



AMERICAN VOLUNTEER. CARLISLE: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1859.

OUR FLAG. "Now our flag is flung to the wild wind free, Let it float o'er our father land, And the guard of its spotted fame shall be, Columbi's chosen band!"

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1840, MARTIN VAN BUREN, AND AN INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

We invite the attention of those of our readers who are overstocked with the "needful," to an advertisement in another column for the loan of \$5,000. We will only say, that the amount of money required, and much more, could not be placed in safer hands any where in the country.

Dr. JACOB BUCHANAN has authorized us to state that he declines being a candidate for Lieut. Colonel of the 86th Regiment, P. M.

The Mountain in Labor.—The long expected sign is over. On Friday night last, about midnight, (a very appropriate time for the funeral requiem over defunct federalism,) the anti-slavery fraternal abolition "oil and water" Convention at Harrisburg, after three days pouring over the subject, in an almost fruitless endeavor to reconcile conflicting opinions, nominated Gen. Harrison for the Presidency by a vote of 149 out of 254 delegates in attendance. The next day, after much difficulty, likewise, they nominated Gov. Tyler of Virginia, for the Vice Presidency.

The federalists, then, have at length succeeded in placing their nags on the course for the next November heats, in opposition to Mr. Van Buren and whoever else may be the candidate of the democratic party for the Vice Presidency. We are glad of this as their "availabilities" are now known, and their principles will be open to exposure. Heretofore no one could tell which of the many expectants would receive the nominations. Now they are known, and we promise them on behalf of the democratic party, that from now till the election they will have to be kept constantly under whip and spur if they expect to keep within sight of their republican competitors. The way the amalgamated federal party will be brewed up Salt River will be a caution to old folks.

Next week we shall resume the subject.

Middleton Discharged on Bail.—"The Court decided last night," says a letter, dated Lancaster, Dec. 5, "to liberate Middleton upon bail, and in giving their opinion they were clear as to the crime being one of deliberate murder should Mr. Cameron die. The Judge liberated the prisoner on the positive testimony of three respectable physicians that he would recover; but he made the bail \$12,500, a sum much larger, it is said, than has ever been required here to secure the majesty of the law. The testimony before the Court was clear that no offence whatever was given before the pistol was fired, and no one believes that any was intended."

Owing to the extraordinary state of affairs at Washington in consequence of federal fraud and villainy, the President's Message has not yet been delivered, nor is it known with any certainty when it will be.

In the absence of this anxiously expected state paper, we have thought it advisable to furnish our readers with as full an abstract of the proceedings of Congress as our limits will allow, embracing every thing of importance that transpired during the first week of the session. The proceedings of the first two days will be found on the first page.

The federalists by dropping Tallmadge and nominating a southern man for the Vice Presidency, have given the finishing blow to their prospects in New York. The great "Empire State" will not submit to the indignity offered her—and we may now set her 42 electoral votes down as safe for the nominees of the democratic party by an overwhelming majority. Mark the prediction.

The Liverpool arrived at New York on Thursday evening last, bringing London News to the 17th ult., for an abstract of which see another column.

A Spec of War in Albany County, New York.—"The farmers on the estate of the late General Van Rensselaer, the Patron, 1,500 to 2,000 strong, living in Knox, Rensselaer and Waterloo, have struck, and refused to pay rent any longer for the land they occupy. They hold long leases, and have heretofore paid their rents in produce; but, since the patron's death, they refuse to pay any thing, and say they have paid rent long enough to entitle them to the land. The Sheriff has not been able to collect the rents, and has called upon the authorities at Albany to aid him. The Governor has ordered out 5,000 men. The tenants have armed themselves, and evince a determination to resist any attempt to coerce them. Great excitement exists at Albany. The Sheriff went several times to collect the rents, and the farmers each time shaved his horse's tail, and compelled him to leave the ground.

Gen. Jackson.—The Nashville Union of Wednesday, Nov. 20th, says, "The Ex-President arrived here from the Hermitage on Monday, and took lodgings with his friend Gen. Armstrong, whose numerous friends, including members of the Legislature and strangers, have called to see him. Though somewhat infirm in body he enjoys a generous flow of spirits, and receives his friends with his usual cheerfulness. He converses freely, and with much animation on matters of national concern, and, as his mental faculties are as vigorous as ever, he entertains his company, as in olden time, with an unreserved exposition of those sound opinions and principles which distinguish him from all other men."

Stamboul Explosion.—We learn from the New Orleans Bee that the steamboat *Hibernian*, on the 18th ult. on her voyage to St. Louis, burst her boilers near the mouth of the Arkansas river, by which accident six or seven persons lost their lives and twelve or fifteen were very badly wounded.

The Columbia Spy of Saturday says, "The Steam Engines commenced running on the railroad to avoid the Inclined Plane, at this place, on Friday the 6th inst."

FEDERAL FRAUD—ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE.

The attempt to force five federalists of New Jersey into Congress contrary to the expressed wishes of the people of that State, is one of the most infamous attacks upon the purity of the elective franchise that has ever been committed in this country—not even excepting the usurpation attempted to be carried into effect last winter at Harrisburg. Gov. Pennington and his counsellors have not only set the will of the people of their own State at defiance, against reason, truth and justice; but, by reason of the nice balancing of parties in the House of Representatives, have started the bold game of trampling under foot the rights of the people of the whole Union.

Notwithstanding its greater enormity, the New Jersey fraud still bears a strong resemblance to the villainous conspiracy of Stevens, Burrows & Penrose. In the one case, in order to carry out their schemes of villainy, the conspirators sought to introduce eight members of the House and two Senators, who were clearly defeated by more than five hundred majority of the popular vote. Had they succeeded in their bold schemes, this step would have procured them the control of both branches of the Legislature; and they would have went on in their career of infamy to pass such laws as would have suited their purpose—perhaps they would have had the hardihood even to have prevented the inauguration of Gov. Porter, which the democrats had elected shortly before by over ten thousand majority. This would have been done and much more, but still it would only have been an outrage against the rights of the people of a single State.

But the scheme concocted by Gov. Pennington and his federal accomplices takes a wider range, and was designed to have a vastly greater effect than the Pennsylvania conspiracy. The five Democratic candidates were clearly elected by an average majority of 198 votes. This is not denied by the Governor; but he bolsters up his scheme to get the minority candidates into the seats because two county clerks wickedly and maliciously held back the returns from one or two townships. This flimsy pretext of the Governor falls to the ground, when it is a well known fact that the law of New Jersey requires the Executive, in case any returns are held back, to despatch a special messenger forthwith to procure them.

This then is the bold and desperate scheme adopted by the federalists of a neighboring State, to force men having no claim under the sun into Congress, and secure a temporary majority in the House of Representatives—and thus defeat the wholesome reforms which will again be recommended by President Van Buren, and which were contemplated by the people of the entire Confederacy when they elected the members of the twenty-sixth Congress. Such is the history in few words of the basest outrage ever attempted in the history of free governments—worse by four fold than the famous conspiracy of Cataline against the liberties of Rome. That our readers may perceive the data upon which we base our remarks, we refer them to the certificate of the Secretary of State of New Jersey which was forwarded to the Clerk of the House of Representatives at Washington, and filed in his office before the Governor's scheme of villainy was concocted, and before the Governor had granted commissions to the five minority members. We invite careful attention to it:

NEW JERSEY. STAFF OF NEW JERSEY, SS. J. James D. Westcott, Secretary of State of N. Jersey, do hereby certify that, upon a careful examination of all the returns made by the several clerks of the respective counties in said State, and filed in my office, and also of returns of votes given in the townships of South Amboy, in the county of Middlesex, and of Millville, in the county of Cumberland, verified by the affidavits of the several township officers of election in said townships respectively, which township returns were not included in the returns of the clerks of said counties of Middlesex and Cumberland, were directed to be filed in the office of the Secretary of State of New Jersey, in my office, of the election for members to represent this State in the House of Representatives of the Twenty-sixth Congress of the United States, held on the 9th and 10th days of October, 1859; it appears that:

Philipson Dickerson had	28,453 votes.
Peter D. Vroom	28,492 "
Daniel B. Ryall	28,441 "
William B. Cooper	28,456 "
Joseph Kille	28,427 "
Manning Force	28,314 "
John B. Ayerig	28,294 "
John P. B. Maxwell	28,383 "
Wm. Halstead	28,336 "
Charles C. Stratton	28,308 "
Thomas Jones Yorke	28,321 "
Joseph T. Randolph	28,427 "

And by which it appears that, at said election, Philipson Dickerson, Peter D. Vroom, Daniel B. Ryall, William B. Cooper, Joseph Kille, and Joseph T. Randolph, received a majority of the whole number of votes given in the State of New Jersey for Representatives of the Twenty-sixth Congress of the United States.

In testimony of which, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my seal of office; at the city [L.S.] of Trenton, in said State, this 25th day of October in the year of our Lord 1859, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-fourth.

JAMES D. WESTCOTT.

From the above authenticated certificate our readers will perceive that the five democratic candidates, Messrs. DICKERSON, VROOM, RYALL, COOPER and KILLE were clearly elected by a handsome majority over their federal competitors—and yet in the face of all this, the base attempt is made to force the minority candidates upon the House of Representatives.

After these wicked attempts of the federal leaders at Harrisburg and Trenton, all confidence in their honesty and integrity is entirely lost. We verily believe that men who would be guilty of such outrages upon the rights of the people would not hesitate to rob—aye murder, if need be to carry their diabolical plans into execution. They show no regard to the most solemn oaths; perjury, bribery and fraud, are all perfectly justifiable in their sight; they will advise, with the most perfect composure, their adherents to "throw conscience to the devil"—and nothing appears too base or mean for these wretches to be guilty of, if so be they can get into power, or hold on to their plans when they once have possession.

But thanks to the firmness of a democratic Clerk and a democratic majority in the House, this second edition of the Harrisburg conspiracy has been so far frustrated, and the rights of the people have been protected from the ruthless assaults made upon them by as infamous a set of political scoundrels as ever disgraced any age or nation.

Dauphin Commissioners.—The Harrisburg Reporter states that on Monday week, Messrs. Hummel and Bishop, the two federal Commissioners, appeared in Court upon the attachment issued against them for a contempt in not selecting a Jury for the balance of the year.

Judge Porter questioned them as to their disposition to obey the future orders of the Court in the premises, to which satisfactory answers were returned. The Court then imposed a fine of \$25 each, from which it is supposed the Commissioners will appeal to the Supreme Court.

Western Pork.—The Cincinnati Republican of the 23d ult. states that not a single hog had been purchased there this fall by the pork packers, and that no contract for hogs had been entered into.—The same paper adds:

"Hogs are more abundant than money. Drivers cannot make sales or get offers. Three dollars per hundred has been named, but purchasers cannot be found to offer that price, or drivers to take it. We doubt whether there will be many hogs packed this winter. No one seems to have much money to invest in pork, and we understand our Banks will be unable to discount a dollar for that, or any other business."

Extract of a Letter from our Representative in Congress, dated WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 7, 1859. MESSRS. SANDERSON & CORNMAN.

Gentlemen.—The House of Representatives cannot, as yet, be said to exist in an organized form. It is true that the Hon. John Q. Adams has been appointed temporary chairman of the assemblage of members elect, and that the rules of the former House have been adopted; but we look for a warm and protracted debate before any step can be taken towards the election of Speaker.

On Friday morning Mr. Adams took the Chair, and most unfortunately (I mean for himself and his party) announced his determination to have the names of the Whig claimants from New Jersey placed upon the roll to the exclusion of the members returned by a majority of the people. From this decision an appeal was taken by Mr. Vanderveer of New York, and tellers being appointed, Mr. Adams stated that the Whig candidates from New Jersey, (contrary to every principle of justice) should be permitted to vote in their own case. The friends of the administration maintained that under the rules of the House and the laws of the land, both sets of claimants should stand back until the dispute was determined, and that both should be excluded from any participation in the election of Speaker. The debate on this question was continued until Saturday evening with much zeal and ability, when the House adjourned over until Monday.

Mr. Jones of Va., an unwavering democrat, will, in all probability, be elected Speaker—even allowing the whole N. Jersey and Georgia delegations to the opposition.

Many days more will be spent in debate—after which some sober and rational movement will place the House in its proper position as the main school of our great political machine.

The President's Message is looked for with anxiety; it may not, however, be received for a week to come.

Very truly, yours.

STILL LATER. Extract of a letter from the same, dated WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1859. 1 o'clock, P. M.

The House met this morning at 12 o'clock—Mr. Adams in the Chair.

Messrs. Granger and Vanderveer are discussing a point of order arising out of the reading of the New Jersey returns. Mr. Randolph of N. J. (the member whose seat is not contested) has just obtained the floor, and confesses that with the addition of the townships of Melville and South Amboy (the returns of which were fraudulently withheld by the county clerks,) the Democratic candidates would have been elected.

"The mail closes. Yours, &c."

From the Pennsylvania. Twenty-sixth Congress. FIRST SESSION.

Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1859. Mr. Benton submitted several resolutions, observing that it would be as well to communicate them as an initiatory step to procure information for subsequent legislative action, viz:

A resolution requesting the President of the United States to cause to be laid before the Senate copies of records and all the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry and of the Court Martial held in St. Louis on Lieut. Colonel Brint, and a copy of his resignation; and the papers connected therewith.

Also, a resolution calling for the names of all the banks in the United States which may have stopped payment during the suspension of 1859, also those that did not stop, also the banks that have refused to pay the Government in specie when demanded, with all the circumstances of such failure, and the correspondence to which it led; also whether any of the Departments have information or have cause to believe that any of the Government creditors have been paid in depreciated currency since the general resumption of 1858.

Also, a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the articles of foreign import that may have been manufactured into a different article in the United States; and the value of such imports, and exports; the amount of duties received, and drawback paid, from the year 1853 to the end of the fiscal year 1859, and other information of the same nature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Clerk, at 12 o'clock to-day, called the House to order, as on Monday & Tuesday. The Clerk recognized the right of Mr. Duncan to the floor.—Mr. D. yielded it to Mr. Wise, who asked the consent of the House to offer the following resolution:

Resolved; That the Representatives of the Congress of the United States, now assembled, to relieve themselves from the embarrassments and difficulties which at present obstruct the organization of the House, pass by the names of the New Jersey members, and read the names of those whose seats are not disputed; and that before choosing a Speaker, the question of the contested seats be settled.

This resolution was before the House with others during the day. Mr. Wise said the resolution, for one,

would satisfy him. He had offered it not as his own, but as the resolution of an elder member not now in his place.—Mr. Botts:—

Mr. Rives said, he could see no objection to the proposition of his colleague, and he was delighted with it. He could wish it was adopted with some little modification.

Mr. Hoffman contended that but one course should be pursued, and that was the course pointed out by law.

Mr. Graves, of Ky., offered a resolution as a substitute to the one offered by Mr. Wise. His resolution was, that the acting Clerk of the House be directed to read the roll of the names of the members whose election had been certified to by the proper authorities.

Mr. Craig, of Va., followed in the debate. He regretted, he said, that the member from Kentucky had spoken as strongly as he had, for in a body like the House of Representatives it was desirable that as little party feeling as possible should be manifested. Mr. Craig proceeded to discuss the claims of the five claimants with calmness, and asked why those members who had not the nominal majority of votes were not returned? Why, he wished to know, were the votes of Millville and Amboy not included in the general returns?

Mr. Randolph, of N. Jersey, said he could give the reason. The votes of Amboy and Millville were not allowed for two reasons. They were, that the returns were not legally certified to by the judges of election, and especially for the better reason, that returns notoriously illegal were cast, and aliens, in violation of the Constitution, were allowed to vote.

Mr. Wise appealed to members not to lose sight of the question before the House. An examination of the claims of members could do no good now.

Mr. Pickens, of S. C., followed Mr. Craig. He was prepared to meet any issue, and do his duty to his country. As for the threats made in the House and out of the House, he knew nothing of them and cared less. He was in favor of the motion of the member from Virginia, Mr. Wise. He considered it reasonable, and the only proposition which would lead to an organization of the House.

Mr. Pickens said he had confidence in the Clerk, and did not believe he would play any miserable trick. He wished, he said, that the gentlemen here would act in confidence, and nothing doubting. As for State sovereignty, of which so much had been said, his opinion was that it rested not in a Governor or a Council, or State Officers, or in a seal, but in the People. That was his notion. Mr. P. said that the House alone was the tribunal to decide the disputed election if there was one. For himself, he should scorn to present his credentials upon the Clerk's table unless the House demanded it at his hands.

Mr. Barnard, of N. Y., followed in the debate. Mr. B. entered somewhat fully into the discussion of the subject.

Mr. Cooper, a new member from Georgia, followed Mr. Barnard. He believed that the members with the certificates were as much entitled to their seats as he was.

Mr. Wise followed and defended his resolution offered at the opening of the House. He was willing, he said, to trust to the honors of the gentlemen of the House, and did not believe they would abuse the Resolution if it was adopted.

After some further remarks, however, Mr. Wise at the suggestion of Mr. Stanley, withdrew his resolution.

The question then recurred on a resolution offered by Mr. Hunt, and which is as follows:

Resolved, That this House will now proceed to elect a temporary Speaker, allowing the members from New Jersey (producing the evidence given according to the law of that State) to vote on the question. That the Speaker thus chosen shall appoint one of the Committees of the House. That the Committee of Elections shall be chosen by ballot. And that, after the question on the disputed seats shall have been settled by the House, we will then proceed to choose a Speaker for the 26th Congress.

Mr. Hunt made some remarks in support of his proposition.

Mr. Underwood followed in an argument in support of the proposition of Mr. Wise as the only practicable mode which appeared to present itself of extricating the House from the perplexity in which it had been involved by the act of the Clerk. He concluded by saying that he hoped that by the hour of meeting to-morrow members would be better prepared to vote on the question; and he therefore now moved an adjournment.

The Clerk stated the motion, but, before putting the question upon it to the members, took occasion to retract the opinion heretofore advanced by him, that no vote on any question can be taken until a quorum of members is recognized. Less than a quorum may adjourn from day to day, under the Constitution; but in his (the Clerk's) opinion no other business can be done without a quorum.

The adjournment was carried by the voice of a majority of members, and the House rose as quietly as it ever does in the most tranquil days of the longest sessions.

IN SENATE.

Thursday Dec. 5, 1859. Several new Senators appeared and took their seats, among them Mr. Spence, of Maryland, and Mr. Sherman, of Connecticut, who were qualified and took their seats.

Mr. King, of Alabama, who has occupied the chair as president pro tem, gave notice that a message was on the table from the Treasury Department, which lies on the table until the receipt of the President's Message.

Mr. Benton's resolutions offered yesterday, were taken up and read a second time. Mr. Hubbard, of N. H. suggested that the resolutions be laid on the table until the Message is received.

Mr. Benton acquiesced.

Mr. Norvell and Mr. Fulton gave notice of an intention to introduce several private bills.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The opening was as usual by the Clerk of the House, and the discussion was resumed where it closed last evening.

Mr. Hunt of New York, made some explanation in regard to his resolution which he proposed the appointment of a temporary Speaker. He contended, contrary to the opinion of some, that it would lead to an organization of the House.

Mr. Randolph made some remarks in reply to Mr. Pickens as to State sovereignty. He said that the people made State sovereignty. But he should like to know how the people were to be represented except by the constituted authorities of a State?

Mr. Pickens meant only to say that the House could decide upon the election of its members.

Mr. Adams addressed the House at great length, commenting on the difficulty in which the House was involved, and earnestly appealing to the members to proceed to its organization. At the conclusion of his remarks, he submitted the following resolution, offered yesterday by Mr. Graves, and asked for its adoption. He stated that he would be willing to receive any amendment any gentleman might think proper to offer.

Resolved, That the Acting Clerk of this House shall proceed with the call of the members from the different States in the Union in the usual way, calling the names of such members from New Jersey as hold the regular and legal commissions from the Executive of that State.

Mr. Graves suggested to the gentleman from Massachusetts to make some modification of his resolution, as he had ascertained, from a correspondence that passed between himself and the Clerk, which he read to the House, that the Clerk would be willing, at the request of a majority of the undisputed members present, to proceed with calling over the roll; but that it would be such a roll as he had made out, in what he considered the conscientious discharge of his duty.

Mr. Garland (the Clerk) made an explanation of what he conceived to be his duty, in the position in which he found himself, and of the course that he had found it necessary to pursue. He did not think that he had a right to put any other question than the question of adjournment. He considered himself as sitting there simply the Clerk of the House, and not as its Chairman.

Mr. Rhett then offered a resolution, that Lewis Williams, the oldest member of the House, be appointed Chairman of this meeting until the House should be organized.

Mr. Thompson, of South Carolina, submitted to the House, that sooner or later they must adopt the resolution just offered by his colleague, (Mr. Rhett), as it would be impossible for them ever to organize without some proceeding of the kind.

Mr. Rhett then varied his motion, so as to call Mr. Adams to the Chair instead of Mr. Williams, and putting the question himself to the meeting it was carried, and Mr. Adams took the Chair.

On motion of Mr. Mercer; Ordered, That the Rules of the last House of Representatives be adopted for the government of the proceedings of this meeting.

Mr. Wise then moved that the Acting Clerk be directed to call the members of the House, including, in such call, the members from New Jersey, who have the certificates of the Governor of that State that they are elected as Representatives of the Twenty-sixth Congress.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, moved an adjournment.

The yeas and nays were called for, and there were for the adjournment 103, and against it 90—so.

The Chair announced that the House was adjourned.

a continuation of the discussion of yesterday. Mr. Adams made an attempt to escape from the untenable position in which he was placed by deciding that the minority claimants from N. J. should have the right to vote. He grew ashamed of this unjust decision, and tried to sneak out of it. At 4 P. M. the House adjourned over till Monday.

FOREIGN NEWS. ARRIVAL OF THE LIVERPOOL.

The steamer Liverpool arrived at New York on Thursday afternoon about 5 o'clock. We copy from the Dispatch the following epitome of the news.

The Liverpool arrived out on the 6th of November, carrying, as our readers are aware, the news of the suspension of the Philadelphia Banks. The effect at first was bad; Cotton fell a halfpenny, but upon the subsequent arrivals of the New York Packets, bringing the news of the stand taken, and kept by the New York and Boston Banks, it rallied again, and at the time of the departure of the Liverpool was quoted one eighth of a penny higher than when the Queen left; and on some descriptions a shade more. The check to confidence lasted only a week, and for the week preceding the sailing of the Liverpool, there was an increased amount of business done, with an improving market.

The corn market was well supplied, and the average price of wheat had sunk so much that the duty had risen to 18s. 8d. equal to a prohibition. American sweet flour was quoted 40, to 45s.

The Money Market had undergone a favorable change, since the arrival out of the Quebec, confirming the accounts carried out by the United States, and South America, that, notwithstanding every effort had been made to induce the Banks of New York to recede from their proud stand, they, with the Banks of Boston still continue to pay specie. With other good indications, the news had the effect to raise consols from 90 to 90 1/2. The news by the Garrick, which vessel arrived at Liverpool on the 15th, would doubtless continue and increase the favorable aspect of the money market. The Imogene frigate had arrived from the Pacific with \$3,700,000, and advices had been received of the shipment of \$1,100,000 from Mexico. As we remarked before, the rate of interest was not to be increased, and as to the bug-bears of one pound notes, and the "suspension of the Bank of England," no such things are mentioned, directly or indirectly.

American Securities were perfectly unsaleable. United States Bank fell from £19, as quoted by the Queen, to £17, and latterly to £14 10s, which was the last quotation. There were no sales at these rates, which were merely nominal. A check is given to the realization of money on American securities for a long time to come. The Times says that the stoppage of Biddle & Co. and his dependent Banks will prevent mischief and be productive of good, as it will effectually stay the "drunkenness" in this country, for internal improvements on borrowed foreign capital. There is some sense in this bitter dose.

The marriage of Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg is as confidently spoken of as ever. He has left England, to return, it is said, in March. It is an amusing circumstance that on the very day he left for the Continent, Prince George of Cambridge, the once supposed favorite of Victoria, and the consort of the people, returned to England from his tour. There may yet be a slip between the cup and Prince Albert's lips.

Some serious riots had occurred at Newport, in South Wales. There are large iron and tin works in that neighborhood. The insurrection was headed by John Frost, a Chartist linen draper at Newport. Extensive preparations had been made, and seditious pamphlets in the Welsh language circulated. A large party, some accounts say 10,000 attended a descent upon Newport from the hills, but were met by the military and citizens, headed by the Mayor. Some wounds were inflicted, but the expedition resulted in the capture of about 20 of the ringleaders, and the dispersion of the rest.

France.—There is nothing from France, but news of commercial distress. 10 bankruptcies are said to have occurred in Paris during the first week of November. The liabilities of the bankrupts amounted to nearly 1,000,000. One of them exceeds 500,000, and two others 100,000, but the remainder, 16 in number, are under this last sum.—There were 658 failures in Paris from the 1st of January to the 1st of November, 1859, and the losses amount to between 55,000,000, and 60,000,000.

The grain market appears to be on the advance. General Bernard, formerly of the U. States engineer service, and more recently minister of war in France, died at Paris on the 25th of November.

Spain.—The ministerial crisis had not yet passed, nor had any decisive action taken place between Espartero and Cabrera. A threat had been made to refuse to pay taxes until the meeting of the Cortes was effected, but it was persisted in, in only one or two villages.

From the East.—The rumor of the execution of Ibrahim Pacha, proves nonsense. The Turkish Divan, and the Bey of Egypt are said to have arranged their difficulties, without the assistance of the Christian powers. Egypt and Syria are to be confirmed to the father, and the Islam of Candia to the son.

A printing machine of extraordinary powers is in operation in New Jersey. The following paragraph in reference to it is from the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette:

"A scientific gentleman of our city felt so much interest in the printing machine now in operation in Hanover, New Jersey, that he wrote to that place for information, and learned that the machine is the invention of Mr. Thomas Trench. The rags are taken to the mill and made into paper; that paper is run on a reel and taken to the printing machine, which prints six spelling books in one minute, and three hundred books in an hour. The sheets are printed on both sides at one operation. The types are set on an iron cylinder, and one revolution prints a book. The ink is supplied by a roller moved by machinery.

Mr. Thomas Trench is making a machine now which will print two common bibles in one minute. The machinery is not complicated. We have seen samples of the work, which appear to be very good.

SATURDAY, Dec. 7, 1859. The House was principally occupied with