Congressional News.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

The House Organized at last—The Plurality Rule Adopted—Withdrawal of Mr. Orr—Election of Mr. Banks as Speaker.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.

HOUSE.—Mr. Smith of Tennessee said he had heretofore voted against the election of a Speaker by a plurality vote, but as yesterday's vote indicated some chance of electing as Speaker a man of sound national views, he now offered a resolution to that effect.

A motion to lay it on the table was negatived by 10 majority.

The plurality resolution was then adopted, by a vote of 113 yeas to 104 nays. The announcement was hailed with much applause.

Mr. Orr unconditionally withdrew his name as the Democratic caucus candidate, there being now a probability of the concentration of greater strength upon his colleague, Mr. Aiken.

Mr. Boice moved to rescind the resolution.

The motion was laid on the table—yeas 117, nays 101. [applause.]

Mr. Jones of Tennessee, referring to the terms of the resolution, that, if there shall be no election by a majority on the next three trials, the candidate receiving the highest vote on the fourth ballot shall be declared Speaker, remarked that the Republicans were drilled and ready for the contest—and in order to give the opportunity to other gentlemen to come here understandingly, moved an adjournment till Monday.

The motion was disagreed to—yeas 84; nays 133. [Applause and impatient cries of "Call the roll."]

Mr. Walker moved to rescind the plurality resolution.

The House, by 45 majority, decided the motion out of order.

Mr. Payne moved that the House adjourn. [Hisses in the galleries.]

The motion was disagreed to, and great applause from the galleries followed.

Mr. Orr, said if the House was to be annoyed by applause from the galleries, he would move to clear them, excepting those occupied by ladies.

Mr. Payne made an ineffectual motion to rescind the plurality resolution.

The House then proceeded to again ballot for Speaker, with the following result:—Banks 102; Aiken 93; Fuller 14.

Messrs. Barclay and Hickman, Democrats, voted for Mr. Wells, and Messrs. Dunn, Harrison, Moore and Scott for Mr. Campbell, of Ohio.

Necessary to a choice 108.

The next vote, with the exception that Mr. Fuller lost one, was the same as the first.

The third vote was the same as the second, excepting that Mr. Aiken lost one.

Mr. Fuller, of Penna., repeated what he had said on two former occasions, namely, that he was 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 this body, and on no other terms or conditions would he consent to take that position.

Mr. Barclay remarked that he had been averse to anything like a coalition with Know Nothingism, whether it came from the North or the South. He asked Mr. Aiken whether he (Mr. A.) stood on the Democratic platform, and whether he had not written a letter to Humphrey Marshall, making pledges to the Southern wing of the Know Nothings.

Mr. Aiken—I am not a candidate. If my friends think proper to place me in the Chair, I will serve them to the best of my ability.

Mr. Humphrey Marshall—I have only to say that Mr. Aiken has addressed me no letter whatever. [Applause and cries of "Call the roll!" while the most intense excitement prevailed.]

Mr. A. K. Marshall, during the call of the roll, congratulated his American friends that they have fought the good fight and conquered. There was no Democratic candidate in the field with the offensive caucus platform It was in performing his duty as a patriot, and not as a partisan, that he had voted for Mr. Aiken.

Mr. Walker voted in the same way, esteeming Mr. Aiken a man with no stains of mere partisanism on his skirts; a man who has not sought the office, but to whom the office is tendered, and who is true to the Constitution.

Messrs. Paine and Lindley 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 the opportunity for explanations amid the confusion.

The call of the roll having been completed, several members changed their votes, and for so doing were greeted with applause.

Impatient cries of "Announce the vote!" followed. The lobbies and galleries were densely crowded, and the excitement at this point was increased by a startling cry that a boy was being crushed to death by the pressure of the crowd above. Some members shouted "Fall back!" and others, "Hand him over the rail." The boy was finally released from his imminent danger, and "Announce the vote!" was again shouted from all sides of the House.

The Clerk announced the vote:

Banks,	103	Aiken,	100
Fuller,	6	Campbell, of O.,	4
		Wells,	1.

Mr. Benson, one of the tellers, decided Mr. Banks elected Speaker.

The announcement was received with deafening shouts on the Republican side and in other quarters, and the waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies in the galleries. Several minutes of wild disorder followed.

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

The Clerk explained, giving reasons which appeared to be satisfactory for his conduct.

Mr. Campbell, of O., appealed to the honor of gentlemen to carry the plurality resolution into effect, and end the disgraceful struggle.

Mr. Cobb, of Ga., regarded Mr. Banks as virtually 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.)

There was much confusion during these proceedings.

Mr. Smith, of Ala., highly appreciated Mr. Aiken's request. If granted, he thought it would heal the divisions, and pour oil on the 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, that by reason of the adoption of the plurality rule, and the votes taken under it, Nathaniel P. Banks has been duly chosen Speaker, and is hereby so declared.

The resolution was adopted—yeas 156, nays 39.

Several gentlemen explained that though they had consistently voted against Mr. Banks, they felt bound, as judges, and not electors, to carry out the order of the House by voting for the above resolution.

Mr. Banks was then, by the request of the Clerk, conducted to the Chair by Messrs. Aiken, Fuller, of Pa., and Campbell, of O., amid profound silence, succeeded by hearty cheers.

When the applause subsided, Mr. Banks addressed the House, as follows:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:—Before I proceed to complete the acceptance of the office which you have conferred upon me, I avail myself of your indulgence to express my obligations for the honor conferred upon me. It would afford far greater pleasure were it accompanied even by the self-assurance that I would bring to the discharge of the arduous and delicate duties, always difficult, but now environed with unusual difficulties, any capacity commensurate with their responsibility and dignity. I can only say that I shall bear myself, so far as possible, with fidelity to the interests and institutions of the country and the government, and with impartiality, so far as regards the rights of the members of this House. I have no personal objects to accomplish, I am animated by a single desire of contributing, in some little degree, to the maintenance of the well established principles of our government in their original American signification; in developing that portion of the continent we occupy, so far as we may do within the power conferred on us, enlarging and swelling its capacities for beneficent influence at home and abroad, and maintaining intact and in perpetuity, the inestimable privileges transmitted to us. I am aware that neither myself nor any other man is equal to the perfect accomplishment of these duties. I am, therefore, as a man must be in such presence, a suppliant for your indulgence and support. I again return you my thanks for the honor conferred upon me. (Applause, deafening and long continued.)

Mr. Giddings, being the oldest member of the House, administered the oath to Mr. Banks by request of the Clerk.

Mr. Stanton offered a resolution that the thanks of the House are eminently due, and are hereby tendered to John W. Forney, for the distinguished ability, fidelity and impartiality with which he has presided over the deliberations of the House during the arduous and protracted contest for Speaker.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the House adjourned.

The Republicans are wild with exultation, giving frequent cheers, while others are crowding around Mr. Banks, earnestly congratulating him.

MR. SEWARD ON A WAR WITH ENGLAND.

Mr. Seward concluded his speech in the Senate on Thursday, with the following reference to a war with England:—

He thought a war with Great Britain among the possible contingencies of the present embarrassment.—We certainly can look for no moderation on the part of Great Britain hereafter, if we overlook her persistent refusal to fulfil this the most solemn and important of all our international engagements. It will be an idle dream to suppose ourselves free and safe if we leave her to waylay us on all sides of all our Isthmus passages, from our Atlantic region to the Pacific States.

Nor do I fear a war, having justice and high State necessity on our side. We outnumber the population of the British Islands. Their dependencies detract from, instead of lending strength. Although we have less realized wealth, we have infinitely greater resources than those of Great Britain; and our revenues, susceptible of large increase, are practically free.—Our recruiting ground is ample, as Great Britain well knows, for she has tried to enter it clandestinely. If there were any deficiency of native volunteers, Great Britain herself, as well as other European nations, has supplied us with this element of war. We have a corps of military officers unequalled, and we have the foundations of an effective navy that can speedily be built up and put in motion.

In view of the circumstances, it seems to me wise to adhere to our demands, and yet to cast on Great Britain distinctly the responsibility of deciding upon peace or war. Some would advise us to propose arbitration; but I think we have passed that point already. It would imply doubt of the rightfulness of the positions on which we have elected to stand as claimants out of possession. Such indecision would be equivalent to abandonment. Besides, I do not know where we could find an impartial empire in the present disturbed condition of Europe.

I do not think that Great Britain will choose a resort to war. Her Government, barely less than our own, is a popular one. This controversy grows out of a caprice of her own administration. A war would embarrass her prosperous industrial system, and could bring to her in return no adequate advantage, even if she were successful. My counsel, therefore, is a notice to Great Britain that we shall interfere to prevent her exercise of dominion in Central America, if it shall not be discontinued within one year, and also that authority be now given to the President to execute that delayed purpose.

Great Britain may reconsider, may propose to us a reference or some other amicable adjustment. I would be ready to hear, and to go to the very verge of accommodation. But this disposition, I think, ought not to persuade us to inactivity.

If the wisdom of Congress shall approve this course, then the intervening time can be well and wisely improved. No sagacious nation will ever hazard all its foreign dominion or influence, or the integrity of its territory, without bringing all its power into exercise A nation that strikes for continental supremacy must at once render itself self-sustaining and independent. Before we expose California and Oregon to the hazards of a war with the first naval power in the world, we must at least begin what has been too long delayed already, the construction of railroads from the Western borders of the Mississippi States to our ports on the Pacific. Although the controversy arises on the shores of the Caribbean Sea, yet the field of contest will now, as heretofore, lie north of the St. Lawrence. Canada cannot be conquered against her will. She cannot refuse if you tender her annexation on just terms, with indemnity for the struggle she may expect with Great Britain.

I have thus expressed my opinions with frankness. But I am not tenacious of them all. I invoke equal frankness and the broadest patriotism on all sides of this chamber and in all parts of the country. If these shall be fully exercised, this day will inaugurated a new and important and yet peaceful triumph over the ancient colonial policy of Europe, honorable to ourselves and auspicious to all nations.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—REMARKABLE ESCAPE OF A HORSE.—A very singular accident occurred yesterday upon the Germantown Railroad, the facts of which are as follows:—Mr. Isaac M. Post sent a man with his horse for the purpose of getting a sleigh. After accomplishing his errand, and while on his return down Eleventh street, near Jefferson, the horse became frightened, and the driver, in attempting to check him, pulled so hard that the bit broke in his mouth, thus losing all control over him. The driver jumped out, and the horse had not gone far before he got loose from the sleigh and ran with all speed down Jefferson street towards the Germantown Railroad. When he reached the corner of Jefferson street and the Railroad a passenger train was just crossing the street. The animal attempted to get ahead of the train, but failing in this he made a leap and jumped between two cars, and in his struggles he fell upon the track and between the wheels of the two cars. The train was not going sufficiently fast to run over the horse and he was therefore dragged nearly a square and a half before the train was stopped. On getting the animal out he rose to his feet and exhibited no signs of being injured, except a bleeding at the nose and some scratches about the head

We see it stated in the Wilmington Herald that the North Carolina Railroad was completed, and that the cars run through on Monday.

Fanny Elsler, it is stated, was married to a wealthy butcher in Germany.

THE AMERICAN.

SUNBURY.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1856.

H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor

TO ADVERTISERS.—The circulation of the Sunbury American among the different towns on the Susquehanna is not exceeded if equalled by any paper published in Northern Pennsylvania.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Business Notices.

DIX'S BANK NOTE PLATE DELINEATOR for a copy of which we are indebted to the publisher, No. 208 Broadway, New York, is a large and valuable work giving a correct description of all the genuine Bank Notes in the United States and Canada. To business men it is invaluable.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for February is well stored with useful and entertaining matter. Ladies find that they cannot get along without Godey, as no other publication can supply the place it occupies as THE Lady's Book.

KATE WESTON, or to Will and to Do, by JENNIE DE WITT, beautifully illustrated with 8 Engravings by N. Orr. Price $1 25. DeWitt & Davenport, publishers, 160 & 162 Nassau Street, N. Y

Trough the medium of fiction, to be able to convey great moral truths, and at the same time to amuse, instruct, and imbue the mind with the lessons which it has been the author's aim to impart, without the reader's being at all sensible of the influences brought to bear on him, is the very highest triumph of genius. Such is the case in the work before us. It treats the subject, though not a novel one, in a more sensible and practical manner than we have ever known it done before, and so interests us, that, we do not seem to be reading a story, but beholding living characters, and scenes passing, as it were, in a panorama before us. The style is elevated, the plot effective, and filled up in a masterly manner. The moral lessons inculcated in it are such as to give it a claim to the favor of all the good. The characters are drawn with a close eye to nature, and marked and distinct in their delineations. The scenery of the picture, its lights and shades, are true to life. The heroine, sweet Kate, is a model of all that is lovable in woman, combined with firmness of purpose and rectitude of character, sufficient to banish even the cherished one from her heart, when found pursuing the path that leads to destruction.

The fair authoress is the daughter of the celebrated Dr. Dowling of Philadelphia, himself an author of no small celebrity.

☞ In our account of the sleighing party to Danville last week, we stated that the teams belonged principally to Mr. A. E. Kapp, of Northumberland. We have since been informed that not only the six four horse teams all belonged to Mr. Kapp, but that another, his farm team, came up afterwards, making in all twenty eight horses.

☞ SPEAKER ELECTED.—The House of Representatives at Washington has been organized at last after two months unsuccessful ballotting, by the election of Mr. Banks, the Republican Candidate as Speaker. This was done by a resolution to elect by a plurality vote, if after the third ballot there was no majority. Mr. Banks is the candidate of the Anti-Nebraska, Abolition parties and a portion of the American party. We trust Congress will now go vigorously to work and make up for lost time. The proceedings will be found in another column.

☞ PEACE.—The news from Europe by the last steamer is highly important. Russia has accepted the proposition of Austria and the Allies, to enter into negotiations for Peace. The result has been an improvement in the money market and an advance in cotton, while breadstuffs have very much declined.

☞ EXTREME COLD.—The coldest weather of the season was on Saturday night last, when we understand a self registerting thermometer of Dr. M'Cay stood at 18 degrees below zero at midnight. On the cold night of January the 9th, it stood at 17° below zero.

SNOW AND COLD WEATHER.

The present winter is, beyond doubt, the severest, for continued cold weather, that we have ever experienced. On Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, the weather was extremely cold. The thermometer ranging at certain times, as low as 12 to 18 below zero. There is now an immense quantity of snow on the ground. Indeed all the snow that has fallen during the winter lies on the ground in a compact mass. Should it go off rapidly, a heavy and serious injury may be the result.

The snow storm of Friday night, rendered the roads, in many places, almost impassible by drifting. The road from Northumberland to Milton, a few miles above the former place was, for a short time entirely blocked up. On the road to Selinsgrove, near Penns Creek, for several hundred yards, the snow banks are as high as the fences.

THE PURSUIT OF LIQUOR UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

Those who are fond of the ardent, in Harrisburg, are in a bad way. For the last three months, no one except Mr. Brady, whose Hotel is nearest to the capitol, had a license to sell. His license expired about two weeks since, and yet, we presume, there is as much liquor drank at Harrisburg as ever. The members of the legislatnre will not suffer much in consequence of the law, as most of them, from time immemorial, were in the habit of drinking from "original packages," which is not prohibited, or rather which is a right guaranteed to all under the constitution of the United States.

This arrangement is rather inconvenient and hard on those who are caught out, thirsty, and those who cannot raise enough to procure an "original package." Thus the moral distinction between getting constitutionally tight, or illegally drunk, is a question that moralists will yet have to decide upon.

The close of the last drinking house in Harrisburg, has induced the following lines, perhaps from a thirsty sufferer, which we find in the *Union*:

Not a cheer was heard, nor a jovial note,
As Thursday drew near its ending—
Not a laugh escaped from a customers throat,
But the sighs were truly heart-rending;
For t'was known when the hour of twelve was told—
The hour when night's deepest shade is—
That not for the offer of silver and gold,
Could liquor be had at Brady's

RAILROAD EXCURSION TO WILLIAMSPORT.

On Wednesday last a party consisting of about sixty gentlemen and ladies from Northumberland, Sunbury, and Shamokin, and and several from Trevorton and other places, joined in an excursion party to Williamsport.

The day was clear but cold, the thermometer standing, at 8 o'clock in the morning, the time we left, at 8 degrees below zero. Mr. Fiske, the able and obliging Superintendent of the Philadelphia and Sunbury Railroad had kindly furnished an engine and car accommodations, which arrived here, with the Shamokin party, at a quarter before 8 o'clock. On taking the Sunbury and Erie road at this place, another car of the Sunbury and Erie Company, furnished by Mr. Criswell was attached, and a number of gentlemen and ladies from this place took their seats. In about ten minutes we were whirled over the road and through the bridges to Northumberland, where a perfect avalanche of invited guests thronged in and filled the cars. Under the superintendance of Mr. Fiske, the party felt assured that all was right, and all seemed delighted with the trip. At 10 o'clock the train reached the depot of the Everlasting State of Williamsport, and a few moments after the whole party found themselves comfortably located in the capacious apartments of the United States Hotel. Mr. Doebler, the obliging landlord using every exertion to add to the enjoyment and comfort of the party.

Most of the young ladies and gentlemen were soon engaged in "tripping the light fantastic toe" in the parlor, to the music of the Piano. Others went out visiting and shopping—while some of the more grave and sedate portion of the masculines, went up stairs, to discuss the constitutionality of the restraining or prohibitory liquor law. The question "Whether *the pursuit of liquor under difficulties* does not add zest to the appetite, as well as flavor to that much abused beverage," was fully debated, and unanimously decided in the affirmative, whereupon some "original packages" were duly inspected, agreeably to the constitution and laws of the United States, in such cases made and provided.

At half past one dinner was announced, and the company sat down to a sumptuous and excellent entertainment, got up in good style, for which, the dance—the bracing cold air, and the refreshing cold water of Mr. Doebler, while discussing the liquor question, had fully prepared their appetites. Our Williamsport cousins were not aware of our coming, but during the day a number of ladies and gentlemen called on their friends in the party. The company had designed leaving about 4 P. M., but in consequence of the delay of the Niagara Express train, north and south, our train did not leave until 7 P. M., all having been delighted with their first rail road excursion party to Williamsport.

We understand that a party from Williamsport, Jersy Shore, Lock Haven, &c., will make a trip to Mount Carmel on Thursday next. It will be, no doubt, a merry party.

GLEANINGS FROM OUR NEIGHBORS.

DANVILLE.—We learn from the *Intelligencer* that application has been made to the legislature for a charter for water works in that place.

Eli Bowen, Esq., of Pottsville, lectured before the Danville Academy Association, on Friday evening of last week. Subject "coal formations of Pennsylvania." The lecture was instructive and well delivered.

The books for stock in the Gas Company were opened at the house of John Deen, jr., on Monday. Subscriptions came in slowly, though many citizens avow their willingness to subscribe, and there are capitalists ready and willing to build the works this year.

Col. George Scott, of Columbia county, is recommended for Canal Commissioner. Mr. Scott is a good citizen, and would make a good officer.

The *Democrat* thus alludes to the *fourth* fire in that place within the last two weeks, the origin of which has given rise to various conjectures:

At about 10 o'clock on Sunday evening last, the flames were seen issuing from the roof of the residence of Mr. Wm. Brobst, on North street, north of the canal, and before active assistance could be rendered, the whole block of frame buildings, occupied by Schloss & Brothers' Clothing establishment, William Brobst's Millinery Shop, and Rob't Feese's Shoe Store was in flames. There being no water near at hand, it took a short time before the Friendship Fire Engine could be brought to bear upon the flames; but when water was at last obtained from Mahoning creek in the rear of the burning houses, an uninterrapted and powerful side-stream soon checked the progress of the fire, and saved a portion of the block.

The buildings belonged to Peter Baldy, Esq., and were not insured.

MUNCY.—The *Luminary* defends Mr. Pearce, the member of Congress from that district, from the attacks of his opponents, charging him with an attempt to bribe Mr. Millson, the member from Philadelphia, in voting for speaker, saying that it is not more than other members have been guilty of.—Perhaps it might be deemed somewhat more excusable, if Mr. Pearce were not a clergyman. The appointment of Robert Hawley Esq., the new Prothonotary, in the place of George F. Boal, Esq., dec'd., is highly commended.

JERSEY SHORE.—The *Republican*, alluding to the rumors that the small pox exists in that place, says:

"The people of our neighboring towns, and also of the country around us, are frightened terribly concerning the Small Pox, which is now said to be raging at Jersey Shore; and persons going from this place elsewhere, are despised as an adder. We are at a loss to describe the disease; so is the board of health; some pretend to say it is the *chicken pox*, others the *varioloid*, and some have gone so far as to say it is the *small pox*. Be it what it may, it has not proved fatal in a single instance, hence we are induced to believe it to be anything else than the small pox.—The disease is, however, contagious, and our "Borough Fathers" have acted very imprudent in allowing it to spread as it has already done."

LEWISBURG.—We learn from the *Chronicle* that James P. Ross, formerly in the employ of Beaver, Geddes & Marsh, recently obtained a Patent for *Improvement in means for operating the Steam Valves in Blower Engines.*—The peculiarity of this invention, consists in dispensing entirely with the *crank, flying-wheel*, and their appendages, and substituting in their stead a very cheap and simple arrangement, by which the movement of the valve is effected, so as to govern and control the action of the steam in its passage to and from the cylinder, and thus give the desired motion to the piston. In other respects, this engine is similar to many in use.

☞ LAW OF LIBEL.—Our friend GETZ of the *Reading Gazette*, a member from Berks, has introduced the following bill in the Legislature, which will no doubt become a law.—Mr. Getz takes a common sense view of the subject:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That from and after the passage of this act, on the trial of indictments for writing or publishing a libel, the truth of the matter charged as libellous, may be given in evidence; and if the jury in any such case shall find that the act was induced by good motives, and with no malicious intent, and that the matter so charged is true, it shall operate to the acquital of the defendant or defendants.

SEC. 2. That in actions for damages for the writing or publishing a libel, where the truth is pleaded and given in evidence, if it be found that the same was written or published properly for public information, and with no mischievous or malicious motives, the jury may find for the defendant or defendants.

☞ Rev. John Chambers, of Philadelphia, who is perfectly rabid on the subject of Temperance, has written a letter to one of the city members, on the subject of a repeal of the Jug law, which shows that the Reverend gentleman is not temperate in all things. The following is an extract of his letter:

PHILADA. Jan. 24, 1856.

MY DEAR FRIEND:—I see from the papers that the Democrats have passed to second reading a bill to repeal the Restraining Liquor Law, and it is expected to-day the bill will pass the House of Representatives.

Now, let me propose to you and through you to our party, that they forthwith pass a bill requiring the County Commissioners of each County in the State to have erected, or placed at all the cross-roads, a trough with a half a dozen or more mugs chained fast; and those troughs well and constantly supplied with rum and lager, that the thirsty whiskey drinking democrats may have their fill. The County need not be at the expense of fencing in the troughs, for there is not a *hog* in the old Keystone so far lost to respect for his honorable *hogship*, as to put his snout within more than smelling distance of the vile drug.

☞ MINISTER TO ENGLAND.—Hon. GEO. M. DALLAS, has been appointed to succeed Mr. BUCHANAN as Minister to England. The appointment was well received and unanimously confirmed.

☞ LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.—A bill is now before the Legislature, which contains provisions of importance to Landlords and Tenants. It contemplates the repeal of that portion of the old law which requires a jury of twelve freeholders in proceedings by landlords to recover possession of real estate, and authorizes two Aldermen or Justices of the Peace alone to hear and decide in such cases. Tenants' goods liable to distress for rent, if sold on execution, shall first go to pay rent till the day of sale or removal from the premises, or surrender of the latter.

KANSAS.

Troubles are again brewing in this Territory, if the accounts are not exaggerated Accounts from correspondents of the New York Tribune and Times, state that a collision had taken place at a locality near Leavenworth city, between the Pro-slavery and Freesoil partisans. The account given is that the Pro-slavery men took two of the others prisoners. Their friends went to the rescue, when they were fired upon and two men wounded. They returned the fire, wounding two of the opposite side, one a Mr. Cook, a Missourian, it is supposed mortally. Subsequently Mr. Brown, who led the party of freesoilers which made the attack in defence of their friends, was siezed and brutally cut with knives and hatchets till he died. The Kickapoo Pioneer extra has the following account of the affair:

A messenger has just arrived in this city, from Eastin, bringing the intelligence that a battle took place last night, about 12 o'clock, between Abolitionists and Pro-slavery men—the Abolitionists making the attack. One Pro slavery man, named Cook has been killed and several Pro-slavery men have been wounded. Several Abolitionists have been killed and wounded in the melee.

There is an Abolition company, from Lawrence, on the ground, who commenced the fight, commanded by one Brown, who, it is said, is urging his company on to commit further depradations, boasting extravagantly of Sharp's rifles, &c., at the same time daring the 'edamned Roffians,' as he calls Pro-slavery men, to approach within rifle-shot.

Forbearance has now, indeed, ceased to be a virtue; therefore we call on every Pro slavery man in the land to rally to the rescue. Kansas must be immediately rescued from these tyrannical dogs. The Kickapoo Rangers are, at this moment beating to arms!

A large number of Pro-slavery men will leave this place for Eastin, in twenty minutes. The war has again commenced, and the Abolitionists have again commenced it. Pro-slavery men—law-and-order men—strike for your altars! strike for your firesides! strike for your rights! avenge the blood of your brethren, who have been cowardly assailed, but who have bravely fallen in defence of Southern institutions! Sound the bugle of war over the length and breadth of the land and leave not an Abolitionist in the Territory to relate their treacheries and contaminating deeds! Strike your piercing rifle balls and your glittering steel to their black and poisonous hearts! Let the war cry never cease in Kansas again, until our Territory is wrested of the last vestige of Abolitionism.

HORACE GREELEY writes to the *Tribune* an account of Rust's attack upon him, and the Honorable from Arkansas does not make much by his motion. Greeley says:—"I have heard since I came here a good deal of the personal violence to which I was exposed, but only one man has offered to attack me till to-day, and he was so drunk that he made a poor fist of it." As to the cause of provocation, Greeley infers that it is to be found in his strictures in Monday's *Tribune*, on Rust's attempt to drive Mr. Banks out of the field as a candidate for Speaker, by passing a resolution inviting all the president candidates to withdraw, and says, "I thought that a mean trick, and said so most decidedly; I certainly think no better of it, now that I have made the acquaintance of its author."—In conclusion, he thus explains his position:

I presume this is not the last outrage to which I am to be subjected. I came here with a clear understanding that it was about an even chance whether I should or should not be allowed to go home alive; for my business here is to unmask hypocrisy, defeat treachery and rebuke meanness, and these are not dainty employments even in smoother times than ours. But I shall stay here just so long as I think proper, using great plainness of speech, but endeavoring to treat all men justly and faithfully. I may often judge harshly, and even be mistaken as to facts, but I shall always be ready to correct my mistakes and to amend my judgments. I shall carry no weapons and engage in no brawls; but if ruffians waylay and assail me I shall certainly not run, and, so far as able, I shall defend myself.

The City of Keokuk, Iowa, was lighted with gas, for the first time, on the night of the 13th inst.

PROCEEDINGS OF BOROUGH COUNCIL.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
SUNBURY, February 5, 1856.

Council met, it being the stated night of meeting, the following members being present: G. B. Weiser, J. O. Beck, Jas. Covert, James Beard, John Clark and John Haas

On motion, G. B. Weiser, Assistant Burgess, was elected chairman, pro tem.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The committee on Form of Lease were not present, and on motion of Mr. Covert, the committee was discharged, when the chair appointed Jas. Covert and J. Haas a committee in their place.

Mr. Beard stated that the cost of the repairs of the Good Intent Engine and Engine House would cost at least fifty dollars.

On motion of J. Haas it was Resolved, That this Council make an appropriation of fifty dollars for the repairs of the Good Intent Engine and Engine House.

The following proposition was presented by Mr. Chas. Beck:

SUNBURY, Feb. 5, 1856.

To the Chief Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Sunbury:

The undersigned hereby propose to lease from the Borough of Sunbury all that certain fishery extending from the Shamokin Dam in the Susquehanna River, to the southern side of the stone house (Jacob Fry, sr.) below said dam; to hold for and during the term of five years from this date, at an annual rent of one dollar per year. The lease to be entered into immediately. Very respectfully,

CHARLES BECK & CO.

Mr. Beard moved to lay the above on the table, which was lost—yeas 2, nays 4.

Mr. Haas moved to amend by striking out "one dollar" and inserting "five dollars" per year.

Mr. Covert moved to amend the amendment by striking out "five dollars" and inserting "ten dollars" per year, which was negatived.

Mr. Haas' amendment was on motion agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Haas, Resolved, That if Chas. Beck & Co. do not accept the amendment to their proposition by the time of the next meeting of the Council, the proposition to be null and void.

On motion of J. Beard, Resolved, That the chair appoint a committee of two to investigate the accounts of J. H. Zimmerman, Esq., late Chief Burgess of the Borough of Sunbury, whereupon Jas. Beard and John Haas were appointed said committee.

Adjourned to meet on Tuesday evening, Feb. 12.

EM'L WILVERT, Clerk.

COAL is rising in price in Boston and New York. In the former city, the price has increased two dollars on the ton. This is caused by the shutting up of the river Delaware, whereby the shipments to Boston and New York have been suspended. The yards in the eastern cities are becoming scarce of the article. The same cause which makes it scarce in Boston and New York makes it plenty in Philadelphia, though the quantity weekly sent down from the coal region is considerably diminished, being intended only to maintain the supply of this city.—*Public Ledger.*

Thomas J. Ridgway, Jr., Civil Engineer, writes to the Piedmont Independent that there is probably salt under the Potomac coal seams, as under those of the West.—He suggests borings of three to four hundred feet, to explore.

A Mine of Epsom Salts is said to have been recently discovered in Santa Cruz county, California. If it should not prove remunerating to its proprietors, it will, nevertheless, be always good for *working people.*

MR MACAULAY.—The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian states that Mr. Macauley had received a check for $16,000 for the copyright of the third and fourth volumes of the History of England

It is stated that W. P. Belcher, Esq. of Abbeville, C. H. and Capt. E. B. Bell, of Graniteville, S. C., are raising companies to join Major J. Buford, and proceed to Kansas.

A report has been made in the Georgia Legislature against the "Wild Cat" banks of that State.

Telegraphic News.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Washington Union in an article relative to the election of Mr. Banks, says that, although the result is one that every national man must regret, yet as the Republicans have a known majority in the House, and were therefore entitled to the choice of a Speaker, there is reason for acquiescing in the result, as it enables the machinery of government once more to move on.

The weather was very cold during last night At 9 o'clock this morning, the thermometer stood at 14 above zero.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 4.—The cold is intense this morning, and the navigation is totally suspended.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 4.—At 7 o'clock this morning the thermometer stood at 18 degrees below zero. The ice in the Ohio is 13 inches thick.

SALEM, Feb. 4.—At 5 o'clock, A. M., the thermometer stood at 4 degrees blow zero.—At 12 o'clock, M., it stood 19 degrees above. At 5 o'clock, P. M., it stood 7 degrees above.

ABBEVILLE, Feb. 4.—Very cold and clear.—Wind blowing from N. W. pretty sharp.—Thermometer was at zero this morning.

BINGHAMTON, Feb. 4.—Thermometer stood, at 7 o'clock, A. M., 2 degrees below zero. 12 o'clock, A. M., 12 degrees above.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Mr. Collom was elected Clerk of the House by the votes of all the Republicans present, excepting Messrs Billinghurst, Bliss, Brenton, Day, Holloway, Leiter, Nichols, Spinner, and Watson, combined with all the Americans, present, excepting Messrs. Eutuis, Humphrey Marshall, A. K. Marshall, and Walker.

It is calculated that there was at least five hundred applicants for office under the House organization, in and about the Capital to-day, while distant aspirants are operating through Congressional friends. The rush is desperate.

Judge Searboro having recovered from his illness, the Court of Claims is again in session.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 4.—The snow drifts and ice on the tracks have caused serious obstructions to travel on all the railroads in this locality, and numerous trains are off the track. A serious collision is reported between the train due here this morning from Niagara Falls, and the freight train near the Adams Basin. The report says six were killed, but nothing authentic has yet been received, horse expresses being the only means of reaching the scene.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—To-day the Acting Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. Glosbrenner, drew from the Treasurer about $80,000 in gold, which was the amount advanced by him on account of the arrearages of pay due to members of the House. The drafts, to enable him to obtain the money, were signed by Speaker Banks, at a late hour on Saturday night. About $230,000 are yet due to the members, which will be drawn during the week.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 4.—There is nothing doing in either grain or flour. Holders of flour are asking $8 25, but only $8 is offered.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—The wind, yesterd last night, drifted much snow on the r tracks, delaying all the morning trains mail train, which left New York S night, had not arrived at 1 P. M., to-d

BUFFALO, Feb. 4.—The Erie Railr blocked up with snow East of Dunkirk ing great delay to the trains.

The other roads are in a similar con

MARRIAGES.

On the 10th of January, by the Rev. Stone, CHARLES HULL, Esq., of El Northumberland county, and Miss L B. second daughter of Mr. Griffith J. Valley tp., Montour co.

On the 17th ult., by the Rev. C. C Mr. JEROME B. DATESMAN, of near Mil Miss LIZZIE B., daughter of Mr. W Buckley, of Clinton township, Lyc county.

On the 29th, by the same, Mr. W. BENHAMMER, to to Miss MARGARET KU of North'd co.

DEATHS.

On the 7th ult., in Watsontown, D WATSON, Esq., in the 84th year age.

The Markets.

Philadelphia Market.

February 6, 1

GRAIN.—Wheat is inactive and in supply. A small amount of white s 120c. Good red is held at the same pr Free sales of Rye at 116c. Corn is ver and prices are lower. Sales of yellow in store. Oats are unchanged. Sa of prime Pennsylvania at 41 a 42c p shel.

WHISKEY is very dull—sales of bbls. a20½c, and hhds. at 20c.

SUNBURY PRICE CURRE

WHEAT,	-
RYE,	-
CORN,	-
OATS,	-
POTATOES,	-
BUTTERMILK,	-
BUCKWHEAT FLAX,	
BUTTER,	-
EGGS,	-
LARD,	-
FLAXSEED,	-
TALLOW,	-

New Advertisements.

A PREMIUM of five per cent will b for the Borough Order dated July 28, 185 516, drawn in favor of P. B. Masser, by I it at this office.

Feb. 9, 1856.

ATTENTION,
FARMERS AND MECHAN
ARTILLERISTS!

YOU are hereby requested meet at the Armory, on FRIDAY, the 22d day of Feb at 10 o'clock, A. M. fully rea for drill. Each member prepared with 10 rounds of c ridges. By order of the C

SOLOMON STECK, C

Sunbury, Feb. 9, 1856.—

JAMES McCLINTOCK, M. D.,

PROFESSOR of Anatomy and Surgery in the Philadelphia College of Medicine, and Acting Physician to the Out-door Department of the Pennsylvania Hospital, Honorary Member of the Northumberland Medical Association, member of the Chester and Delaware Counties Medical Society, member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Philadelphia, formerly President and Physician to the Surgical Institute for Children, Surgeon to Cancer in Medical College Hospital, and also Surgeon to the Kensington and Penn Dispensary, Physician to Berks Street Medical Institution, Philadelphia, &c. &c. &c.

He has long been advertised in a popular form several favorite Preparations for the principal diseases of his practice. He now offers to the public the remedies for which he is especially famous.

DR. McCLINTOCK'S PECTORAL SYRUP.—For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c. Price 25 cts.

DR. McCLINTOCK'S COLD AND COUGH PILLS.—For Colds, Coughs, &c. Price 25 cts.

DR. McCLINTOCK'S ASTHMA AND HOOPING COUGH REMEDY. Price 25 cts.

Dr. McCLINTOCK'S TONIC ALTERATIVE SYRUP.—For Purifying the Blood. Price $1.

DR. McCLINTOCK'S DYSPEPTIC ELIXIR, a cure for the worst cases of Dyspepsia, Costiveness, and all Dyspeptic complaints. Price $1.

DR. McCLINTOCK'S RHEUMATIC NIXIT, Pain Killer, a Remedy for Rheumatism, &c. Price 25 cts.

DR. McCLINTOCK'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT, For Rheumatism, Sprains, Swellings, &c. &c. Price 25 cts.

DR. McCLINTOCK'S ANODYNE MIXTURE, Pain Kill