#### Mr. Pierce's Kansas Message.

The mails of this morning gave us an agreeable surprise. We have a message from Mr. Pierce on the subject of the troubles in Kansas-part of them, we mean; for though the condition of that territory is made the occasion of sending it to Congress, the lawless in-road of the Missourians is left out of consideration. We wanted just such a message as this to give new ardor and determination to those who are now occupied with certain broad and comprehensive plans for giving a character to the western settlements.

It is remarkable that we cannot get rid of the Kansas question. It rides on our shoulders like the Old Man of the Sea, whether we will or not. Mr. Pierce at one time would gladly have put it out of the way, as his an nual message showed, in which he dismissed it with the briefest mention, and at the same time threw out the threat of a war with Eugland, as a tub to amuse that heavy whale, the public. The public occupied itself awhile with the war schemes of Mr. Pierce, and did not seem to like them. The article which we copied a day or two since from the Charleston Mercury showed pretty clearly that he had not taken the true course to get the support of South Carolina politicians for the Presidency, He therefore returns to the Kansas question, and in a sort of desperation offers new propo-sals for the support of the South, in the shape of a promise to stand by the Missourians in their usurpation of the government of Kansas, and enforce the detestable ordinances which they pretended to enact, at the caunon's month.

The President finds many things done in Kansas which do not please him, but he makes a most extraordinary selection for the purposes of censure. The calling of a convention by the people to frame a constitution for Kansas as a state, he declares to be contrary to public law and the rule of right. He denies the doctrine of popular sovereignty in that application; the people of Kansas have no right to make a constitution in that manner. But though this convention had no authority, and though the constitution just adopted is void in Mr. Pierce's opinion, for want of the proper formalities, another body has been sitting in Kansas whose authority and whose proceedings he thinks no possible informalities could vitiate. This is the legislature appointed by strangers from Missouri. Of this body Mr. Pierce says, that "whatever may have been the informalities of its election, it was for all practical purposes a lawful body." Informali-ties! Where did Mr. Pierce learn English? Bringing into the territory armed hordes from Missonri, with guns on their shoulders, and cannon in their train stolen from the United States arsenal, and driving the voters from the polls, is an informality. Electing members of the Kansas legislature by the votes of persons who lived in Missouri, was an informality.— These are but trifles; they do not affect the authority of the legislature, which has still power, according to Mr. Pierce, to pass any law it pleases, just or unjust. If they resist an unjust law passed by a legislature never elected by the people, but imposed upon them by strangers, it will be his duty to call out the United States troops, and shoot them down. This, he tells them, is "protecting them in the full enjoyment of self-government." The President is a great wag as well as a great

In the midst of this ferocious jesting, he takes occasion to reprimand those who have presume to tell us who may settle in Kansas, and who must stay at home—who may help their neighbors to emigrate, and who may not? Houses with his denunciations of those whose only offence is that they have become residents of Kansas, where they have as perfect a right to be as he has to be at Washington? Did

we elect him for this? We have spoken of the message as an op-

portune one, and yet, if Mr. Pierce were not so proverbially faithless to his pledges, we ven States stand in this Union by virtue of should have some misgiving as to the use illegal and treasonable proceedings that Conwhich the slave party might make of it in gress has sanctioned revolution, illegality, and driving him to extreme measures. The ordi- treason, again and again; and that the rank nauces of the mock legislature which sat at the Shawnee Mission will never be obeyed : the penalties enacted against the discussion of the slavery question will not be submitted to : the citizens of Kansas will never take the test-oath for the support of slavery prescribed by the spurious code, and yet they will vote at the elections. All the other barbarous tunate. and tyrannical edicts promulgated by that body will assuredly be disregarded and trodden under foot-they cannot be obeyed by freemen. Mr. Pierce will then have to consider whether he will execute his measure of enforcing them upon a people for whose right of minds of Members may be kept open and unself-government he indulges in the dreary joke prejudiced until they shall hear the law and unless he is forced to it by the violent urgency of the slaveholders; and let them press him as violently as they may, we can scarce bring ourselves to believe that he will venture upon such an act of madness. Meanwhile, this message will have the effect

of encouraging those who meditate new attacks upon the rights and liberties of the settlers of Kansas. The President is on their side; he promises them the assistance of the government; and thus incited, it will not be strange if we soon hear of preparations for new outrages. The people of the free states must step in between settlers of Kansas and their ruffian enemies, and give them the protection which the government denies. Let the associations which smooth the passage of the emigrant to that country, and remove the hardships of a border life, be endowed with a capital commensurate to their object, and their work is done. They will then be able to direet the course of that vast stream of emigration which is continually flowing to the West. They will then be able to pour their hundreds of thousands into regions where the the champions of slavery hope to establish their unhappy institution. These will overrun Kansas, secure New Mexico for freedom, and occupy Western Texas. - Evening Post, Jan. 25.

ALABAMA. - A bill has been introduced in the Alabama Legislature to appropriate \$25,-000 for the purpose of sending emigrants to Arkansas. Mr. Greeley had made same re-Kansas. The matter was referred to the com- marks in his paper which Rust regarded as mittee on federal relations.

# Gov. Reeder's Reply to the President.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune Sir: The Special Message of the President of the United States, communicated yesterday to Congress, assails not only myself personally, but also my constituents, whom inclination as well as duty imperiously demands of me to jus-tify and protect. Entirely satisfied as I am with the course adopted, up to this time, by the people of Kansas—convinced that it has been dictated by a desire to preserve the peace, the reputation and the glory of our countryknowing that it has, at every stage, been characterized by the most conservative moderation and laudable regard for the rights of othershaving seen at every step the plainest manife tations of the anxious desire to avoid even the

semblance of encroachment or aggression, l should be false to every manly impulse and every sense of duty, if I allowed the aspersions of the Message to pass unnoticed. Unless the Message shall incite and stimu

late new invasions of our Territory and fresh outrages upon our citizens, it will produce to us no regret, as it has caused no surprise. After having seen our people trampled on, oppressed and robbed, on the one hand by the invaders of their soil, and on the other by the infinence, the authority, and the officers of the present Administration; after having witness-ed the cold-blooded murder of an unarmed and anoffending citizen by an officer of the Admin istration, who is not only unmolested by the laws and unrebuked by the President who appointed him, but who has, perhaps, strengthed his official tenant and enhanced his chances of promotion by the act; it is not at all surprising that we should, by the head of that Administration, be misrepresented and perver-ted. After having seen the Chief Magistrate, during five organized invasions of our Territo ry, unmoved by a single sympathy in favor of an unoffending people, innocent of all wrong, and laboring only to carry out faithfully for themselves the doctrine of self-government and to build up and extend the greatness of our country—after having seen our invaders com-ing upon us armed (without reproof if not with official permission,) from the contents of the Arsenals of the United States, establishing a system of martial law over life and property. regulated only by the uncontrolled will of vindictive and irresponsible men-a system under which life was taken and property destroyed the highways obstructed; travelers seized searched and detained; all the pursuits of life paralyzed, and the destruction and exterminaion of whole settlements threatened and evidently intended-backed up by the sanction and authority of the Federal officers, who pledge publicly the co-operation of the President, and all based upon the fact that a man encouraged, perhaps aided, by his friends, had made his escape from an arrest on a constable's peace warrant. After having thus seen our natural and legal protectors joining in the most atrocious measures of oppression and wrong, it is no matter of surprise to see misrepresentation of our position and our objects emanating from

This is not the mode nor the time in which to discuss the themes of this Message. Expecting, as I have a right to expect from the clearness of the exclusive title I am prepared to show, that I shall enjoy a seat and a voice on the floor of the House, I am willing patiently "to bide my time." At the proper time and place, however, I pledge myself to meet and expose the misstatements of facts and the errors of law and logic which it contains promoted emigration to Kansas with a view of I will show that there is nothing but cold crumaking it a free state. While he has no cen- elty and insult in the request of an appropriasure for the men who marched into Kansas tion to pay an army or a posse to prevent the with arms in their hands, and usurped the people of Kansas from the commission of outfunctions of a legislature, he denounces those rage and treason. I will show that the movewho simply exercise the right of peaceful em- ment for a State Government is misstated as n armed in oad is well enough to the facts of its origin and process and the though perhaps a little informal; a quiet cmi- all we have done in this direction has been ungration is an unpardonable offence. What in- der the sanction of the precepts and examples solence in this ! By what authority does this of all the great men of the country for the last man, who has got into the executive chair, lifty years-of the legislation of Congress and the action of the Executive in repeated and well-considered cases, and of a deliberate opinion of a high and distinguished Attorney-Gen-What warrant has he for occupying the two eral of the United States, and which, as it is a part of the archives of the Executive Department, it is to be regretted the President did not consult before the delivery of the Message. If it is illegality and incipient treason for a new State to be formed without an enabling Act of Congress, I will show that fourteen Senators of the United States hold their seats, and se and noxions weed has even flourished in the White House and the Executive Department; and, having vindicated my people, I will also with the utmost confidence of success, proceed to the minor and secondary task of vindicating myself in such a manner, I trust, as to show the attack to have been ill-advised and unfor

As to the discussion in the Message of the points involved in the contested seat, I shall meet them when the case is heard; and as the House is the sole constitutional judge of the qualifications of its own Members, I trust the of professing such profound respect. We are the facts of the case, and that whether the certain that he will not fulfil his bloody threat discussion by the Executive of some of the points involved has been made because they a decision.

This hasty note has swelled to an unpremedi tated length. Its object is only to solicit from the House and the public a suspension of judgment as to the position and action of our people—as to my right to a seat, and as to the charges against me in the Message, until I can

be heard. Very respectfully, yours,
A. H. REEDER.
WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 25, 1855.

GOVERNOR OF WISCONSIN. The Suprem Court has decided against the motion of Bashford's counsel to quash the information filed by the Attorney-General, and substitute another drawn up the counsel of Bashford.— Chief Justice Whitan delivered the opinion of the Court. Justice Smith also delivered written opinion.

GRAIN CROP OF ILLINOIS .- The Chicago Press estimates the grain crop of Illinois for 1855 as follows: 180,000,000 bushels of Indian corn, 20, 000,000 bushels of wheat, and 50,000,000 bushels of oats, barley and rye.

Horace Greeley was assaulted in Washington on Tuesday by Mr. Rust, Member from personal, and hence the assault.

# Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

## TOWANDA:

Saturdan Alorninn, februarn 9, 1856.

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

CLUBBING — The Reporter will be sent to Clubs at the fol-lowing extremely low rates: 6 copies for....\$5 00 | 15 copies for....\$12 00 10 copies for.... 8 00 | 20 copies for.... 15 00

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

#### BANKS ELECTED!

The Republicans in Congress have achieved great triumph in the election of Mr. BANKS as Speaker of the House. For nine weeks have they presented a solid phalaux, alike defying open opposition and secret treachery.--Despite the defection of those who should have been true, they have persisted in the struggle with a pertinacity and unity that has led them to a glorious victory, and inspirited the friends of Freedom everywhere.

The importance of this triumph can only be properly estimated by those who are aware how greatly the legislation of the country is moulded and controlled by the Speaker and the Committees he appoints. It will be recollected, that in order to repeal the Missouri Compromise it was necessary to put in the chair a tool of the South, whose gross perver. sions of parliamentary rules aided materially to consummate the outrage. The friends of Freedom have been unable to accomplish anything because, all their movements were smothered in the Committee. The present regime will, we trust, be conducted without reference to such past unfairness and every section of the country will be allowed a fair hearing.

To some, nine weeks balloting for Speaker has seemed a great waste of time. The friends of freedom, however, could well afford to spend as many months in balloting, if by that means a Speaker would have been secured who would do justice to them, both in his appointment of committees and in his decisions. In view of the great questions likely to arise in Congress, nothing short of such a result would have been satisfactory. By the election of Banks these questions are more than half settled, by being placed upon a basis where dough-faceism and recreancy cannot evade

In another aspect, this struggle has been of incalculable good. It has concentrated and cemented a great Republican party in Congress. It has shown how utterly feeble are all other party ties and organizations when menaced by slavery, and that the only hope for our country is in that Republican organization that old parties and old questions are extinct, and that there is but one vital question which now engages the attention of the country, that we must meet like Freemen or succumb to like

It has shown too, the affinity of the Administration party with the southern Know-Nothings. After all the blustering and rhodomontade against Know-Nothingism the Administration forces were ready to coalesce with them. provided they were sound upon the slavery question. For this purpose RICHARDSON was withdrawn and ORR substituted-for this purpose both ORR and the platform were withdrawn and AIKEN (the owner of thirteen hundred slaves) substituted. For this purpose the Union went down on its knees to the Know-Nothings and begged them to take their candidate. For this purpose, the plurality rule try and detainer. Prosecuting Attorney enwas finally adopted, the slavery men believing that AIKEN would receive enough Know-Nothing votes to secure his election. The plan only failed of success because the certainty of an election, and the consequent responsibility sent back to our ranks some stragglers who were afraid to face that kind of music.

# MR. GROW'S SPEECH.

On our outside will be found the remarks of Mr. Grow, upon the responsibility of the organization of the House, and of the action of HENRY CLAY, in relation to the Missouri Compromise. Mr. G.'s answers to Messrs. Quit-MAN and HARRIS are conclusive. He shows by Mr. CLAY's own words that that distinguished statesman gave the Missouri Compromise his approval and support at the time of its adoption-that it was then regarded as a great triumph of the slave States, and only complained of, when the South had reaped all the advantages secured to them by its adoption, and the time was approaching when the country North of 36 deg. 30 min. was likely soon to be organized into Territories.

THE FARM JOURNAL AND PROGRESSIVE FAR MER. - Messrs. EMLEN & Co., the publishers. have sent us this invaluable work for February. This publication commends itself to confidence, and should be liberally supported as it efforts to dislodge him from his retreat baving is devoted to the interests of Agriculture, failed, WILLIAM NORTHROP made preparations Horticulture and Rural Economy. David A. WELLS, A. M., & Col. A. M. SPANGLER, Editors, \$1,00 per volume, Philadelphia.

APPROACHING EXECUTION .- The time fixed for the execution of Jacob Armbruster, now under sentence of death at Doylestown, Pa., ling about twelve farther the aperture widenfor the murder of his wife, is Friday the 15th ed sufficiently to allow of his standing upright.

### LOCAL ITEMS.

The Pierce-and Douglas-Buchavan De nocratic Convention on Tuesday last, was a dull affair. After manufacturing delegates through the day for the occasion, about half the towns were represented, mainly the old stagers of the Nebraska party. Gen. Wm. E. BARTON was called to the chair, and D'A. OVERTON and CHESTER THOMAS elected Secretaries. A committee of five was appointed to report resolutions, of which D'A. OVERTON was chairman. The resolutions reported were very carefully and ingeniously drawn up, the object being not to enunciate principles but to get Democrats committed to this sham Democratic organization before its objects are fully disclosed.

The object of the managers of this Convenion was to bolster up Buchanan, and it was not thought advisable at present, we suppose, to try to administer too heavy a dose to those acting with them, who have so often taken part in conventions that declared the power of Congress to legislate for the Territories-and so epeatedly and emphatically proclaimed opposition to the extension of slavery. We believe one of the resolutions adopted, however, distinctly affirms the ultra pro-slavery doctrine .-When published, we shall have some few words to say in regard to it.

Col. V. E. PIOLLET and WM. H. PECK were elected Representative delegates to the Fourth of March Convention, and Conferees appointed to elect a Senatorial delegate. Messrs. BAIRD and Promer then addressed the Convention in very short and mild speeches, and it adjourned.

#### COURT PROCEEDINGS.

The February Term of our County Courts ommenced on Monday the 4th inst. Hon, D. WILMOT, President ; Hons, HARRY ACKLEY and MYRON BALLARD, Associates.

The Grand Jury was sworn, consisting of the following persons :-

Abel Bolles, Foreman—Solomon Bovier, Orra Burns, Asa F. Eastman, Stephen Evans, Paul S. Furman, Asa Fuller, Andrew Fee, Alfred Gore, Henry Keyser, Roswell Luther, E. M'Clelland, D. C. Miller, G. K. M'Vannon, W. S. Pierce, Plynn Phelps, Eli Rockwell, Howard Spalding, Wm. Terry, Jr., James Vankyke, E. F. Wood, Homer Wells, Horace

The following is the business transacted by the Grand Jury :-

Com. vs. Oliver Blanchard-This was an indictment for perjury in the Railroad case published last term. Grand Jury return a true

Com. rs. Joshua J. Denmark-This is a similar indictment to the above. True bill.

Com. vs. Nelson Vanderpool and Sarah Van loven-Indicted for an assault and battery upon Montgomery Vanderpool.

Com. rs. Alfred Button-Indictment for larceny. True bill.

The Grand Jury were discharged on Wednesday afternoon, having dispatched all the business brought before them.

The business in the Quarter Sessions was less than has been known for several years .-which seeks to bring the Government back to The most of the Traverse jurors were dischargon Thursday.

Com. vs. John Roberts-Indicted at Decem ber sessions for assault and battery on Johnson Rogers, on June 30, 1855. The jury find the defendant guilty, and the Court sentence him to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs of prose-

Com. vs. Wm. Denison-Indicted at December sessions, for adultery. The jury find a ver-

The case of Com, rs. Denmark and Blanchard, was upon petition of defendant, continued until next term.

Com. vs. Orwan Goodsell-Indicted at present sessions for periury. This case is being tried on our going to press.

Com. vs. John C. M' Kerrick and John M'-Kerrick-Indicted at last Term for forcible enters a nolle prosequi by consent of Court.

In the matter of the petition of certain citizens of Canton to be erected into a borough, the Grand Jury approve of the application.

The applications of Nathaniel Bouton and O. R. Hemmingway for the benefit of the In solvent laws were granted.

In the matter of the application of certain citizens of Athens township to change the place of holding the general township and special elections in said township. The Court appoint Monday forenoon, 11th inst., for a hearing of the same.

On hearing the petition of John Brink, constable of Sheshequin township, the Court approve of the appointment of David Newell as his deputy.

Com. vs. Wm. S. Dobbins-Indicted at December sessions for assault and battery upon Dr. Charles Drake, of Troy boro'. The Jury find the defendant not guilty, and the prosecutor to pay the costs.

BEAR HUNT-Gen. Putnam Outdone .- One

day last week a large bear was seen on the Schrader branch, and a number of hunters turned out to capture bruin. He was tracked through the snow for three days, and finally found securely ensconced in his den, a fearfullooking cave near the bank of the creek. All for "bearding the bear in his den." Furnishing himself with a torch and his trusty rifle and with a rope tied to one leg, a la Putnam. to expedite his retreat, should it be necessary, he entered the cave. The ascent, for about eight feet, was nearly perpendicular, and craw-The light of his torch showed him the bear lintense during the final ballot.

sitting upon his haunches at the farther side of the cavern, awaiting the attack. Aiming at the eyes, which gleamed from the reflection of the torchlight, he fired, and made his exit as didate in the field with an offensive caucus the eyes, which gleamed from the reflection of speedily as possible. Having every confidence that his aim had been true, and the shot effectual, in a short time he re-entered, and found the animal dead. A rope having been procared and fastened to the bear, by the aid of those outside, after much exertion he was

drawn outside. He was found to be a mon-

strous animal, weighing over 500 pounds.

MUSICAL CONVENTION .- The second annual Convention of the Bradford County Musical Association, held at this place, last week, under the direction of Professor Wm. B. BRAD-BURY of New York, was in the highest degree successful, both as regarded members and the edat and general satisfaction that seemed to prevail. The Concert held on Friday evening, drew together the largest audience ever seen in the Court House, and the pieces performed reflected much credit upon the singers, and showed evidences of Mr. B's efficiency as an

JUDSON HOLCOMB, one of the members of the Legislature from this County, paid as a short visit on Saturday last, returning on Monday.

The Bradford County Teacher's Asso ciation meets at LeRaysville, on Friday next. An address will be delivered by P.D. MORROW, and an Essay read by Miss S. BENHAM.

ACCIDENT ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND HARRIS-BURG RAHLROAD. -The 11 o'clock train for Harrisburg on Tuesday night last, was thrown from the track near Whitehall, Montgomery county, in consequence of the breaking of a rail. Oue man was killed and a number wounded. One of the passenger cars rolled over the embankment, where it took fire from the stove and was consumed. The man killed is supposed, from papers found on his person, to be Abraham B. Hart, of the firm of Hart & Son of Cincinnati. 27 persons were more or less injured, the most seriously wounded being Mr. T. S. Watson, of St. Louis, who had one of his legs broken. He was one of the survivors of the Gasconade accident on the Pacific Railroad, and was recovering from the injuries then received. D. A. Finney, a member of the Pennsylvania Senate, was slightly hurt .--Quite a number of members of the Pennsylvania Legislature were in the cars, but none of them were seriously injured.

# XXXIVTH CONGRESS.

Washington Saturday Feb. 2, 1856. House .- Mr. SMITH, of Tennessee, said he had heretofore voted against the plurality rule, but as yesterday's vote indicated some chance of an election, as Speaker, of a man of sound national views, he now offered a resolution for the adoption of that rule.

The House, by 10 majority, refused to lay the resolution on the table

The resolution was adepted by a vote of 113 against 104.

Mr. ORR then unconditionally withdrew his name as the Democratic cancus candidate, its original purposes. It has demonstrated, ed on Wednesday afternoon, the remainder there being now a probability that greater strength can be concentrated on his colleague, Mr AIREN

Mr. BOYCE moved to rescind the reso-

The motion to rescind was laid on the table by a vote of 117 against 101. [Applause.] Mr. JONES (Tenn.) referring to the terms of the resolution—that if no election by a majority take place during the next three trials, the candidate receiving the highest number of votes on the fourth vote be elected Speakerremarked that the Republicans are drilled and ready for the contest; and in order to give an opportunity for other gentlemen to come here nderstandingly, moved an adjournment till Monday.

The motion was disagreed to by 84 against 133. Impatient cries of "Call the roll," "Call

the roll Mr. WALKER moved to rescind the The House decided the motion to be out of

order, by 45 majority. Mr. PAINE moved that the House ad-

The motion was greeted with hisses in the galleries, and on the vote being taken, the announcement that the House refused to adjourn, was received with applause from the same quar-

Mr. ORR said if the House was to be annoyed by applause in the galleries, he would move to clear them excepting that portion oc-

cupied by ladies.

Mr. PAINE made an ineffectual motion to rescind the Plurality Rule, and the House proceeded to take the first ballot of the four, as

follows :--Necessary for a choice, 108. Messrs. Barclay and Hickman voted for

Scott for Mr. Campbell. The second vote excepting Fuller lost one, was the same us the first. The third was the same as the second, excepting Aiken lost

Wells, and Messrs. Dunn, Harrison, Moore and

Mr. FULLER repeated what he had said on two former occasions, namely, that he not and did not desire to be a candidate. One hundred and thirty votes had satisfied him that he was not the choice of a majority of the House, and on no other terms or conditions would be consent to take that position.

Mr. BARCLAY remarked that he had been verse to anything like a coalition with Know-Nothingism, whether it came from the North or the South. He asked Mr. Aiken whether the latter stood on the Democratic Caucus Platform, and whether he had not written a the Southern wing of the Know-Nothings.

Mr. AIKEN. I am not a candidate for the Speakership; if my friends think proper to place me in the Chair, I will serve them. to

the best of my ability. HUMPHREY MARSHALL. I have nly to say that Mr. Aiken has addressed me

Mr. A. K. MARSHALL, during the call of the roll, congratulated his American friends saying they had fount a good fight and con-

platform. Performing duty as a patriot and not as a partisan, he voted for Mr. Aiken.

Mr. WALKER voted the same way, esteeming Mr. Aiken a man with no stail mere partisanism on his skirts—a man who has not sought office, but to whom office is

tendered, and is true to the Constitution.

Messrs. PAINE and LINDSLEY, (K. N.s,) voted for Mr. Aiken, knowing him to be a national man.

Mr. SMITH of Ala., voted for Mr. Aiken under protest. Other gentlemen vainly sought to make explanations, the greatest confusion existing.

Several gentlemen now changed their votes and were greeted with applause for so doing, amid impatient cries of "Announce the vote,"
"Announce the vote," The lobbies were crowded to suffocation, and the excitement was increased by the startling cry that a boy was being crushed to death by the pressure in the galleries. Some of the Members shouted out: Fall back, "Fall back," and others : " Hand him over the rail." The boy was at length released from his imminent danger.

"Announce the vote," was now shouted

from all parts of the House.

The CLERK then read the vote as follows: Banks, 103 L. D. Campbell, 100 Wells, Feller, 6.

Mr. BENSON, one of the the tellers, then d clared that Mr. Banks was elected Speaker. Deafeuing shouts of applause followed from the Republican side and other quarters of the The ladies waived their handkerchiefs House. in the galleries. For several minutes the dis

order was beyond description.

Mr. A. K. MARSHALL raised the question that Mr. Banks was not elected, saying the Clerk had no power to authorize such a result to be announced. It must be so declared by the vote of the House.

The CLERK explained, giving reasons which appeared to be satisfactory for his

conduct Mr. CAMPBELL of Ohio appealed to the

honor of gentlemen to carry the plurality resolution into effect, and end this disgraceful contest. Mr. COBB regarded Mr. Banks as virtual. ly elected by a majority of the House under

the plurality rule. Mr. AIKEN asked to be allowed to conduct Mr. Banks as Speaker to the chair.

(Applause)
Mr. SMITH of Ala. highly appreciated Mr. Aiken's request. If granted he thought it would heal divisions, and pour oil on troubled

waters. When grown up men make a child's bargain they ought to stick to it (Laughter.) After further debate, Mr. CLINGMAN offered a resolution declaring that by reason of the adoption of the plurality rule and the vote taken under it, Mr. Banks had been duly cho-

sen Speaker, and is hereby so declared.

This passed by Yeas, 156; Nays, 39. Several gentlemen explained, though has consistently voted against Mr. Banks, the felt bound as judges, not as electors, to carry out the order of the House by voting for the bove resolution.

Mr. Banks was, by request of the Clerk conducted to the chair by Messrs. Aiken, Ful er (Penn.) and Campbell (Ohio.)

He was greeted with loud and enthusiastic cheers, and, amid the profound silence which followed, said :

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTA TIVES: Before I proceed to complete the acceptance of the office you have conferred upon me, I avail myself of your indulgence to ress my obligation for the honor. afford me greater pleasure were it accomm ed even by the self-assurance that I would bring to the discharge of arduous and delications duties, always difficult, but now environed with unusual difficulties, any capacity commens rate with their responsibility and dignity. can only say I shall bear myself with fidelity to the interests and institutious of the count and the Government, and with impartiality far as regards the rights of the members this house. I have no personal objects to a complish. I am animated by a single desi of contributing in some little degree to t maintainence of the well-established princip of our Government, in their original American signification-in developing that portion of continent we occupy, so far as we may do wit in the power conferred upon us, enlarging swelling its capacities for beneficent influence at home and abroad, and maintaining int and perpetuity the inestimable privileges transmitted to us, I am aware neither myself por

pliant for your indulgence and support. again return to you my thanks for the honer you have conferred upon me. Applause, deafening and long continued, ollowed.

any other man is equal to the perfect accom-

plishment of these daties. I am, therefore-

as a man must be in such a presence-a sup

Mr. GIDDINGS, being the oldest Memb of the House, administered the oath to Mr Banks, by request of the Clerk. Mr. STANTON then offered the following

resolution: Resolved, That the thanks of the House minently due, and are hereby tendered John W. Forney for the distinguished shifty fidelity and impartiality with which he is presided over the deliberations of the How during the arduous and protracted contest is

This was unanimously adopted, and it House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 4, 1856. House .- The SPEAKER admin oath to support the Constitution of the Use ed States to the members, the Represent tives of each State advancing as their mans

were called for that purpose.

The Delegates from the Territory likewise sworn. When the name of Mr. Will field was called, Mr. Grow said, in deferent to the wishes of his friends, he would not be

ject to his being sworn. He thought, however, that eircum would warrant the withholding the oath.

hoped to be heard some other time Mr. THURSTON offered a resolution the election of a Clerk by viva voce. Laids

the table by 103 against 85. A resolution, declaring William Cullum Tennessee Clerk of the House was adopted 196 to 87. As the Speaker administered the oath

office to Mr. Cullom, there were manifest tions of approval in the galleries. The members then proceeded to se in accordance with a resolution moved by no letter whatever. (Applause, and cries of in accordance with a resolution moved or Call the roll," &c.) The excitement was Ball, that all the members retire without names bar, and severally return as their names