The Press.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1860

FORNEY'S CALIFORNIA PRESS

Will be ready TO-DAY, at 2 P. M.

This paper is published expressly for

CALIFORNIA CIRCULATION,

And contains a complete summary of what has transpired in our City, State, and the Atlantic States, since the departure of the last steamer for California.

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Editorial Convention.

The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Editorial Union will be held at HARRISBURG, on WEDNESDAY, THE 15TH OF FEBRUARY, inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The members of the Union, and Editors generally throughout the State, are cordially invited to attend. MORTON MCMICHAEL, *Pres't.*
J. H. FULERTON, L. H. DAVIS, } *Secretaries.*

☞ Newspapers throughout the State will please copy, or notice editorially. feb-2t

FIRST PAGE—Speeches of Messrs. Pennington, Sherman, Hickman, and Grow; Religious Intelligence; Personal and Political; Circular of the Ætna Insurance Company; Weekly Review of the Philadelphia Markets. FOURTH PAGE—Marine Intelligence.

The Election of Clerk of the House of Representatives.

It will be seen by our telegraphic despatches from Washington that the House of Representatives yesterday proceeded in its work of organization by the election of JOHN W. FORNEY, editor of this paper, as its Clerk. The announcement of this event, caused general rejoicing in our city yesterday, in all quarters, except Administration circles. It is well calculated to give rise to a long train of political reflections, which will readily suggest themselves to the minds of the readers of THE PRESS, and to all who have watched, from its outset, the progress of the struggle between power and right, and witnessed the persecutions which an honest adherence to principle elicited from the betrayers of the pledges of 1856. In the absence of the editor at Washington, however, we do not wish to dwell at length upon this subject. The simple announcement carries with it its own significant comment.

The record of the proceedings of the Thirty-fourth Congress furnishes an ample reply to the ill-natured remarks made by one of the Administration members, shortly after the announcement of the result yesterday. The instant Mr. BANKS was elected Speaker, members of all parties vied with each other in their eagerness to offer a resolution thanks to Mr. FORNEY, for the able and impartial manner in which he had discharged his official duties; and it was unanimously adopted.

So far as the future management of THE PRESS is concerned, such arrangements will be perfected as to fully maintain the interest it has heretofore possessed, and no efforts will be spared to merit a continuance of the liberal support its patrons have generously extended to it.

The Late Judge Joel Jones.

We have to announce to our readers the death of Judge JOEL JONES, who departed this life yesterday morning about four o'clock, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. The Judge was so well known and highly esteemed in this community and throughout the State, that this sad event is entitled to more than a passing notice.

He was born at Coventry, in the State of Connecticut, and, at an early age, entered the Freshman class of Yale College, without pecuniary means, and sustained only by a mother's blessing and a bold resolve. During the whole collegiate course he taught school, attending some of the recitations of his class but excused from others which interfered with the hours in which he himself was giving instruction. Nevertheless, he not only kept pace with his class, but distinguished himself by his proficiency. He received the Berkleian premium; found time to attend lectures on Anatomy and Physiology, and when his class graduated, occupied the second position in the distribution of the honors.

He then pursued the study of the Law, first with Judge BRISTOL of New Haven, and subsequently at Litchfield, where Judges REEVE and GOULD were Professors. He was admitted to practice at Luzerne county, in this State, and afterwards settled at Easton. He rapidly became known as a very learned man in his profession, and when, in 1830, a Commission was appointed to revise the Civil Code of this State, he was designated as one of the Commissioners, in conjunction with the late THOMAS I. WHARTON and the elder RAWLE. How thoroughly his work was done is known to the whole bar. Several judicial positions were about that time tendered him, which he declined; but preferring, for some considerations of personal convenience, to reside in this city, he accepted a nomination, from his friend, Governor WOLF, to an Associate Judgeship on the Bench of the District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia. On the removal of Judge PETTIT to another position, Judge JONES became the President Judge of the Court, and continued so to be until elected to the Presidency of the Girard College. He occupied the latter post about two years, and, shortly after resigning it, was elected to the Mayoralty of the city. Upon the expiration of his term of office he returned to the practice of the law, in which he continued to the time of his death.

It would indeed be high praise to say of him as a Lawyer that he was learned and faithful, and as a Judge that he was purminded and courteous; but even this would not adequately or exhaustively characterize his professional acquirements. For he was conversant not only with the English Common Law, but with the Civil Law of Rome and the modern European systems. The compilations of JUSTINIAN were no less familiar to him as objects of study than the Commentaries of COKE. Indeed, from his taste for antiquities and for comparative Jurisprudence, he was not only peculiarly qualified, but intellectually inclined, to explore the doctrines of the law by their historical sources, and gather around them, in tracing their development, all the accessories which History and Learning could supply. This was to him a loving labor, for he regarded the law as a lofty science, and its practice as the application of ethical principles by a trained logic. No client could ever leave his office, and no colleague could ever part from a consultation with him, without having his idea of a true lawyer elevated and expanded.

But the acquirements of Judge JONES extended beyond even the widest range of professional attainment. He was from his youth upward, a Scholar and a Thinker, and there was scarcely a department of severe knowledge which he had not penetrated. In his acquisitions as a linguist, he has probably never been equalled at our bar. Mr. DUPONCEAU was, indeed, highly accomplished in this respect; but, with him, the philological element seemed to predominate, as is evident from his fondness for constructing grammars and lexicons. With Judge JONES, the study of a language was only subordinate to the conquest of its literature. It was not the language, but its contents, that he sought. As a Classical Scholar, he was full and accurate. Latin had, for him, long ceased to be a dead language, and his thrice-bound Greek Testament, with its well-worn leaves and copious pencillings on the margin, was his constant companion, even in the briefest intervals of professional business. As an accomplished Hebraist, his reputation has extended abroad. He had pushed his studies with success into the Oriental tongues, and he spoke fluently most of the modern languages of Europe.

It must not be supposed, however, that he regarded these attainments as constituting, in themselves, the ultimate end of study, and that knowledge was to be converted into a pedestal, upon which an aspiring intellect might mount to fame. These studies were with him the discipline and appliances by which he qualified himself to grapple with lofty and difficult themes. One of his prime subjects of meditation was the Law, in that elevated sense in which we have said he understood it; the other was Theology, which he esteemed as the sum of all science. His knowledge of Biblical Criticism, Antiquities, and Interpretation, was profound. His library contained an unusually rich collection of the writings of the Christian Fathers, and with these, as with all the other books in his valuable collection, he had familiarized himself. Perhaps there was not among the laymen of the country a more thoroughly learned theological scholar than JUDGE JONES, and very few Divines were his superiors in their own class of studies, or have written upon them with more copious learning.

Yet, with all this vast erudition, he was wholly free from intellectual pride, and avoided all notoriety. Although affable and communicative, he never obtruded an opinion, or sought to control the opinion of others. He moved among us with a quiet, unostentatious mien, never making nor allowing himself to be drawn into any useless exhibition of his learning, and many, even of his friends, may now begin to ascertain, for the first time, the extent of his acquirements. He had passed through trials, which he had improved as providential lessons, and he arrived at the conclusion that the sum of life was *to be wise and to do good.*

For many years the Judge had been ruling elder in the Second Presbyterian Church of this city, and assiduous in the discharge of the duties which that position devolved upon him. His Christian profession was so interwoven with the structure of his whole life as to become incorporated with him as a part of himself. He was a constant illustration of a just man; for his impulses to the True and the Good had become habitual, and had made his thoughts, and words, and acts a perpetual lesson of piety. It is a melancholy reflection upon human greatness, even in its purest forms, to see so much learning and virtue passing away, and the gathered stores of a lifetime perishing thus from among men: we may only hope that the influence of an illustrious example may stimulate others to achieve like noble ends by like noble means, so that the memory of the departed may become immortal in the successors to their virtues.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from "Ezek Richards."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, February 3, 1860.

The galleries are again crowded. The election of Colonel Forney to the Clerkship was a foregone conclusion in the minds of those who know anything, and the interest taken by the people generally in the settlement of the question Administration *vs.* anti-Administration, as involved in Col. Forney's claims, is only less than that manifested during the contest for Speaker. When the probable result of the Pennington caucus or conference, yesterday, was known through town, it was only some extravagantly ardent and blind Buchananite who had a doubt of the success of the editor of *The Press.* The reporters' gallery which, of course, is an epitome of the collected wisdom, was almost to a man convinced that Forney would be Clerk. When I discovered this feeling, which I did some time ago, I regarded his election as a certainty, for the newspaper men do not make up their minds without having a reason. Each leading correspondent in the gallery members from half a dozen to a score of members of Congress reflecting all shades of politics daily, and is the alembic, so to speak, through which the concentrated essence of political opinion passes to the world. Thus, the active reporter and item-collector, your special correspondent and telegraphic adviser, is enabled to anticipate the action of nominating conventions, and to indicate measures in a manner which sometimes annoy members by getting them suspected of influencing the press. When you find such a medley of minds as compose the "Reporters' Gallery" agreeing on any one point, you may take it for granted that it is about to become a fact. Hence, when the reasonable head of Major John Schwartz arose above the crowd, and that anti-Administration Spartan of old Berks nominated John W. Forney, of Pennsylvania, for Clerk of the House of Representatives for the Thirty-sixth Congress, I felt it was tantamount to an election. I noticed that tallies were kept in various parts of the House, and a wave of evident satisfaction swept over the attentive features of the galleries as the Speaker announced the vote which made the Colonel Clerk. The ladies' gallery was one smile of approval.

In nominating A. J. Glosbrenner, Mr. Boocock, (Virginia, paid a handsome compliment to the manner in which that gentleman had filled the office of sergeant-at-arms. Morrison Harris, of Maryland, put Henry W. Hoffman, of his State, in nomination, and Mr. Garnett brought forward the *same*—only the name—of Mr. Allen, of Ohio, for the purpose of speaking to his nomination, in contradistinction to Mr. Hoffman, whom he somewhat harply condemned as a Know-Nothing. After he had fired into Harris's nominee he withdrew Mr. Allen's name. His effort was fruitless. All the Pennington men, and, in addition, Webster of Maryland, Nelson of Tennessee, Gilmer of North Carolina, and Adams of Kentucky, voted for him, and raised the vote seven above the necessary number. The whole number was 213, of which Hoffman received 114.

A resolution offered by Mr. Spinner, of New York, to give Mr. Allen, the late Clerk, eight hundred a day additional to his usual salary for the time he was occupied as presiding officer, led to some discussion. Burnett took the initiative against it. He was against a similar resolution at the opening of the Thirty-fourth Congress when it was passed. Sherrard Clemens thought that the law was against it. Whiteley wanted to know if the Comptroller should not have to reject an order for the money, as the office of Clerk was regulated by law.

The yeas and nays being called, the resolution was defeated by a large majority. Florence has moved a reconsideration, and is now speaking in favor of paying a faithful officer.

EZEK RICHARDS.

Public Amusements.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS.—At one o'clock today, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Drayton give their first matinée. They will appear in an operetta called "Love is Blind," and between the first and second parts, or acts, of this, Signor Olivetta, the violinist, will execute a variety of musical compositions in the style of Paganini. The Drayton*s* will not perform before after close of next week.

MRS. DUFFIELD.—This lady's benefit takes place at Walnut-street Theatre, on Monday evening. She will appear in a favorite character, and, from her "hosts of friends," may expect a crowded house.

MRS. THAYER.—On Wednesday evening, Mrs. Thayer will have a benefit, at Walnut-street Theatre, appearing as *Martha*, in "Faust and Marguerite," which is one of the best original parts she has ever played in this city.

SIMPSON'S LIVES OF EMINENT PHILADELPHIANS.—The death of Mr. Gilpin, and Judge Jones, within a few days, should remind us of the instability of human life. In proper time, no doubt suitable biographies of both will appear—if not separately, perhaps in a supplement to Mr. Henry Simpson's Lives of Eminent Philadelphians now deceased. This is a book which every citizen else is not a mere casual visitor to Philadelphia should possess and read. For it tells, through its eminent men who have passed away, a great deal about the personal and political history of our great metropolis. Its numerous fine portraits, too, are at once accurate and interesting.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONN.—We invite the attention of our readers to a statement of this company, which will be found in our columns to-day. From the large capital and other assets exhibited, we should suppose that its claims to be at the head of companies engaged in the same line of business, in this or any other country, are well sustained. We also perceive from a circular issued by the Board of Directors, and which will be found among our reading matter, that the same course of management which has been pursued in the past, and which has been attended with such unparalleled success, will be continued in the future. Messrs. Boswell and Wilson, whose office is now at the southwest corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets, (in a portion of the building recently occupied by the Philadelphia Bank,) are the agents in this city, under whose energetic management the company has already secured a large business in this locality, which will doubtless continue to increase. We feel justified in commending the Ætna and its agents here, to the favorable consideration of persons desirous of effecting insurance.

FRENCH EMIGRATION TO NICARAGUA.—It is stated in letters from Paris that a company, composed of eight or ten of the principal ship-owners of Marseilles, have bought a large tract of land in Nicaragua, and are about to work mines and establish a commerce in ebony and other woods on the spot. This society also purposes to establish an European colony in Nicaragua. Two ships, the Julius Cæsar and the Seine, (the latter a steamer,) left Marseilles on the 9th of December with 130 passengers, principally engineers, chemists, and workmen of all descriptions. A second company is in formation at Marseilles for making a railway on the Isthmus of Rivas, a tongue of land which separates the Lake of Nicaragua from the Pacific.

☞ THE GREAT SHOW.—There will be an afternoon performance at the National Theatre to-day, when the spectacle of the "Magic Ring" will be given, as well as a variety of pleasing ring performances. The beautiful scenery and surprising mechanical effects render the "Magic Ring" a most attractive card for Mr. Rice, and a succession of full houses of delighted spectators continue to reward him for his enterprise in producing so gorgeous a piece.

☞ We learn that the demand for Michelet's new work, "Woman," (La Femme,) has been so great that the first edition was disposed of before it was put to press. One jobbing house in New York alone has ordered five thousand copies of it. BUDD & CARLETON, publishers.

The Late Judge Joel Jones.

BY HIS LAST STUDENT.

[For The Press.]

Towards the close of the summer the Judge began to fail; although his morning salutation was still warm with sincerity, it had lost its liveliness. His step, so regular and slow with age, appeared more feeble, and denoted a physical prostration. An afternoon siesta had become more frequent and necessary, though his energetic attentions corresponded to the requirements of his legal obligations and duties. But autumn came, and with it increased infirmities. His sedentary habits, now a part of his nature from a long continuance, and his indifference to bodily exercise, soon began to exhibit a visible and disastrous effect. At times becoming more conscious of this, he would, from the momentary excitement of self-imposed reformation, seek the open country, upon a horse or in a carriage.

His resolve was pleasantly invited and assisted by those glorious autumnal days which gemmed this thoughtful period of the year. The sunny breezes of the South whispered rejuvenation to his sanguine wishes, and in the golden flood of light, and beneath the clear blue canopy of Heaven, he doubtless dreamed of health.

But, alas! a dream it proved to be; for cold and nipping days, stern sentinels of winter, now intervened and dissipated hope. With confinement his dyspepsia soon increased, and food became unpleasant to his sight, while nervous attacks depressed his spirits and cast a gloom upon his family. Skilful physicians, however, gradually removed the symptoms of this disorder, to find them, unfortunately, usurped by a more dangerous messenger of death. The liver, diseased in a high degree, now claimed the full, yet ineffectual, attention of the doctors. Anodynes were given on alternate nights to ease the pain, which, on the other nights, made him roll over the chamber-floor in paroxysms of agony. His strength now failed, and the specific gravity of the wasted parts of the body indicated a lessening vitality.

As his pulse gradually diminished, he called the family to the bedside, and while his excellent wife raised him, he spoke in low and solemn tones; and while their bowed heads and heart lamentations evidenced such great loss in the approaching dissolution, the declining sun gently entered the apartment, and lit up the countenance of the Judge with a glorious and Divine light. He lingered a little while, and then passed away, in peace with mankind and holy trust in his Maker.

Worldly affairs no longer engross his attention; the papers of each case are silently tied up, to be argued hereafter; the full knowledge of the law accumulated through the labor of a half century is now valueless: Justice has shed a tear! As a good citizen, a true friend, an upright judge, and a public man of integrity, he is widely recognised and lamented: but these splendid qualities are far eclipsed by his great private morality, his purity and goodness of spirit, and a Christian's exercise of the teachings of the Saviour. These were the everlasting riches whose possession softened the couch of pain and tempered the grief of the mourners. He departed in deep winter—that portion of the year in which a poet would long to die; when fettered Nature becomes so eloquent in profound silence, and appears so typical of man and future blessedness. For afterward there cometh a spring, where the flowers of faith shall bloom forever in a brighter land, and where the voice of the Gardener will be the singing of birds and the music of Paradise.

W. H. C.

Letter from New York.

REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT FOR THE CHICAGO CONVENTION—A SIXTY-THREE-YEARS-OLD SUBSCRIBER DISCONTINUED—THE KANE PANORAMA—PICTURE SALE—HUDSON RIVER R. R. RECEIPTS—THE LECTURING BUSINESS—FOREIGN TRADE—EXECUTION OF STEPHENS—OLIVER TWIST.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, February 3, 1860.

There was little fluttering among some of the Republican politicians yesterday on account of the meeting of the Republican State Committee, calling a State Convention on the 18th of April, to appoint delegates to the National Convention at Chicago. A few voices were heard outside of the district system, but my lord Thurlow, who as a manager and executive man is worth the entire balance of the party in the whole State, had decided that the secure way of avoiding trouble, and presenting a united Seward front, would be to do what is customary in such cases, and that decision has been carried into effect by the Committee.

As there is no other Republicanism in this State but Sewardism, it may be assumed that the few refractory persons who ventured to throw their cocked hats in the ring succumb, and that the formality of presenting Mr. Seward as New York's only Republican candidate will be disposed of without trouble.

A sixty-old-fashioned-and-ninety years shuffled off this mortal coil yesterday, who deserves editorial canonization in every newspaper in the land. His name was David A. Demarest. *For sixty-three years* he had been a regular patron and reader of the New York *Spectator.* (the semi-weekly of the *Daily Commercial Advertiser.*) The *Commercial* indulges in the following brief gush on the event:

"Loyalty and sympathizing he was 'As the subscriber.' Nor is it strange that we remarked that during the whole of that time until within two years, he has personally received in a yearly subscription at our desk, and when he last visited us, just two years ago, he scarcely less likely to continue so for years, and with a hale and hearty as a man of sixty, and sprightly and mirthful than many men of one-third his years.

"Still more remarkable. Only the day before yesterday he called at our office to renew his subscription for the *Spectator* for the present year, and intimated that he had never missed a paper from him. That a man 'aged ninety six' should read through a sheet printed overleaf and renew his yearly subscription to our journal for the thirty-third time, seems so remarkable that we had just taken up the pen that dictates this article to make a pleasant and grateful record thereof when the news of his death reached our editorial room.

"Had the record been made yesterday, we should have pleasantly set up a claim against our contemporaries for a premium for the 'oldest subscriber.' We decline to think the claim would have been conceded, and that our journal in the country boasts a subscriber of sixty-three consecutive years, who has paid sixty annual visits in person to renew his subscription, and who in his ninety-sixth year still reads his newspaper."

Philadelphians who cherish the memory of poor Kane may be interested to know that the panorama of his Polar expedition, and his fame, was transferred to Utah, were sold, on Wednesday, at auction. The panorama, which cost $6,000, was sold for $200, and the dog was sold for $65.

The second annual auction sale of pictures by New York artists was held at the Academy of Design on Tuesday and Wednesday last. The sale was a very successful one, amounting, in the aggregate, to $21,391.

The receipts of the Hudson River Railroad Company for January, in 1859 and 1860, present the following satisfactory figures:

January, 1859	$212,713 55
January, 1860	272 101 14
Increase	20 553 59

Lecturing, heretofore, has proved very productive thus far during the season. Dr. Scudder has just finished a course on India, in Brooklyn, for which he was paid one thousand dollars. He goes back to India in a few months.

Business is improving rapidly. The Southern steamers sail fully freighted, there being a marked augmentation in shipments to the principal ports, the first fruits of the spring business. All parts of the down-town hotels there were yesterday about sixty Georgians, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee, the majority merchants and traders who have come North to purchase spring goods.

The afternoon papers contain full details of the execution of Stephens, whose last words were protestations of innocence.

Joseph Jefferson's adaptation of Oliver Twist was successfully produced last evening, at the Winter Garden—the principal parts by Matilda Heron, James W. Wallack, and Geo. Jordan.

Letter from Harrisburg.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

HARRISBURG, February 3, 1860.

On Thursday the postmaster at Harrisburg, Mr. George W. Porter, sent in his bill for postage, which he had paid commencing several days before the adjournment in 1859, and running to the 1st of February, 1860, and amounting to $2 600. A great deal of opposition was manifested by the new members, who seemed disposed to be somewhat contracted, and it was referred back to the committee from which it was reported. To day the committee reported that it was all right. The truth is $400 is not a large sum for postage on a body numbering one hundred and thirty-three members.

The House passed an act to day fixing the standard weight of oats at sixty pounds instead of sixty-four, which makes the weight corresponding to the standard fixed in adjoining States. Some opposition was manifested; but Mr. Grass, the mover of the bill, explained that it was demanded by the farmers as a protection against the wheat grown in the New York traders, and in a brief speech—his maiden effort, by the way—he put it in such a favorable light that it had a large majority.

A resolution was up in the Senate to day relieving Washington county from the payment of interest on $160 000 of bonds issued to the Hempfield Railroad Company, until her liability was judiciously established. A mixed debate occurred on the question, Mr. Miller for it, and Messrs. Bell, Hall, Smith, and others in opposition. The last named Senator said the Legislature had issued her bonds to the amount of $600 000 to the same railroad, but she would not come to the Legislature asking to be relieved of the debt. He said he wished he would have his hand with shame. Mr. Miller defended his position and said the Legislature in issuing the city was judiciously established they would pay without litigation. The resolution was postponed.

In the Senate Mr. Connell introduced a bill to reduce the number of the "minor judiciary" of the Twenty-fourth district. It provides that the district shall have now nine aldermen, when four could do all the business with ease. Hence this bill reduces the number to four.

Applications for divorces are not "thick as autumnal leaves" this winter, but a story one may hear when he comes before the Legislature asking for the 4 o'clock "off the bonds." An application was read this morning from John Greiner of Pauper township, Wayne county, asking for a divorce from Elizabeth J. Manly, his wife. He alleges he was married on the 1st of January, 1859, (auspicious commencement of the new year!) and that well was her married state, but that really at divers times and sundry places she beat him, threw stones at him, bit him, and did other acts not exactly in accordance with her marriage vow; all this, however, he could have borne like a philosopher, but presuming on his forbearance too much, she finally deserted him on the 13th day of June, without just cause or provocation. Hence the petition. It is apparent that Mr. Greiner's case is a proper one for the courts, and he will probably learn this from the Committee on Local Judiciary.

There is a rumor here that the time is at last fixed that the Republicans in the Legislature intend to anticipate this winter the election of a United States Senator in place of poor Bigler. It originated in the *canard* of a Harrisburg correspondent of a Pittsburg paper, but which was seriously endorsed by the editor, and republished here by the Democratic organ as not improbable. The reason urged for the change is that the Republicans changing the time is the fear that they will find have the Legislature in 1861. This is a violent supposition, to say the least. For two years they have had an overwhelming majority, and next year by no possible political blunder can they fail to have less than twenty-two out of the thirty-three Senators, which will be sufficiently large to overbalance any majority that the Democracy may secure in the House. But, unless the Reading Convention is wiser than its two predecessors—and this is hardly to be expected from the large number of Deputy United States marshals who will be there as delegates—the next House of Representatives will be as largely Opposition as the present. There will be a large majority of the Convention who will be either applicants themselves or pushing friends for marshalships to take the census; so you can imagine what resolutions of "unabiding confidence in Mr. Buchanan" we will have. The Democracy will have a heavy load to carry with these deputy marshals.

FENN.

Letter from Pittsburgh.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 3, 1860.

The Senate is not in session to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. PENTON, of New York, called up his resolution offered on Wednesday, that a message be sent to the Senate informing that body that a quorum has assembled and chosen Mr. Pennington Speaker, and that the House is now ready to proceed to business.

Mr. NIBLACK, of Indiana, wanted to know if the resolution was adopted, who was to carry it to the Senate.

The SPEAKER replied that the acting Clerk would.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, raised the question that, by the law of 1798 and the precedent in the Thirty-first Congress, nobody can notify the Senate until the Clerk is elected and sworn in, and until then no business was in order. He moved to proceed to the election of Clerk.

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, asked if there should be a protracted contest for Clerk, who would record the proceedings?

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, said in such a case a Clerk *pro tempore* could be appointed.

The SPEAKER decided that the practice has been in accordance with Mr. Fenton's resolution. There was no necessity to have any delay till the election.

Mr. ELIOT, of New York, said there was no use in a message to the Senate was no more a matter of business than the running up of the flag, every day, to indicate that the House was in session.

Mr. PENTON's resolution was then adopted.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution, which was adopted, that a committee be appointed, to act in conjunction with such committee as may be appointed by the Senate, to wait on the President, and inform him that both houses had assembled and were ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

Mr. GROW gave notice of his intention to introduce a homestead bill.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill amendatory of the steamboat law, and also a river and harbor bill.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, moved that the House proceed to the election of Clerk, previous to which there was a call of the House.

Mr. SCHWARTZ, of Pennsylvania, nominated John W. Forney, of Philadelphia.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, nominated James C. Allen, late Clerk.

Mr. NELSON, of Tennessee, nominated Samuel Taylor, late Clerk.

Mr. COBB, of Alabama, nominated David E. L. Dawson, of Alabama.

The SPEAKER appointed Messrs. Eliot, Whiteley, Smith of Virginia, and Maynard, as tellers.

Colonel Forney, of Philadelphia, was elected Clerk of the House on the first ballot.

The vote stood as follows:

Whole number	211
Necessary to a choice	111
Mr. Forney	107
Mr. Allen	77
Mr. Taylor	23
Mr. Dawson	4

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the House decided to proceed to the election of a Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. BOOCOCK, of Virginia, nominated the present incumbent, Mr. Glosbrenner, saying he was one of the best officers that ever filled that place, and against whom no charge of corruption or improper conduct had been made in any quarter.

Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, nominated H. W. Hoffman, of Maryland.

Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, nominated Mr. James C. Allen, who, he said, had been a steady and consistent Democrat, and had never voted for the exclusion of any class of citizens from the privileges of the land, but they are entitled under the Constitution and the laws. He believed Mr. Buchanan was elected to a former Congress by the Know-Nothing, and supposed all the proscriptive principles and policy of the Know-Nothing party would be carried out by Mr. Glosbrenner, if he should. He commended to the admission of the country, the fact that the party for which he was a candidate for Clerk, a man whom a majority of this House found fault with for malfeasance, differs from the Republicans of Order.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, inquired whether Mr. Hoffman was not nominated or recommended, as a friend, by the Black Republican caucus of yesterday.

Mr. HOFFMAN thanked God he was not a member of that caucus, but he understood the fact to be as Mr. Houston had stated. He withdrew his nomination of Mr. Glosbrenner.

Messrs. Boocock, Harris, of Maryland, Colfax, and Garnett were appointed tellers.

Before the vote was announced, Colonel Forney was sworn in as Clerk.

Mr. Hoffman was elected Sergeant-at-Arms. The vote stood.

Mr. Hoffman	174
Mr. Glosbrenner	92
Mr. Hickman	7

The SPEAKER declared Mr. Hoffman elected.

On motion of Mr. WINDOM, of North Carolina, The Speaker was authorized to appoint the standing committees of the House.

Mr. PENTON, of New York, offered a resolution that Mr. Allen, the late Clerk, be allowed eight dollars per diem, from the 4th of December, 1859, till the 3d of February, 1860, for services rendered, in addition to his salary.

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THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

XXXVITH CONGRESS.--FIRST SESSION.

U. S. CAPITOL, WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.

The Senate is not in session to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. PENTON, of New York, called up his resolution offered on Wednesday, that a message be sent to the Senate informing that body that a quorum has assembled and chosen Mr. Pennington Speaker, and that the House is now ready to proceed to business.

Mr. NIBLACK, of Indiana, wanted to know if the resolution was adopted, who was to carry it to the Senate.

The SPEAKER replied that the acting Clerk would.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, raised the question that, by the law of 1798 and the precedent in the Thirty-first Congress, nobody can notify the Senate until the Clerk is elected and sworn in, and until then no business was in order. He moved to proceed to the election of Clerk.

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, asked if there should be a protracted contest for Clerk, who would record the proceedings?

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, said in such a case a Clerk *pro tempore* could be appointed.

The SPEAKER decided that the practice has been in accordance with Mr. Fenton's resolution. There was no necessity to have any delay till the election.

Mr. ELIOT, of New York, said there was no use in a message to the Senate was no more a matter of business than the running up of the flag, every day, to indicate that the House was in session.

Mr. PENTON's resolution was then adopted.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution, which was adopted, that a committee be appointed, to act in conjunction with such committee as may be appointed by the Senate, to wait on the President, and inform him that both houses had assembled and were ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

Mr. GROW gave notice of his intention to introduce a homestead bill.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill amendatory of the steamboat law, and also a river and harbor bill.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, moved that the House proceed to the election of Clerk, previous to which there was a call of the House.

Mr. SCHWARTZ, of Pennsylvania, nominated John W. Forney, of Philadelphia.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, nominated James C. Allen, late Clerk.

Mr. NELSON, of Tennessee, nominated Samuel Taylor, late Clerk.

Mr. COBB, of Alabama, nominated David E. L. Dawson, of Alabama.

The SPEAKER appointed Messrs. Eliot, Whiteley, Smith of Virginia, and Maynard, as tellers.

Colonel Forney, of Philadelphia, was elected Clerk of the House on the first ballot.

The vote stood as follows:

Whole number	211
Necessary to a choice	111
Mr. Forney	107
Mr. Allen	77
Mr. Taylor	23
Mr. Dawson	4

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the House decided to proceed to the election of a Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. BOOCOCK, of Virginia, nominated the present incumbent, Mr. Glosbrenner, saying he was one of the best officers that ever filled that place, and against whom no charge of corruption or improper conduct had been made in any quarter.

Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, nominated H. W. Hoffman, of Maryland.

Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, nominated Mr. James C. Allen, who, he said, had been a steady and consistent Democrat, and had never voted for the exclusion of any class of citizens from the privileges of the land, but they are entitled under the Constitution and the laws. He believed Mr. Buchanan was elected to a former Congress by the Know-Nothing, and supposed all the proscriptive principles and policy of the Know-Nothing party would be carried out by Mr. Glosbrenner, if he should. He commended to the admission of the country, the fact that the party for which he was a candidate for Clerk, a man whom a majority of this House found fault with for malfeasance, differs from the Republicans of Order.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, inquired whether Mr. Hoffman was not nominated or recommended, as a friend, by the Black Republican caucus of yesterday.

Mr. HOFFMAN thanked God he was not a member of that caucus, but he understood the fact to be as Mr. Houston had stated. He withdrew his nomination of Mr. Glosbrenner.

Messrs. Boocock, Harris, of Maryland, Colfax, and Garnett were appointed tellers.

Before the vote was announced, Colonel Forney was sworn in as Clerk.

Mr. Hoffman was elected Sergeant-at-Arms. The vote stood.

Mr. Hoffman	174
Mr. Glosbrenner	92
Mr. Hickman	7

The SPEAKER declared Mr. Hoffman elected.

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