

XXXIVTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1855.

SENATE.—Mr. HALE'S resolution, calling on the President of the United States to inform the Senate whether he has received any evidence of such resistance to the laws in Kansas as to require the interposition of military force in the preservation or restoration of law or order in that Territory, and if so, to lay the same before the Senate, was taken up.

Mr. HALE remarked that it was unusual to take up such calls before receiving the Annual Message, which might contain the information desired.

Mr. HALE consented that the resolution should lie over, and moved that the Senate adjourn to Monday.

Mr. CLAYTON remarked that such an adjournment would delay the reception of the message which the country is anxious to see.

Several Senators urged Mr. Hale to withdraw his motion.

Mr. HALE.—In view of the fact stated by the Senator from Delaware, (Clayton,) of which I was entirely ignorant, that the country is waiting with great anxiety for the Message, I withdraw the motion [laughter]. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. WHITNEY withdrew the name of Humphrey Marshall as candidate for Speaker.

Six ballots were then had, with the following results:
Ballot 16th 17th 18th 19th 20th 21st
Richardson, 72 73 72 71 71 71
Campbell, 79 69 62 57 48 46
Fuller, 20 21 21 23 23 21
Pennington, 6 10 11 14 19 20
Banks, 6 14 18 18 23 21
Scattering, 26 20 22 33 30 32
Upon the announcement of the result of the twenty-first ballot the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, December 7, 1855.

After a brief Executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House, on motion, resumed the balloting for Speaker, when the 22d and 23d ballots were taken, and resulted as follows:

Table with 6 columns: Name, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th. Includes Richardson, Campbell, Banks, Fuller, Pennington, Wheeler, Smith, Zollicoffer, Scattering.

There being no choice, Mr. CAMPBELL, with the indulgence of the House, said: The country is looking on our proceedings with deep anxiety, and every member is ready to acknowledge the importance of a speedy organization. We have now been voting five days—Twenty-three votes have been taken. I find, through the partiality of my friends, I have received on six of these votes a higher number than any other candidate before the House, and in all a greater number than any candidate in opposition to the administration. Yet it is obvious to me that it is impossible for my friends to succeed, unless I can perform one of two conditions, viz: repudiate my well known principles on slavery and Americanism, or in some way, directly or indirectly, make pledges as to the organization of the committees, which would amount to a sacrifice of my self-respect, and make me, in my judgment, a fit object for public contempt. Under these circumstances, and feeling that the interests of the country require an organization, and regarding these interests as paramount to every other consideration, I withdraw my name as a candidate; and in taking my seat, I desire to express to my friends, who have shown so much fidelity, my sincere gratitude, and to my political opponents, who have given evidence of their personal regards, my thanks.

The balloting was then again resumed, with the following result:

Table with 6 columns: Name, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th. Includes Richardson, Banks, Fuller, Pennington, Wheeler, Zollicoffer, Thurston, Washburne, Scattering.

Whole number of votes polled, 215—necessary to a choice, 108. Adjourned.

SATURDAY, December 8, 1855.

SENATE.—On motion of Mr. PRATT, William Hickey was appointed Chief Clerk, and J. H. Nicholson, Reading Clerk.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition from Com. Smith remonstrating against the action of the Naval Board, in placing him on the retired list. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House resumed voting for a Speaker with the following result:

Table with 6 columns: Name, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d. Includes Richardson, Banks, Fuller, Pennington, Wheeler, Zollicoffer, Thurston, Washburne, Scattering.

On the announcement of the result of the thirty-third vote, the House adjourned.

MONDAY, December 10, 1855.

SENATE.—On motion of Mr. WELLER the select committee on the Pacific Railroad was ordered to be continued; and any vacancies to be filled by the Chair.

Mr. ADAMS'S resolution, providing for the election of officers to the Senate to-day, was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. BAYARD gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill providing for the Patent Printing, Engraving and Binding. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House resumed voting for a Speaker. The thirty-fourth ballot resulted as follows:

Table with 6 columns: Name, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th. Includes Banks, Richardson, Walker, Fuller, Zollicoffer, Scattering.

Mr. THORNTON offered a resolution on his own responsibility, that the House will proceed immediately to the election of Speaker, viva voce, and after the roll has been called three times if no member has received a majority of the whole number of votes, the roll shall again be called, and the candidate then receiving the largest number of votes, provided it be a majority or a quorum, shall be declared elected.

This fall like a bomb-shell, occasioning much excitement.

Several members in the same breath moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The CLERK called the House to order, Gentlemen were standing all over the hall. Mr. GIBBONS, amid much confusion, earnestly appealed to his friend from Iowa to withdraw the resolution, believing the feeling of the House was becoming more favorable to Mr. Banks.

The question was raised as to whether Mr. Thornton could withdraw the resolution.

Mr. JONES (Penn.) appealed to his friends to waive their objections and permit the gentleman from Iowa to withdraw his resolution without wishing to do so.

Cries of "No objection," &c. The roll was then called, and the House, again proceeded to vote for Speaker:

Table with 6 columns: Name, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th. Includes Richardson, Banks, Fuller, Zollicoffer, Scattering.

Necessary to a choice, 114. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, December 11, 1855.

SENATE.—Mr. Broadhead offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of reporting the Appropriation Bills for the support of Government, or adopting other measures, with a view to obtain some speedy action on them. He would ask the Senate to consider the question of the right and power of the Senate to originate appropriation bills. His object was to avoid the evils of night sessions.

Mr. Cass gave notice that he should tomorrow make a motion to go into the election of Standing Committees.

The Senate then went into executive session, and finally adjourned.

HOUSE.—The balloting for Speaker was resumed with the following results:

Table with 6 columns: Name, 40th, 41st, 42d, 43d. Includes Richardson, Banks, Fuller, Scattering.

Whole number of votes cast, 225—necessary to a choice, 113. So there was no election.

Mr. Stanton.—It is apparent we cannot come to a result in the present condition of things. There seems to be a necessity either for an out-door conference or a change to a plurality by resolution. With a view to giving the majority opportunity for one more effort to unite, I move an adjournment.

Mr. Cobb, of Alabama.—I second the motion, Mr. Houston to Mr. Stanton.—Do you think you can unite?

Voices.—"We'll try." "Give us the chance." The motion to adjourn was then negatived. The balloting was then again resumed, resulting as follows:

Table with 6 columns: Name, 44th, 45th. Includes Banks, Richardson, Fuller, Scattering.

Whole number of votes cast 223, necessary to a choice 112.

FIRE IN SING-SING PRISON.—A fire occurred in the Sing-Sing State Prison, New York, on Thursday night.

It originated in the State Shop, where the clothing of the Prison is manufactured. The fire spread to the hat shop, and soon spread through the entire range of the south wing, a two-story stone building, and a one-story building running at right angles with the south wing. These shops are occupied by Charles Watson, who employed about sixty convicts in the manufacture of hats. It was filled with the most beautiful and complicated machinery, and a large stock of wool accumulated for the winter supply. Mr. Watson's loss is estimated at full \$10,000, whether insured or not could not be ascertained. Within a late period the property was insured for about two-thirds of its value. The property in the State shop, and which is destroyed, will not probably exceed \$5000 in value. It was principally the accumulated trash of years, especially the machinery, used in the manufacture of clothing. The shops destroyed will cost the State \$25,000 to replace. The walls of the main wing are still standing, and may be rebuilt upon.

JOHN VAN BUREN publishes a long letter in the Albany Argus, in which he takes back his wish, before expressed, to be a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention. He prefers remaining outside, and says:

"In the meantime, I desire to say, that no person or no press has, or will have any authority to commit me to any action the Cincinnati Convention chooses to take. If, as seems to be anticipated, anything should be done there from which a plausible inference can be drawn by any gentleman that the past or present action of the Democrats of this State, with whom it has always been my pride and pleasure to act is subjected to reproach, I shall oppose and use all proper exertions to defeat the nominees of the Convention."

He urges the two factions of the party to unite, and says they must do it, if at all, before the Convention meets; but intimates that the prevailing temper is against such a consummation. He notifies the South that in accordance with the Baltimore Platform he has refrained from discussing the question of slavery; but that if Southern politicians choose to open the way for such a discussion, he is ready to participate in it. The Prince is evidently throwing out an anchor to windward, that he may be prepared for a political tempest, if it comes.

SAVED BY HIS WIFE'S CORPSE.—A shocking incident of the preservation of life by a corpse, is given in Lloyd's Steamboat Directory. A Mr. Walters, a passenger on the steamer Anthony Wayne, was taking from Chicago back to Philadelphia the remains of a fond and loving wife, to be buried among her relations and friends. During the trip, the ill-fated boat exploded all her boilers, killing nearly every one on board. Mr. W. was lifted several hundred feet into the air, and fell into the water almost lifeless. The night was dark and dreary, and his frantic struggles to keep himself afloat, he accidentally struck against a box, to which he clung all night long with desperation. When daylight appeared, he discovered to his horror that the box which had saved his life contained the corpse of his wife.

THE LAW OF EVIDENCE.—In a trial before the Jackson (N. C.) Superior Court, Judge Manly held that a person professing the doctrines of Universalism was an incompetent witness, and in accordance with that decision ruled out two or three witnesses. The decision gave rise to some feelings of indignation among those who profess the Universalist doctrines.

We learn from the Elmira Republican that Edmund Quinn, Esq., District Attorney of Chemung County died in Elmira on the 1st inst.

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Saturday Morning, December 15, 1855.

TERMS.—One Dollar per annum, in advance. Four weeks previous to the expiration of a subscription, notice will be given by a printed wrapper, and if not renewed, the paper will in all cases be stopped.

CLIPPING.—The Reporter will be sent to Clubs at the following extremely low rates: 6 copies for \$5.00 15 copies for \$12.00 30 copies for \$20.00 50 copies for \$30.00 100 copies for \$50.00

ADVERTISEMENTS.—For a space of ten lines or less, One Dollar for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion.

Job Printing.—Executed with accuracy and dispatch, and at reasonable prices, with every facility for doing Books, Blanks, Hand-bills, Ball tickets, &c.

Money may be sent by mail, at our risk—enclosed in an envelope, and properly directed, we will be responsible for its safe delivery.

CONGRESS.

Up to Wednesday noon there was no organization of Congress. On the 46th ballot Banks had 106 votes, but that seems to be all that it is possible for him to get. Consequently we have no President's Message, and it is impossible to tell when it will be received.

GOODY'S LADY'S BOOK.—We are indebted to the publisher for this elegant periodical, which we have submitted to the judgment of those better qualified than ourselves to pronounce upon its merits, and the verdict is, that it is no equal as a Lady's Book. The embellishments in the line of "female harness" are profuse and in the finest taste, while the articles published are not excelled in talent by those of any of the periodicals of the day. One copy one year \$3; two copies \$5; three copies \$6. We will furnish the Lady's Book and Bradford Reporter one year for \$3. The beginning of the year with a volume, is an excellent time to subscribe.

WHEAT IN MILLERS' HANDS.—The Rochester Democrat of Wednesday morning says:—"The total amount of wheat now in store here, on the way and to be received during the coming season, is 448,000 bushels. We might probably put it down in round numbers at half a million. This we ascertain from inquiry at each of the mills in the city. Some parcels are large. The lack of storage room is one disadvantage that our millers feel. There is not much flour now in store here. The amount of wheat in the city in January last was about 150,000 bushels, and some 200,000 bushels were frozen in along the canal, a few miles west. This year everything will reach its destination."

We learn by the last Montrose Democrat, that the editor of that paper has been prosecuted by Judge WILMOT for libel. CHASE has persistently followed the Judge with his abuse—and not content with assailing him politically, has indulged in the most outrageous personal attacks, and in the most unjust insinuations as to his judicial integrity. If he is right, Judge WILMOT should at once leave the place he occupies; and if he is not, the Judge is entitled to the protection of the law against a most malignant and unscrupulous defamer. CHASE will now have an opportunity to make good his assertions, or stand a convicted libeler.

The friends of the Rev. JULIUS FOSTER paid him a Donation visit, at the Patagonage, on Tuesday afternoon and evening last. We are requested by Mr. F. to publish to following acknowledgment:

A CARD. The undersigned takes this method to return his sincere thanks to his friends for their liberal donation on the 11th inst. His desire and prayer for them is, that God in His bounty would abundantly repay them in kind, and more abundantly bless them with spiritual and heavenly gifts. JULIUS FOSTER. Presbyterian Parsonage, Dec. 12, 1855.

"Geoffrey Moncton, or the Faithless Guardian," is a work recently published by DEWITT & DAVENPORT, from the pen of Mrs. MOODIE. The brilliant author of "Roughing it in the Bush," has here produced a work which greatly excels anything from her pen. Good as all her other stories are, this far exceeds them in beauty of conception and the thrilling interest which is excited for the unfortunate victim of an uncle's treachery. For sale by O. D. BARTLETT.

HEALTH OF JUDGE DOUGLAS.—A letter from Senator Douglas himself, addressed to his brother-in-law, Judge Granger, in Washington, and dated at Terre Haute, 27th ult., conveys the agreeable intelligence that he is able to write to his friends, although not sufficiently recovered to leave his bed or hold conversation. A despatch of a subsequent date announces that he is rapidly recovering.

"THE BROTHER JONATHAN" for Christmas comes to us this year, undiminished in size and in the variety and splendor of its embellishments. It is just the thing to make the children happy at the coming holidays. May be had of Mat. Langhlin, at the Post Office.

Judge TRACY ROBINSON, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Binghamton, N. Y., died at that place on Friday last, aged 77 years.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS ROBBERY.—We find the following paragraph in the Chicago Daily Tribune, of Tuesday:—"That Fifty Thousand Dollars.—It is rumored that the money lost—said to have been lost by the American Express Company, in transit between Dubuque and New York, has been found. It turns up as mysteriously as it disappeared; but it has been found—so we hear."

LOCAL ITEMS.

WRITTEN HANDBILLS.—The following remarks from the Saturday American, are applicable in this latitude, as, indeed, they are everywhere—"We still observe, occasionally, written hand-bills stuck up, advertising the sale of real and personal property. That such things should exist in this age of progress and general intelligence, is indeed surprising. In the early settlements, when Printing presses were "few and far between," there was some excuse for written hand-bills. "Before the art of printing was discovered, written news sheets were distributed among the people. Yet who would think of disseminating news at this day, in sheets of manuscript? And yet the one is but little more absurd than the other. No man who has sufficient capacity to understand his own interests, will fail to advertise his sales or his business in the newspapers, and by printed bills, and no Executor, Administrator or Guardian should be held inexcusable in law for neglect of duty, who failed to do so."

The object of advertising is, of course, to give notoriety and to attract attention. Now, on an average, three-fourths of those even who can read writing, cannot do so with facility, and would therefore pass a written bill without attempting to read it, and of the other fourth not one in five would take the trouble. This is not the case with printed bills. The display lines of the leading articles strike the sight, so that "he who runs may read," and whether one is inclined to or not, his attention is involuntarily attracted, and the object of the advertisement is accomplished. But it is idle to argue the subject. Every business man knows and feels the truth of what we have said, and acts accordingly.

Winter has at last come in earnest, and the "cold, chilling blasts" have a December-ness about them, which makes one shiver and shrink at their rough embrace. The river is full of floating ice, and it will probably be but a few days before we shall have a bridge formed across the river, sufficiently strong to accommodate those who may wish to cross.

The intimation, or insinuation, or request (call it what you like) contained in the last paragraph of the following card, is perfectly irresistible:—

To the editor of the Montrose Democrat:—GENTLEMEN:—I have this moment casually met with your paper of the first inst., in which appears a notice, apparently edited, that a civil suit had been brought in your Court, against several persons named, in view of some supposed liability connected with the Bank of Susquehanna County. Latham Gardner is said to be Plaintiff in the said suit, and the sum of \$1000 is mentioned as the amount of the claim. Now, as this is the very first intimation that I ever received either from Mr. Gardner, or his counsel, of being in any way liable to him, or liable to any amount, I read the announcement with no little surprise. The more so, because I have never held a single share of stock in the Bank of Susquehanna County, since the month of April 1842, and therefore, could not, and did not, have anything to do with its management, whether as a director or otherwise, from that date up to the day of its final failure in 1842. When that occurred, I was myself a non-resident creditor, to a considerable amount. At the time the Messrs. St. Johns became connected with the institution, I had not the remotest interest in its direction; and most assuredly, had not the slightest possible agency in its management, or in the slightest degree, in any of its affairs afterward, until subsequent to the period of its failure—and then only as an Assignee, for a humane and beneficial purpose, of a single Bond of its assets.

It may still be said, that I was not, and did not have any interest in the said Bank, at the time of its failure, and that I was not, and did not have anything to do with its management, whether as a director or otherwise, from that date up to the day of its final failure in 1842. When that occurred, I was myself a non-resident creditor, to a considerable amount. At the time the Messrs. St. Johns became connected with the institution, I had not the remotest interest in its direction; and most assuredly, had not the slightest possible agency in its management, or in the slightest degree, in any of its affairs afterward, until subsequent to the period of its failure—and then only as an Assignee, for a humane and beneficial purpose, of a single Bond of its assets.

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