

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
Insurrection at Milan—An Austrian Garrison Massacred by the patriots—Mazzini's Proclamation—The English Parliament met on Tuesday, and discussed the programme of business.
The Protectionists' Association has been dissolved.
The convention between Great Britain and Great France has been ratified.
Insurrection at Milan.—The following intelligence was received on Wednesday last, by submarine telegraph:
Paris, Wednesday, Feb. 9th, 5 A. M.—An insurrection broke out on the 6th in Milan. Five men have perished, but order is re-established. The Milan train did not arrive on the 6th at the Swiss frontier. Further advices state that the fight has recommenced. A proclamation of Mazzini is posted up.
The French Government received the following telegraphic message:
Paris, Feb. 8, 10 A. M.—An attempt at insurrection took place at Milan on the 6th. It has been suppressed. Turin and Genoa are tranquil.
The submarine telegraph company reported at 5 50 A. M., on Wednesday, the 9th inst., the following message from the English Minister at Bern to the Minister for Foreign Affairs at London:—A telegraphic message from Bellinona of the 5th inst., 4 30 P. M., announces that the gates of Milan were shut, and it was supposed the insurrection, which had been suppressed, was recommenced. A proclamation from Mazzini was placarded.
A despatch from Bern, of the 9th, states that, according to a despatch from the Swiss Consul in Milan, of the 7th, in the evening, the affair in Milan had been suppressed, and order promptly re-established.
The insurrection in Milan has created immense sensation in Paris. The Chronicle's correspondent says: "Great apprehensions are entertained that it is only the commencement of further and more serious events. No doubt Mazzini is at the head of the movement: he has been a good deal of previous agitation to excite the people and prepare them for the movement. On the 2d a rumor was circulated that Louis Napoleon had been assassinated. It created a tumult, and the Government was obliged to issue placards denying the truth of the report."
Mazzini's Proclamation.—The following proclamation was posted all over Milan and has been spread in other parts of Italy:—
ITALIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.—Italians! Brothers! The Mission of the National Italian committee is ended: your mission begins. To-day the last word which you, your brothers, utter to you is "Insurrection!" to-morrow, mingling with the ranks of the people, we will help you to maintain it.
Insurrection! The moment matured, longed for, for three long years has arrived. Let us seize it. Be not deceived by appearances; be not misled by the cowardly sophistries of lukewarm men.—The entire surface of Europe, from Spain to our own land, from Greece to holy Poland, is a volcanic crust, beneath which sleeps a lava which must burst forth in torrents at the upheaving of Italy. Four years ago the insurrection of Sicily was followed by ten European revolutions; twenty European revolutions will follow yours—all bound by one compact, all sworn to one fraternal aim. We have legends even in the ranks of the armies who rule us; there are entire peoples whose alarm-cry will answer to yours.—The national democracies of Europe form one organized camp. Vanguard of the great army of the people, fear not isolation. The initiative of Italy is the initiative of Europe.
Insurrection! Sacred as the thought of equality that consecrates it; strong in will and in concentrated energy as its aim, which is justice, amelioration, and freedom for all; let it rise, and conquer, and carry martyrdom into victory. The thousands of victims who have fallen with the sacred name of Italy on their lips, deserve this at our hands. Be it tremendous as the tempest on our seas. Be it obstinate, immovable as the Alps which surround you. Between the Alps and the extreme Spitzbergen are 25 millions of us, and a hundred thousand foreigners. It is the struggle of a moment if you do but will. Insurrection! Let the grand word leap from city to city; from town to town; from village to village, like the electric current. Arise, awake to the crusade fever, the why have Italian hearts—Italian hearts—awakened!
Remind the people of their unjust sufferings, their rights denied them, their ancient power, and the great future of liberty, prosperity, education and equality they may conquer at a bound.
Remind your women of the mothers, the sisters, the friends who have perished, in unconsoling weeping for their loved ones, imprisoned, killed, lacerated, because they had not, but desired, a country.
Remind your young minds of thought outraged and restrained, of the great revolutionary past of Italy, which they can continue only by action, of the absolute and inalienability of the state, they are now town and district of our own country and have twice given civilization to Europe.
Remind the soldiers of Italy of the honor of a servile uniform which the fathers deride of the bones of their fathers.

left on the battle fields of Europe for the honor of Italy, of the true glory which crowns the warrior for right, for justice, for nationality.
Soldiers, women, youths, people! let us have for the moment but one heart, one thought, one desire, one cry in our souls, one cry on our lips. "We will have a country; we will have an Italy; and an Italy shall it be."
Attack, break at every point the long and weak line of the enemy. Prevent them from concentrating themselves by killing or dispersing their soldiers, destroying roads and bridges. Disorganize them by striking at their officers. Ceaselessly pursue fugitives; be at war to the knife. Make arms of the tiles of your houses, of the stones of the streets, of the tools of your trades, of the iron of your crosses. Spread the alarm. By watch-fires kindled on every height. From one end of Italy to the other let the alarm bell of the people toll the death of the enemy.
Whenever you are victorious, move forward to those nearest you. Let the insurrection grow like the avalanche; wherever the chances goes against you run to the gorges, the mountains, the fortresses given you by nature. Every where the battle will have broken out; every where you will find brothers, and strengthened by the victories gained elsewhere, you will descend into the field again the day after.
One only be our flag—the flag of the nation. In pledge of our fraternal unity, write on it the words God and the People; they alone are powerful to conquer, they alone do not betray. It is the Republican flag, which in '48 and '49, saved the honor of Italy; it is the flag of ancient Venice; it is the flag of Rome—eternal Rome, the sacred metropolis, the temple of Italy, and of the world.
Purify yourselves, fighting beneath that flag. Let the Italian people arise, worthy of the God who guides them! Let women be sacred; let age and childhood be sacred; let property be sacred. Punish the thief as an enemy. Use for insurrection the arms, powder, and uniforms taken from the foreign soldiers.
To arms, to arms! Our last word is chosen to lead you south forth to Europe, on the morrow, the cry of victory.
(For the Italian Committee.)
JOSEPH MAZZINI.
AURELIO SAFFI.
Maurizo, Quadrio, Cesare, Agostini, Secretaries.
February, 1853.
Kossuth's Proclamation.—The following document, which professes to be a proclamation addressed by M. Kossuth to the Hungarian soldiers in Italy, has been published:—
In the name of the Hungarian Nation—to the soldiers quartered in Italy: Soldiers, comrades!—My activity is unlimited. I am about to fulfil my intent. My intent is to free my country, to make her independent, free and happy. It is not by force we have been crushed. The force of the world would never have sufficed to crush Hungary. Treason alone did it.
I swear that force shall not conquer us, nor treason injure us again. Our war is the war of the liberty of the world, and we are no longer alone. Not only the whole people of our own country will be with us, not only will those once adverse to us now combat with us the common enemy, but all the people of Europe will arise and unite to wave the banner of liberty. By the force of the people of the world the tottering power of the tyrants shall be destroyed. And this shall be the last war.
In this war no nation fraternizes more with the Hungarian than the Italian. Our interests are one—our enemy is one—our struggle is one. Hungary is the right wing, and Italy the left wing, of the army I lead. The victory will be common to both.
Therefore, in the name of my nation, have I made alliance with the Italian nation. The moment we raise the banner of the liberty of the world let the Italian soldier in Hungary unite with the insurgent Hungarian nation; and the Hungarian soldier in Italy unite with insurgent Italy. Let all whosoever the alarm shall first sound, combat against the common enemy. Whoso will not do this, he is the hirling of our country's executioner, shall never more see his native land. He shall be forever exiled as a traitor, as one who has sold the blood of his parents and of his country to the enemy.
The moment of the insurrection is at hand; let not that moment find the Hungarians unprepared; for should it take them unprepared, should our nation not improve the opportunity, our dear country would be lost forever, and our national flag would be covered with ignominy.
I know that every Hungarian is ready for the war of liberty. The blood shed by the martyrs, the sufferings of the country, have changed even children into heroes.
No nation yet rewarded its brave sons so liberally as the Hungarian nation will reward hers. After the victory, the State property shall be distributed among the army, and the families of the victims of patriotism; but the coward and the traitor shall die.
And I, therefore, make it known to you, soldiers, in the name of the nation, that I have sent to you, that he may report to me the favorers of liberty in the army stationed in Italy, and that he may tell you, in my name, how you should organize yourselves.
Accept the instructions that are forwarded to you by the nation through me, and follow me. Let it be so in every district of our own country and everywhere.
Brave ones! The Huns and the Hungarians have covered with glory the name of our nation. The world looks upon the Hungarian flag as the banner of

liberty. We will preserve that glory, and satisfy that expectation.
It is principally on you that the eyes of the world are turned, for your number is great. The arms are in your hands; a generous blood in your veins; the love of the country, and the thirst of vengeance on her executioners is in your breasts.—Your task is glorious and easy; for you are among a nation which will give its own millions of combatants against Austria.
From Rome to the islands of the Sicilians—from the Sava to the country beyond the Rhine—all the people are unanimous in a cry joined to the clang of millions of arms. Let God be our judge. Down with the tyrants! Long live the liberty of the people! Long live our country!
Brave ones! By this cry your voice will be like Joshua's voice, at the bidding of the Jericho of tyrants shall fall.
So I order in the name of the nation:—Let every one obey. I will shortly be among you. *Adieu*. God be with you.
February, 1853.
AUSTRIA.—A telegraphic despatch states that the Ninth Army Corps has been ordered to hold itself in readiness to march to the Turkish frontier.
From the Washington Union.
THE PRESIDENT ELECT.
The avoidance of public display or demonstration which, in compliance with the natural and avowed wishes of General Pierce, has been considerably accorded to him by his friends during his journey to Washington, has continued thus far since his arrival in our city. While, of course, many of his friends seek an early opportunity to pay their respects to the president elect, and are received with the cordiality natural to his character, it is gratifying to perceive that a due regard to the weighty public cares which now occupy his attention, and sympathizing appreciation of his personal feelings, combine to relieve him in some measure from the effort and interruption necessarily involved in the continual reception of visits, however proper and welcome in themselves. Such considerate observance of the circumstances under which General Pierce has arrived in Washington is in harmony with that general public sentiment which throughout the country so fully appreciated and approved his manifest determination to shun everything like ostentation or even unnecessary publicity in the movements.
But the manner of General Pierce's reception in Washington by his friends, and by the chiefs of the great party of which he is the chosen head, has a still deeper and more important significance. No important or fevered excitement beleaguers his private apartments or knocks at his doors, because there reigns in the political circles at Washington, as throughout the democracy of the country, a calm confidence in his integrity, firmness, and wisdom. The same just appreciation of his character which at once upon his nomination rallied the democratic masses in a universal and united acclamation to his support is now testified not less impressively in the undoubting assurance everywhere apparent among democrats, that he is in all respects adequate to all the duties and responsibilities of his great office, and that in his hands all the functions of the Presidency—including as well the primary arrangements of his administration as the whole scope of its policy—will be discharged by him under the guidance of a single-hearted patriotism, a comprehensive circumspection, and an unflinching courage. In Congress and out of Congress the democratic party united in the great conviction that they have placed in the Presidency the true "Man for the Times." This sentiment is a bond of union among democrats, which, in the existing condition of the democratic party, is the one thing needful to establish its beneficent policy and to perpetuate its power. All through the land the whole democracy cannot but unite, and does heartily unite, in giving its support and confidence beforehand to a President who, by every personal indication and every public guarantee, stands pledged and fitted both to form and to control his administration to the end that in all its action national democratic principles of public policy shall be faithfully maintained; that the sacred cause of the Union and the fraternal spirit on which it depends shall be always and steadily upheld; that all the constitutional rights of the States shall be observed and respected; that the dignity, the rights, and the interests of our country shall be protected from all foreign aggression; and that in our internal affairs the great and most useful work of thorough administrative reform shall be zealously and effectually pursued. Before this platform of policy, and before the conviction that Gen. Pierce is pre-eminently the man carry it into effect, and to call to his aid from the great array of democratic patriotism and ability the men best qualified to aid him in so doing, whatsoever of discord has heretofore appeared in the democratic party is fast disappearing, and will, as we believe, soon cease to exist.
United in such confident expectations—in such assured and undoubting hopes—the democracy, both as it exists in the country and as it is represented in Washington, may well bide its time—not without interest, indeed, but without excitement, or impatience, or apprehension, during the few days, which are to elapse before the arrangements of the administration are announced and the general programme of its policy made known. That such is here the universal feeling of democrats is proved not only by all that we see and here of public sentiment, but has been signally made manifest by the manner in which the advent of the President Elect to Washington has been received.

THE REPUBLICAN.
CLEARFIELD Pa., March 4, 1853.
Appointment by the Governor.
A. B. SHAW, of this vicinity; to be Aid de Camp to his Excellency, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.
ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.—J. L. CURTLE, Esq., of this place, was admitted to practice law in those several Courts of Clearfield county.
We have several communications on file, some of which we have not had time to peruse, much less to put in type; all of which however, shall be examined, and if found worthy of a place in our columns shall appear next week.
THE LOG QUESTION.
The question of the propriety of prohibiting the practice of floating loose logs in the West Branch of the Susquehanna and its tributaries by Legislative enactment, has been quite a subject of interest and discussion in this section, eliciting much feeling and anxiety on the part of our citizens. All of our citizens have a deep interest in the disposition of the vast quantities of valuable timber that abounds in our county, and with those who believe that the permitting of the floating system, would necessarily annihilate the rafting system, it is looked upon as a question of peculiar interest. When such is the feeling on the part of many, it is not strange that we, as the conductors of the only press in the county, should be censured for not coming out and taking a decided stand against the log system. Why don't the press speak out? Why is there hesitation?
Let us explain: We are ready, willing, and very anxious to support whatever policy may appear to be for the general benefit and prosperity of Clearfield county, without doing injury to any correct code of principles. We believe that if the two systems were compatible, and could be carried on together, that immense advantages would thereby arise to all the interests of our citizens, and extending the same benefits elsewhere. We are not convinced that the two systems cannot be profitably followed together. As soon as we are so convinced—and it will not be long until the question will be decided—there will be no hesitation on the part of your press to speak out. These logcans are peculiarly such for rafting purposes; and the raftmen have the possession of the right, if there should be yielding on the part of either interest, of course it should not be on the part of the raftmen. In the meantime we think there should be no hesitation on the part of the Legislature to adopt such action as will secure our lumbermen against any injuries that may be done by these logs. This can be done effectually, with but little difficulty. Either compel the log-men to file bonds with sufficient security; or make the logs themselves responsible wherever found. If either course was adopted, we believe it would be satisfactory, and from what we have heard from both sides, we think there would be no difficulty in coming to a compromise upon some such terms. The lumber interests in this region have a right to demand it. And the log-men, if they intend to act honestly and fairly, cannot object to such conditions.
This day—the fourth of March—FRANKLIN PIERCE, of New Hampshire, will be installed as President of the United States for the next four years. The more that is known of this great man, the higher he rises in public estimation. From the time he left Concord until he reached Washington, he managed to elude the crowds of anxious friends that awaited his arrival at every stopping place, and actually slipped into his apartments at Willards hotel in Washington about 9 o'clock on the evening of the 21st ult., without the fact of his arrival being known to any but a few confidential friends—to the great disappointment of the crowd awaiting at the depot, and more especially to a large number of gentlemen who, in order to see and be seen fit—went all the way to Baltimore to meet him, and after arriving there were coolly informed that they had passed the President elect on the way.
It is publicly announced that the Cabinet will consist of the following gentlemen, which is an able one, and one in which the whole country will have entire confidence.
Wm. L. Marcy, Secretary of State.
James Guthrie, Treasury.
R. McClelland, Interior.
Jefferson Davis, War.
James C. Dobbin, Navy.
James Campbell, Postmaster General.
Caleb Cushing, Attorney General.
MILITARY.—Capt. WALLACE's company, "The Regulars," paraded on the 22d ult., under the command of Lieut. J. C. HENRY, making a very fine appearance, and for a company just organized, moving in a style that insures a high state of discipline with the necessary frugality. The uniform of this company is most delightful, and we are glad to learn that the company is now on a firm and sure footing.

We transfer to our columns an article from the Harrisburg Union, on the subject of the shooting of a supposed fugitive slave at Mariota, last summer, by officer Ridgely, of Baltimore, and the conduct of Gov. BLOEN therein. This article gives a very clear and truthful history of the case, and should be read by every person wishing to know the facts.
Since this article was put in type, we have read a letter from Mr. THOMSON, the Prosecuting Attorney of Lancaster county, who fully and entirely justifies the conduct of the Governor, and most effectually silences the slanders of his abolition traducers.
COMMITTED.—A Mr. William Bromley was committed to jail in this county on last Thursday, on suspicion of having stolen some \$400 belonging to Isaac Goon, a few miles from this place on the 26th of December last. Bromley was in the neighborhood, and left under suspicious circumstances, and was arrested by J. S. Ferguson, in Elk county. But since his arrest some facts have been developed that go far towards establishing the innocence of said Bromley, or at least to remove some of the causes that tended to throw suspicion upon him; and measures have been taken to have a hearing on a writ of habeas corpus in the course of a week or so.
SPIRITS ABOUT.—A company, committee, or circle of these visitants found their way into our office the other night, and actually convinced themselves of their power to put a rotary motion into our table—a fact which is pretty well attested by the crippled state of the aforesaid table, which seems to have shared badly in the encounter, as it is now minus a leg. As this was their first visit to our sanctum, we shall live in hopes of better conduct on their next.
Morris township still leads the column, as will be seen by the tabular statement of the assessed valuation of the county, as furnished by the County Commissioners. Thus she is not only the most Democratic, but the most valuable township in our county.
LOG FLOATING.
The following from the Jersey Shore Republican, shows the feeling that exists in regard to the log floating business.—This has got to be a matter of very serious complaint in the lumber country, and we trust some action may be taken by the Legislature to remedy the evil.
LOG FLOATING.—A bill is now pending before the Legislature, to enact a law, to prohibit the floating of logs in the river and streams. It seems that a great majority of the people in this section of the state are decidedly in favor of a measure of this kind. Of the injurious effects occasioned by the presence of logs in our streams, we have only to refer to the late disastrous flood. That they were the means of the destruction of hundreds of dollars' worth of property, there can be no shadow of doubt. The destruction of the bridge and aqueduct across Pine creek, we have no doubt, was occasioned in this way, and when those structures were carried away, a part of the Jersey Shore bridge went too. It is sincerely hoped that the members of the Legislature, if they have not already, will investigate this important matter thoroughly, and at once pass a law to protect the property of citizens, every year endangered, to a greater or less extent, by thousands of floating logs, completely choking up the streams, and rendering it almost impossible for rafts to be got out with safety.
PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.
Senate, Feb. 21.—Mr. O'Neill of Philadelphia presented a petition in favor of a law prohibiting the floating of logs in the Susquehanna; also a remonstrance against a law permitting the holding of slaves within the State for a limited time.
Mr. Quiggle a remonstrance from Centre county, against a law to prohibit the floating of logs.
Senate, Feb. 22.—Mr. Darlington, presented a petition from Lancaster city for a law to prevent the floating of logs on the Mushannon creek.
Mr. Quiggle, a petition from officers of the court and members of the bar of Centre county, for a new judicial district, to be composed of Centre, Clearfield and Clinton; several remonstrances from Clearfield county, against a law prohibiting the floating of logs, and an address from five pilots of Clearfield county, on the subject of the navigation of the Mushannon creek.
Senate, Feb. 23.—Messrs: E. W. Hamlin, M'Murtrie and Skinner presented a number of petitions in favor of a prohibitory liquor law.
Mr. Quiggle presented one of similar import, signed by three thousand five hundred and twenty-six citizens of Centre to Mr. Shifer, a remonstrance from Lycoming county, against a law permitting Geo. Schmale, to erect a boom in the Susquehanna.
Senate, Feb. 24.—Mr. Frick presented a number of petitions signed by one thousand eight hundred and eighty ladies of Montgomery county, in favor of a prohibitory liquor law; also, petitions signed by one thousand two hundred and sixteen ladies of Norris town; a number signed by one thousand four hundred and sixty-eight voters of Montgomery county, and others signed by seven hundred and thirty-two voters of Norris town, all of a similar import.
Senate, Feb. 26.—Mr. Hamlin of McKean, read in place a bill to prevent the floating of logs in the West

Branch of the Susquehanna and its tributaries; which on motion, was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Hamlin of McKean, Quiggle and Myers.
From the Washington Union.
CONGRESSIONAL.
SENATE, Friday Feb. 18.—Mr. Davis presented the credentials of Hon. Edward Everett, elected a senator from Massachusetts for six years from the 4th of March, 1853.
The Pacific railroad bill was taken up. Mr. Borland made a personal explanation in reference to his course in the Senate with regard to the interests of the State of Arkansas.
Mr. Cooper, Mr. Dodge of Iowa, Mr. Geyer, Mr. Mason, Mr. Pratt, and others debated the bill and amendment until nearly five o'clock.
Mr. Toucy obtained the floor, but after a few remarks gave way to a motion to adjourn; and the Senate adjourned.
House.—Mr. Duncan, by leave, reported from the Committee on Commerce the annual light-house appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; and then, after the Speaker laid before the House various executive department communications, which were appropriately referred, the House went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Orr in the chair) and the balance of the day's session was spent in committee upon the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill; which was discussed in five-minute speeches by many members, on various amendments.
SENATE, Saturday, Feb. 19.—The message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting information in relation to the correspondence between the government of England and the U. States on the subject of the interoceanic canal by the Nicaragua route.
The Pacific railroad bill was taken up and debated at great length. It was reported to the Senate, and all the amendments were concurred in.
Mr. Shields offered an amendment providing that no portion of the amount shall be expended within the limits of a State; which was agreed to—yeas 22, nays 20.
House.—After the House, on motion of Mr. King, of New York, had voted to adhere to their last action upon the bill to prevent frauds on the treasury of the U. States, and authorized the appointment of their portion of a committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two branches of Congress on the bill, they went into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, (Mr. Orr again in the chair), wherein the day's session was spent in discussing various amendments to the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill in five-minute speeches.
Monday, February 21, 1853.
SENATE.—The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State in relation to the fisheries on the coast of Florida.
Also, a report of the Secretary of the Navy in relation to the coal mines and coal fields on the western waters.
Mr. Walker moved to postpone all prior orders for the purpose of taking up the homestead bill. After debating the matter for two hours, it was decided in the negative—yeas 23, nays 33.
The Senate then proceeded to consider the Pacific railroad bill; and, after debating it until nearly half past four o'clock, they adjourned.
House.—The House devoted its session to the further consideration of the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill—voting by yeas and nays on many of the amendments thereto reported from the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union; which was finally passed. The question on Mr. Beocock's pending motion to take up the Senate bill for the reorganization of the navy then arose, and it was decided in the negative—yeas 78, nays 84. The House then went into a Committee of the Whole on the Union; wherein the Indian appropriation bill was considered for a few moments. The committee rose, and Mr. Millston, by leave, reported back, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, the bill for the relief of Mary W. Thompson; which was passed. The bill for the relief of John Huntington, reported by Mr. Mace from the Committee of Claims, was next read three times and passed. And then, after some time passed in the consideration of ineffectual motions to suspend the rules for, the consideration of various bills, the House adjourned.
Tuesday, February 22, 1853.
SENATE.—The Chair laid before the Senate a report of the Secretary of the Navy in relation to the establishment of a line of steamers between the western coast of the United States and the free ports of China.
Also, a report of the Secretary of War relative to the establishment of permanent arsenals at various points on the coast.
Mr. Hamlin moved to take up the bill granting lands in behalf of the indigent insane; and Mr. Hunter moved to take up the army appropriation bill—both of which motions were negatived.
Mr. Davis introduced a joint resolution extending the time before the late steamboat act shall go into operation; which was considered and passed.
The Pacific railroad bill was taken up and debated until the hour of adjournment.
House.—After a few remarks from Mr. Stanley, and Mr. Stanton of Kentucky, the House passed the resolution, ordering the binding of the maps accompanying the report of the superintendent of the coast survey, and those accompanying the Secretary of the Treasury's report on the fisheries question. Mr. Fuller, of Maine, and Mr. Tuck, then addressed the House against the Canada reciprocity bill, until the expiration of the morning hour; when, proceeding to the consideration of the business on the Speaker's table, the House