

THE REVIEW.



CRAWFORDSVILLE,
SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 4, 1859.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY
CHARLES H. BOWEN.

The Crawfordville Review, furnished to subscribers at \$1.50 in advance, or \$2.00 if not paid within the year.

CIRCULATION
LARGER THAN ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN CRAWFORDSVILLE.
Advertisements call up and examine our list of SUBSCRIBERS.

All kinds of **JOB WORK** done to order.

To Advertisers.

Every advertisement handed in for publication should have written upon it the number of times the advertiser wishes it inserted. If not so stated, it will be inserted until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

We wish it distinctly understood, that we have now on hand, and the largest assortment of new and fancy JOB TYPE ever brought to this place. We insist on those wishing work done to call up, and we will show them our assortment of types, cuts, &c. We have got them and no mistake. Work done on short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Agents for the Review.

E. W. CRAWFORD, Proprietor, at the Review Office, Evans Building, N. W. corner of Third and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
S. H. LARVIE, South-East corner Columbia and Main streets, Cincinnati, Ohio; is our Agent to procure advertisements.
V. B. PALMER, U. S. Advertising Agent, New York.

For President in 1856,

JESSE D. BRIGHT.
Subject to the decision of the Democratic National Convention.

THE PRESIDENCY.

To day we hoist the name of Indiana's favorite son, Jesse D. Bright, for the Presidency. We do so at the request of hundreds of our readers. The moral and political standing of Mr. Bright is unimpaired and unsullied. As a statesman he has attained the highest eminence, and as a sound and conservative National Democrat he stands foremost in the ranks. He is unquestionably the very man for the times, and one the entire Democracy should, and we believe will, rally upon in the coming contest. With Jesse D. Bright for our standard bearer we can plant our victorious eagles upon the battlements of disunion and anarchy, and give peace and quietude to the nation.

The democracy of Montgomery whose stars shone so brightly in the last contest, are to a man in favor of Mr. Bright, and the same may be said of every county in the State. He is not only a western man identified with its interest and rapidly growing prosperity, but one who has at heart the welfare of the entire confederacy of States. The sons and daughters of the South are as dear to him as those of the North. Actuated by no sectional feelings, and his sympathies hampered by no geographical lines, he would, if elevated to the position of Chief Magistrate of the Union, endear himself to the whole people. In conclusion we would inform our brethren of the south, the east, and the north, that Indiana goes for Bright.

Mr. Beck pronounces the charge preferred against him in the last Journal, a willful and malicious lie. When will Bughum learn to tell the truth?

As Fry was so generous to loan Allen, Esq., a few hundred dollars (?) to purchase hogs, we suggest that he pay the Hon. Henry S. Lane a debt of long standing. The money was borrowed to purchase the Journal office.

We understand from good authority that Bughum Fry has never yet settled up some of his old whiskey bills. It seems that he was remarkably fond of the critter in days gone by.

Major Winn and John Fisher, Esq., have offered us at different times their stock in the Journal office. We don't know but what we may yet purchase, as they offer the concern at extremely low rates. If we do we shall make some new arrangements in that establishment. In case we conclude to retain Bughum as editor, we shall have him advocate the new doctrines of Free Love and the science of negroology. The price of the paper will be reduced to five cents per annum.

Winter appears to have commenced in earnest in the East, and sleighing has been good for several days in central and northern New York and in New England.

We suggest that Bughum give his readers an editorial in his next issue, taking for his subject the death of Ananias and Sapphira, two of the most noted liars on record.

The Know Nothing wigwag at Lafayette exploded on last Saturday. The concern at this place is on its last legs.

It is stated that the new paper mill at Little Falls, N. Y., being erected by Mr. Bardsley for the manufacture of basswood paper, is nearly completed.

STRUCK HIS COLORS.

Our readers we presume will not be surprised when we inform them that our contemporary of the Journal has hauled down his colors and declined any further fighting. We believe this is about the third time he has been obliged to cave in his newspaper quarrels with the Review. In every case he has been the aggressor, always casting the first stone. When we assumed the responsible position of editor and proprietor of this paper, we avoided all controversy with him, knowing his lack of judgment and discretion. The very height and acumen of his editorial articles has been nothing more than the bandying of silly and scurrilous epithets. Occasionally the Journal contains a well written article from the pen of Mr. James Wilson, who is a gentleman of fine talents; and to whom Fry is deeply indebted for the little respectability his paper has attained. The Dr. says that hereafter he shall turn his (Wilson's) attention to the discussion of great National and State questions. We presume that Mr. Wilson is in every way competent to discuss any of the political questions that now excite the nation, and if the fair white paper upon which the Journal is printed is not marred or sullied by any ridiculous and low-flung squibs of the Doctor's, it will assume at least a degree of respectability inviting fair and honorable discussion. We congratulate the readers of that paper upon their promised deliverance from the boorish slang of a man whose only delight is detraction of private character and virtue. The proving him a malicious falsifier by the certificate of twelve of our best citizens was too much for him to bear. He trembled lest the members of the New School Presbyterian Church should demand his expulsion. Hence his unwillingness to give us any further notice, which upon the whole, exhibits a no small degree of judgment. Why should he desire to continue a controversy that every week was unmasking him more and more, showing up in vivid colors his ardent hypocrisy and disregard of truth? It is well for him that he has turned tail like a whipped cur and sneaked from the field. We understand that some of the prominent members of the Abolition party in the county express themselves grieved and chagrined with the ridiculous and unenviable position in which he has forced himself. He now stands before the public a liar, proven so, not by ourselves alone, but by those whose veracity is unimpeachable. At the earnest request of some of his friends, we will not take advantage of a fallen prostrate foe, but leave him to exonerate himself as best he can.

Fry affects in his last issue the most supreme contempt for Col. M. D. Manson. Some four years ago Fry savagely assaulted with a huge club Mr. J. D. Masterson, Esq., formerly publisher of the Review. Mr. Masterson at the time was in extremely bad health, in fact, an invalid. Notwithstanding his condition, Fry attempted to kill him, and would undoubtedly have accomplished the murder had not Mr. Masterson in the struggle, inflicted a couple of slight flesh wounds upon his person with a pen knife. The moment the cowardly wretch perceived that his centaur blood was beginning to flow, then his courage failed and he beat a quick retreat. With the assistance of some of his friends, he was conveyed home and placed upon a bed, when the thoughts of dying appalled his guilty soul, and he implored the prayers of those whose characters he had traduced. He sent for Col. Manson, and implored his forgiveness, which the Col. generously granted. The interview between them we understand was extremely painful and affecting. Upon the bed lay a lost sinner whose soul was surcharged with the blackest enmity. He fancied that his incarnate spirit was waiting its way to the regions of the damned, and called upon him whom he had traduced and vilified to pray for him and stay the winged spirit in its flight. He was not prepared to die. How the recollections of that hour should weigh upon his conscience, and teach him to avoid the snares of wickedness, and lead a life of purity and holiness. A common love of humanity inclines us still to the hope that he will mend his ways. We have referred to this matter reluctantly, and should not have done so had we not thought its recital might flash upon him in all its reality and truth, and rebuke his rebellious and evil nature.

He denounces us as an Atheist and a disbeliever in the Bible. We shall not quarrel with him about an assertion that has not the slightest shadow of truth. It is our belief in Holy Writ that prompts us to talk to one who, if he forsakes not the evil of his ways, will cry aloud like the rich man for a drop of water to cool his tongue. We beseech him not to trust to death-bed repentance, but treat his fellow citizens on all occasions with respect and kindness. With these remarks we dismiss for the present one who was extremely anxious to quarrel with us, and whom we have lashed to our hearts content and to the infinite amusement and edification of our readers.

Read the advertisement of Cumberland, Gregg & Co., in another column.

Bughum's friends talk seriously of sending him to the Feejee Islands as a missionary.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

We copy the following from the *Covington Friend*:

At the last session of our Legislature, the office of the Attorney General was created by special act, and the Governor empowered to fill it by appointment until a general election. This was accordingly done, and if we are not widely mistaken it now becomes a part of the duties devolving on the State Convention, which meets on the 8th of January to put in nomination a candidate to fill that office at the next October election.

We do not see the place specified, as one to be filled, in the call of the State Central Committee. Why this is so we cannot imagine, for a more important State office the voters of Indiana will not be called upon to elect in 1855, than the one to which we allude. An Attorney General has charge of the litigation interest of the people of the State, and consequently due care and foresight should be manifested in the selection.

We know of no aspirants to the post, and yet we deem it well worthy of the most ambitious. We wish, however, in this connection to propose a man—not that we are much in the habit of making newspaper nominations, but we think this is one highly fit to be made, and that it will add strength to our ticket. We allude to Hon. Joseph E. McDonald, of Crawfordville.

This sterling and whole-hearted Democrat unites in himself all the elements which qualify him for such an office as the one of which we are speaking. Honest and capable, he fills the full measures of the Jeffersonian standard. His acquirements and natural abilities as a lawyer are of the finest order, and no man of his age stands higher in the legal profession of Indiana than he does.

Mr. McDonald has the still further qualification of being young and vigorous, possessing a sound mind and a sound body, and capable of almost any conceivable amount of physical and mental endurance. He has attained his present fine and commanding position, both in his profession and his party, by the native energy of his mind, and indefatigable industry. Trained to honest and manly labor, as a mechanic in his youth, he has not abandoned toil in manhood, and the consequence is that we know of none of the prominent men of Indiana who can look forward to a brighter future than Joe McDonald. He is emphatically a self-made man, and the people always like to honor such.

We want to see Mr. McDonald on the State ticket, and on the stump, in 1856. He is more than a match for the best stumpers of fusion know-nothing abolitionism, and we desire to see him harnessed in the work. He has the physical ability to canvass the entire State, and would doubtless do it if nominated to the office we have indicated. We will be the better of having such laborers in the field; not but what Mr. McDonald will work on or off the ticket, for he always does, but he could be measured doubtless with great advantage if a candidate, against the opponent, whoever he may be.

We are for Joe distinctly. — *Sentinel*
The *Covington Friend* and *State Sentinel* offer the name of Hon. J. E. McDonald for Attorney General, and right cordially do we second the suggestion.

There is not a man in Indiana who would fill the office more satisfactorily. A true gentleman, a ripe lawyer, and a staunch, unswerving Democrat of the Jackson school, let us give him a position which we know will be acceptable, and one that is so well worthy of his talents, his learning, and his fidelity to his friends.

Fry's lying Alamo correspondent fears to come out under his own signature and sustain his assertions. Having clinched the broad and bare-faced lie upon him and his cowardly adviser, we hold them both up to the gaze of an impartial public, whose verdict has already been given, and they now stand convicted like wretched criminals at the bar. We pity them from the bottom of our soul.

FREE-LOVE POETRY.

The Free-Love Society are prospering finely, they have established Printing Presses, built or leased large Halls for their performances and lastly constructed a machine for grinding out Poetry. Below we give a piece which was sent to Madison as a specimen:

I didn't do 'nuff' nothin' else
But waltz 'nuff' paths that's thorny
For him as meets my werry soul,
Is gone to California;
And now I'm left to bear the brunt
Of life with William Moss;
He's just as different from me,
As poppies is from roses.
He eats and drinks, and works and sleeps
An' ain't a bad provider,
But nectar's all the same to him,
As so much beer and cider;
I hate this way of doin' life,
In sums of vulgar fractions;
My spirit yearns for sympathy
And passion's attractions.

Punch tries the "nigger dialect" in a parody of the "Marsellaise," or rather an adaption of it to the slave, but not very successfully; as witness the following specimen:

A UNIVERSALIST AN INCOMPETENT WITNESS IN N. C.

Quite an excitement has been caused among the professors of the Universalist faith in the United States, by the recent decision of Judge Manly in the Superior Court of North Carolina. The Court held that a person professing the doctrines of Universalism was an incompetent witness, and, in accordance with that decision, ruled out two or three witnesses. The members of the denomination in that State have since held a convention and adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, We have learned with surprise and regret, through the public press, that his Honor Judge Manly, at the last Superior Court of Jackson, N. C., decided that Universalists are incompetent witnesses in a Court of justice; and whereas we believe such a decision is not only a flagrant outrage upon the increasing and respectable denomination of Christians called Universalists, but unconstitutional and inimical to this Republican Government.

Resolved, That this Convention proceed forthwith to take such measures as they may deem expedient to have their claims and civil rights protected in this our boasted land of civil and religious liberty.

For the benefit of those who do not understand their faith, they insert three articles of their belief:

We believe that the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament contain a revelation of the character of God, and of the duty, interest, and final destination of mankind. We believe there is one God, whose nature is love, revealed in our Lord Jesus Christ by one Holy Spirit of Grace, who will finally restore the whole family of mankind to holiness and happiness. We believe that holiness and true happiness are inseparably connected, and believers ought to maintain order and practice good works, for these things are good and profitable unto men.

We notice the departure east, of Mr. C., of the firm of Campbell, Galey & Harter, for the purpose of laying in another stock of goods, which they will be receiving about the holidays. It is astonishing the amount of goods this firm is selling; go there when you may, their rooms are always crowded with customers.

From the *Lafayette Courier*.
Messrs. Editors:—At a meeting of the Star City Council held at the Council room, on Saturday evening, Dec. 1, 1855, on motion it was resolved that we surrender our charter to the power from whence it came, and disband our secret organization.

STEPHEN STAFFORD, Sec. pro tem.

WISCONSIN ELECTION.

We at length have the result in La Pointe and Douglas Counties, Wisconsin, which settles the fate of Barstow's election. In Douglas County the vote stood as follows:

For Barstow (Democrat)	83
" Bashford (K. N.)	8
Barstow's majority	80

In La Pointe County there were but 40 votes cast, all of which were for Barstow—making his majority in the two counties 120, instead of 600 as has been claimed by his friends. These figures are obtained from the Superior Chronicle of the 13th.

OBITUARY.—A late number of the Boston Times contains the following:
"Died: In this city, a few days since, Charles's whiskers. They had long been an ornament to the circle in which they moved; but, alas! their rosate hue had departed, and instead, they present an appearance of unearthly blackness, which color is gradually changing to a purple, mingled with a lovely lilac. Happy are those who dye young."

The very Reverend and remarkably pious S. P. Crawford, "immaculate vagabond" general, and curb-stone observer of ladies' ankles in particular, (see his article on the latter subject in the *Free-Republican*) has been forced by the current of public indignation against him, to resign his pastoral charge at Connersville, and leave the State. He goes to Iowa, where, we suppose, he will be engaged to organize Know Nothing Lodges, as it is said they have no man in that State sufficiently mean to engage in such an odious occupation under the garb of ministerial sanctity. — *State Sentinel*.

RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND—SOUND DUES—TROOPS FOR KANSAS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 3.

The dispatches received by the Atlantic represent our affairs with England unchanged since the departure of the Canada. Mr. Buchanan says that Lord Clarendon and the British Cabinet are endeavoring to patch up a reply to our Government communication, with reference to a violation of Neutrality Laws by British agents, in order, if possible, not to wound our sensitiveness, and at the same time shield Mr. Crampton.

Our Government has finally acted on the memorial of Denmark, proposing capitalization of a tax according to the value of the cargo in lieu of the present Sound dues, and have rejected the proposition.

The *National Intelligencer* confirms the reports received from Kansas. The dispatch received from Governor Shannon, making a demand for troops, was received by President Pierce yesterday, and it is stated that a civil war was threatened, and requested prompt assistance. The immediate transfer of troops from all the nearest points was transmitted by telegraph by the President.

Louisville contains 50,000 inhabitants. The buildings put up during the past two years are valued at 2,527,700.

Five hundred and eighty-two officers of the French army in the Crimea have been dubbed Knights of the Legion of Honor.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

Alliance of Sweden with the Western Powers—Peace Rumors—Bombardment of the North Side—Slight decline in Breadstuffs.
HALIFAX, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

The America arrived here this morning. Her dates from Liverpool are to Saturday, Nov. 24th.

The main feature of the news is a report that Gen. Canrobert had concluded a treaty of alliance between Sweden and the Western powers, to take active effect both by land and sea in the spring. The rumor, however, is believed to be premature.

Peace rumors were quite abundant, and amongst others it was ascertained that the Czar had given his assent to Prussia's informing the Western Powers that he is willing to treat for peace. All the reports, however, lack confirmation and are regarded as doubtful. In active hostilities nothing had occurred since the last advices, either in the Crimea, Southern Russia or Asia.

From the Crimea it is reported that the Allies have determined upon a grand bombardment of the Russian position on the north side of Sebastopol.

The King of Sardinia was in Paris, and a cordial reception was being extended to him.

THE MARKETS.—In Breadstuffs but a limited business was transacted, and prices had undergone a slight decline, say to the extent of about 2d on wheat, and 6d on flour and corn. In provisions no change of moment had occurred; market closed steady.

The London Money Market continued stringent; but notwithstanding this drawback the closing quotations for consols were 83½@83¾, an advance of nearly one percent upon the rates current at the departure of the last steamer.

ADDITIONAL BY THE AMERICA.

The America arrived at half past 1 o'clock this A. M.

At the Crimea both the Russians and Allies were under cover, the latter apprehending an attack from the Russians.

The contemplated bombardment of the north side of Sebastopol is to permit the allied fleet to winter in the harbor.

Monopolization on the north coast of the sea of Azof was bombarded by the Allies on the 30th of Oct. A part of the town had been fired when an Austrian merchant hoisted the Austrian flag over their warehouse and the firing was discontinued.

It is rumored that General Manglicke menaces the Allied portion at the Straits of Yenikale. The Allies had 3,000 troops, and were expecting large reinforcements.

A large allied force had embarked from Eupatoria and sailed westward.

Asia.—Nothing later from Kars.

Omar Pacha's vanguard had reached Okun. Admiral Dundas, with a portion of the fleet, was at Bay Kili.

The Allied steamers were watching for an American clipper, supposed to be in the Baltic with a cargo of revolvers.

The London Post contradicts the story in the Times about Canrobert's treaty with Sweden and Denmark; adhesion to the Allies rumor that Prussia is disposed to make the first advance towards peace, is considered unfounded. It is confidentially reported, however, that the Envoy to St. Petersburg visited the Czar at Nicholaski, with the view of inducing him to recognize certain conditions of peace, and that the Czar listened favorably.

When the Prussian Cabinet made known the view of the Czar to the Western Powers, the latter deemed them insufficient. But as Prussia and Russia are still in communication on the subject, and Berlin is making the greatest effort to induce the Czar to come to terms.

The continuation of negotiations offered some chances of peace.

TURKEY.—Letters from Constantinople describe a bad state of affairs. Numerous murders and outrages in the open streets and increasing fanaticism and ill feeling against Christians. The French Allied commanders have called on the Turkish Government to prevent further outrages under threats of taking the police regulations of the city in their own hands.

A dispatch from Berlin states that the Russian with the German capitalists has been completed.

The Czar arrived at St. Petersburg on the 9th.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Henry Labouchere has been appointed Secretary of the Colonies. 3,400 Manchester operatives are on a strike, but as yet behave peacefully.

FRANCE.—The King of Sardinia met with a favorable reception at Paris. The Pope's Nuncio left the city the same day in order to avoid meeting him in it.

The Emperor has invited the Pope to baptize his expected child.

All the French gun-boats and mortars and mortar-vessels are to winter at Cherbourg.

SPAIN.—Reinforcement of troops have been sent to Saragosa where disturbances are apprehended. The Spanish Government is unanimously in favor of forming the alliance, but the declaration is deferred.

DENMARK.—The Sound Dues Convention opened at Copenhagen on the 20th of November. Russia is the only power that sends a special envoy. Other Governments accredit their ambassadors.

LAND FEVER—IOWA LAND.

Such is the desire at the present time to invest money in Iowa Lands, that all the land offices in the State are crowded with applicants. The Dubuque office appears to bear off the palm for the number of applications, as we judge by the fact, that in one day there were recently filled with the Register applications for 200,000 acres. We learn that at Dacorah, the town is unable to accommodate those wanting to enter land. Beds upon the floor are at a premium, while good prices are paid for chances to lean against sign posts or hang on a hook. *Dubuque Express 29th ult.*

Remember that after the first of January all letters are required to be pre-paid with stamps.

WAR IN KANSAS.

We clip the following important despatches relating to the difficulties in Kansas, from the St. Louis Republican of the 1st inst.

INDEPENDENCE, Nov. 30.

A messenger arrived at Shawnee Mission last night, who states that Marshal Jones had 52 men with him at Leecompton; that Lawrence is up in arms, drilling constantly, and have five pieces of artillery. Our cannon left this morning in the hands of Kansas men.

WESTPORT, Nov. 30.

The outlaws in Douglas county have burnt a number of houses, and driven a number of families, women and children, into Missouri for refuge. Latest accounts represent that the law and order people of the Territory are rallying in large numbers to the assistance of the Sheriff of Douglas county in the execution of the law. He has by this time an overwhelming force. Sheriff Jones is acting as U. S. Deputy Marshal for Douglas and Johnson counties.

SHAWNEE MISSION, Nov. 30.

The Marshal has a requisition from the Governor to arrest forty-two men in Lawrence, and they refuse to deliver themselves up, and he calls for volunteers. The people of Lawrence say publicly that they will take Coleman and Jones and hang both of them.

They are drilling in open prairie every day and have five pieces of artillery. They openly bid defiance to the law.

Large numbers of the law-breakers were seen crossing from Delaware and Leavenworth, yesterday, going to Lawrence. A member of the Legislature was from there yesterday morning for guns. We can only send them twenty. Jones also sends for a wagon load of ammunition and for cannon, immediately.

JEFFERSON CITY, Nov. 30.

The Inquirer, of this morning, publishes dispatches of an exciting character regarding Kansas. The substance is as follows:

INDEPENDENCE, Nov. 29.

Near Hickory Point, on the Santa Fe road three abolitionists, with Sharp's rifles, went to the claim of Mr. Coleman, a pro-slavery man, and ordered him to leave. He was allowed ten minutes to leave, or he would be shot. He left for a short time, but returned well armed. He met with one of the three men, who renewed his threats, and attempted to shoot Coleman, but his gun misfired. Coleman then shot his assistant, who died immediately. Coleman gave himself up for trial.

A mob of Abolitionists, armed with Sharp's rifles repaired to Coleman's house, driving his wife and children off, burning his house and ordered other pro-slavery men to leave, and burned their houses.

Deputy Marshal Jones arrested the leader of the mob, and obtained the names of twenty others. Jones is now at Leecompton with two prisoners, and fifteen or twenty assistants. The Abolitionists are gathering at Leecompton, demanding the release of their comrades and the surrender of Coleman. The Governor has issued a proclamation calling the Militia to the assistance of the officers.

Last night and this morning many persons started from this city and county to Leecompton for the purpose of placing their services at the disposal of the Governor. A letter from one of the editors of the Western Dispatch, dated at Shawnee Mission, to-day, states that the writer has learned that a number of citizens are missing at Hickory Point, and that sixteen or more houses had been burned. The Governor calls on law-abiding citizens to suppress the outbreak. Dispatches from Weston and St. Joseph last night state that large meetings of the citizens have been held and companies formed to go to Kansas.

XXXIX CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION. SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

There was no election for Speaker on the first ballot in the Senate. The Senate was called to order at noon.

Messrs. Hale, Durkee, Soule and Pearce were sworn, and the Rev. H. Dean was elected Chaplain, when the Senate adjourned.

ATTEMPTED ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Monday Nov. 3.

There is a good deal of canvassing going on to-night. It is generally understood that the Black Republicans and Free Soilers will concentrate to-morrow on Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, numbering together 123, and being sufficient to elect. The caucus of Southern Know-Nothings and National Democrats and Whigs, numbering 79, was resolved to reject all fusion with Free Soil factions, but have no hope of electing them.

Greely, Weed and Seward have been wanting all day to fuse the factions, and are understood to have succeeded. Many, therefore, look for an organization to-morrow and the message on Wednesday.

The National Americans, will vote for Henry M. Fuller for Speaker, and endeavor to draw an entire Democratic vote to him by conceding them the Clerk and Printer, thus forming a union party against the Free Soil factions. They deny that the Republicans can by fusion poll more than 105 votes, while 103 is necessary to elect. The President persists in refusing to print the message, and it will be sent to the two Houses in writing.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

On motion, the balloting for Speaker was resumed.

1st Ballot.—Richardson 74, Campbell 59, Banks 28, Fuller, 20, Humphrey Marshall 19, scattering 26.

There was no election, 111 being necessary.

Louis Napoleon, at the present moment, wields as much real power as his great uncle ever did. All the sovereigns of Europe fear him, and all pay him court, except the Czar.