

The Republican

J. CASKEY, Editor.
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1857.

The following persons are authorized agents for the Republican:
J. H. KENDRICK, Nashville.
J. H. SWANSON, Plimpton.
J. W. HORTON, Holmerville.
W. G. GIBBS, Frederickburg.
E. HALL, Berlin.
S. TIBBALS, and L. EDWARDS, Bloomfield.

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY.

The following shows the time of departure and arrival on the C. Z. & C. R. R. at Millersburg and Cleveland:
BOYD'S NORTH.—The Express leaves Millersburg at 6.12 A. M., and arrives at Cleveland at 10.40.
THE ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Millersburg at 9.15 P. M., and arrives at Cleveland at 9.40.
BOYD'S SOUTH.—The Accommodation leaves Cleveland at 6.00 A. M., and arrives at Millersburg at 12.17.
Express leaves Cleveland at 4.40 P. M., and arrives at Millersburg at 8.45.
Express train running North connects at Orrville with the East and West trains on the F. W. and C. R. R.

THE NEWS.—The news from Utah begins to possess some interest. Hostilities between the troops and Mormons have commenced.

KANSAS HAS BEEN aptly called "the graveyard of Governors. Shannon, Reeder, Geary, and Walker, have all been Governors of Kansas, and have all failed to satisfy their slave masters. Three of them have been killed or buried. Walker's turn comes next. His days are numbered, and his epitaph will soon be written.

DR. BENNETT, formerly of Tuscarawas county, O., has been elected to the State Senate of Minnesota territory, whither he emigrated a few years ago. The Dr. formerly represented Tuscarawas county in the Ohio Senate.

DR. KIRK, formerly Senator in the Ohio Legislature, but for a few years past, a citizen of Minnesota, is about to return to Mt. Vernon.

THE "NORWALK SAVING COMPANY" at Norwalk, has suspended payment. The deposits amounted to about \$60,000, and the means to pay this amount, about \$30,000. The loss falls principally on the farmers, mechanics and laboring men.

THE ST. LOUIS LEADER, the chief Buchanan paper of Missouri, is very indignant at the "cork legged" Democracy of the North for opposing the admission of Kansas with her bogus Constitution, and says "the objection to the Constitution is purely factious, and has no other object in view than to keep up a mischievous agitation."

OFFICE SEEKERS IN WASHINGTON.—A Washington letter in the Cleveland Plaindealer says: "Stirring times these, in Washington, when for every office in the gift of Congress there are at least a score of candidates from every State in the Union, and as many from the District as from all the States combined. Each member has to be consulted, impudently and bored, either by every candidate or by their friends, which furnishes to him an excellent opportunity for a display of some of the christian graces so necessary in his Congressional career."

It is currently reported that the entire "Democratic" delegation from Ohio, with the single exception of Senator Pugh, go with Walker, and against Buchanan, on the Kansas question. Senator Pugh, it is said, supports the Administration and the bogus Convention.

GREAT WHEAT FIELD.—Morgan, Sangamon and Macon counties, in Illinois, are famous for their wheat fields. John Oldsley, Esq., of Springfield, Sangamon county, has sown one field this fall of twenty-five hundred acres! The whole field is prairie, which was broken up this season, and the wheat put in with drills, a dozen or more of which were running at once. He expects to harvest 50,000 bushels from the single field.

The Washington Union continues to quote from the Northern Buchanan papers, articles in favor of admitting Kansas with her Slave Constitution, against the wishes of two-thirds of the people of the Territory. The Union is getting bolder, and well it may, for it has nothing to fear from an opposition such as that made by the Statesman, Chicago Times &c., which ignores the moral of the contest, and fight about twiddle dam and twiddle dee.

We invite attention to the Advertisement of Mr. Albert G. Richardson, of No. 360 Broadway, New York, in this day's paper. Orders for Eastern Advertising, Printing Materials, etc., left with the proprietor of this paper, will be duly forwarded.

It gives us great pleasure to announce the defeat of Mayor Wood of New York, who was a candidate for re-election. A few days before the election he boasted that there was power on earth that could beat him. Whisky and money was lavishly used by him and his friends, and to make the thing doubly certain, the Administration at Washington, issued its ukase commanding all good democrats in the city to rally to his support. Mr. Tiemann was his opponent. The combination against Wood was a very formidable one—Americans, Republicans and Whigs—men who never before agreed upon any one thing, united thoroughly and heartily in resisting his election; and they were aided by a very active section of the Democrats themselves.

See George W. Elliotts advertisement for agents, headed "A Book for every man's Library."

The new Issue of the Democracy—Walker and Buchanan—Are the People Sovereign?
The Union (organ of the Administration) "regrets" that many of its contemporaries excuse themselves from its new entertainment. It may regret, but what right has it to complain? The Democrats of the West and the Middle States may well ask the Union: was this the feast to which we were invited? Must we violate every solemn pledge we gave the people in our hour of need? Must we publicly acknowledge that we have not only not the power, but we must not even attempt to maintain the position we took before the people, and the world? We say the "New Issues of the Democracy" for the Republicans having neither the President, or either House of Congress, are powerless to do any positive act, in relation to the new and important questions, now submitted to the nation.

The Government is in the hands of the Democratic party, and the question which is now to be decided is to be decided by that party. In that aspect we shall regard it, and speak as candidly as we can. What is this question?

The facts of the Kansas constitution our readers know. A most thoroughly pro-slavery convention, elected under fraudulent laws, made a pro-slavery constitution which is not submitted to the people. A single clause is to be submitted, whether in future, slavery shall be established there. In the meantime, Mr. Buchanan says that slavery does exist there, and this new constitution protects it fully. It is not doubted that it will be the practical effect of this constitution, to establish slavery in Kansas for several years, if not forever. It is not doubted that if that constitution be submitted to the people, it will be rejected. In other words, it is palpable that if this constitution, thus made by a small minority, be adopted by Congress, it will be forced on the majority in Kansas against their wills.

Now the question is, shall this manifest palpable violation of the vital principle of the Kansas-Nebraska act be submitted to, by the honest part of the Democratic party. The opposition to this high-handed violation of all pledges, and all principle is very strong in the ranks of the Democratic party. In his recent letter Governor Wise, of Virginia, without direct commitment intimates very plainly, that the Nebraska act did require the submission of the Constitution to the people; and as a matter of policy, it would be better for the South, to let the people of Kansas vote directly on the Constitution, and then settle the question at once. There is no doubt a large and intelligent portion of the South, who agree with him in this. What is the position of the Northern Democracy? The speeches and leaders of the Democracy in the North, in the canvass of 1856, every where took the ground that the people of Kansas should settle this question for themselves. They disclaimed all idea of deliberate fraud, and treated the statement and predictions of the Republicans, as vague, or exaggerated. Our readers know full well, that we have uniformly stated, and held, that slavery would never be satisfied, either in Kansas, or out of it, till it had prostrated all forms of popular sovereignty, opposed to its power and interest. It is now just one year, since Buchanan's election, and everything done, or said since on the part of the government, has been done, directly in favor of the slave power. But in the election of 1856, our Northern Democrats quieted a large number in their own party, and reduced the Republican strength, by continued assertions that Kansas would be a free State, by virtue of popular sovereignty there.

We do the great body of our Democratic fellow citizens the justice to believe, that they were sincere, that they believed popular sovereignty would be applied to Kansas, and freedom would triumph. Only by this conviction, carried out by Mr. Buchanan, we can therefore readily imagine the extreme disgust with which honest and intelligent men must look upon this second Kansas fraud. It is the more disgusting and detestable because it is not only a fraud on Kansas—not only a fraud on the Anti-Slavery party—but it is a bold, unblushing fraud on the great principle of Popular Sovereignty.

In the controversy which has thus arisen, between Mr. Walker and Mr. Buchanan seem to be, at present, the representative. Both are eminent in the Democratic party, and surely it will not be denied that Mr. Walker has enjoyed largely the confidence of the Democratic party, and specially that of Mr. Buchanan. This relative position, in this question thus given by letter, and we suppose it to be substantially correct.

Walker's opposition to the Constitution is not founded upon the slavery clause, which is only partially submitted, but upon the refusal of the Convention to permit the people the vote against as well as for the Constitution.

He regards this as a violation of the Federal Constitution of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, of popular sovereignty, and the rights of self-government.

The President expressed that if the Constitutional Convention be authorized by Congress, he is bound to sustain its action, whatever it may be, while Walker holds the application of the President's doctrine to sustain the refusal to submit the entire Constitution to the popular vote, to be a simple assertion of the right of Congress to force any Constitution upon the territory, instead of leaving the people to decide for themselves.

Can there be any doubt that Walker is right? If the Constitution of Kansas be not submitted to the people, but forced upon them by Congress, is it not a clear violation of the very principle upon which this controversy has been carried on by the Democratic party? But what is the difference between the operation of Congressional interference, by forcing a Constitution on the people of Kansas, and applying the Wilnot Proviso? The most acute metaphysician can discover no difference in substance. The form is nothing, but simply exercises the power of Congress over the Territory, a right which we hold it has, but which has been solemnly repudiated by the whole Democratic party.

In this case, however, it goes farther. Congress is to apply its power, not to a territory merely, but to a State. For the making of an unmaking Constitution, is a sovereign power. If then the idea of Mr. Buchanan is to be carried out, it will reinstate the very principle against which the Democratic party of 1856 fought. If this be done, it will not be the least remarkable fact in its history, that it is done at the dictation and under the lead of old Whigs—men who never belonged to the Democratic party, and who utterly repudiate all the primary principles of Democracy. These men are Toombs, Stevens,

Hunter, Clingman, and such as they now lead and direct the Democratic party of the South. Who had the Georgia resolutions passed? Toombs and Stevens. Who stands an armed neutral, ready for rebellion in Virginia? Hunter.

It would be well for the Democracy of the North to consider how far and to what humility they must go under such a lead. The old Whig party refused to be led by those men; and what did they do? They sacrificed every man of the Whigs in the North, including even such men as Everett and Webster. Will they not do the same for the Democracy? Are they not doing it at this moment?

No party, no men, no institutions, are safe from sacrifice before those who are ready to sacrifice their country itself to a sectional and unhalloved ambition. Yet, to this mere faction of arrogant, overbearing spirits the entire Democracy must yield everything, to their very souls; and they must assert their independence. The time has come when the Democracy of the North must say whether it will bow its neck, like Issachar, between two burdens, or whether it will assert its vaunted position as the defender of popular rights. It is for it to decide. *Nous Verroux.*—Cincinnati Gazette.

From Europe.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.
The U. S. mail steamship Baltic, from Liverpool, at 2 P. M. Nov. 25th, arrived at 11 o'clock this morning, with 70 passengers and \$9000 sterling on freight.

Among her passengers is Peter Parker, late U. S. minister to China.

In London, on Saturday, the mercantile confidence made further progress, notwithstanding the serious features of the Bank returns. Loans on government securities were readily obtained for short periods at lower rates.

About \$400,000 of Austrian gold was sold to the Bank during the day. On Monday the tone of improvement was more distinct than at any time since the first turn became observable. There was a continued absence of further failures, and an additional amount of bullion of \$160,000 was taken to the Bank.

On the stock exchange there was an increased supply of money, and short loans were obtainable on government securities at 7 per cent.

At the Bank the demand was less heavy. The Times concludes the panic has entirely passed away.

Heavy failures at Hamburg are reported, including Villberg & Craner, in the Swedish trade, with liabilities over 1,000,000 pounds, F. Blass & Schomburgk, liabilities not stated.

From Bremen the suspension were reported of H. Overbank, and Sassenburg & Meyer, liabilities in each case only 20,000 pounds.

At Smyrna Topuse & Co., had suspended. Liabilities 40,000 pounds.

The Times City articles of Tuesday evening notes a steady flow of bullion to the bank, and a better feeling prevails, although some additional failures have occasioned regret.

In the Stock Exchange money was readily obtainable at 6 3/4 per cent, the weekly returns of the bank are henceforth likely to show a considerable improvement.

In the discount market there were some signs of relaxation.

The gold taken to the bank within the week amounted to \$930,000. The funds were buoyant and consols closed at 89 3/4 for money, and 90 1/2 for account.

The failures of the day were Herman, Sillen & Co., liabilities heavy; Carr, Cosling & Co., in the north of Europe trade, liabilities \$300,000; Alex. Hantz, colonial produce dealer, liabilities large, all of London.

Pemiston & Marshall, American provision dealers, Liverpool, and Jonathan Botzky, from Hamburg announces the formation of the Discount Guarantee Society with 10,000,000 marks banking capital, the object of which is to relieve the commercial distress. The whole amount was subscribed in four hours.

Rumors were current of the probable founding of the exchequer bills.

Generals Wilson and Havelock are to be raised to the dignity of Barons.

A boiler explosion at a cotton warp factory in Huddersfield, had killed nine persons and wounded many others.

FRANCE.—Mr. Fould, Minister of State, was on a visit to London, supposed to have reference to the financial crisis and the situation of the Bank of France, and to confer with Lord Palmerston in reference to the difficulties of the Spanish Principality.

The Courier Dubas announces that the head quarters of an English recruiting establishment will be opened at Strasbourg on the 1st of December.

The Nordes says that the conference of Paris has been put off to January.

The Bank of France was gaining specie. A meeting of the Paris distillers had memorialized the government to raise the import duty on foreign spirituous liquors, on the ground that they cannot compete with foreigners. The government replied that it would be decided by an inquiry.

SPAIN.—It is said that the Spanish-Mexican question still presents danger.—Lord Howden had gone to Madrid to urge the reception of the Mexican Envoy.

PORTUGAL.—The yellow fever was still ravaging Lisbon. The Bank of Lisbon was about to raise its rate of discount which had stopped at 5 per cent.

RUSSIA.—Prince Gagarin, Governor-General of Kuitais and Mingrelia, had been assassinated by one of the sovereign princes of Mingrelia. Letters from St. Petersburg report that the financial crisis was beginning sensibly to affect Russia. Gold had become very scarce, and exchange on London had fallen.

Railroad Troubles.

A reduction of 20 per cent. was ordered a month since, on the wages of the employes on the Pittsburg Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, to go into effect on the 1st of Nov. This was agreed to on the part of the employes, on condition that what was due them for some months past was paid. This, owing to the stringency of the times the company could not do. For a month the employes, finding their necessities to raise money to pay rent and buy necessities for themselves and families, have been urging payment. On the 23d ult. the Board of Directors issued a circular, stating that to pay past and accruing expenses, 50 per cent. of the gross earnings of the road should be applied for that purpose, and the amount due for the past months would be paid equally; and if any were due a month or more, may receive an Auditor's warrant on the treasury bearing 6 per cent. interest until paid. This did not prove entirely satisfactory. On Saturday last, a number of engineers, machinists, &c. through a committee made another call on the board. The mail train, which usually starts in the forenoon, for want of officers and men did not start till about 2 P. M.—An agreement was made to pay the employes for Nov. by the 10th of Dec. and the back pay as soon after as possible.—This proving satisfactory, the afternoon trains went out as usual—and have continued regularly since.—Canton Repository.

NEWSPAPER SUSPENSIONS IN MINNESOTA.

The present state of financial affairs is making sad inroads upon the press throughout Minnesota. The Olmstead Journal, the Winona Argus, the Traverse des Sioux Register, the Shakopee Advocate, the Southern Minnesota Star, the Stillwater Union, and the Dakota Journal, have all suspended publication. The first three indefinitely—the last three promise to resume.

A SHORT SERMON AND A GOOD OYE.

The Rev. Dr. B., of Philadelphia, is noted for brief sententious sayings in the pulpit and out of it. As he was coming down Chestnut street the other day, a gentleman asked him, "Sir, can you tell me how to find the Sheriff's office?" "Yes sir," was the reply: "Every time you earn five dollars spend ten!" Saying this, the Doctor walked on, leaving the questioner gazing upon the sidewalk. He was a stranger who had come to town on business, and asked for information; but the more he pondered, the more he was convinced that his unknown informant had answered him wisely.

A man named Greenbury Mullens, of Putnam county, Indiana, who was tried and convicted of killing his wife, after being married only a few weeks, because she threatened to leave him for communicating to her a loathsome disease, and sentenced to be hung on the 17th Nov., has had his sentence respited by Gov. Willard, and the case is to be carried to the Supreme Court. On this being known, a mob collected round the jail, with the intention of executing him—but a squad of military appeared, and the mob dispersed. The miserable wretch had even charged his mother and sisters with being women of easy virtue.

Treasury Estimates.

The Treasury estimates of appropriation for the next fiscal year have been made up by the Department at Washington, and despite every effort to reduce them, the total amount estimated is about seventy millions.

The estimate for the War Department alone is twenty and a quarter millions—being largely increased by the anticipated Mormon War.

The total Naval estimates, including the special service and the construction of the new steam sloops of war, amount to fourteen millions.

Secretary Cobb still thinks that the Treasury will not be compelled to resort to loans of Treasury notes.—Cin. Gaz.

A Quakeress, jealous of her husband, watched his movements, and one morning actually discovered the trunk hugging and kissing the servant girl.—Broad-brim saw the face of his wife, as she peeped through the half opened door, and rising with all the coolness of a general, thus addressed her: "Betsy, thee had better quit peeping, or thee will cause a disturbance in the family."

This is an admirable illustration of the philosophy of the bogus Democracy towards the Republicans. They perpetrate all kinds of rascalities, and enormities, and when they find the Republicans peeping in on them, they turn round and tell us to keep quiet, or we shall cause a disturbance in the family, and "destroy the Union."—Cin. Gaz.

About eighteen months since—Paschal D. Craddock, who resided not far from Louisville, Ky., was found murdered near his own house. A negro man charged with the murder, was tried and acquitted. Recently, a man named John Miller, who does not sustain a good character went to the State's Attorneys office, and named himself and several respectable men as the murderers of Craddock. Several of the men thus charged, have been apprehended and given bail for their appearance to answer the charge. No one supposes them guilty. When Miller was asked what induced him to make the development now, answered that his conscience would not permit him longer to keep it secret.—Ohio Repository.

THE NEGRO MURDERER YOUNG.—The Windsor Herald states that this man must have been several days digging out of the jail at Sandwich. He burnt the hole through the floor, and then covered it with his mattress, concealing his work thereby from the priest who went into his cell.—The jailer is censured for not keeping a closer watch upon the fellow's movements. He dug a distance of not less than fourteen feet, and beneath three walls in order to effect his escape, and that too, with only a spoon and dish.

Before leaving he left the following letter to Sheriff McEwan written in pencil:
16. 1857.

I left you know Sir I have the Spirit of Blackhawk the Indian Chief who was taken by the whites a few years ago on the Illinois flats he could not bear the idea of being conducted (conquered) but after taking him to a few of our eastern Cities he Pined away and Died Sir.

I Sir shall lose the last drop of my hearts blood before I shall be conducted by this nation ALFRED YOUNG.

P. S. all Witnesses against me guard yourselves with Sharps rifles.

A good cough mixture. A suit of warm clothing, mixed with an abundance of pure air and active exercise.

A Fight in the Water Between a Pickpocket and a Sheriff.

The Fort Wayne Times of Thursday the following story of a desperate encounter between a convicted pickpocket and a Sheriff, growing out of an effort of the former to escape. It was certainly a very daring enterprise all around, and the Sheriff who finally conquered, must have been "plucky to the backbone".

On last Friday the Judge of the Allen circuit court sentenced John Campbell (alias John Suple, his true name) to the penitentiary for stealing \$20 from a passenger on the T. W. & W. R. R.—and as the Sheriff was taking him from the court house to the jail, he was called by some one from behind him, and on looking around, either Suple or his accomplice who called the Sheriff, threw a handful of ground pepper into his (the Sheriff's) eyes, and while he was writing under the pain and blindness consequent, the accomplice took east toward the City Mills, and Suple went toward Bowser & Story's foundry, but the Sheriff discovered Suple as he was about turning toward the St. Marys river, and made chase, and after a few falls from his partial blindness, found himself near Suple on the bank of the river north of the jail.

At this point Suple took east across the bottom, but not understanding the geography of the river—found himself at the point where the slough leads the river and into which slough the water from the City Mills discharges itself. Without stopping he threw off his hat, buttoned his coat and plunged into the deep water above the St. Marys Bridge at the north end of Barr street. The Sheriff took water below, and made for the opposite shore, as if to head him, but S. before reaching the shore, made down stream for the Sheriff and grappled him, and though getting him under water, yet he (the Sheriff) rallied and submerged S., who soon cried for quarters, at which the Sheriff took him to the shore, and though S. was nearly exhausted and lying on the ground, he grappled the Sheriff around the legs and gave him a tremendous fall and commenced to beat him. At this point the Sheriff seized a boe which laid near and having inflicted several blows on the nose, face, and head of S., brought him to insensible terms, from which having recovered he was carried and dragged to the jail.

In Petersburg, Virginia, they are making a great ado about the introduction of gas in the city. A writer in the Richmond Whig offers to take a contract to remove the city on rollers to the centre of the Dismal Swamp and light it with lightning bugs.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT SHRIEK FOR KANSAS.

The New Hampshire Patriot, the central organ of the Democratic party of that State, has joined the "shriekers for Kansas." It speaks out boldly and ably against the unsubmitted Kansas constitution, saying plainly that the action of the Convention "does not fulfill the contract; it does not carry out the great principle for which the whole conservative Democracy of the country have contended."

Furthermore it maintains that Congress should reject the constitution. "No matter whether it comes there with or without the slavery article, the principle is the same; it should be rejected because it does not come with the sanction of the people—because it has not been submitted to the people—because its acceptance by congress would be a violation of the great principle of the Kansas Nebraska act."

The Patriot may be supposed to speak the sentiments of ex-President Pierce; and if he has become sick of carrying water for the South, the burden must have grown heavy indeed.—State Journal.

DEMOCRATS LOOK OUT.

The following is from the Washington Union: "An honest difference of opinion as to whether the Kansas Convention should have submitted to popular ratification the whole or the great essential part of the Constitution framed by them may be tolerated; but the entire Democratic press will hold no Democrat guiltless who seeks to promote his peculiar views by associations with Black Republicanism in any form. To sanction even for a moment the sectional objects or to adopt even for a temporary purpose the wretched sophistries and fanatical appeals of the enemy, may be safely regarded as preliminary steps of a formal desertion."

There is the crack of the party whip, and these who expect to act according to the dictates of their conscience in regard to the Kansas Constitutional Convention must stand firm under "Toby or not Toby," that's the question.—Cleveland Herald.

THE BANNER WHEAT-GROWING COUNTY.—The Rockford (Ill.) Register puts in a claim for Winnebago as a banner wheat-growing county in the State. One township alone raised 150,000 bushels during the past season, and it is estimated that 60,000 acres of wheat were put in, in that county, producing, at least calculation, one million six hundred thousand bushels.—These figures may seem large, but having resided in that county previous to our location in Philadelphia, for some two or three years, we are not surprised at what the Register states. Winnebago always stood first in the rank of northwestern Illinois counties for her farm productions.—The fertility of the soil in that part of country, combined with the energy and industry of the farmers, must ever sustain the laurels she has so proudly won.

Exports of the United States.

In 1857 (fiscal year) the United States sent abroad:

SOUTHERN PRODUCTS.
Cotton \$131,575,859
Tobacco 20,260,772
Rice 2,290,400
\$154,127,031

GENERAL PRODUCTS.
Flour \$15,882,316
Wheat 22,240,857
Corn 5,184,686
Rye Oats 680,108
Indian Meal 957,791
Rye Meal 116,828
Potatoes 971,210
\$56,045,776

Provisions 10,736,498—\$72,782,214

A thief broke out of jail the other day. Being recaptured, he told the constable he might have escaped, but he had conscientious scruples about traveling on Sunday!

Accounts from the South say, that the Sugar-cane and Cotton crops have been badly injured by frost. If true, these articles must rise.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.
The weather here to-day is charming.—Dense crowds in the galleries and other portions of the Capital, and the greetings between members and friends are pleasant and exciting.

SEVENTY-fifty members were present when that body was called to order by the Secretary, who read a letter from the Vice President, stating that he would not be present at the opening of the session.

On motion of Mr. Benjamin a resolution was adopted, that the oath prescribed by the constitution be administered to the new members by Mr. Bright, the oldest member present.

Andrew Bell, of Tennessee, and Daniel Clark, of New Hampshire, new members, took their seats.

A ballot was had for President pro tem. Hon. Benj. Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, was chosen, and returned thanks for the honor conferred on him.

The usual resolutions to inform the President that the Senate was organized, and in readiness for business, were then adopted, and the Senate went into executive session, and confirmed G. W. Bowman, of the Bedford, Pa., Gazette, as superintendent of public printing.

The Senate then adjourned without transacting other business.

HOUSE.—On the call of the roll at 12 o'clock, 222 members answered to their names, and a quorum having thus been ascertained to be present, the House proceeded to the election of a speaker.

James D. Orr, of S. C., was nominated by Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, and Galusha A. Grow, of Pa., by Mr. Banks, with the following result—Orr 128, Grow 84, scattering 13. Mr. Orr was declared elected.—The announcement of the result was received with applause.

The clerk appointed Messrs. Stephens and Banks a committee to conduct Mr. Orr to the chair. The oath was administered by Mr. Giddings.

On assuming it, Mr. Orr expressed thanks for the honor conferred on him. Said the delicate and responsible duties of the Chair would be comparatively light if he should be so fortunate as to secure the cordial cooperation of the House in dispatching the business and upholding the dignity of the House.

He promised to administer rules which may be adopted with firmness and impartiality. The great business confided to them admonished them to cultivate patriotism as expansive as the confederation itself. He cherished the hope that business would be transacted to promote the happiness and prosperity of the entire people; that the constitution would be maintained in its integrity, and that the legislation would quicken the greatness and glory of our common country.

The members were then sworn, advancing by delegation for that purpose.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.
Col. Richardson, of Ill., has been formally tendered the Governorship of Nebraska.

The entire "Globe" of to-day and supplementary occupied with an exposition of alleged frauds in the purchase of books during the last Congress.

The publication produced much sensation, particularly about the Capitol.

Immediately after the House adjourned hundreds of men crowded on the door keeper, clamoring for situations. The Post Master was similarly assailed. The Clerk too, was overwhelmed with applicants.

The Republicans in caucus this morning renominated Geo. M. Weston, editor of the Republic, for printer.

Mr. Florence gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the entire suppression of all bank notes as a currency, or of bank notes of a denomination less than \$100 in the District of Columbia.

How they Stand.

Reports from Washington are that the Indiana Democrats in the House will all support the Lecompton Constitution, if so the Hon. John G. Davis of the Terre Haute district, has changed since reaching the atmosphere of the White House. At a supper given him on the 30th ult., by the Democrats of Terre Haute, in response to a toast Mr. Davis made some forcible remarks in relation to the late Constitutional Convention in Kansas, in which he expressed himself strongly in favor of submitting the whole Constitution to the people.

The Hon. Wm. Lawrence, of the Guernsey, Ohio, district, has also committed himself in favor of the non-admission of Kansas until the Constitution has been fairly and fully submitted to the people of that Territory. The Guernsey Jeffersonian, which vouchers for the position of Mr. Lawrence, declares itself that "Ohio will present an undivided front in Congress upon this great and vital question."—Cleveland Herald.

A Rich Conversation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.
Senator Douglas is here. The breach between him and the President seems likely to widen. His urgent recommendation of devoted friends for important positions have been treated cavalierly. He asked a first-class mission for his lieutenant, Richardson, and obtained for him the Governorship of Nebraska!

It is currently reported that his Ohio friend Steelman, who came here strongly recommended for an important post, was met by Mr. Buchanan with the blunt remark: "Sir, you did all you could against me at the Cincinnati Convention."

Steelman, as soon as he recovered from the surprise occasioned by this remark, replied: "True, I did support Judge Douglas in that Convention, because I believed him the ablest and fittest man presented. I am of the same opinion still. I wish you a good morning."

This systematic rejection of Douglas' friends by the Executive may not have provoked the pending schism, but is likely to aggravate it. Richardson is known to be vehement against the dodge submission.

The chestnut trees of Sicily, and particularly of Mount Etna, measure seventy-five to one hundred and fifty feet in circumference! There is one in Gloucestershire, England, 42 feet in circumference, which is believed to be one thousand years old.

It is generally understood that at the next session of Congress, bills will be introduced for the organization of two new territories—Arizona and Sierra Madre.

Officers of the House—Kansas.

The telegraph yesterday afternoon and last evening omitted the organization of the House faster than the election of Speaker. No doubt the Democratic caucus nominees were chosen. They were chosen. They were, Mr. Allen, of Illinois, for Clerk; Mr. Glassbrower, of the District of Columbia, for Sergeant-at-Arms; Mr. Hackney, of Virginia, for Doorkeeper; and Mr. Chesley, of Georgia, for Postmaster. The nomination of Printer was postponed until Monday.

Col. Orr was unanimously nominated for Speaker, Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, having previously withdrawn. The nomination for Sergeant-at-Arms was almost unanimous. Mr. Robinson, of Indiana, was Mr. Allen's competitor for Clerk. The vote in caucus was, Allen 85, Robinson 29. Robinson was defeated on account of his vote in Congress against the Fugitive Slave act. At one time Allen's chances were injured by the use his competitor made of the attitude of Douglas towards the Administration on the Lecompton constitution. Allen was obliged to exert himself to make known that he is with the Administration on the Kansas question.—This saved him.