

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor. CARLISLE, PA., FEB. 11, 1858.

Meeting of the Democratic Standing Committee.

The members of the Democratic Standing Committee of Cumberland county, are requested to meet in Carlisle, at Martin's Hotel, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday, February 13th, for the purpose of making arrangements for electing delegates to the 4th of March Convention.

THREE OF THE COMMITTEE. Lovett Allen, Israel Boyer, Wm. Stephen, U. Allen, W. L. Cocklin, E. Tread, Carlisle, E. W. Henry Saxton, James Armstrong, W. W. Wm. Zettle, R. Spottswood, Dickinson, B. Peffer, Jesse Kutz, East Pennsylvania, Chas. F. Wilson, Jr., Dr. J. Bowman, Frankfort, James Wallace, John Manitz, Hopewell, Adam Shering, J. C. Elliott, Hampden, N. Eckles, David Hume, Mechanicburg, W. Eckles, E. Lamont, Moore, Wm. Sengeman, Peter Baker, Millin: Wm. Patton, Moses Conner, Newton, Samuel Cope, P. G. McCoy, Newville, John Bricker, K. Klink, New Cumberland, G. R. Hursch, A. Freeman, N. Middleton, Peter Brindle, Wm. P. Swiger, S. Middleton, Geo. Otto, G. B. Boller, Southampton, Wm. Coffey, P. H. Britton; Shippensburg, B. Duke, L. K. Dona- in Silver Spring, Samuel East, John Glendens; Westpenborough, D. S. Ker, Abm. Myers.

STENTS. Fetter and Welsh, of the Senate, and Meurt, Wilcox and Zeigler of the House, will please accept our thanks for documents, papers, &c.

We are under obligations to our member of Congress, Hon. JOHN A. ANZ, for his attention in sending us documents.

We have been requested to state that Bishop POTTER is expected to visit Carlisle on the first Sunday in March, (the 7th,) and administer the Apostolic Rite of Confirmation in the St. John's Church.

We are indebted to President BUCHANAN for a copy, under his own frank, of his special Message on Kansas affairs.

HON. JOHN A. ANZ, M. C. from this District, requests us to state for the information of those who have written to him, or who may write, from this county, that all the Patent Office Reports for 1856, ordered by the 34th Congress were furnished to his predecessor, Mr. Todd, and by him distributed. The members of the present Congress have no documents of that description to distribute, unless they order them to be printed for their use, which we think they ought not to do.

Fire.—On Monday night last, about twelve o'clock, the cry of fire was sounded through our streets at a fearful rate. Soon it was ascertained that the stable belonging to Mr. J. A. HUMPHREY, on the north side of the town, was on fire, and which was doubtless the work of some evil disposed person. It was totally consumed in a few minutes; but the prompt attendance of our firemen prevented the spreading of the flames to the adjoining buildings.— It is to be hoped that the perpetrator of this villainous act will be found out, and punished to the full extent of the law. False alarms of fire have become very frequent of late in our town, so much so, that many of our citizens never think of anything else, and the fire is brought to bear upon it. We think it is high time that some effort should be made to arrest those who are in the habit of getting up these false alarms.

USUAL LECTURE.—Dr. CAPRON, of Philadelphia, who has a large apparatus, and brings with him many testimonials from Physicians, Teachers and public men, will commence a course of seven lectures on Anatomy, Physiology and the Laws of Health, at Education Hall, on Monday evening, Feb. 22nd. The introductory lecture will be free.

The President's Message. On the first page of to-day's paper will be found President BUCHANAN'S Message to Congress on the subject of Kansas and the Leocompton Constitution. It is an able and ingenious State paper, and produced a profound impression in Congress when read. The President gives to his views an aspect of sincerity and patriotic devotion which must charm all who read them. After going through his own arguments, and consistent statement as to Kansas affairs, he says that, for his part, he is decidedly in favor of the admission of Kansas with the Leocompton Constitution. He proceeds to urge this decision with forcible statements and views, which cannot well be contradicted. In the language of the Philadelphia Argus, to say that it is calm, clear, patriotic—that its reasoning is profound, and its argument irresistible and conclusive, will be saying what will be unhesitatingly admitted by every candid and intelligent mind.— Among all the great productions of the gigantic intellect of President Buchanan, the Message which we publish to-day will hold a high rank. It is a state paper of which the Democracy may be justly proud. It will add very greatly to the well-earned fame of the distinguished son of the Keystone State. Let none of our readers fail to give it a thorough and candid perusal. They will heartily coincide in opinion with us, that it is one of the most powerful documents which has ever been presented to the public consideration.

GOV. PACKER'S FIRST VETO.—Governor Packer on Thursday sent to the House of Representatives a message vetoing a bill authorizing the officers of the borough of Scranton to borrow money. The Governor takes ground that the bill authorizes that borough to issue small notes, which he considers a direct conflict with existing general laws of the State. The vote was unanimously sustained by the House.

THE FIGHT ON THE FLOOR OF CONGRESS.—The unfortunate collision between Messrs. Klett, of S. C., and Grov, of Pa., must be a subject of regret to every right-minded citizen of whatsoever party. Who was to blame in the affair, it is of course difficult to determine.

NO ACCOUNTING FOR TASTE.—Petitions are in circulation, and are obtaining a large number of signatures in Lancaster county, praying the Legislature to pass a special act to authorize the public execution of two wretched negroes now under the sentence of death, for the late revolting murder in Neville, in that co.

The new Douglas mansion in Washington, is palatial in dimensions, and is furnished in excellent taste. The largest parlor (of which there are three) is nearly as large as the east room of the White House, and is adorned by a large and fine collection of pictures, many of them purchased by Mr. Douglas while in Europe.

PREJUDICE VERSUS COMMON SENSE.

Prejudices are like facts, in this respect, in no other—they are stubborn things; and in a contest between them and common sense, the latter must fight hard if it would gain the victory. So deep a hold do preconceived opinions take upon the minds of men, (and women, too, for that matter,) that the strongest argument and the most earnest persuasion are sometimes powerless to induce a recognition of the truth. Not that we intend, in the present article, to attempt a display of either logic or eloquence, our aim is much simpler—we design to make a very few plain and practical remarks upon a very homely, but by no means unimportant subject.

In no instance does this tendency to judge hastily show itself more strongly than in the condemnation, on the ground of immorality, of some forms of amusement, perfectly innocent in themselves. If a concert or an opera is advertised, and AUGUSTUS and MATILDA attend, there is no want of a Mrs. GRUNDY to inform them, and all who will listen, of the danger they are incurring by following after such worldly vanities. Or, perhaps, they meet a few acquaintances at the house of a friend, and to walk away an hour pleasantly, it is proposed to indulge in some harmless and entertaining game. If they acquiesce, or if they do not, but remain quiet spectators only, some kind friend of Mrs. G. is horrified at their wickedness, and the talk is "what will Mrs. GRUNDY say, or their pious pastor, the Rev. Soft Solder?" But, is it true that the occasional indulgence in such amusements deserves to be condemned as the unpardonable sin, or is it only a "notion" derived from the croaking of those singularly constituted creatures, whose bleared vision can see the faults of every body, but fail to see their own? We submit the question to all candid persons, if it is not better to spend the time usually devoted to social converse in these forms of amusement, rather than in the more common and popular ones of gossip and scandal? Is it not notorious that at the majority of the social gatherings, where our fair friends meet, a careful and oftentimes spiteful dissection of some absent acquaintance forms almost the entire employment of the evening? If this question be answered in the affirmative, the conclusion is inevitable that any diversion which will keep still the "unruly member," will be, just so far as this is accomplished, a positive benefit to the community.

When these truths are recognized, we may look for a more healthy tone of public opinion on this subject, and be encouraged to hope that grunts will be no longer strained at in a way that, were fiction truth, the one in the fable of Æsop might be pardoned the vanity of supposing he incommoded the ox by riding on his horn, nor camels swallowed to such an extent as to cause a panic among the caravans of Arabia.

Settle Up. In various quarters, the advice is given to persons who are indebted and have the means, to settle up their accounts as quickly as possible. This is, indeed, the true policy under existing circumstances. How many individuals are there at this moment, who are suffering severely, in consequence of the indisposition of their debtors to pay up, and who, if they could only collect their various claims, would be in a comparatively easy position. This is especially the case with printers, mechanics, storekeepers, manufacturers and business men generally.

They are compelled from time to time to give credit, for such is the system of the country. But they have a right to expect payment within a reasonable period, particularly from those who have enough and to spare. There are, nevertheless, not a few persons who, with abundant resources, will never pay their obligations until the very last moment. This is a false and selfish policy, and it is often attended with deplorable circumstances. Again, therefore, we urge it as a duty on the part of all who have the means, to settle up their little accounts as speedily as possible, and thus to contribute to the relief of those to whom they are indebted. What may seem a trifle to them, may prove a matter of more than ordinary importance to the needy creditor.

PHILADELPHIA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—The Democrats of Philadelphia had most boisterous time in their Convention last week to elect Delegates to the Democratic State Convention. Several fights took place in the Convention, and more than one delegate returned to his constituents with his eyes in mourning. A reporter for the Ledger had an arm fractured, and another reporter was very much injured in the body. The Convention closed its interesting proceedings on the third day of its session, by electing delegates favorable to the nomination of Hon. WM. A. PORTER for Supreme Judge. The contest was between the friends of PORTER and SHAWWOOD, and the average vote polled for the PORTER delegates was 108, and for the SHAWWOOD delegates 98. The Convention also adopted resolutions favorable to the General and State administrations, and endorsing Mr. BUCHANAN'S policy in regard to Kansas.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—After wrangling and maneuvering for twenty days, in the disgust of all their constituents, the New York Legislators, on Wednesday, organized by electing Mr. Alvord, a Democrat, Speaker of the House. The Democrats were in the minority, but some high-minded Americans who could not brook the sway of Republicanism, united with the Democracy to redeem the New York Legislature from the burden of a few past years.

OUR UNION.—The census of the United States shows that we have two millions and a half of farmers, one hundred thousand merchants, sixty-four thousand masons, and nearly two hundred thousand carpenters. We have fourteen thousand bakers to make our bread; twenty-four thousand lawyers to set us by the ears; forty thousand doctors to "kill or cure," and fifteen hundred editors to keep this molass in order by the power of public opinion controlled and manufactured through the press.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS BY THE BALTIMORE BANKS.—At a full meeting of the Presidents of the banks, convened at the Union Bank yesterday, it was unanimously resolved to resume specie payments forthwith. All the banks commenced paying out soon as the resolve was communicated to the officers.

CHEAP ENOUGH.—Oysters can now be had in Chicago, for 35 cents a can, containing a quart; beef, by the quarter, from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per cwt.; pork, for 200 lb hogs, \$3.50 per cwt.; flour, \$3.50 to \$4.00 per bbl., and butter from 14 to 16 cents per lb. for the best article.

Gov. Pollock on Banks.

Governor Pollock, a few days before his term expired, sent a message to the Legislature, announcing that the following bills passed at the late session of the Legislature, and presented to him less than ten days prior to their final adjournment in May, 1857, and not having been returned by him with his objections, within three days after its meeting, in extra session, in October last, had become laws, agreeably to the Constitution, in like manner as if he had signed them:

An act to incorporate the Octorara Bank. An act to incorporate the Monongahela Valley Bank at McKeesport, Allegheny county. A supplement to the act to re-charter the Easton Bank.

An act to incorporate the Milton Savings Bank. An act to incorporate the Bank of Phoenixville.

An act to incorporate the M'Kean County Bank.

No Governor since the days of the "Kitchen Cabinet" maker, says the Clinton Democrat, has so utterly disregarded the general welfare of the people, as has the apology for an Executive who has recently vacated his seat at Harrisburg. During the last three years, the banking capital of this State has been increased about nine millions of dollars, although Mr. Pollock promised in his inaugural that he would allow no banks to be chartered which were not demanded by the public necessities. Yet soon forgetting his good intentions, (if he ever had them,) he lacked the nerve to forbid the more schemes of plunder which were being concocted continually at Harrisburg, to defraud honest men of their rights and enable villainous speculators to enrich themselves by stealing from the "mouth of labor the bread it has earned."

THE KANSAS QUESTION IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Our legislators appear determined not to waste their time in a discussion of the Kansas question. We mentioned in our last that the resolutions offered on the subject had been referred to a committee of seven. On Thursday last it leaked out that the committee were about to report, when Mr. OWEN, (Democrat,) of Philadelphia, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee to which were referred the various resolutions on Kansas affairs be, and the same are hereby, instructed not to report on the same until the 10th day of March next.

This resolution was opposed by Mr. CALHOUN, the chairman of the committee, and advocated by Mr. OWEN and others; but it passed upon a call of the yeas and nays. We append the reports merely premising that the names of those Democrats who voted against the resolution are printed in italics:

YEA.—Messrs. Armstrong, Arthur, Ackley, Boyer, Brandt, Doherty, J. H. Donnelly, James Donnelly, Donovan, Dunlap, Eber, Ent, Evans, Garrett, Gilliland, Glaz, Goepfert, Hugel, Hilliges, Hipple, Hudson, Irwin, Jenkins, Kinard, Lauman, Lovett, McClain, Mangle, Meloy, Mill, Nunemacher, Owen, Powell, Rapp, Sharp, Smith of Berks, Smith of Cambria, Smith of Wyoming, Stephens, Stuart, Turner, Weaver, Williams, Westbrook, Wharton, Wilcox, Will, Williams, Wolf, Woodring, and Yensley—52.

NAY.—Messrs. Abrams of Clarion, Babcock, Benson, Bier of Fayette, Bruce, Calhoun of Armstrong, Castner, Chase, Crawford, Dodds, Foster, George Hayes, Himrod, Houze of Union, Imbrie, Johnson of Clinton, Lawrence, Lloyd of Lycoming, McClure, McDonald, Negley, Nichols, Pownall, Price, Ramsey of Philadelphia, Smith, Roland, Rose, West, Shaw, Strathers, Youghly, Wardes of Seneca, Johnson, Kinard, Wilston, Wisner, and Longaker of Montgomery, (Speakers)—38.

This vote shows that there are a number of men in the House who did not feel like taking the responsibility of recording their yeas or nays upon the Leocompton question.

Public lands in Iowa for Sale.

By a late proclamation of the President, notice is given that a large number of acres of Government lands in Iowa will be offered at public sale at the following Land Offices in that State, and at the following dates, viz:

At Osage, June 7; Fort Dodge, June 14 and 21; Sioux City, June 7 and 21; July 1—Council Bluffs, June 7 and 14; Dubuque, June 1; Fort Des Moines, June 14; Chariton, June 7.

The sales to commence on the days appointed, but no sale to be kept open longer than two weeks, and no private entry of any of the lands advertised will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

This information is of importance to those of our readers who design making investments in Western lands.

A MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE.—The Victoria bridge across the St. Lawrence, at Montreal, which has been in the course of construction for several years, it is said, will be the largest and finest in the world. It is to be two miles in length. The total amount of masonry in the bridge will be 3,000,000 cubic feet, which, at 134 feet to the ton, gives a total weight of about 22,000 tons. Fourteen of the piers are completed, and it is expected that eight more will be finished next season, leaving only two to erect in 1859. The total weight of iron in the tubes will be 10,400 tons. The bridge, when completed, is estimated to cost the comfortable sum of \$5,000,000.

A Vienna letter of the 11th of January, says: "According to letters from Pesth, in Hungary, a merchant of that place some three years ago absconded, leaving his creditors minus 200,000 florins. Subsequently it was ascertained that he had established himself in New York, and was doing a profitable business. Recently his Pesth creditors were offered fifty per cent. for their claims, which they eagerly accepted. Soon thereafter, the absconding debtor reappeared at Pesth, and simultaneously the intelligence was received from New York that he had decamped from there, leaving behind him debts to the amount of \$2,000,000."

In a trial of speed on skates from Bangor to Hampden, a young woman, assisted by the wind and her crinolins, beat a young man by 3 minutes—time 30 minutes. The wind was so strong that the lady could not beat back on the ice.

LIFE IN UTAH.—A Utah correspondent of the N. O. Picayune says: "One Bishop (Johns, by name) has for wives four sisters, his own niece. Another Saint has his own half sister, and another, a mother and her daughter, for wives. Of the truth of these statements there is no room for doubt. The facts are so."

A bear was recently caught at Northfield, Vt., but in order to escape from the trap which held him, he gnawed off his paw. He was traced a distance of five miles, and killed.

Several companies have been formed in New York to work the silver mines of Mexico—in some instances with much success.

Caleb Cushing in the Massachusetts Legislature.

It may not be generally known that the eloquent and brilliant Attorney General, under the late Administration of President Pierce, CALIB CUSHING, is a Democratic member of the present Massachusetts Legislature. It appears that the Republicans in that body have not yet given up their most insane and discreditable war upon Judge LORING, and the other day Gen. CUSHING talked to them on this movement in a way that must have astonished them:

He indulged a crowded Legislature, on Tuesday last, with a clear, sharp, stinging piece of logic, which must have been in the highest degree interesting. He told them that they shrank under the lead of Lloyd Garrison, who drove over them in the car of the Anti-Slavery Society; that the Legislature had been intimidated into voting the bill for slavery agitation, though the Society had merely played the game of compulsion, and refused to accept the bill when it was voted; in a word, Mr. Cushing told his hearers that it was a question whether the members of that body were freemen, acting without restraint, or whether they were covered under the wings of a Society which openly advocated disunion in its worst and most reprehensible aspect.

We may imagine what must have been the effect produced by these home thrusts of our late Attorney General. There he stood, alone in that arena, going his enraged audience from tail to bristlet; and not a man of them all could find words to reply to him. "The behaviour of the House," however, as we learn by the Daily Advertiser, "was admirable. When he closed, although at least a dozen members, doubtless, burned to reply to him, with rare but most commendable forbearance, no member of the majority accepted his invitation to wander away from the legitimate business of the day."

Adulteration of Liquors.

We are glad to see that the proposition of Senator GAZZAM, to establish the office of Inspector of Liquors—to authorize the confiscation of all adulterated liquors, and to punish severely such adulteration, has met with such decided favor in the State Senate. It is not the use, but the abuse of intoxicating liquors, which has drawn so much attention, and deservedly so, to this subject. It seems useless, and worse than useless to provide a remedy for this dreadful evil, the utter destruction of the traffic. Such efforts have only resulted in the disregard of the law, with the demoralizing influences attending such public and general intemperance to the requirements of law. While the evil of intoxication remains among us, and is likely to continue, it is the part of humanity to render that evil as little destructive in its tendencies as possible. Wise legislators may well turn their serious attention in this direction.—The New Orleans Bulletin, speaking of recent suicides, says:

The extensive adulterations of liquors which have taken place of late years, act upon the brain and destroy the proper functions. Physicians and others know well that the brain is liable to disease, almost as much so, perhaps, as any other organ, and when it is so, the individual is—paralyzed and does not know what he is doing. The brain of the drunkard, it is well known, will take fire, emitting a bluish light, and causing a suffrage like burning alcohol. We are strongly inclined to think that most suicides by males are referable to this as the primary cause.

Whatever we said, of its deduction, the facts of this affair are not likely to be questioned.

We might suggest a reason why the proposition of Mr. Gazzam should receive countenance even among the advocates of the Main Law system. If this very general adulteration of liquors were prohibited and prevented, intoxicating beverages would be largely enhanced in price, as the great profit of the vendors of these articles is derived from the fact, that a very small proportion of the so-called liquor sold, has any claim to the name. This fact would not only decrease the sales, but would retard many from entering upon the traffic, and cut off the attainment of this mode of refinement now starting the passer-by in the face at every corner. It would compel the drinker to resort to our native and more simple liquors, in which less opportunity for adulteration is afforded.

Let us have some such system as that suggested, and let it be made self-enforcing, as far as possible—by making it the interest of those engaged in the business to see that its requirements are observed.

Gen. E. C. WILSON, of Venango county, has been appointed Adjutant General in place of Gen. T. J. Payne, late incumbent, resigned. General Wilson was one of our old-line Whigs, coadjutors in 1855, and rendered efficient service in that and in the late campaign. He is a gentleman of considerable military experience and an estimable and intelligent citizen.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.—All the Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and Baltimore banks have resumed specie payments. Of course the country banks will follow the example.

LANCASTER ELECTION.—An election for Mayor and other municipal officers took place in Lancaster on Tuesday. Hon. Thomas L. Burrows, the independent citizens' candidate for Mayor, was elected over Zimmerman, the regular Democrat, by a majority of 12 votes.

The Princess Royal of England, recently wedded to the Prince of Prussia, is not represented as a magnificent beauty by any means. In stature she is of the medium height of woman, but clumsily put together, and with an undeniable tendency toward round shoulders, were it not for the agency of some of those mysterious appliances to ladies known. A good judge of beauty, who lately saw her in a railroad car, describes her as a young lady decidedly Guelphic and "telling in her graces."

It is stated that a gentleman, who was formerly one of the proprietors of a mercantile house in Davenport, Ia., which lately failed, is now sawing wood for a living.

There were 22,897 deaths in New York city during the year 1857—being an increase of 1635 over the mortality of the previous year.

Our seasons are decidedly out of joint. The farmers of Michigan are making maple sugar, and find that the sap runs freely.

Hon. Wm. Medill, of Ohio, First Auditor in the Treasury Department, and late Governor of the State, is lying very low, and there is scarcely any hope of his recovery.

The new Constitution of Oregon positively prohibits paper money banks.

Pleasant homes and happy fire sides should be aimed at by all.

Bank of Pennsylvania.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bank was held on the 3d inst. The attendance was large, and the contentions of those present were indicative of their feelings at the late picture presented of the affairs of the Bank. The report of the Board of Directors was read, which refers very fully into the condition of the Bank, and the causes which have caused its ruin. A mere abstract is all we can furnish:

On November 5th the Assets of the Bank were \$2,791,114.37

Liabilities 2,228,704.07

After adding the capital stock, the surplus fund, and other liabilities, a deficiency of \$1,319,478.75 was believed to exist at that time, or at least for that sum the Board was unable to find any representative whatever. The nominal surplus had been increased since that time by recent discoveries.

Among the assets of the Bank were notes, checks, &c., of an insolvent house, of which a brother of the late President is a member, amounting to \$110,265.57. A small portion of this sum is secured by doubtful collaterals. It is believed that the assets in the hands of the assignee of the firm will pay a small dividend.

In this sum only \$12,850 was discounted by the Board of Directors. The remaining notes are unendorsed, and without security of any kind. This float the late President has volunteered to assume.

The obligations of a former director of the Bank and of the firm of which he was a member, amounted to \$146,818.21. The old Board of Directors have paid the balance of the transactions with this paper came into the possession of the Bank. One third of this amount will be probably realized.

Only one other mercantile house has had very large loans from the Bank. The principal of this firm was also a Director of the Bank. The indebtedness of this house has already been much reduced, and there is ample security for the repayment of the loan.

The notes of the Hempfield Railroad Company for \$289,000 were taken by the late President without the knowledge of the Board of Directors.

The paper of numerous insolvent railroad companies was also taken by Mr. Allison. \$110,000 of the assets of the Bank accounted for on the 5th of November, prove to have been paper obtained by the President from five firms for his own use, but the Bank is now held responsible for the amount.

Enormous sums were paid by Mr. Allison for usury; he sold large amounts of the best Bank stock to the West, whenever his exigencies seemed to demand it, and he allowed excessive interest on deposits without the knowledge of the Board.

The proceeds of two sales of bills receivable to the individual in December 1857 and in March 1854, amounted to \$178,128.03. This sum, the report says, was credited to Mr. Allison's private account, and does not appear to have been accounted for.

On the 30th ult. the accounts of the Bank stood as follows:

Assets \$2,955,178.04

Liabilities 1,790,074.82

Nominal surplus \$655,103.72

The President, since his return from Europe, has given much useful information by way of explaining the condition of the Bank, and proposes to make over his private means, valued at \$150,000 clear of incumbrance, to secure any indebtedness of his own to the Bank. The necessary papers are now being prepared for this purpose.

The report goes into a variety of details which we have not time to put in shape; and after expressing the conviction that the stock of the Bank is totally and irretrievably sunk, it recommends an assignment of the property of the Bank for the benefit of its creditors.

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 6, 1858.

The Senate was not in session to-day, and so many members of the House were absent that no business was done. The session was very brief, but before adjournment, the Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Commonwealth, since calling upon that department for a statement of the number of notaries public appointed by Ex-Governor Bigler and Ex-Governor Pollock, during the last two months of their administrations.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE TWO GOVERNORS.

Pollock. Bigler.

Allegheny 6 4

Beaver 2 2

Berks 1 1

Blair 2 2

Bradford 1 1

Butler 1 1

Centre 1 3

Chester 2 1

Columbia 3 3

Cumberland 2 2

Dauphin 2 2

Delaware 1 1

Elk 1 2

Fayette 2 2

Greene 3 1

Huntington 1 1

Juniata 2 1

Lancaster 2 1

Lawrence 2 2

Lebanon 2 1

Lehigh 2 1

Lycoming 1 2

Luzerne 1 2

Mercer 1 1

Monroe 1 1

Mifflin 1 1

Montgomery 2 3

Monroe 2 3

Northampton 3 3

Northumberland 3 6

Philadelphia 4 4

Schuylkill 3 4

Union 1 1

Warren 1 1

Washington 2 1

York 2

FROM WASHINGTON.

Conclusion of the Friday Night's Debate. WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1858.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The contest in the House was maintained the whole night, by calling for the yeas and nays on the most trivial motions.

At half past six o'clock A. M. Mr. Quitman, of Mississippi, submitted a resolution that the House adjourn till Monday next, when the subject under consideration, the President's Kansas Message, be resumed, and the various pending propositions shall be taken without further delay, debate, or dilatory motions.

By unanimous consent, this resolution was indefinitely agreed to, when the Speaker announced that the House was adjourned till Monday, when the subject would come up as the special order.

LATER FROM WASHINGTON.

Great Excitement.—Mr. Harris' Resolution to refer the President's Special Message to a Committee of 15 passed by a vote of 115 to 111.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.

When the House assembled this morning, the galleries were densely crowded with an auditory which appeared to be intensely excited. The Senate was almost deserted, and all seemed attracted toward the recent field of contest, with the expectation, probably, that the members would "fight their battle over again."

After transacting the morning business, the Speaker announced that the next question to be taken was on Mr. Harris' (Ill.) resolution to refer the message to a special committee.— This resolution is an amendment to Mr. Hughes' resolution, and provides that the President's message and the Leocompton Constitution be referred to a select committee of fifteen, to be appointed by the Speaker, with instructions to inquire into all facts connected with the formation of said Constitution, and the laws under which the same originated, and into all the facts and proceedings which have transpired since the formation of the Constitution, and whether it is satisfactory to the legal voters of the Territory—the committee to have power to send for persons and papers.

The yeas and nays were then called, breathless silence being observed. The resolution passed—yeas 114, nays 111. The anti Leocompton Democrats and the Republicans, it will be seen, carried their point by three majority. The Pennsylvania Democratic delegation voted as follows: Messrs. Ahl, Dimmick, Florence, Gills, J. Glaney Jones, Landy, Phillips and White, against the reference to a Select Committee, and Messrs. Chapman, Duwart, Heckman, Owen Jones, and Montgomery