A SCENE AT WASHINGTON-THE 41ST BALLOT FOR SPEAKER.

NAL PROPERTY AND

We copy the following from the report of the Union, Dec. 13. Mr. A. G. Brown, of Miss., offered a resolution

providing that Mr. Cobb of Georgia, shall be the Speaker of thirty-first Congress. Mr. B. said he had introduced the resolution with-

out consultation with his personal friends, and without having exchanged a word with the gentleman from Georgia. [Mr. Cobb.] He had not consulted Mr. C. because he felt well satisfied that he would to be heard.] not have consented to this use of this name. He also knew that his honorable friend was too good a patriot to decline the occupancy of any position in which he could be of service to his country.

After nine days of inclicatual balloting we had reached the point where we set out. Not only are we without a Speaker, but both parties bre without to see the terministion of this struggle. If it were an ordinary party struggle, but little comparative proposition looking to a birgain between any two not attempt to disguise from ourselves, much less can we conceal from the country, the important truth that other considerations than party advantage lie at the foundation of this protracted disorganization .-tant considerations; they would come-up in the due

He (Mr. B.) had proposed the name of Howell ous of organizing the House could, he thought, unite He was entirely qualified, as every one was ready friend; none was necessary: His acts speak for been elected. Even now he thought that getleman themselves, and his political opponents pronounce could be elected, there being a majority on the floor his highest culogy when they admt that we could not opposed to the present administration. Present them a better man in all things save has point. The last Speaker had been elected by two indepresent them a better man in all things save his politics.

Mr. Chester Batler desired to offer a resolution in place of that of Mr. Brown of Mississippi, embracing a proposition to choose from the three highest candidates on the next trial. If no choice be made, then to choose between the two highest on the next trial after.

Mr. James Thompson of Penn., said he was about to offer a resolution, which he desired to explain, and which was read, as follows.

Resolved, That the members present will proceed to vote, by ballot, for speaker, and will, under this resolution, continue to ballot until 4 o'clock this day unless a speaker be sooner elected; and that no motion to adjourn, or for any other purpose, shall be mdae until the hour above named shall arrive.

Mr. T. spoke at some length in favor of his reso-Intion, remarking that, having opposed the use of the ballot in previous stages of these proceedings, he now felt the necessity for resorting to it, if the House would hope to choose a Speaker, and his reason for coming to this conclusion.

Mr. Carter offered the following:

Resolved, That any person who may be elected Speaker of this house shall be dive-ted of the power to construct the District and Territorial Committees and that the same shall be made by a vote of the House.

Mr. C. taking the floor, addressed the house in support of his views, as embraced in his resolution. M. Thomas would now remark that he, in common with almost the entire party, had voted for Mr. B., and that if he had known the facts disclosed yesterday in time, he would never have voted for him .-the democratic side of the House had spoken in relations, which were applicable to all, be believed the public would be content.

Mr. Jacob Thompson desired to know how the were to be disposed of.

The clerk remarked that he shold put the question upon them in order in which they had been offered. Mr. James Thompson remarked that he would not have offered his; had he not understool the gentleman from Missisippi as withdrawing the one presented by him.

Mr. Mcade said: Neither of the resolutions before the House strikes at the root of the evil which affects the House. We have been acting for eight days a farce before the people, at cost to a them of \$1,000 a day, which all will agree is becoming less and less enbills before the house from certain committees, which

Mr. Duer we understood to reply in the negative. till other gentlemen, in whom he confided, gave him A Member. Who was then? Mr. Duer was understood to point to Mr. Meade. Mr. Meade. It is false: Mr. Duer. You are a liar. [Here great commotion arose in the hall-mem-

ters from all sides rushing towards the neighborhood in which these gentleman stord. All shemed disposed to advise and take part in the matter.

The Sergant-at-arms bore the made into the snew of the disturbance, and after some time, when the Chamber had quited down sufficiently to permit, him Mr. Duer continuing, asked pardon of the House

for what had transpired, on his part, derogitory to the rules of order. Mr. McLane wished to make a motion to lay on

the table all the propositions before the House, in the hope that the House would return to its good sense, a candidate. The country looks on with intense in: danger in proceeding as before with attempts to elect torest-the nation is almost breathless with anxiety a Speaker, than on first assembling on M orday last, one week ago. He desired to protest against any interest would be manifested in its reenh; but we do parties. Such an arrangement between the Whigs It was early known that no party had a majority here. Was it not further known that the nominee of either Ho (Mr. B.) did not intend to debate these impor- party could or did receive a sufficient number of votes to secure his election? Nevertheless, he was for persevering in the election; and instead of adjourning at half past 3 P. M., he hoped the House would re-Cobb as one on which all who were sicearchy desir. main, and vote on for a speaker, until the day may be exhausted. He belived that, had he not come before the House tramelled by a cancus nomination, to admit. He had no culogy to pronounce on his the gentlemen from Georgir [Mr. Cobb,] would have

> pendent votes-not by a Whig majority. During is administration of the office, the organization of the House was strictly partizan. On the commit-tees, with uninportant exceptions, aix whigs and three democrats had been placed. Mr. McL. here instanced the construction of the committee on Military Affairs, of which a majority of members-were opposed to the war, and believed that it had been the magnamity of the whig party. The democrats, he believed, might expect just such magnanimity to be shown towards them if they elect a whig Speaker on this occasion. He trusted that if a conlition or combination is to be formed, it may be arranged in open day light. He did not, however, see the necessity for any such work, believing that an orreceived by the second bar without it. He repea-ted the conviction, that the authority of a caucus nomination, instead of strengthining the democatic nomince, had defeated his election. Indeed, it had operated in the same manner upon the whig nomi-

Mr. McClernand did not perceive the propriety of his debate. We are now engaged in tiving to thoose a Speaker. He had voted without reference to sectional feelings or objects. He had voted for] four or five days for a Southern member, and was to vote for Southern as for Northern candidates of his political school. He desired to have an organization on just and patriotic feelings and principles, seeking no sectional nor personal object. He went on this floor for the good of the whole. Entertaining, as he did, national veiws, whenever his parcy may lose its national character, then he was not be of it or among it. He would belong to no other orratic colleagues; and, he verily believed, of the party unless breed by dre necessary. He trasted that the disasters and disgrace applehend d by some othis Southern friends would never be realized. tion to these disclosues; and that, with these explana. He had contributed nothing towards it. He trusted that the time will never come when parties in this country will be divided by a geographical line. As the Union has in times past overcome every difficulresolutions accumulating on the Speaker's table ty, and tode every storm threatening it, will is conervative principles not preserve it from the impording danger? I do not design aggravating the exentement now existing here, but to call back the attention of members to the business, legitimately before us. I move that we proceed in that work, by acting on the resolution of Mr. Brown, of Miss-

Mr. Cleveland, of Conn., wished to say to his friends of the South, who showed such bitter hostility to the people of the North, for which he meant not to retroach them, that if their threats of disusion be carried on, and they should separate them-elves zation of the House, is the fear of the introduction of never be reparated in all the kind y formings of the time robber of orphaus-the whipper of woman-the heart, such as should actuate the descendants of confier of chuization and Christanity! This Haywhich threatens the peace and integrity of the com-try-bills which, if passed, will enter destroy this Confederacy, or enslave a large partian of it. Under the pressure of the present difficulties which is noted to with such revenue by the latter the scannal discondant of the scannel who sold his try man and down trodden threads of Baropel scheets to Great Relation in the scannel who sold his their common sires. Their fathers had all forgot, not, by the bye, comes by his beastly ferocity in a

assurances that Mr. Brown was sound on those questions; and then he voted reluctantly, After further debate, the roll was called for another ballot, which was taken, and resulted in no

election. INPORTANT FROM HONDURAS.

[Corre-pondence of the New York Express.] LEON DE NICARAGUA, 8, 1819.

The British have been committing some new outrage in this part of the world; and, as a consequence, day, and wook after week have the representatives of the Contral America is in a high state of excitement .people at Washington been ongaged in ineffectual ballot-Since the negociation of the treaty by Mr. Squire, the British government, through its agent, Mr. Chat-

at Washington. This Mr. Chatfield, as the agent the leaders of such a faction! The nation is disgraced - a sound truth that protective duties were instrumental in of the British government, arrived at the Gulf of and recover its integrity. He, could see to more Fonseca on the 16th of October, and immediately took possession of the island of Tigre, "in the name of the Ritish Oneen.*

This was done under cover of an armed force, with cannon and all the pump and circumstances of war. tako warning.

The flag of Honduras was, by his order, torn down, and that of England run up and saluted. This not all. A superintendant was by him appointed, and a new order of government established. Commodore Paynter had previously arrived off Realejo, in command of the British steamer Gorgon, but did not enter.

I learn that Mr. Squire, our minister, who has been very prompt'in the discharge of his duties, at and then come home. One benefit would result from once despatched a messonger to Chattield, telling such a course—the business of the country would remain him that the island of Tigre had been ceded to the undisturbed by attempts at uncalled for legislation. The United States, and that, unler the circumstances, people would rest easy under such a state of things, and he had no boubt that the (Chatfield) would immediately order its evacuation. Chatfield replied, it is uction would have its fill. said, on the following day, acknowledging the receipt

"A SCENE IN CONGRESS."-As it is impossiof our minister's letter, and declaring that Honduras had no right to cede any portion of her territory, because, first, she had not even the right to a national existence! And, secondly, he is understood to have ton, unless we devote our entire space to the exclusion of

said that she had no right to dispose of the island of Tigre, because he (Chatfield) had intimated his intention of placing a lien upon the island! What Mr. Squie's rejoinder was to this imperturence, I do not know. Chatfield, Hearn, has written a second letter of the members are allowed to show themselves to so but processing to submit the question to her Majestys government. This was on the 1-t Dice aber, inst. Since when Mr. Squier, it is reported all around, no doubt correctly, has drown led mat the island should be evocutied within six days. But the ourrageous conduct of this Bottleh agent del not end here. All the islands of the gulf be beinging to Honduras an I San Salvador have also been seized; also, the ports of Truxillo and Moro. These luga-handed measures have been taken to prevent the spread of American opinion, and the emigration of American

people to the Pacific. The people of Honduras feel that they have been wronged, notwithstanding which they have offered to submit all the claims of the British to commissioners, and have pledged themselves to abide by the result. But this reasonable request-has met with no sort of notice. The catalogue of abuse does not end here. San

S dvador also received a summons requiring her, at 94 hours' notice, to yield to certain insolent de mands made by the British agent, to which the regly was that they were unjust, and would not be compliced with; where upon the ports of Acajahla and La Union, with all the coast of San Salvador, on the buy, were taken possession of in the name of the Quee i. I write this amid great excitement, and the arming of the States, which have pretty nearly agreed u, or a plan of union.

Manuang, who betrayed his government in England has been seeking to make his own government negocinte a disceputable treaty. The director here told disolution—that has lost its terrors since the man of Iron him that the first article of such a treaty must be the evacuation of the Mosquitto coast and the port of San Juan by the British. The treaty made by Manning in England will not be ratified except upon compulsion.

Guardiole, a brave fellow, is at Checula with 1,000 the relief of Tigre island at any moment. Another thousand men, under Birrieras and Cabirins, are also ready to go to the relief of San Salvador. The whole country is doeply excited, and ready to take up arms against the Bottish government.

Corresponder of the Baltimore San

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23, 1849.

What a humiliating spectable it would be to see



sition in our last article, that the country had prospered since the passsage of, and is prospering now, under the operation of the Tariff of '46. We say, he has abandoned the children of his own creation-totally neglected them, and taken to his bosom another idol. That our readers may better understand this, let us go back and ings for a spoaker. Thousands upon thousands have recapitulate some of the positions this political economist field, has been committing outrages, which canot fail been squandered, and all to gratify the ambition of a most has first assumed, and then, by si'ence, admitted unten-to receive the immediate attention of the government contempible faction, or perhaps we should have said, of able and wrong. First, our cotemporary laid it down as

"TARIFF FACTS," ALIAS FALLACIES.

our good name tarnished-the cause of human progress | giving the farmer high prices for his produce, and argued our good name tarnished-the cause of human progress giving the farmer high prices for his produce, and argued quite young. He has in a few yeras made from term treated, and all in the name of freedom? But there is a therefrom that it was of the interest of all classes to susday of reckoning coming, when the people will put their | tain such laws. To show this to be a fallacy, we had reto upon all such misorable domagogues. Let them only to refer him to the well known fact, that produce of

every kind had commanded better prices since the bill of At our last dates no organization had takon place. The | '46 became a law than under the operation of the callotings were continued daily, but without any one man boasted bill of 12. This fact was so well known that having enough to constitute a respectable minority of the even whig eyes could not fail to see it, and hence we whole vote. When and where it will end we know not, have heard, in this discussion, no more about the internor are we Yaukco enough to even guess. If we might est of agriculturalists in adhering to protective duties. be allowed to make a suggestion, it would be that the This is an important admission, and we ask our readers mombers continue to ballot until the 4th of March, 1851, to bear it in mind. Once established, and the important inquiry arises why this great body of the people should bo taxed-for a trriff, at the best, is nothing but a taxto support that great minority interest, manufactures! If high duties have a tendency-and the whole history of

them shows they have-to embarrass the farmer by cutting off his foreign market, upon what principle of coulty can they be called upon to contribute, in the shape of Taxes. ble to give all the "scenes" which have transpired in to the support of the manufacturer! But we can argue Congress since the members assembled at Washing- this point more at longth hereafter-at present, let us continue the enquiry we set out with,

every thing else, we have copied one day's debate as a The next "tariff fact," begotten and aban Joned by the of an article last the "cost of transporting it to markets fortune of forty thousand dollars, and is still adding dol-the charges of the commission merchant, and the profits for to dollar daily." dagsureotype view of all the rest. It may not be that

to our minister, declining to evacuate the Island, great an extent upon every ballot for speaker-but the of the speculator." To show this, like its predecessor, reader, can gather from this a pretty correct idea of what to be a fallacy, it was only necessary to point out its utter ed utterty hopeless," now worth "a fortune of fory absurdity. We did so, and have heard nothing more of thousand dollars, and is still," April 26, '49, "adding has been said and done at our national capitol for the past three weeks. He will also see, that Honorable fools that doctrine. The next effort of this writer was to show dullar to doll ir daily." This is pretty well, we think, for and fanatics are not the product of one section of the that the expenditure of certain sums of money in differ- those who, according to the Gazette, are "prosecuting Union alone, but are indigenious to the South as well as ent parts of the country, in the erection of cotton mills, the North; and that the boasted chivalry of our southern would increase the home cotton market to a given bite to some, according to this same witness. Hear him brethren, is sometimes used as a mantle to cover a don- amsuni, and the produce market another given amount. again-

To this we replied, that as "laws do not create men." it key's cars. Far be it from us to say ought that would key's cars. Far boit from us to say ought that would To this we replied, that as "laws do not create men," it country than Fayette, who have done as well and some add fuel to the disconsions already preceptable between could not create any such market, but would only be create than those alluded to. I will, however, have transforring a portion of the matket from one point to tion but one instance of the success of those not know different sections, but it cannot be disguised that, if the another. We also showed, from reliable data, that the by your citizens. Mr. John Campbell came to this country some size Free soil movement was indiscreet, the course which some southern politicians have chosen to pursue, is equal- manufacture of cotto , good was not in a languishing ly so. Two wrongs can certainly never make one right | condition, but was ominently prospersus, inasmuch as At the meeting of Congress there was a healthy state of the increased consumption of the raw material under foeling at the north among all well informed class, and the bill of '16, is about 32 per cent, and that "since 1845 in all parties. Even the mass of the Free soil party were more spindles have been put in operation, not only in the disposed, since California had adopted her constitution, northern but in the planting states, than in any similar to look upon the question as settled-to leave the people space of time." The Gazette strenuously contends that of the remainder of our new possessions to say, as their the country is alone prosperbus where many actures are, good souse should dictute, whether they would establish and yet in the face of this fact, which it has not ecen atslavery among them or not-but the course things have tempted to refute, declares that the "fact" that the countaken at Washington, and the certain givings out that the try is not in a prosperous condition, "stares it in the face nembers from the south would oppose the admission of with meridian clearness." We leave the reader to judg > California as a free state, we fear will have a tendency to how "clear" this Editor's "noridian clearness" is, when ender the settlement of the question still more difficult, his own proposition is so fully and effectually contradicted

not to say dangerous. We do not fear any idle threat of by facts. The Gazette next it laid down as a 'fact' that protectiv Will, Gen. Jackson, placed his foot upon the neck of duties enabled the manufacturer to pay high wages to his milification, and crushed its unnatural head into the dust. operatives, and thus they were benefitted by such laws. But a state of feeling which this debate exhibits, is not To show that, although the manufacturer might be enaover pleasant, and can end in no good. Much of the bled to pay such wages, he did not do so, but on the condifficultios which have show themselves at Washington, trary, reduced wages under the bill of '42, we referred to mance of such an assertion. Not many weets so be mea, and has next worl that he is ready to march to may be justly ascribed to the selection of such a weak and facts and figures furnished by these gentlemen themse ves. ineficient President, as Gen. Tayler. Without any force to the offect that when the Will of '12 became a box, the of character himself, he cannot rally even his party Lowell manufacturers were paving females \$2, or week, friends to the support of his administration. Totally un- but in '43 reduced their wages to \$1 75-that in '12 they prostrate? Was such a result over known? We approacquainted with the duties of his station - utterly unquil paid mate operatives 80cts. per day, but in 243, red cel ified for a civil leader, his voice possesses no weight, and it to 70cts .- and that while they thus reduced wages, his influence no power, to rally his friends in support of a they increased the hours of labor, -showing thereby that. New York line, but not until note has the prosperity of the candidate for Speaker. Distrusted by northern whigs- as far as the wages of operatives are concerned, high da. country warranted our citizens, and those of New York, flatly repudiated by southern partizins-the administra- ties had a equitary effect from that contended for by the in undertaking the construction of this much needed intion stands alone, rocking in the breeze, and ready to Gazette. To all this that paper is silent, thereby tasit'y provement. Now, however, with prosperity, plenty, and disolve upon the slightest pretext. But we will not pur- acknowledging itself in error.

The next position of this Editor was, that as we took suo the picture-it is but a just retribution upon that party which, to obtain the spoils of office, threw over- from England "one-sixth of her whole amount of ex- months before the steam horse will startle this panic crosboard all their statesmen, and put to sea with such a ports," we were "in a condition little better than one of ker from his night-mar dream. And our road is not an colonial dependence" upop her "in all industrial con- isolated case/either. Upon every hand similar enterpriceras and domestic economy." To show that this was neither true in theory nor fact, we proved, from whig vious time in our history. "The country not prosperauthority, that if we did take one-sixth of the exports of ous," indeed! Such silly prattle has had its day, and a first of Junuary. It is one of the fire of our city cotom- Great Britain, she took from us twenty-four millions of it has not, the people will not, very likely resort to i give dollars more of our domestic products than we did of hers. While it possesses all that lively freshuess to be found and that consequently we were so much better off by the can rest assured. in the light literature of the day, it combines much that trade. But the Gazette in reply to this, says as the table we re-produced from whig duthority, shows a large falling Monnis & Willis, is to say that the render will find noth- of from the year 1847 to 813, it is ovidencos of the ing in its columns that is low, but, on the contrary, eve- "downward tendency" of our exports to that country ry thing that is instructive, and agreeable. Its table of We apprehend that it is no such evidence, and that the contents for the coming volume will embinee, besides he'arns of the present year will show an upreard tendency,-indeed, we shall be much mistaken if our export-Domestic correspondence of a large list of contributors, are not much larger even than in 1847. But there is one the spice of the European and American Magazines, so- | feature the Gazette forgets to notice in this table-that lections from the most interesting publications of the day | while our exports to Great Britain shows a fulling off in will frequently bo given. Such features as have been 1848 from those of 1847, our imports show also a decrease found to be attractive will be retained and new ones add- thus clearly demonstrating that, instead of this "downed. The Belles of our Times, by N. P. Willis; brief ward tendency," so greedily seized upon by the Gazette, being the result of causes produced by legislative enactment, it was one of those phenomena of trade, observable

that, our iron men have done so for nearly four years nd, philant bropists that they are, are doing so still ! advise our neighbor when next he draws upon fiction to ustain his position, to concoct a story that has some probability of truth about it. But this is not all we have a witness yet to call to the stand, whose testimony the Guzette must admit to be conclusive as to the pig iron business, especially as he was a prominent member and speaker of the late tariff convention at Pittsburgh. It is ludge Demsy, a large western manufacturer. In a letter, lated at his furnace at Hanging Rock, April 26, 1849, o a friend in Fayette county in this state, his ihimer reg. idence, detailing the fortunce of some of his neighbon who were originally from the same county, and who are also engaged in the iron business, this genut in a tells us that-

"James Ritchie came here (Hanging Rock) while "'And is yet" April 26, '49, "making money fast,"

Mark it! But again-

"After him, came George, Samuel and William Wurtz, bringing with them good business qualifications, but no money or property. They are now worth on an average, thirty thousand dollars, and continue to roll than butts very rapidly—indeed I may say they are just begin, ning to make money."

"Just beginning to make money," April 26, '49! Mark it, again! Oncoomore-

"John Culbertson, who reached hero 'pot worth the powder that would blow him up, finds himself, after a few years close application, worth from thirty to thiny size thou and dollars, and is now going ahead like a railroad cor.'

Already "worth thirty to thirty-five thousand dollars, and is now," April 26, '49, "going ahead like a railroad car!" Mark that too, and look at this-

"Then followed John Peters, whom I well knew when a boy about 12 years eld. Ho was unquestionably the most idle, if not lazy stripling of that age, of whom I bad any former knowledge, and whose prospect of ever by comming an active, business man, or a good working man seemed utterly hopoless. But he too in a few short

An "idle, lazy stripling," whose prospects once "seem. business at a ruinous sacrifice;" but they are but a fea.

"There are many men here from other parts of th

years ago, without means, and indeed, many, looking through the corner of one eye only, said he was to green, oven to succeed in the from business; but all who said or thought so, have been agreeably mistaken. Ile has an annual income of at least trenty thousand dollar, and a character for liberality and respectability as high as that of any other gentleman in this or any other cou-try, with all at home or abroad who know him well. Although he must now be worth over \$200,009, he may he said to be only beginning to make money.

Already worth \$209,000, with an income of \$29,091 a year, and "and is only beginning to make monen" April 26, 40. This evidence is conclusive, and we shall is our article is already long, here rest our case for the present in regard to this branch of the subject.

But the Editor of the Gazatte says that the country is not prosperous. If he had looked from his own window-if ho had past his eyes over his own to vn--if he had even looked into his own books, he would have found amp's evidence of his mistake., "The country but 1:05 erens!" His own paper will furnish him with evidence of the ro. gravely told his readers that our state debt had been reducod several hundred thousand dollars the past year! Could this have taken place while the business of the country by hend not! But let him turn to his own county. For voars wo have had a railroad charter from here to the a healthy state of monostary offairs to urge them on, it is

being prosecuted with energy; and it will not be many

"NO ORGANIZATION."-This announcement has almost become storeotyped with newspaper Editors since the meeting of the present Congress. Day after

rials of which each is composed. I have anxiously looked for some Curtius from the North, who, District, or the prohibition of it in the territories. If such a proposition should be adouted. I should be willing to take a Speaker from either suite of the House, thlying upon him to carry out the views thus

expressed by a majority of the body. But, sir, if the organization of this House is to be followed by the passage of the d bills if these outrages I have well considered and often expressed, publicly if these measures be passed, there will be but one determination at the South-one solean resolve to defend their homes and maintain their honor. Let the issue come when it may, and you will find every southern sinew converted into a spring of steel. I do not utter this as a threat. I am proad to believe that our race on both sides of the line are equally of the brave; but gentlemen will find a difference between men contending for their firsiles, and the robbers who are speking to despoil them of their rights, and degrade them before the world. If there be any southern man who would refuse to stand by his country in such an emergency, ["There are none," said

country.

ond ression.

tees.

several voices,] he would not merely be executed by his own people, but his own children would heap curses upon his grave. Mr. Root. The propositions before the House are three democrats. This has long been the custom two in number: first, that we vote for speaker by with reference to these committees. Mr. W. ex-

ballot; and, secondly, that we divest him of the most important functions of the Chair; to moderate the spirit of anarchy abroad in the land. I do not

think the mover of the first intended to have it understood that there are members here who will vote the conduct of the late Speaker in organizing the secretly as they would not openly. Yet I think it will be thought that the proposition originated in to remember that no closeness of vote in this House the belief that some members would, under the dif- would save us from a partisan organization of the ferent mode of giving the vote, vote differently. 1 committees if we elected a partison Speaker; and to will not have the specieion imputed to me. He did show that the last Speaker did not prevent a partisan not believe his colleague (Mr. Schenck) hid any organization, though elected only with the aid of such notive when introducing a like proposition those who were not Whigs. His predecessor's some time since. He dischaimed it; and I know him | course forms no fair procedent for his act, for Mr. the rights here, to permit me to vote in any manner ministration. I place If any mean sthe advantage of a screet Mr. Stanly called the attention of the gendeman 1 please. If any one-wants the advantage of a s-cret We are told that voting by ballot is of ancient origin and long practice, and popularin the majority of the ing the committees. States. Granted. In popular elections it is the

sentatives having the right, or any question, to do.] us from a jointical division on geographical mes. mand, by a vote of one-fifth, a record on any resolu. selves.

After further debate, the following scono occur-

from Georgia [Mr. 11 Cubb] into the Speaker's chair from Georgia [Mr: 11] Cubb] 130 the Speaker's call window of the beng read, he was called upon for the reply turnips, &c., more than they could consume; but the has been officiend: that is, calling on this side of the beng read, he was called upon for the reply turnips, &c., more than they could consume; but the influx of emigrants was furnishing a ready market for an uncould tional surrender. I am Mr. H. stated that Mr. Brown, did not give him a for all their surplus at high prices. Money was written answer, but called at his lodgings, with a plenty in the Basin, and to this may be added the fact, there parties—under any Speaker but a disunionist. Speech delivered some four years since, as evidence of that the Mormons have established a mint of their I will note for any such person to occupy that chair, of his opinions, in which he [Mr. H.;] saw nothing own, at which a large amount of the California gold. Mr. Bayly was understate to inquite if the centle- objectionable; but yet, by reason of his priving to dist the hone quiced. They have issued as the speece of the privile of the specifier of the privile.

us, a fair opportuity is offered, to draw forth from The North would ever regard them as friends, a serve thous,) by an arch strate per-the Countes of Reichenboth sides of the House all the conservative mate- as ensures. The people of the North had hearly back. The Counters of Reichenbach was a perfect with pain the threats of disunion. They could not sugress, and used to whip and scratch the old Plector, believe that gentlemea were serious. What would wan was the greatest gambler in Germany, most mregardless of consequences to himself, will leap into the gentlement of the starth work of the representation of the starth set, if the representation in the representation of the starth set of the representation of the starth set of the starth set of the representation of the starth set of the star demon of discord, for the purpose of uniting the con-dictate? Would not that passing the quere divergence to past, been the founding hospital, where the bastard sorvatism of both sides in opposition to any measure which we have listened have been directed then to children of German Prices were deposited for educawhich shall look to the about of slavery in the preserve the Union, and to maint on to it independent tion and employment, where, being the off-prings of deace of all dictation? It certain; worth. There the seew, they found, like Haynan, a theatre worthy is no feeling entertained at the North to oparess on of then! bith and parentage. To use a German injure the South. The people of the fine h telt as pasts (Schiller's) words :-if they were on board the same stop, and if it were

"This even is the curse of evil deed, That, even pregnant, they engen ter cyil."

sentiled, they would all go down to getter. There mee met in Connecticut a convension, called the 11. We may expect that Kossuth will arrive on our followed by the passage of these bills it have only and the formation, composed of patholas and has pital shores. With that grace would we wel-are to be committed upon my people, I trust in that states men. They advocated the dis-olution of the come the lottiest character which appeared on the eir, that my eyes have rested upon the last Steaker. Union, because they had failed in depriving the gov. Instorted stare since Washington, while, at the of the House of Representatives. The expression croment of its power. Those men were honest and same time, a full Minister of the United States is is not the could be united states is sincere, yet till they sunk in their graves there was sent to Vienna, to felicitate the Emperor on the oca mark upon them. Was this no warning? This casion of Haynau's victories over the unfortunate and privately. They are entertained in common Union was as the human body. Take off a limb and but heroic Magyare! Let us not be guilty of such with the people I represent. And I tell gentlemen you have still a body, but a mutilated one. And a deicable diplomatic syllogism which would degrade Union was as the human body. Take off a limb and | but heroic Magyare! Let us not be guilty of such what became of the dismembered limb? Did it not us in the eyes of the civilized world. Our true allies what recently of the disheriperty finite provided are public opinion and progress; let no American herself from the Union, what would she have been Minister sanction, by his presence the return to the now ? These remarks were thrown out in all kind- | bothic ages.

ness, and he hoped that gentlemen would pause and I am glad to inform you that among the Demoreflect upon what they were about to inflict on their cratic member now here in Washington, there is not ane who will vote for the mission to Austria, and the Mr. Winthrop rose to an explanation, saying that Administration had better abandon all idea on the the comittees on the Judiciary, the District of Col-nuclia, and on the Territories, were composed of

subject.

tive whigs and four denocrats, 'as originally consti-FROM THE PLAINS .- Mr. Thomas Forsyth, a well known mounatin man, arrived in this city day before tuted-changes having occurred by the death of yesterday. He left the Silt Lake about the last of on member, and the absence of another at the sec-September, and Fort Bridger, one hundred and 'ten miles this side, about the 1st of October; crossed The Committees of Ways and Means, and on over the Plains to the head wateas of the Arkays 15, Military Affairs, were organized with six whigs and plained at length the importance to the public ser-Kiowa Indians encamped, adaiting the arrival of vice of this division of parties on these two commit-Maj. Fitzpatrick, the Lehna Agent. Below the Big Timber, and but a short distance from the Mr. McLane did not intend to cast a reflection on Indian encampment, he met Maj. Putz, atrick and his party, with Mr. Ward and others, Further down the Arkansas, he met Capt. Vrain's train on their committees. His appeal has been to the Democrats way to Santa Fe. At Cow Creek he met a train for Santa Fe, name not recollected, which had lost a large portion of their stock.

Throughout the distance, Mr. Forsyth had pleasant weather. When he left the Salt Lake sottlement, the most of the dailyrants, including all the too well to believe that he thinks, one way and speaks Davis was elected by an overwhelming party vote. early trains, had gone forward to California. Of another. I will not be placed in an attitude in which As the majority of this House is decided y opposed this number was Gen. Wilson, as Indian Agent, this number was Gen. Wilson, as Indian Agent, It will not be known how I vole; and I ask to the to the administration, he thought it indispensable and his party. A number of emigrants, however, "two great parties," claimed by some to have all that the Speaker should also be opposed to the ad- expicited to pass the winter at Salt Lako City and Foc. Bridger. Mr. F. informs us that the Mormon-I please. If any one-wants the advantage of a s-cret Mr. Stanly called the attention of the gentleman have discovered a route occupying only some twen-ballot, it will no doubt be desireable for his purposes. from Maryland [Mr. McLane] to the action of the ty or thirty days to cross the desert and Sierra Nalate Executive, (Mr. Polk,) when Speaker, in form- vada, on which there is abundance of wood and was for at every stage, and of easy crossing. Parties of Mr. McLane was understood to reply that he, too, Mornichs had made the whole distance from-the practice. I think it proper, expedient, and popular; had here elected by a strict party majorit. He Socramento to the Salt Lake, with packed mules in tre do not stand on the same footing. We are represented by the preservation of party lines would save the endays. Maj. Stansberry, of the U. S. Topois from a political division on geographical in. . graphical corps, with his party, had arrived at the Mr. Allen again resumed the floor, justifying the Great Basin. It was understood that, under orders ion of the honorable member from Mississippi. On all course and position of the Free Soilers, and urging of the United States Government, he would make a subjects you' can thus force members to record them- their veiws on the Honse, calling upon all Northern survey of the Salt Luke and the various streams

members to come to the Hall to morrow, determined traversing the Great Basin. His mission was not to elect a Speaker who would carry out their veiws. favorably regarded by the settlers. After further decate; the following acoust occurs who would carry out their further decate; the following acoust occurs who would carry out their further decate; the following acoust of the solution. Mr. Hubbard being called upon, produced a letter, Mr. Hubbard by him to William J. Brown, of Indiana; an abundance of wheat aid other grains, potatoes, which being read, he was called upon for the reply turnips, &c., more than they could consume; but the

Mr. Bayly was understod to inquite if the gentle- objectionable; but yet, by reason of his refusing to dust has been coined. They have issued coin of man regarded the Democratic nominee [Mr, 11. Cobb. give a written answer, he [Mr. H.,] would not vote various denominations to the amount of \$20 peices. attempted in this city, we have no doubt it will, as it for him untill pressed by his party friends, and un-back distingtion of the amount of \$20 peices. for him untill pressed by his party friends, and un-st. Louis Repub., 4th.

pilot. "THE HOME JOURNAL."-This popular and fashiongble literary journal will enter upon a new volume on the is solid and valuable. To say that it is still Edited by the original preductions of the editors, the Foreiga and novels and piquant stories; sparkling wit and amusing anecdotes: nows and possin of the Parisian papers; personal sketches of public cliaracters; the stirring scenes of the city of N. Y; a chronicle of the news for ladies; the fashions and fashionable gossip; the facts and outlines of news; pick of English information and brilliancy; the wit, humor, and pathos of the times; essays on life, literature, society and morals, and the usual variety of careful choosings from the wilderness of English periodical literature, criticism, and poetry. The terms are \$2 per year, and cheap at that. We will be pleased to for-

ward names and money

BURGLARS ABROAD.-On Tuesday night last, the high enough for every pound of iron they uso, these gen MOORHFAD, HUGHES & Co., and JAMES HUGHES & Co., it is a wonder, from the amount of funds really accessible, that heavy losses were not sustained .- Gazette.

Commo-Dear, delightful Christmas, is coming, coming! There are other festivals-other days set apart for recreation and delightful converse, for sweet communion of friends-but of all others, our reverence and homage. goes up to thee, thou dear, delightful day upon whose anniversary old and young, the grave and gay, the prosent and the absent, commingle in spirit, if not in person!

17 We take pleasure in calling attention to a proposcity, on Christmas day, programas of which are already

in all commercial transactions. Again, the Guzette asserted that the Tariff of '46 "ru ined our coal trade," but unfortunately for the truth of this assertion, we had official tables before us demonstrating that the increase of that branch of industry, since the bill of '46 became a law, had been much greater than while that of '42 was in force; and the Guzette

silently acquiesced. Having thus been driven from all its positions-vizi that nigh duties benefit the farmer by giving him better

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE TELEGRAPH .- The Editor prices-that they benefit the laborer or operative in the of the Guzette has a "friend" who is very anxious to same way—that the cotton manufacturer is ruined for the know whether the "charges affecting" the said Editor's | want of them-that our coal interest is in the same con-"private character," which he, the "friend," imagines dition-it new settles down upon the somewhat norcl and appear in the Observer from time to time, are not ex- starling proposition, that the schole country is in a state nd came in by Bant's Fort and the Santa Fe Grail. ceedingly unpleasant to" him. And the Editor rolleves of un-prosperity because the people are not taxed enough At a stream emptying into the Arkansas below, his "friend's" anxiety, by saying they are "not in the The manuer of proving this, too, is as norch as the Bent's Fort, he found the Cheyenne, Arapaho and distinct dorree?" This bere certainly bests the Teles presenting the manuer of th slightest degree." This news certainly beats the Tele- proposition. Liston, ye Wayland's and Adam Smith's graph, for we have never yet fully ascertained that the and learn. The pig iron munufacturers of certain counsaid Editor had a private character. But, joking aside- ties of Pennsylvania, Schuylkill, Columbia, Center, we have not attacked this Editor's private character, and Huntingdon and Mercer, are languishing for the want of we do not intend to. It will hence be perceived that | -- what think you reader? | Energy, enterprise, capital, a any assortion of this character, by either the Editor or his market? No, none of these-not one of these are want-ing-but simply untrue! Because the peoplo of the whole country-of thirty states-are not taxed

Stores of Messrs. Moonuran, Huanes & Co., and of themen are languishing, and consequently the schole JAMES HUGHES & Co., were broken into, and money to country is in the same situation. Most wonderful reathe amount of probably \$50 taken-that being all the soning! Most sage and sapiout conclusion !-- Worthy robbers could lay their hands upon. The goods were of the profound wisdom of the Editor of the Gazette left untouched. Unsuccessful attempts were made, no The country is not prosperous, because the people are not doubt by the same persons, to break open soveral other lazed enough on iron, an article, to use the language of stores. It is evident that burglars are abroad, and our the Journal of Commerce, a Taylor paper, which enters citizens had better be on the lookout. Every article of largely into our railroads, steam boats, ships, houses, telvalue, and money particularly, should be placed beyond egraph lines, machinery, Sc. Every farmer, every the reach of midnight thieves. In the cases of Messre. family, in the whole country, requires more or lese of i continually. It is a uccessary of life, almost as much as bread or the common air. We exempt ten, and coffee from duty because they are in such general use, and have become necessary to the comfort of the masses. But they are scarcely less necessary than iron, and perhaps not more generally used. Give us cheap iron, and the country may be expected to prosper; but burden it with of clothes, looks as though it never saw fire. Success taxes and you make the rich richer and the poor poorer. But aside from this, we are prepared to show that the ridiculous assortion put forth by the Gazette, that our iron mon aro "prosecuting business at a ruinous sucrifice,"

's incorrect and unworthy of serious thought. In the firs ed School Exhibition at the Universalist Church, in this place, did anybody ever hear of an iron manufacturer, or any other manufacturer, continuing a business for the space out, and present a bill of fare which cannot be but highly of nearly four years, "at a ruinous sacrifice?". We ap entertaining. As this will be the first of the kind ever prehend not! Unless as rich as John Jacob Astor and that be totolly bankrupt. And yet the Gazette tells us

set are being prosecuted-more indeed than at any pret. zis to restore it. Of this fact the Editor of the Gazeth

LEF-US HAVE THE PROOF! Lact we be the Gazes made an uncalled for, ungentlemanly as flexificanty po tish attack upon the member of Congress from this detrict, in charging him with "voting for the Wilmot previso at one session, and against it the next." We say t was uncalled for, because the article upon which it itofessed to be a critique could not, to the most fraitful imgination, suggest a reference to the political course of the individual attacked. Again, that individual is not now, at least, a candidate for any office in the gift of the people, political excitement has been laid upon the shelf, hence it could not have been suggested by any hope of making capital against him. So far as the public could see, it was totally without motive, and could only be ascribed to the pure malevolence of the writer. No other construction could be placed upon-it, for the whole matter had been repeatedly and freely discussed when that gentleman was a candidate before the people, and they readered a vordict in his favor by an increased majority. Looking upon it thus, and believing in that trite old adage, that one should always "treat a fool according to his folly," we replied to it as it manifestly despryed-we mai its ill concealed and vindictive sarcasm with a similar

weapon, and if our blade cut deeper than his-if its point went home to the feelings of our cotemporary-he hould bear it with more manly dignity, and not snivel like a whipped child. It is not true that Judge Thompson "voted for the Wilmot provise one session, and against it the next," and although the Gazette says it is "fortified by the records of Congress," and "can afford w speak boldly and positively," upon the subject, we say with equal confidence, that the Editor of that paper is "fortified" by no such thing! If he is thus "fortified." why not, as he made the charge, produce the evidence Every man is presumed innocent, according to the common law, until proved guilty. The proof, then, is what we want-not an argument to show that a certain vole of his was, in effect, the same as a vote against that measure, but the record and date that Judge Thompson ever did "vote for the Wilmot proviso one session, and against it the next." When this proof is furnished we will withdraw our charge that he "bears false witness against ha neighbor."

FOREIGN NEWS .- News from the old world has ceased to be looked for with interest.—Liberty appears to have been completely strangled between the Turkish Ports and the Russian Czar, and hence to republican ears the arrival of a new mail ceases to be attractive. The last arrival was the Hibernia; her news is neither important politically or commercially, and we have hence not deemed it necessary, in the crowded state of our calumat to copy the details.

IF The Buffalo Daily Courier again made its appear ance upon our table yesterday morning, bright as a dollar, and as sprightly and ontertaining as ever. It has been much enlarged and improved, and in its new suit to it.

. ICP The Gazette says Mrs. Swissheim, of the Pills burgh Visiter "has a baby," and thinks "she will make her mark upon the present age." It strikes us she has already "made her mark upon the presentage."

II Thursday morning, and no Fredonia Censor ye Wonder if our cotemporary is waiting for that message -if so, he must take consolation from the poet-"There is a good time coming boy". Wait a little longer!"

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