. Burnett, and asked whether the first manifestations of applause had not been commenced on the Democratic side. He, however, censured no one, and hoped that every member would for the future, refrain from such exhibitions.

Mr. FLORENCE (Dem., Penn.), during the vote, said, with reference to Mr. Etheridge's remarks, that he (Florence) had no agony for the course he had pursued in voting for Mr. Smith, who was a conservative and national man. He (Florence) was a Democrat, and acted from convictions of right, and a proper sense of responsibility.

Mr. HARDEMAN (S. A., Ga.) repeated what he had said formerly, that when a conservative man could be elected by his vote he would give it. But he now saw a portion of the Democracy refuse to vote for Mr. McClernand. Under these circumstances he voted for Mr. Millson.

Mr. HOUSTON said that in voting for Mr. McClernand he indorsed the manly and patriotic course of the Northern Democracy since the contest commenced. When he voted for an individual he did not stop to inquire into his sentiments, nor indorse all the political opinions he entertained. He spoke of Mr. McClernand as a national man, a conservative man of the highest character, capacity and purity.

Mr. LANDRUM (Dem., La.) concurred in the views just expressed.

Mr. LEACH (S. Am., N. C.) said he would vote for any man to defeat the Republican organization. While repudiating Squatter Sovereignty, he would vote for Mr. McClernand, and if the Democratic party in a mass would come to his support, they could elect him.

Mr. MALLORY (S. Am., Ky.) said that the choice of candidates was a choice between the typhus fever and the small pox. [Laughter.] He had pledged his vote to the candidate on the Democratic side whenever it could be made to appear his vote would elect him, and he would do this whenever he saw the Democrats concentrating their votes. If the hour of death had arrived, he preferred to die among his kindred. He had always stood on American soil, and hoped in God to die there, if die he must, but for the sake of the living he was willing to go upon foreign soil, if his Democratic friends would allow him this figurative expression. He repeated he preferred dying among his friends and kindred, and hearing in his expiring moments his native pibroch. He voted for Mr. Gilmer.

Mr. MAYNARD (S. Am., Tenn.) would not give his vote in contemplation of death. It was important the House organize as soon as possible, and commence their legislative duties. While not indorsing Mr. McClernand's political opinions he voted for that gentleman.

Mr. MOORE (S. Am., Ky.) had said he would not vote for a Douglas Democrat. It had been remarked that it was better not to vow at all than vow and not perform, and that a bad promise was better in the breach than in the performance. He was in this condition. He did not feel at liberty to revoke what he had said. He did not like to vote for Mr. McClernand until the necessity was forced on him, and until that necessity should arise, he would vote for Mr. Smith of North Carolina.

Mr. NOELL said, when he was called to perform a duty he did not wait for necessity. When he saw what was right, he trusted he had the moral courage to perform it. While he differed from Mr. McClernand on some political questions, he felt it his duty to vote for him. He would not inquire whether his vote would elect him or not. Like Jackson, he took the responsibility.

Mr. SINGLETON (Dem., Miss.) could not hesitate between the candidates, and in order to defeat the Republicans, he voted for Mr. McClernand.

Mr. SMITH (Dem., Va.) also explained his vote, and alluded to Mr. Davis of Maryland, who voted for Mr. Pennington, to his idols.

Mr. SMITH (N. C.) said that Mr. McClernand, in voting for him, did not compromise any political opinion, and he would vote for Mr. McClernand.

Mr. STEWART (Dem., Md.) in giving his views, said that he understood that Mr. Pennington was in the Convention that nominated Fremont.

Mr. ADRAIN (A. L., N. J.) said that he was not.

Mr. STEWART (resuming) said he then understood from the organ of Mr. Pennington that the latter voted for Fremont.

Mr. ADRAIN disclaimed being Mr. Pennington's organ. He did not know how Mr. Pennington voted.

Renewed cries of "Call the roll."

Mr. VANCE (S. A., N. C.) said that Mr. McClernand and his friends had voted for the American candidate, and now he thought his friends ought to reciprocate. A Southern slaveholder (Davis of Maryland) had to-day landed himself in the bosom of the Black Republican party—why could not they sacrifice [illegible]? Without equivocation, straight along and straight out, he voted for Mr. McClernand. [Applause.]

Mr. WHITELEY (Dem., Del.)—Without a why or wherefore I vote for Mr. McClernand.

Mr. ASHMORE (Dem., S. C.) said that at first he declined to vote, first trying to ascertain how certain men could vote. He did not know what politics Mr. McClernand sustains or supports. He made an earnest appeal to his friends to rally under the Democratic banner. If they were to go down let it be under that same flag. [illegible] the Republicans have broken [illegible] the Helper [illegible] we do not [illegible] will on the [illegible].

Mr. SIMMS (Dem., Ky.) said he voted for Mr. McClernand because of his country, above all allegiance to party. It was now in the power of the Democrats to elect a Speaker [illegible], with the [illegible] of the Southern Americans. He had voted for the candidates of the latter, and it was not mean and cowardly to [illegible] from the responsibility.

Mr. CRAWFORD (Dem., Ga.) was one of those who had not yet cast their vote. He belonged to the most extreme wing of Southern politicians. He did not indorse the opinions of every man he had voted for, and voted for McClernand on the strength of information he then held in his hand.

The result was announced:

Whol number present	233	Pennington	116
Necessary to a choice	117	McClernand	91
Scattering			26

The vote in detail is as follows:

For Mr. Pennington.

Adams (Mass.),	French,	Pettit,
Adrain,	Gooch,	Porter,
Aldrich,	Graham,	Potter,
Alley,	Grow,	Pottle,
Ashley,	Gurley,	Reynolds
Babbitt,	Hale,	Rice,
Beale,	Hall,	Robinson (R. I.),
Bingham,	Haskin,	Royce,
Blair,	Helmick,	Schwartz,
Blake,	Hickman,	Scranton,
Brayton,	Hoard,	Sedgwick,
Buffington,	Humphrey,	Sherman,
Burlingame,	Hutchins,	Somes,
Burnham,	Irvine,	Spaulding,
Burroughs,	Junkin,	Spinner,
Butterfield,	Kellogg (Mich.),	Stanton,
Campbell,	Kellogg (Ill.),	Stevens,
Carey,	Kenyon,	Stewart (Penn.),
Carter,	Kilgore,	Stratton,
Case,	Killinger,	Tappan,
Colfax,	Leach (Mich.)	Thayer,
Conkling,	Lee,	Theaker,
Corwin,	Longnecker,	Tompkins,
Covode,	Loomis,	Train,
Curtis,	Lovejoy,	Trimble,
Davis (Md.),	Marston,	Vandever,
Dawes,	McKean,	Van Wyck,
Delano,	McKnight,	Verree,
Duell,	McPherson,	Wade,
Dunn,	Millward,	Waldron,
Edgerton,	Moorehead,	Walton,
Edwards,	Morrill,	Washburn (Wis.),
Elliott,	Morris (Pa.),	Washburne (Ill.),
Ely,	Morse,	Washburn (Me.),
Farnsworth,	Nixon,	Wells,
Fenton,	Olin,	Wilson,
Ferry,	Palmer,	Windom,
Foster,	Perry,	Wood,
Frank,		Woodruff—117.

For Mr. McClernand.

Allen,	English,	Nelson,
Anderson (Mo.),	Florence,	Niblack,
Ashmore,	Fouke,	Noell,
Avery,	Garnett,	Pendleton,
Barksdale,	Gartrell,	Peyton,
Barr,	Hamilton,	Phelps,
Barrett,	Harris (Va.),	Pryor,
Bocock,	Hawkins,	Reagan,
Boteler,	Hindman,	Riggs,
Bouligny,	Holman,	Robinson (Ill.),
Branch,	Houston,	Ruffin,
Briggs,	Howard,	Rust,
Bristow,	Hughes,	Scott,
Burch,	Jackson,	Sickles,
Burnett,	Jenkins,	Sims,
Clark (N. Y.),	Jones,	Singleton,
Clark (Mo.),	Kunkel,	Smith (Va.),
Clements,	Lamar,	Smith (N. C.),
Cobb,	Landrum,	Stevenson,
Cochrane, John,	Larrabee,	Stewart (Md.)
Cooper,	Leake,	Stout,
Cox,	Logan,	Taylor,
Craig (Mo.),	Love,	Thomas,
Craige (N. C.),	Maclay,	Underwood,
Crawford,	Martin (Ohio),	Vallandigham,
Davidson,	Martin (Va.),	Vance,
Davis (Miss.),	Maynard,	Whiteley,
Davis (Ind.),	McRae,	Winslow,
Dejarnette,	Millson,	Woodson,
Dimmick,	Montgomery,	Wright.
Edmundson,	Morris (Ill.).	

For Mr. Gilmer (S. A., N. C.)—Messrs. Anderson and Adams (Ky.), Harris (Md.), Mallory, and Webster—5.

For Mr. McQueen (Dem., S. C.)—Messrs. Bonham, Clopton, Curry, Miles Moore (Ala.) and Pugh—6.

For Mr. Millson (Dem., Va.)—Messrs. Hardeman, Hill, Nelson, Quarles, Stokes, and Hatton—6.

For Mr. Vallandigham—Mr. Boyce.

For Mr. Taylor—Mr. Brabson.

For Mr. H. F. Clark—Mr. Etheridge.

For Mr. Clemens—Mr. Gilmer.

For Mr. Bocock—Mr. Leach (N. C.).

For Mr. Pugh—Mr. McQueen.

For Mr. Smith (N. C.)—Mr. Moore (Ky.)

For Mr. Miles—Mr. Keitt.

For Mr. Phelps—Mr. McClernand.

Mr. WINSLOW moved to adjourn.

Mr. ENGLISH moved that the House again proceed to vote.

Mr. FLORENCE said they had better adjourn, and reminded the Republicans of the fact that the Democrats last Friday consented to adjourn at their pressing request.

The House, by a large majority, refused to adjourn.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to proceed to another vote.

Mr. FLORENCE moved to adjourn till the day after to-morrow.

Mr. MORRIS (Rep., Pa.) understood these motions were to prevent the election of a Speaker.

Mr. BURNETT moved to adjourn.

Mr. GARNETT (Dem., Va.) asked to be excused from voting.

Mr. FLORENCE demanded the Yeas and Nays.

Mr. COLFAX (Rep., Ind.) called attention to the fact that the floor had been occupied nearly all day by gentlemen on the other side.

Mr. GARNETT replied, reminding Mr. Colfax that on Friday Messrs. Curtis and Stanton took the responsibility of an adjournment, those gentlemen then saying that the Republicans were distracted and wanted time for consultation, which the Democrats accorded.

Mr. COLFAX rejoined that on that occasion the House was in favor of adjournment, while to-day a large majority was opposed to it.

Mr. STANTON said that no good could come from this struggle. He as an individual was willing to reciprocate the courtesy extended by the Democrats on Friday, and would take the responsibility of the delay of organization.

Another motion was here made to adjourn.

Mr. KELLOGG (Rep., of Ill.) to the Democrats: If we adjourn now will you consent to vote to-morrow without debate?

The greatest possible confusion now existed. Gentlemen in every direction, with hats in their hands were preparing to leave the hall.

Mr. BURNETT—We are not now ready to vote. When you, on Friday, said you were not ready, we consented to adjourn. We tell you, frankly, you can't have a vote to-night but that you can to-morrow, after a preliminary vote for all of the House to see that all our friends are here.

The proposition was generally acceded to, and the House adjourned.

The Government Loan.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1860.

The Government Loan was awarded to-day at par to 101. The bid at 101 was for $105,000 from W. B. Astor. Trevor & Co. got $100,000 at par, and Lockwood & Co. an equal amount at the same price, and Thompson Brothers got $400,000 at small premium. The detailed award is as follows:

Thompson Bros	$100,000 at	100	1-100
Thompson Bros	100,000	100	8-100
Thompson Bros	100,000	100	7-100
Thompson Bros	100,000	100	12-100
Wm. B. Astor	105,000	100	
Ward, Campbell & Co	25,000	100	6-100
Ward, Campbell & Co	25,000	100	11-100
Ward, Campbell & Co	25,000	100	21-100
Ward, Campbell & Co	25,000	100	26-100
Eutaw Savings Bank, Balt	25,000	100	
Cammann & Co	15,000	100	50-100
Savings Bank, Baltimore	100,000	100	50-100
Trevor & Colgate	100,000	100	
Trevor & Colgate	50,000	100	6-100
George Milne	25,000	100	1-100
George Milne	25,000	100	15-100
George Milne	25,000	100	26-100
George Milne	25,000	100	18-100
Lockwood & Co	100,000	100	

Non-Arrival of the America.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Jan. 31—8 p. m.

There are no signs of the Royal Mail steamship America, now in her 18th day from Liverpool. The news dispatch for the Associated Press, on her arrival, will be sent over the Nova-Scotia line to Amherst, and thence be expressed to Sackville, a distance of only five miles, which will insure great promptitude in its delivery to the press throughout the United States.

Expulsion of Citizens from Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1860.

Eighteen citizens of Mason and Bracken Counties, Kentucky, have been expelled from the State on account of their opinions on Slavery. Most of them arrived here yesterday.

Serious Railroad Accident.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1860.

The day express train from New-York for this city ran off the track near Palmer, and one of the cars was thrown down an embankment, turning several somersets. The brakeman had both legs crushed, and died of his injuries. Mr. and Mrs. Biddles, actors, and a Mrs. Ogden were seriously injured, and some twenty passengers were somewhat bruised. The Rev. Merrill Richardson of Worcester was seriously injured.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 31, 1860.

The New-York and Boston Express train, which left this city at half-past one o'clock this afternoon, met with a serious accident on the Western Railroad, about four miles west of Palmer, by the breaking of an axle of the car next to the rear car, which threw it down an embankment of sixty feet, injuring Simon Daily, a brakeman, so badly that he died in less than two hours. The car that went down the embankment contained about twenty passengers, several of whom were bruised, but none of them were seriously hurt. The car in its descent rolled over two or three times before stopping, but was not much damaged. Daily was at the brake on the rear end of the car, when the accident happened, and was thrown off and run over by the rear car, which was also thrown from the track, and broke both of his legs. Superintendent Gray ran out a special train from this city to the scene of the accident, and the road was soon cleared of the obstruction.

The Santa Fe Mail.

INDEPENDENCE, Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1860.

The Santa Fé mail arrived here to-day from Pawnee Fork.

Lieut. Robinson, who went out two weeks ago, was accidentally shot through the arm. His wound was dressed at the Little Arkansas, and when last heard from he was doing well.

There were two mails lying at Pawnee Fork awaiting escorts. Lieut. Bell had sent two escorts from there with the outgoing mails, and their return was hourly expected when this mail left. Had the Government a few more as efficient officers on the Plains as Lieut. Bell, molestations by the Indians would soon cease.

No Indians of any description were seen on the route by this party.

Union Meeting in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1860.

This evening's *Journal* publishes a call for a grand mass meeting on Saturday night next, to organize a party, to be styled the "Constitutional Union Party," having for its object the preservation of the Union, the protection of the constitutional rights of the States, and the suppression of sectionalism. It is signed by a large number of prominent business men of the city. The Hon. John J. Crittenden, the Hon. Millard Fillmore, and the Hon. Edward Everett, are expected to address the meeting.

Statue of Henry Clay, etc.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1860.

Hart's statue of Henry Clay, made for the ladies of Virginia, was taken from the vessel to-day in a box enveloped in American flags, and placed in a vehicle, which was drawn by an immense concourse of citizens, accompanied by a band of music, to the Mechanics' Institute, where it will remain until the anniversary of his birthday, when it will be formally inaugurated.

Important resolutions were introduced in both Houses to-day in relation to a conference of the Southern States, but received no action.

The House passed a bill appropriating $2,500,000 as a loan to the Covington and Ohio Railroad.

From Nebraska.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan. 30, 1860.

A bill for a Convention to Frame a State Constitution, has passed both Houses of the Nebraska Legislature, and has received the Governor's signature.

Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1860.

A difficulty (which was, however, amicably settled) between the Speaker of the House of Delegates and Mr. Seldon of Stafford, prevented action, yesterday, on the resolution relative to the appointment of a Committee on the South Carolina Mission.