The Rear Admiral Mohammed Pascha is

In 1851 promoted to the command of the frig-Admiral and made Lord of the Admiralty. American naval architecture in Turkey has neer, and were designed for that purpose. ish fleet at Sinope during the war. The qual- vation. ity of these vessels, and the sureriority of the vessels of the American mercantile marine and navy which have visited Constantinople within a few years, together with the recommenda-Government to send for estimates to this counto Turkey, leaving Solyman Effendi as naval vessel. The Admiral will return and take command of her when she is launched and ready to sail for Turkey.

The appearance of Mohammed Pascha is baned dignities who were his immediate predecessors. His uniform is of a dark brown cloth, in the European style, with the exception of the national fez. His whole bearing is dignified and courteous ; his dark oriential eyes full

We have hitherto had no official representative to Turkey amongst us ; and, considering the high rank of the distinguished individnal who is now visiting us, our community gress; yet, on the first days of this session he should hail his arrival with all due honor and again introduced his bill, and it has now been cordiality, for he is not to be regarded as a mere as the emissary of a nation which seems desirous to cultivate friendly relations amongst the age of twenty-one years, and is a citizen of sovereigns had passed the Belgian Chamber.

ate Niagara left New York on Saturday, by an ocean telegraph between Ireland and Newfoundland. The British Government, behaving with equal liberality, has commissioned the Agamemnon for the same purpose. Both vessels will take the cable on beard at Plymouth. from which port they are to start in June, sail in company until they reach a point midway between the two intended termini of the telegraph, there unite both ends of the cable, and then steam away from each other-the Agamemnon speeding to Valentine Bay, Ireland, while the Niagara will make for Trinity Bay, Newfoundland. The whole time occupied in laying down the cable will scarcely exceed a week, or ten days at the outside.

The cable, which was used last year, will again be employed, with its length increased from 2,500 to 2,900 miles. The machinery for paying out the cable will be materially improved. The rate at which the cable will be laid down may be estimated at five miles an hour. Mr. C. W. Field, of New York will continue to act as general superintendent .--There is no want of money to carry out this matter to a favorable conclusion. Out of the original capital of £350 000 as much as £347. 898 was actually paid up. Of this £301,400 has been expended, leaving a balance in hand of £45,998. If the communication between the New World and the Old be thus established, additional funds will be required, but any nant hinges of the knee to the dark spirit of amount can be raised, once it is practically established that the electric telegraph can work against the Lecompton swindle, and thus desatisfactorily, under the Atlantic, between Europe and America.

An attempt was made to burn down the College of Pharmacy in Philadelphia, situated on Zane street, above Seventh, in the Ninth Ward, about 2 o'clock Tuesday morning. The incendiary is believed to have been a person well acquainted with the arrangement of the building. The fire was confied to the room in which it was discovered. The books in the library were mostly saved in a good condition. The cabinet of specimens was almost all destroyed. The loss will probably be from \$300 to \$500, which is covered by in-

RAILROAD DECISION .- The Supreme Court of New York have decided that the rolling stock of a railroad is a fixture of the same, and not personal property; and that consequently a mortgage on rolling stock does not require to be filed as in the case of a chattel mortgage, in order to protect the property against judgment creditors.

The Boston Journal gives an account of a man, who, having got decidedly the worst of a for his brave words condemnatory of the giant fight which he provoked, at the close of the wrong of the age." business expressed himself "sorry for what had happened." The fellow's condition was no doubt as sincere as that of a South Carolina Congressman, under similar circumstances.

Monroe Stewart, when Gov. Packer last Thursday in the Allegheny Prison, of

The Homestead Bill.

Among the many measures which will contribute to extend the cause of free labor in this ing classes, there are few that have a more direct bearing than that proposed by the "Homecentrated in the hands of speculators. As a question of national policy affecting the spread a young man, being only thirty five years of of our free institutions, encouraging individage, and therefore may be considered one of ual and domestic industry, resting the foundathe regenerated school of the present time, of tions of our government upon a strong, manly, which school many others will hereafter be- patriotic yeomanry, and spreading before us income distinguished as patriots and statesman. to the wilderness the civilization that is the After serving his country in various grades pride and boast of the age, it does not admit of military distinction, Mohammed Pascha was of argument. It is too the climax to that amelioration of the land system of the United ate Mahmoudich. In this command he dis- States, which has been so long maturing under tinguished himself during the recent war with free democratic guidance, and which has only Russia, and was elevated to the rank of Rear | been partially expressed by the exclusive and aristocratic tendencies of southern extension-Having a high standing with his government for ists. Cash sales of public lands, pre-emption his practical knowledge, it was determined to to actual settlers, graduation of price accordinvest him with the extraordinary powers in ing to quality, have been the successive steps effecting a contract for the construction of a in the advance from the old ideas of governfrigate in this country, the first built here for ment monopoly that first obtained All these the Turkish Government. The reputation of reforms tended to confirm the soil to the piobeen for years very high. Henry Eckford, an The finishing stroke remains, and that is to ex-American ship-builder, constructed many of clude speculation from the homes of the mas-the finest vessels of the Turkish fleet, most of ses, and yield the magnificent domain of the ses, and yield the magnificent domain of the which, however, were destroyed with the Tark- west to the citizens who will reduce it to culti-In view of this progression, we are glad to

see that a subject of so much importance is receiving the attention of Republican members of Congress ; for from the nullifiers we can. tions of J. Horsford Smith, Esq., the Ottoman Consul in this city, decided the Turkish policy is to devote the territories to the spread of slavery and the cultivation of negroes, and try, in regard to the construction of vessels of course, they oppose any modification that here. These were sent, and proving satisfac- looks to filling them up with free citizens tory, it has resulted in the appointment of To show this fact, it is only necessary to trace Mohammed Pascha on his present mission to out the congressional history of the "Homethis country. He is accompanied by Hassiem stead bill" itself. In 1851 the first homestead Bey as Colonel and Secretary, and Solyman bill was introduced in the House which was Effendi as Naval Constructor of the Turkish supported by some of the most prominent of the Government. They will probably remain but Republican party. Among the ablest speecha few days in this city. They will proceed to es then made in its behalf was that of Mr. Washington, and remain a sufficient time to Grow, of Pennsylvania, who, from that time pay their respects to the President and the to this, labored incessantly for the success of heads of the Departments. They will return this measure. The bill passed the House the then to this city, and remain until the contract first session of the thirty-first Congress, in 1851. for the construction of the frigate is made and and was lost in the Senate by the refusal of the work begun, when the Admiral will return | that body to take it up for consideration ; the slave extension interest generally opposing it. Constructor to attend to the completion of the Mr. HALE made an effort to get it consilered, and on the test to vote but one southern senator voted with him. Mr. Grow and others made an effort to have the homestead polvery different from that of the robed and tur- at Baltimore, in 1852, but the effort failed .--In the session of congress in 1853, Mr. Grow introduced a homestead bill and again made a telling speech in its favor, and was most active and vigilant in securing its passage in the House. It was again defeated in the Senate. of expression, regular and commanding per- On the test vote to lay on the table, but six son, combine to present a most interesting ex- northern voted for the motion, and but nine southern men voted against it. In the last Congress, Mr. Grow again introduced his homestead bill, which, owing to the press of business, failed to be reached during the Congress; yet, on the first days of this session he referred to the committee on public lands. Its ship contractor, or an Admiral incognito, but principal features are, to give any person who intention to become such, as required by the SUB-ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The steam-frig. naturalization laws of the United States, one on condition of occupation and culture for five vious report that the country is being grade Government, to renew the attempt to lay down years, providing he, she, or they shall become ally tranquilized From China we learn that

of the patent thereof. Our desire in calling attention to the subto evoke public expression from the communi- been taken prisoners. ty, for that was fully done, so far as St. Louis is concerned, by the declaration of the mass meeting at the rotunds on the 8th of January last : but rather to incite members of the pressent Congress to suffer no failure in bringing the matter to the test of a direct vote. It will set before to the country an interesting record. and show who are prepared to sustain the cause of land reform, connected with the free labor extension, and also, who are fettered with the ignominious traditions of government monopoly. If it fails in this Congress, it can only bepropaganda of the southern seaboard, and even should it fail, that defeat would only give renewed vitality to the measure, and ensure its triumphant passage when the present adminis-

SPEAKING RIGHT OUT .- That staunch old Democratic paper, the Chester County Republican, which has fought many a gallant battle under the Locofoco flag, and gone, in by gone days, as far as any that ever "bowed the pregslavery," in its last issue comes out manfully fines its future position, denouncing the dictatorial course of the South, and avowing its determination to resist it, henceforth and for ever. Hear the manly language of the " Re-

"There is one good result seen through the There is henceforth to be a rebellion in Danville wanting work. the Northern Democracy against the imperious demands of the foes of this Union in the South ern States ! They have pushed us to the wall, and if we have the spirit of manhood coursing in our veins we will refuse longer to bow down and become their menials. We have already, in our honest efforts to fraternise with them. gone too far. They grow insolent under our consersions, and there is nothing left for us to do but conquer them, and when we do so we shall give their power and influence to the true patriots and Union, loving men of the South. The same imperious despots, whose N. Y., charged with the murder of his wife minions have been the instruments of robbing the people of Kansas of their rights, kept under the healthy sentiment of the Southern people ; but we rejoice to see it boldly breaking forth, like a pent volcano, in the manly voice of Henry A. Wise. His perceptions of right are keenly alive, and we thank and honor him

THE TONNAGE TAX.—There is considerable opposition in Pittsburgh to the repeal of the any place east or west. Tonnage Tax, because they say, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company makes discriminations injurious to the coal trade of that city. The only last week pardoned from execution, died tax is justified, not as a measure of State policy, but asfa retaliatory impost to remove these sented against the proposed change in this

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, March 18, 1838.

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 renewed, the paper will in all cases be stopped.

LUBBING - The Reporter will be sent to Clubs at the fol lowing extremely low rates:

8 copies for. . . . \$5 00 | 15 copies for . . . \$12 00
10 copies for . . . \$ 00 | 20 copies for . . . 15 00

ADVERTISEMENTS—For a square of ten lines or less. One Dollar for three or less insertions, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion.

JOB-WORK—Executed with accuracy and despatch, and a reasonable prices—with every facility for doing Books, Blanks, Hand-bills, Bali 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.

FROM HARRISBURG we have nothing definite in regard to the proposed annihilation of this Judicial District. The Judiciary Committees of both Houses met last week, to hear those interested on either side, but the result we have not learned. The Harrisburg Telegraph of the 12th, says that the Senate Committee will report the bill with a negative recommendation, while the House Committee is unanimously opposed. We cannot, of course, vouch for the reliability of this statement. We shall next week, probably, be able to give some definite information as to the prospect of this outrage being accomplished.

and also an article from the Columbia Demohow the attempt is viewed from different stand-

Foreign News .- Late arrivals bring one week's later advices from Europe. The news is of great interest and importance. The debate in the British Parliament on the Conspiracy Bill, resulted in the defeat of the Ministry. The majority of the opposition was only 19, but it appears to have been sufficiently large, icy incorporated into the democratic platform and sufficiently indicative of public sentiment throughout the country, to compel Lord Palmerston and his colleagues to resign. This they accordingly did, and Lord Derby, the leader of the Conservative opposition was offered and accepted the Premiership. Parliament had adjourned to the 1st of March. From France we learn that the four conspirators, Pierri, Rudio, Orsini and Gomez had been tried and convicted of an attempt to assassinate the emperor. Orsini, Rudio and Pierri were sentenced to death, and Gomez to penal servitude for life. A large number of arrests had been made in Paris. A bill relais the head of a family, or who has arrived at tive to the attempts against the lives of foreign the United States, or who shall have filed his Later advices had been received in England from India and China. The news from India hundred and sixty acres of the public lands, is unimportant, though it tends to confirm precitizens of the United States before the issuing Canton was completely occupied by the Anglo-French forces on the 30th of December. Yeh ject at this moment, however, is not so much and the commander of the Tartar troops had

Our friend Beapparey of the Wayne County Herald, has a strange propensity for interfering in the affairs of this District. We have suggested to him upon several occasions, the propriety of attending to his own business. but with poor success, for on every opportunity he seems disposed to undertake the regulation of matters in this benighted section. His last interference is in the proposed change of cuse it is opposed as heretofore, by the slave this Judicial district. We would suggest to him, that he was once misled by the Montrose Democrat, and found it necessary to publish a retraction, which should at least have learned tration loses its baneful ascendency .- St. Lou- him to be more cautious, even if it did not lessen his hatred of the people of this locality. We believe that matters can be regulated here without his aid or interference.

The Montour Iron Works, says the Danville Democrat, will be partially put into operation, early this month by a committee of the creditors. Arrangements to that effect have been made, and there will be no mistake about it this time. The Messrs. GROVE will continue to superintend the Works; Mr. Nor-RIS will preside over the store; and Mr. Thomas make the purchases in Philadelphia. They gloomy result which overspreads the political will at first employ 300 of the 1200 men in

> BURGLARY .- The store of D. W. C. HER-RICK, at Troy, was entered on the night of the 4th inst., and goods taken to the amount of \$75 or \$100. The burglars effected an entrance by breaking out a pane of glass in the back door, and then drawing the bolt. No clue has yet been obtained of the robbers.

> RULOFF, who was confined in jail at Ithaca, and child some time since, and who succeeded in making his escape in June last, was captur-Friday last.

> It is now hoped that the Railway link between Port Treverton and Sunbury will be made by June next. Then hurrah for a com-

IN THE LEGISLATURE We observe that a very large number of remonstrances have been pre-Judicial District

MUSICAL CONVENTION .- The Musical Concention at Troy, commencing on Tuesday week. under direction of Geo. F. Root was highly successful, being attended by a large number of singers, and passing off to the great satisfaction and enjoyment of all participating.

During the Concert, which was well attended, Mr. Towner, of Rome, "brought down the house" by introducing, as one verse of a song he was singing, an allusion to the late affray in Congress. The audience enjoyed the allusion, and manifested their appreciation of Mr. Grow's performance and pluck, by spontaneous and unanimous applause.

-Still another Convention is advertised to commence on Tuesday, 30th inst., at LeRaysville, to be under the direction of Prof. G. B. LOOMIS -- who once conducted a Convention at this place, to the entire satisfaction of those present. We have no doubt it will prove one of the most successful of the season. The eastern part of the County is noted for the amount and excellence of the musical talent it contains, and the pleasant village of Le-Raysville is a central and convenient point for holding such a meeting.

OFF WITH HIS HEAD .- The Hon. MAXWELL M'Caslin, of Greene county, formerly Speaker of the Senate. but within the last two years Indian Agent, at Prairie du Chien, has been removed from that post, and Gen. SETH CLO-VER, formerly Canal Commissioner of this State to render the whole course of the administrahas been appointed in his stead.

Mr. M'Caslin had the courage, some two weeks ago, to write a letter to one of the We publish, in another part of this paper, members of the House of Representatives, from an article from the Philadelphia Gazette, a his county, apprising him of the state of afconservative commercial paper of Philadelphia, fairs in that unfortunate Territory, and warning the Democratic party not to admit Kancrat, a radical Democratic paper in regard to under the Lecompton Constitution; that civil this matter. They are interesting as showing war would be inevitable, and that the Democratic party would be destroyed. For this audacity, the General had to be removed. It is dangerous for office holders or office seekers to write letters.

> LETTER FROM GENERAL SHIELDS .- The St Paul Times, of the 25th ult., contains a letter written from Washington, by Gen. Shields, elected U. S. Senator, under the new State Constitution of Minnesota, to Hon, R. G. Murphy, President of the Minnesota Senate. In this letter Gen. Shields complains bitterly of the treatment that the representatives of Capitol. He details the obstacles raised in the Senate to the admission of Minnesota, depen dent upon the admission of Kansas as an outrage on their constitutional rights, which, he is certain, the people of Minnesota will resist with one heart and one mind.

He alludes to the course of the President contrasting his silence on the Minnesota case with his zeal in favor of the admission of Kansas : and while he admits the different circumstances in the latter case, and expresses his high respect for the President, whom he is unwilling to blame, he thinks the President's indgement has been biased by the suggestions able integrity. In conclusion, he declares his determination to do his duty fearlessly to Minnesota, and to resist wrong come from what quarter it may.

A rumor has gained currency in some quarters recently, that Senator Douglas intended to resign his seat in Congress. This is emphatically denied by Mr. Douglas himself, who denounces the report as totally without foundation, and assures his friends that he intends to fight the battle in which he is now engaged to the end, and that nothing shall drive him from the position he now holds. Mr. Douglas has been confined to his house for some time by sickness, but expects to resume his seat in the Senate this week.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—The election in New Hampshire has resulted in favor of the Republicans. Returns from 158 towns give Haile (Republican) 29,000, and Cate (Democrat) 24,000. The Legislature as far as heard from stand 140 Republicans to 59 Democrats.

The Lecture of JOHN C. ADAMS, Esq., The subject-" Ambition"-was treated in a masterly manner, and the lecture throughout was eloquent and sensible. The approbation of the audience was frequently and freely

Two CHILDREN SUFFOCATED .- Two children named Robinson, in Shamokin town, Northumberland Co., were suffocated on Tuesday last. The mother having gone to a neighbor's her return home found the room on fire and the children suffocated and somewhat burned .-Their ages were about 2 and 4 years.

The Middletown Press states that a young man named John Freeland, employed as brakeman on the New York & Erie Railroad, was accidently killed on Saturday, 27th ult., near Sloatsburgh, by falling from the cars, having both legs and arm severed from his body by the wheels. Freeland was aged 21 ed and lodged in jail in Sandusky, Ohio, on | years, and had been upon the road two months.

A desperate fight occurred, in the Virginia States' Prison on Saturday last, between plete iron road from Baltimore to Elmira, and a white and a negro convict, in the progress pieces with a broad axe.

The following article is taken from the Columbia Democrat, published at Bloomsburg. We published last week, an article from the Star of the North, protesting against this measure ; so that the Democratic papers of that County have now both deprecated this outrage :

"While the Senior Editor was on his way to Harrisburg, he sent to the paper, the above extract from some Harrisburg letter writer : and in his absence, we take the responsibility of reporting it to the people, and to all whom it may concern, with a negative recom-

First-We deny that the Legislature has any power, under the Constitution, to alter or abolish a Judicial District, other than by creating a new one, in which the people shall have the right to elect their Judge. A county annexed to this District is deprived of its Constitutional rights, by legislative enactment.

It is the exercise of a very doubtful power. If a District is abolished, then in the different districts to which the disjected members of the old are joined, they have a Constitutional right, in their new relation to a voice in the election of a Judge; but the most insane and vindictive exercise of power would not go the point of saving, that a Judge could be removed, in order to let the people of a district thus formed, into an election; and if not, then most certainly a portion of that District has been deprived of its rights under the Constitu-

Besides it is a most unwise and pernicious thing, for the Legislature by its continual tinkering with the Judiciary of the Commonwealth ; tion of the law, and the chief executive officers thereof, dependent upon and at the mercy of a changing Legislature : a legislature, blinded perhaps by passion, unfitted by prejudice, unable throughout ignorance, to act properly on the subject.

With Judge Wilmot we have no sympathy : but we protets against so flagrant a violation of vested constitutional rights. We protest against so impolitic a course by the majority of the Legislature. Such an act ought to be beneath the dignity of the great democratic party. What if Wilmot has not met the just expectations of his former friends; he is now a dead cock in the pit-there let him rest. You seek to break a butterfly upon a wheel-you load a cannon to kill a pee-wee.

Don't do anything so very ridiculous, so im. politic, so outrageous, so unconstitutional.

P. S. Since the above was in type, have received a letter from the Senior Editor, in Harrisburg, reiterating his views, favorable to the abolition of the 13th Judicial District. We think it due to him to state so much, and due to ourself to say that we take the responsibility of the opinion above expressed. do not wish to make a martyr of David Wilthe new State have received at the Federal mot; we desire not to embarrass the party in the State, and we believe such action would

Attempt to Legislate David Wilmot Out of Office

[From the Philadelphia Gazette, March 11.] An attempt is being made as many of our readers must already know, to abolish the thirteenth judicial district of Pennsylvania, and annex the counties of Bradford and Susquehanna, of which it is composed, to the twentysixth and eleventh judicial districts, respectively. The motive for this action is neither more

nor less than to get rid of Judge Wilmot, the presiding judge of the thirteenth district. As the law now stands, a presiding judge is to be elected by the people of Bradford and Susof selfish men, of inferior parts and question- quehanna in October next, and the probability amounts to almost a certainty that Judge Wilmot will be the choice of those counties -Hence the attempt made by a portion of Wilmot's political, if not personal, opponents, to remove him from the bench by destroying his district, and defeating the will of the people

of two counties.

Of course it becomes necessary for those engaged in this attempt to assign some reason for their conduct, and they are not slow to charge Judge Wilmot with incompetency, with entertaining political prejudices which which warp and bias his mind, and with personal habits unbecoming to an occupant of a judicial seat. For those who know anything of Judge Wilmot, the first and last of these need no refutation; and the second is wholly un sustained, so far as we are aware, by specifications. The accusation is brought in general terms, and might as well be leveled against any other occupant of the bench who is known to entertain political opinions of a decided character. Bills have lately been introduced into the Legislature with the object of effecting the changes in the courts for Bradford and Susquehana counties, to which we allude. In both branches these were referred to the judiciary committees, and the gentlemen who appeared before these committee failed to specify, much less sustain, an instance of official misconduct, or of an exhibition of undue on Monday evening last, was largely attended. political bias on the part of Judge Wilmot.

All this trouble comes of an elective judiciary. There was a time when judges held themselves aloof from party politics. The courts of law, the seat from which justice was dispensed, were places from which partizanship was in a great measure banished. It is so no longer. Judicial station is made the reward of party services, with much less regard to the fitness of the judge than his political services and influence. And it is well if he is not required to soil the ermine by stooping to the advancement of party and political ends .for a short time, leaving the children alone, on Judge Wilmot cannot be proved guilty of this, but there are others who can. And Judge Wilmot, though innocent of the charges against him, is made the target of venomed shafts, because he is a politician as well as a judge.

What is the general deduction from all this? Plainly it is that judges should be removed as far as possible from the influence of party. It is notorious that party considera The House then adjourned. tions are filling our courts, the final resorts for justice, and the last refuge of practical and constitutional liberty, with incompetent men : or at least with men who will be largely swayed by partisan motives and public sentiment. The question with the bar and the public, when relied upon, there will be no diffict a vacancy occurs on the bench, is not He formerly worked at the saw factory in Mid- who is the best man to fill it, but who is the Committee to report, and then the most available in view of party interest a resolution recommitting the who and ends. And when a judge is once on the and adding one South American and bench the same feeling makes men suspicious Lecompton Democrat to the Comm of him, and oftentimes unfair to him. Thus evades the question of privilege, tak the court loses much of that respect which partisan speaker the power to defeat should ever appertain to it. Nothing is more ment by his ruling, and brings the of which the negro was literally chopped into significant of public deterioration than the the direct question with certain success gradual decline that is taking place in the re- movement may be made to-morrow, gard in which our courts are held. It is un- subsequent day, if the Anti-Lecompi Henry Ward Beecher is not to go to Court down, have lost very much of the con- are sure. deniable that our courts, from the Supreme ocrats and the six South Americans California ; but what is better, his salary is to fidence once reposed in them as conservators of law, and right.

In the House to-day, at the conclusion

the morning hour, Mr. Harris, of Ill., 70% a privileged question. He said that in h of seven of the Select Committee appo the House to investigate certain alleged for at the elections in Kansas, he wished sent a statement of facts. The Speaker that " no statement of facts can emanate the minority of a committee," and that question raised by the gentleman was not of privilege. Mr. Harris asked if he stood the Chair to rule against him before stated what his question of privilege was this the Speaker allowed Mr. Harris ceed to state the action of the commi when he was again stopped by the Sr who stated that the gentleman from was proceeding with a seport from the M ty Committee, which could not be permit as the majority had not yet reported. Chair therefore ruled that it was not lege question raised by Mr. Harris ter appealed from the decision of the and called for the year and nays. Mr phens, of Georgia, moved to lay the upon the table, and upon that he called yeas and nays. A motion was then made a call of the House, and the House re

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 11,

The question then recurred upon the of Mr Stephens to lay Mr. Harris' upon the table, and the House refused so by the decisive vote of 97 to 112. The motion then recurred upon Mr. appeal from the decision of the Chair, wh

the call by a vote of 99 to 108

motion was made to adjourn, and they nays ordered, and the House refused ourn by a vote of 89 to 129. Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, asked the

gentleman from Illinois would consent is appeal lay over until to-morrow; Mr. Stephens appealed to Mr. Harris

low the majority to make their report the Select Committee, and then there be no objection to letting in his priviled tion, or minority report.

Mr. Harris said he was willing Stephens' report should be received as of the minutes and proceedings of mittee, but he would not consent to submitted as the report of the ed when it is a fact, as he has endear state to the House that the commi not executed the order of the House majority had strangled investigation.

were submitted, the House could judge self whether its order had been obey He said there was no parliamentary sustain the gentleman from Illinois in traordinary question of privilege he ha ed. Mr. Harris said there was a law su ing him in the position he had taken.

Mr. Stephens thought if the two

After some further unimportant de motion to postpone the question of the until to morrow, at one o'clock, was without a count.

The following South Americans the test vote against laying the appeal table, and against the Administration Winter Davis and H. Morrison Har Maryland, Gilmer of North Caroline shall of Kentucky, Ricaud of Maryland

derwood of Kentucky. WASHINGTON, Friday, March ! In the Senate, Mr. Chandler, of M. spoke against the Lecompton bill at The House of Representatives passed sular and Diplomatic bill. Mr. Clingm ported a bill, which passed, to pay for of the Norwegian bark which sengers of the Central America. A passed authorizing certain officers and the United States Sir John Franklin tion, to accept medals from the Britis

ernment. The pending question on

peal of Mr. Harris then came up, Mr. spoke on the appeal. He argued Speaker was in error when he assum the minority of the Committee desired a report. They merely proposed t facts to sustain their action, and p the majority had disobeyed the or House. Mr. Stephens replied to Mr. He said no precedent for the course by Mr. H. could be found in the the English Parliament or any oth tive body. The question whether to was one of privilege was the one to ed. He said it was not. This moves (Mr. S.) considered the most importa made in Congress, being revolutionar character. Mr. Grow caused the re under which the Investigating Comm appointed to be read, with a view of what duties devolved upon the Comm perform. Mr. Stephens rose to a point der, and some animated passages occur tween the two gentlemen, in the co which Mr. Grow referred to the Speak parliamentary conduct in constitu Committee with a majority on it of opposed to the object. Mr. Winslow,

C., called Mr. Grow to order. The declined to interfere, and Mr. Grow ed. Mr. Stephens professed his a show that the Committee had examine material fact in the Kansas case. lish inquired how the House was whether or not the Committee had its duty, as Mr. Harris and Mr. Stel tradicted each other on this point, an mended that each branch of the Con should put in its papers. After con debate, in which several members ed, Mr. Jones of Tennessee moved pending appeal be laid on the ta 109 to 111. Mr. Harris inquired phens whether objection would be made after to a minority report. Mr. Step plied that there would not. Mr. Har said he would withdraw his appeal the majority take the chances for their

WASHINGTON, Sunday, M.

If the six South Americans who other day in favor of compelling th Special Committee to investigate fair securing that result. The plan is

There is little prospect of any Senate this week.