The Lancaster Intelligencer

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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

This highly important State paper, together with a synopsis of the several Departmental Reports, are laid before our readers in this week's Intelligencer, and we bespeak for them a careful and attentive perusal.

The Message is a very able and conservative document, and is unquestionably one of the most important productions which has ever emanated from the Executive Mansion. Mr. BUCHANAN opens with a beautiful allusion to the prosperity of the country, as exhibited in its immense agricultural, mineral and mechanical productions. He then proceeds to speak of the great and absorbing question of "secession," and his arguments and reasonings on this subject are, we think, conclusive and unanswerable. He lays the blame of the present unhappy and disturbed condition of the country where it rightfully belongs, namely, on the violent and unnecessary agitation of the slavery question in the Northern States. He is of the opinion that no State has the Constitutional right to secede from the Union, but neither Congress nor the President have any authority granted them to coerce a seceding State into submission.—His allusions to South Carolina are well timed, judicious and appropriate. Whilst there is nothing of bravado in his language, when speaking of a contemplated seizure of United States property, there is a quiet determination manifested to do his whole duty under the Constitution and laws of the country.

But we have neither room nor time to make an extended synopsis of the Message, as the document itself will be read by everybody, and everybody almost, except the extremists North and South, appear to be well pleased with it.

SECESSION IMMINENT.

All the recent accounts from the South are any thing but cheering or even hopeful to the friends of the Union. Nothing now, we believe, but some special interposition of Divine Providence can save US from the direful results predicted from the triumph of a sectional candidate for the Presidency. The majority of the people north of Mason & Dixon's line willed it that Mr. LINCOLN should be elected, and that, too, in the face of all the powerful appeals made to them in favor of the Union. The Republican leaders, in their speeches and writings, laughed to scorn the idea of secession, and in defiant tones dared the Southern States to attempt it. But it has come, notwithstanding, and there is imminent danger that, before six months shall roll round, a half dozen or more of the sovereign States of the Confederacy will place themselves outside the pale of the Union; and, if so, farewell to all our greatness and glory as a Nation. If once severed, these thirty-three States never can be re united; but we shall soon find ourselves discordant and belligerant, like the petty Republics of ancient Greece, a prey to some Philip or Alexander—the mere footballs of aspiring and ambitious military despots—or, like the feeble States of Mexico, we shall become the scorn and derision of the world.

Truly, the times are portentous of evil.—We still hope for the best; but, really, there are, as yet, no signs of encouragement in the political horizon. Not only is South Carolina ready to step out of the Union; but we greatly fear that she will be immediately followed by Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida and Texas, and ultimately by Arkansas and Louisiana, and perhaps others where the secession movement has not yet taken so deep a hold on the public mind.

Something must be done, and that speedily, or all will be lost, unless, as we observed above, a higher power interposes in our behalf. It will require all the skill and ingenuity of every true-hearted patriot in Congress, aided and assisted by Divine Wisdom, to save US from plunging into the fearful vortex that is but a step ahead.

THE FINAL RESULT.

The Electoral Colleges met at the Capitols of the several States on Wednesday last, and cast the votes for President and Vice President in accordance with their political proclivities. There is no change in the official result, as published in the Intelligencer of last week, except in the State of Virginia. The six BRECKINRIDGE electors declined to act, and the entire vote of the State was cast for Mr. BELL. The following is, therefore, the aggregate vote of each candidate:

FOR LINCOLN,	180
FOR BRECKINRIDGE,	72
FOR BELL,	39
FOR DOUGLAS,	12
Total,	303

LINCOLN's majority over all—57.

PUB. DOC.—We are indebted to Senator BIGLER for four bound volumes of the Congressional Globe, containing the Debates and Proceedings of the First Session of the Thirty-Sixth Congress; as, also, of the Special Session of the Senate. These are important volumes, and we return our sincere thanks to the distinguished gentleman for his kindness in supplying us with them.

ANOTHER OLD PRINTER GONE!

The Harrisburg papers record the death of MATTHEW ATKINSON, which took place near that city on Friday morning last. Mr. A. was 79 years of age, and was probably the oldest printer in the United States, having served his apprenticeship in the office of the *Morgenrothe*, a file of which, published in 1799, he had carefully preserved. He followed the business for upwards of sixty years, and was, for many years, in the employ of John Baer & Sons, in this city, and up until the month of July last, when old age and infirmities compelled him to retire from the business.

POCKET BOOKS, &c.—If any of our friends, visiting Philadelphia, want to supply themselves with Pocket Books, Porte Monnaies, Money Belts, Bankers' Cases, Purses, Port Folios, Reticules, Cigar Cases, Dressing Cases, &c., &c., we advise them to call with CHARLES RUMPP, at No. 47 North Sixth street, east side, and they can be suited to perfection, both as to quality, style and price. His stock on hand is always very extensive, and his prices are very low to suit the times. Give him a call by all means, and judge for yourselves.

The population of Alleghany county—including Pittsburg and Allegheny cities—is 180,074. The population of Pittsburg alone is 49,216, and of Allegheny City 31,536.

POPULATION OF THE STATE.

The total population of Pennsylvania, as ascertained by the census recently taken, is 2,911,104. In 1850 it was 2,311,786. Increase in ten years, 599,328.

NEW YORK ELECTION.

The New York municipal election, on Tuesday last, resulted in the entire success of the Democratic party.

DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury is succinct and lucid in its details. In view of the present financial difficulties of the country, Congress is urged to repeal so much of the act of June 22, 1860, authorizing the issue of United States stock for $21,000,000, as will reduce it to $10,000,000, and to authorize the issue of an equal amount of treasury notes. The Secretary thinks that power to issue treasury notes to a limited amount should always exist in the department, and asserts that such a power could never be abused. It is stated that bidders for the late loan of $10,000,000, under the aforesaid act, have failed to comply with its conditions, and it is recommended that Congress should immediately authorize the department to dispose of the stock assigned them upon the best possible terms, holding them responsible for the loss. The remaining $11,000,000 is to be met by the proposed issue of treasury notes.

The balance remaining in the treasury at the end of the fiscal year of 1859 was	$4,389,275.54
The receipts for year ending July 1, '60	76,702,033.89
Total,	$81,091,309.43
Disbursements,	77,462,102.72
Balance on hand July 1, 1860,	$3,629,206.71

Of the amount thus disbursed, $17,613,628 was paid towards the public debt, which was increased, notwithstanding, more than $8,000,000 during the same period, as the amount raised by loans and treasury notes was $25,724,800. The estimated

Receipts to July 1, 1861, are	$84,348,996.75
The expenditures to that date	84,103,105.17
Leaving a balance of	$245,891.58

This statement adds one million to the public debt.

The estimated receipts from July 1, '61, to July 1, 1862, are	$64,495,891.58
The expenditures to that date	68,363,726.11
Leaving a deficiency of	$3,867,834.53

Relying, however, upon the fact that the sums drawn from the treasury by the respective departments, have usually been less than the estimates, the Secretary thinks that the above deficiency will be not only neutralized, but that a balance of some $3,000,000 will remain at the credit of the department.

The permanent public debt, June 30, 1860, was $45,079,203.08, and the outstanding treasury notes $19,690,500. The usual estimates and resources of the government for the coming two years are considered abundantly adequate, under ordinary circumstances. But in the present threatening state of politics, of course no trusty calculation can be made. Every element of prosperity, apart from political uncertainties, exists.

The exports of the last fiscal year were	$400,122,296
The imports	362,163,941
Leaving a favorable balance of	$37,958,355

The revenue from customs was $53,187,511.—Planters and farmers have realized remunerative prices, and every commercial and manufacturing interest has prospered.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Secretary of War is quite minute in its details. The strength of the regular army is substantially the same as at the time of the last annual report. The troops available for service on the border have been actively employed in service against the Indians.

The department of Texas has been restored to peace and relieved from all apprehension of invasion by marauding tribes by a very active campaign, carried on in the heart of the Indian country.—Owing to the many and daring outrages perpetrated by the hostile tribes in New Mexico, it was found necessary to withdraw a large portion of the troops stationed in Utah from that territory, and to transfer them, by rapid marches, to the troubled districts—a distance of 700 miles through a trackless wilderness.

The fact is dwelt upon that, while the appropriations were made to sustain the army upon a peace footing, it has been found necessary to prosecute an active and sanguinary war along a line extending from the thirty-fifth to the forty-sixth parallel of latitude, with numerous tribes of hostile Indians.

The importance of restoring to the War department the superintendence and control of the Indians, is urged at length, on the ground that the idea of obedience cannot be impressed upon the savages by any other means than the military power.

It appears that the quartermaster has disbursed, through the agency of his officials, $24,000,000 during the official term of the present Secretary. He thinks it would be difficult to secure a more honest disbursement or strict accountability on the part of officials, than has attended the expenditures made during the past four years.

In order to facilitate the passage of troops from the Mississippi valley to the Pacific coast, a road has been constructed from Fort Walla-Walla, on the Oregon river, across the mountains, to Fort Benton, at the head of the Missouri. Over this road a detachment of 300 men marched from the latter place, and reached Walla-Walla in less than sixty days, in good condition.

The colonel of ordnance reports that the experiments for the improvements of coast defenses, the casting of cannon, and the manufacture of cannon powder, favorable to the endurance of heavy ordnance, have resulted favorably. The superiority of rifled cannon is declared, and the grooving of the ordnance now in use recommended, as a cheap and easy mode of adapting them to the use of JAMES' expanding projectiles. Arrangements have been ordered to be made to effect this change with a portion of the smooth bored guns in use.—In this connection complaint is made of the statute prohibiting the purchase of any arms or military supplies whatever of a patented invention, as the department is unable to procure a supply of the proper projectiles with which to experiment.

The law of 1808, relative to arming and equipping the whole body of the militia of the United States, is declared to be insufficient for the effectual accomplishment of that object.

A national armory, for the fabrication of cannon, is declared to be vitally necessary, and legislation to that end is urged.

The experiments with breech-loading arms have resulted favorably to that description of weapon.—They are pronounced to be "the most efficient arms ever put in the hands of intelligent men." The triumph of such arms over the muzzle-loading, is declared to be as certain as that of the percussion cap over the flint and steel, while for cavalry the breech-loader and revolver are destined to take the place of the sabre.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Navy is a more than usually interesting document. It embraces the results of the inquiry into the expediency of applying steam as a motive power to our sailing ships of war; arguments in favor of further increasing the navy, so as to enable it to meet the demands which are continually being made on it for protection by our citizens abroad; observations on the benefits that have resulted from the adoption of a uniform system of organization in our navy yards; a summary of the operations of our cruisers in the capture of slavers during the past year, and statements of the results of the Chiriqui, the Panama, the North Pacific and Behring's Straits, and the San Francisco and China exploring and surveying expeditions.

In reference to the first of these subjects, the report states that the opinion of the Board of Officers, appointed in pursuance of the provision in the Naval Appropriation act of 1860, is unfavorable to the introduction of steam power into sailing brigs, sloops and frigates. They think, however, that it may be advantageously introduced into the ships of the line, with the exception of the Delaware, now too defective to admit of it. By razeeing these vessels they can be converted into first class steam frigates of the Minnesota class, carrying mixed batteries of eight and nine inch guns, forty in number. The cost of the conversion of the eight line of battle ships suitable for the purpose would be about $383,000, and when thus altered they will be efficient ships-of-war of full steam power. The report embodies several additional suggestions in connection with our sailing frigates and sloops-of-war, and more particularly as to the expediency of converting some of them into store ships. It also recommends the introduction of screw propellers into the side-wheel steamers of the first class—the Susquehanna, the Saranac and the Powhatan. The Minnesota is pronounced not to be worth more repairs than those which she is at present receiving.

The report earnestly advocates a gradual and permanent increase in the navy. It states, what we have frequently contended, that with a population of thirty millions, a coast of vast extent, both on the Atlantic and Pacific, a navigating interest of five millions of tons, an annual import and export trade of six or seven hundred millions, and a home trade not less valuable, our present naval force is totally inadequate to the claims for protection made upon it by our citizens in all parts of the world.

The report deprecates the policy of suspending repairs in the navy yards under any circumstances whatsoever. It states that, by the adoption of a uniform system of organization in the latter, a great many abuses have been put an end to and greater economy and efficiency secured. The Naval Academy Mr. Toucey reports to be in admirable condition. He advises a change in the law prohibiting the purchase of patented articles for the navy, inasmuch as it works prejudicially to its interest.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The care of the public domain is the most important branch of the duty devolving on the head of this department. The whole area of the public lands covers an extent of over fourteen hundred millions of acres, or two-thirds of the entire territory of the United States. Of this vast tract, 16,385,361 acres have been proclaimed for sale during the last year and up to September 30th of the present year, and of these 3,979,619 acres have been sold for cash, bringing in a revenue of $2,021,425. Over twelve millions of acres have been disposed of altogether in that time, either for cash or for bounty lands, swamp lands and grants to railroad companies. The railroad interest alone absorbed over two millions and a half of acres. Something over eight millions of acres will be required to satisfy the outstanding military bounty land warrants. In addition to these items we find that 9,649,471 acres have been surveyed and prepared for the market; the surveys in Washington Territory, however, have been interrupted, in consequence of some dispute about land claims on the part of the Puget Sound Agricultural Company, and the Secretary recommends that the Surveyor General of the Territory be authorized by special enactment to settle these claims, and thus permit the survey of this fine region to proceed, so that the land may be brought into market. Our whole land system, as at present conducted, meets with the entire approval of Secretary Thompson, and he discountenances the principle of granting lands by donation *in toto*.

Among the most important and interesting branches of the Interior Department is the bureau of Indian Affairs, regulating as it does our relations with the red man on our frontiers, with whose care the government is charged, and whose condition so often proves a source of trouble and expense. The present position of these tribes is represented as very favorable, with the exception of the hostile bands in New Mexico and that region, of which the article on the War report speaks more particularly. Most of the tribes are coming rapidly into a state of civilization, abandoning the customs, superstitions and habits of the savage, and assuming the dress, manners and employments of the white man.

The Dacotah or Sioux Indians, of Minnesota, are a remarkable instance of this, and of the aptitude of the red races for civilization; for although but ten years ago they were a wild and barbarous tribe of hunters, more than half of them have assumed the dress of their white neighbors. They have abandoned their erratic life, adopted the Christian religion in many cases, and have become industrious and expert farmers. In order to cultivate their habits, it is strongly recommended by the Secretary of the Interior that the Indians be located in small tribal reservations, and preserved from the mischievous interference of that class of white men who hang around the Indian settlements, and in most cases originate all the trouble and hostility which characterize our frontier regions. A curious instance of the pertinacity with which anti-slavery fanatics pursue their calling is furnished in the condition of the Cherokee tribe, who are represented to be in a state of perpetual strife and civil dissension, so much so as to render necessary the existence of a secret association among them—a kind of red skin vigilance committee—owing to the meddling of the white missionaries—abolition parsons—with the system of slavery recognized in the Cherokee nation. Another remarkable evidence of the inutility, not to say mischief, of this class of persons in the Indian reservations may be found in the fact that the Nez Perces are the most advanced in civilization and Christianity of any tribe in their region of country, although for thirteen years they have not seen the face of a white teacher of religion.

Considerable suffering and distress is experienced in portions of the Southern superintendency, owing to a long drought and the almost total failure of the crops, and it is urged upon Congress to make an appropriation for the relief of the Indians. With this exception the tribes appear to be generally in a very favorable and progressive condition. Nearly three millions of dollars, in cash and goods, have been distributed among the Indians this year, and over two millions still remain in the Treasury of the appropriation for their purposes.

The affairs of the Patent Office claim no little share of interest, as they exhibit the progress of invention throughout the country. The income for the present year was $197,648, and the expenditure $189,672—showing a surplus of $7,976. The whole number of patents applied for was 5,638, and 846 caveats were filed. There were 5,896 patents issued, and 28 extended for seven years from the expiration of the first term.

The Pension Office is briefly referred to in the report. There were eleven thousand pensioners paid off, at an expense of about a million of dollars. Relative to agriculture but little is said, further than the expression of an opinion that, judging from the results of scientific investigations in this branch of internal improvement, the United States are destined to become "the granary of the world."

The report states that the national census has progressed so far that full returns of population and statistics will be ready for presentation to the existing Congress, and that they will show a most encouraging increase.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The Postmaster-General's report is an intelligible and business-like document, and, notwithstanding its length, both important and interesting. The retrenchments which have been effected, and the increase of revenue in excess of calculations, are the subject of complacent reference; though it is considered certain that if reforms heretofore recommended to Congress had been adopted the accounts of the department would have looked much better.

The total expenditures for the Fiscal year have been	$19,170,782.15
Of which belongs to 1859	4,296,009.26
Leaving the total expenditure for '60	$14,874,772.89
The total revenue for 1860	9,218,067.40
Expenditure more than revenue	$5,655,705.40

There is, however, by reason of appropriations from the treasury, a credit balance to the

Revenue account for 1860 of	$1,211,860.17
Of which is available, only	596,698.17
The balance	$615,162.00

is made up of arrearages from postmasters, accumulated since 1845, and which may as well be charged to profit and loss. The increase of revenue for 1860 was previously estimated at four per cent. above 1859; it proves, however, to be near seven per cent. But in the estimates for 1861 and 1862, it is thought best to adhere to the former calculation of increase. The history of the department since 1853 shows an increase of expenditure of about one million per annum, until 1858, and a similar increase of deficiency, except between 1855 and 1856, when the increase of each was but half a million. Between 1858 and 1859 the increase of each was about two millions; since which period, although the expenditure has continued about the same, the deficiency has been diminished by about $660,000. The estimates indulge the hope that a million more will be saved in 1862.

The total sum received for stamps and stamped envelopes was $6,261,533.34, an increase of $608,782.85 over the sales of 1859. More than two-thirds of the revenue of the department comes from stamps, and the accurate management of this part of the business involves a great increase of labor and expense to the department, for which, and on other accounts, the Postmaster-General asks for the creation of eleven new clerkships. The statistics in reference to the foreign mail service, and the negotiations with the British post-office on the subject of international postages, will be found of interest.—The latter are yet incomplete, but the claims of the United States, which are the occasion of demur on the other side, seem reasonable.

PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5th, 1860.

MESSIEURS EDITORS OF THE INTELLIGENCER: That most important of all National documents, the Message of the President, is this year exciting unwonted attention from the people. Though only delivered yesterday it is estimated that over five hundred thousand copies of this much inquired for paper have already been sent off from the newspaper presses in this city, in the form of extras, supplements, etc. And the President's Message is all the talk. Those who, like Greely, Beecher and Seward, would tear up this Union, in spite of their hypocritical denials, deride its tone and its temper, while the large majority of conservative men both North and South applaud it as meeting the exact requirements of the hour. It is conservative, and mild toned, and conciliatory, and if there is a little too much South in it there is sound reason in the policy, since if there is any concession to be made in the present difficulty it is due to the South from the North, who can afford to grant it good naturedly. But we need not descant further on the theme. Let every one read *the* Message.

The disappointment is general over the refusal of Vermont to repeal their offensive "Personal Liberty Bill." It is the first trial (and failure) of the new demand upon the boasted conservatism of the North, and the disappointment awakens well grounded apprehensions in the breasts of all true patriots. Let us hope that Pennsylvania will show a better example when the opportunity comes up before her next month, or peace will never again take up her abode in our distracted country.

Last week we chronicled the shipment of a Passenger Railway Car for Europe. Still another, and from a different manufacturing firm, left this port yesterday, for a London Railroad, a new company which has ordered all its cars in Philadelphia. The new car was named the Victoria.

An interesting scene was witnessed in one of our Insane Asylums, (the Blockley,) yesterday. Our magician Wyman gave a free exhibition to the patients in the institution, over five hundred in number, who enjoyed the sport amazingly. The treatment now in the Asylum is such that hundreds of poor creatures, otherwise miserable, are yearly restored to their friends with reason entirely and permanently rethroned.

The Italian Opera in New York has broken down with a crash. Our own is moving onward swimmingly, several grand attractions being announced for next week. Among them are Mercadante's Il Geuramento, Meyerbeer's Robert and Rosini's Moses in Egypt, with perhaps Semiramide and the Prophet for the week following. At the Olympic Mr. Samuel Murdoch is to take a farewell benefit to-morrow night prior to his retirement to a distant city and renouncement of the stage. Forrest is expected home here again shortly, and will appear at the Walnut or the Academy.

As for literary matters we might fill our limited space ten times over with interesting particulars of the bountiful repast just now offered by our publishers. Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, of Boston, who are always felicitous in the selection of the books they intend to issue, have just published one of the most exquisite books ever written and printed. This is *The Recreations of a Country Parson*, a series of delightful papers on genial themes written by one of the shining lights of Fraser's Magazine, and published by T. & F. in a style of elegance commensurate with the value and interest of the work. In all our experience among books we have never seen a more tasteful, quietly luxurious volume; the very color of the binding, the rich delicate tint of the leaves, the exquisite typography perfectly harmonizing with the dreamy, thoughtful character of the contents. The book is in very large request.

The same publishers issue Coventry Patmore's new poem *Faithful Forever*, which is now stirring up a fierce discussion in the English critical journals. Having first read the warm and manly defense of Mr. John Ruskin, who has spiritedly come to the aid of the poet, American readers will not be slow to acknowledge the wonderful beauty of the sentiment and rhyme of the new poem. It is as tender and touching as "The Angel in the House," and should be read by all readers of that delightful two-part poem.

We are very glad to see the continuation of the Balzac series of novels, the publication of which was begun by Messrs. Rudd & Carleton, New York, a few weeks ago. "Without intending an exact parallel," says the Atlantic Monthly, "Balzac might be called the Fielding of French Literature—intensely masculine, an artist who works outward from an informing idea, a satirist whose humor will not let him despise human nature even while he exposes its weakness." This quality is fully exhibited in *The Petty Annoyances of Married Life*, the new volume, one of the most amusing and entertaining works we have ever read. The translation is exceedingly spirited and careful, and we commend the book to all readers.

The same publishers issue, in a liberal looking duodecimo, Ruffini's new novel *Lavinia*, which is even a better work than his famous Doctor Antonio, Dear Experience, or Lorenzo Benoni. Readers will remember the sensation created a few years ago on the appearance of the first of these, the author saving for himself by that one work a place at the head of Italian writers. *Lavinia* is exceedingly interesting. Its pages are crowded with incident, with an English lady for the heroine, and an Italian for the hero. The love-making is absorbing and affecting, and the ladies especially will be in raptures with it.

Cooper's fine novel of *The Oak Openings* is issued this week as the December volume of Messrs. W. A. Townsend & Co's magnificent edition of the great novelist, with Darley's inimitable illustrations. The rich tinted paper and the sumptuous typographical and mechanical finish of this set of books have never been equalled in this country or abroad, and we are glad that the liberal outlay of the publishers is coming back to them in their thousands of subscriptions. Mr. S. McHenry, of 4th and Walnut, here, is the agent for this State.

That old and ever readable favorite, *Littell's Living Age*, presents a fine table of contents in this week's number, (for Dec. 8th.) Prominent is the capital article from the Edinburgh Review, on the Memoirs of the Master of Sinclair; papers on Mountaineering, and Toasting the Ladies, from the Saturday Review; a delightful Essay from Fraser, on the Art of Putting Things; etc. Age only adds to the lustre and usefulness of this various and vivacious miscellany. It is better now than ever before in its history.

H.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

THE HOWARD EVENINGS.—Rev. Mr. DEMAN, of St. Paul's German Reformed Church, delivered the last Howard Lecture—the subject of which we announced last week. He took strong and able grounds against the practice of running railroad cars in the cities on Sunday, quoting Scripture for his position, and sustaining himself by what were considered almost impregnable arguments.

The discussion was participated in by Prof. Wise, Maj. Ditmars, Messrs. Black, Cadwell, Prof. Porter, and Zepher, Ibach and other members of the Teachers' Institute, and by Judge Hayes.

The intervals were agreeably filled up with excellent music from the Mænnerchor.

The lecture this evening will be delivered by Prof. SAMUEL W. REIGART, Principal of the Male High School. Subject: "The Influence of Society in the Formation of Character." Prof. R. is one of the most accomplished scholars in this city, and an eloquent and interesting speaker. We have not a doubt but that he will be greeted by a crowded audience.

JACKSON RIFLES' BAND BALL.—This excellent corps of musicians intend giving their first annual ball, at Russel's Hall, on New Year's eve, December 31st. The object is to assist the Band in defraying the expenses of their new and beautiful uniform, and as they often cater, in a musical sense, and well, too, for the benefit of our citizens, it is due that a rousing bumper should be given them on this occasion.

DIED OF MANIA POTU.—One night, last week, a woman named Catharine Myers, while two of the Night Watchmen were conveying her to the lock-up, died of Mania Potu. An inquest was held by Deputy Coroner Snyder. The sight was said to have been horrible. The friends of the unfortunate woman would have nothing to do with her, and the Watchmen, having no other alternative, had to convey her to the lock-up.

"Alas! for the rarity of Christian charity,
Under the sun."

FALSTAFF MUSTERING HIS RECRUITS.—This engraving, the premium picture to the members of the "Cosmopolitan Art Association," is alone worth the price of membership, in addition to which you get the beautiful "Art Journal," and a chance to draw a fine painting or statuary worth hundreds of dollars. Duncan & Stoner, Kramph's Buildings, North Queen street, are the Agents for this city. See advertisement.

ACCIDENT AT THE FULTON IRON WORKS.—On Wednesday afternoon last while Mr. Daniel Clemens, an employee at the Fulton Iron Works, was working at a turning lathe, a piece of iron about as large as a walnut flew out and struck him over the left eye, inflicting a serious wound, which there were some fears might prove fatal. Dr. John L. Atlee, Jr., who attended to the injury, considered the wounded man in a dangerous situation. Mr. Clemens is the popular and gentlemanly leader of the Fencibles' Silver Band, and well known in this city. We hope he may speedily recover from his injury.

A NARROW ESCAPE FROM CHOKING.—On Tuesday evening, Mr. John Peoples, a man about fifty years of age, from New Providence, while eating supper at Lemon's Hotel, West King street, got a piece of meat in his windpipe which came very near choking him to death. As soon as his condition was noticed, efforts were made by those near by to dislodge the impediment, but without success, and it was found necessary to call in Dr. William B. Fahnestock. When the Doctor arrived the man to all appearances was dead—the jaws were set so firmly that in endeavoring to insert an instrument into the throat to draw out the meat, it was broken. The only resort left was to wait until the jaws relaxed, when the Doctor drew out the meat with his fingers. Mr. Peoples was taken into the fresh air, and through the exertions of Dr. F., was speedily restored to consciousness, having been as near the gates of the other world as one well could be without going through.—*Thursday's Express.*

BREAKING OF A GAS MAIN.—The main gas pipe on the west side, at the corner of N. Queen and Orange streets, broke on yesterday week, and, up to Tuesday evening, some fifty thousand feet of gas had escaped. The break is supposed to have been caused by the settling of the ground where the sewer had been constructed. After two days' investigation, the seat of the break was finally discovered, and on Wednesday it was repaired. On Tuesday it was found necessary to cut off the supply of gas at the works, and at an early hour the same evening the burners in stores and dwellings refused to ignite, and hence there was a general stampede of consumers to the office of the gas company to have meters examined, etc., the belief being general that their meters were out of order. Before dark, however, the supply was let on and the burners were as brilliant as ever.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCILS.—The City Councils held their stated meeting on Tuesday evening last in their Chambers, City Hall.

The Finance Committee reported the outstanding City taxes for 1860, to December 1, in the four wards of the city, as follows:

North East Ward	$2,404 90½
North West Ward	2,466 40½
South East Ward	1,410 29
South West Ward	2,242 51
Total	$8,524 11
To this will be added 2½ per cent	213 10
Making for collection by Constables and City Solicitor	$8,737 21

The monthly statement of the City Treasurer was read, showing a balance in the Treasury of $7,834.80.

In Select Council a petition was presented, asking for the repair of an alley running north of Lemon street, between North Queen and Duke streets. Referred to the Street Committee, in which action Common Council concurred. Also, a communication from the Street Committee, asking an additional appropriation to complete the repairs of Centre Square, which was read and, on motion,

Resolved, That the balance of the appropriation unexpended for water pipe be applied to the work in Centre Square and material, agreeably to the communication.

In Common Council Mr. Brooks presented a petition asking for the repair of the crossing running from the Cadwell House to the Depot, at the corner of North Queen and Chesnut streets. Referred to the Street Committee with power to act, in which action Select Council concurred.

Mr. Rauch presented a petition from Messrs. Oatman and Rodgers, asking for additional compensation for excavating Orange and North streets, for sewer. Referred to the Finance Committee, in conjunction with the Street Committee, with instructions to ascertain facts and report at next meeting. In Select Council laid on the table.

The following communication from the Mayor was received and read:

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Lancaster:

GENTLEMEN: Permit me to respectfully suggest to your honorable bodies the necessity, as well as propriety, of making provision for lighting the city during the dark evenings of Spring, Summer and Autumn. It will involve an additional expenditure of about $1000; but the finances of the city are in such a healthy and prosperous condition as to fully justify the expense. It can be done without any increase of taxation, and without interfering in the least with other necessary appropriations. Besides, there is nothing that would more conduce to the comfort and convenience of the citizens, and nothing that is more universally desired by the tax payers, than having the streets of the city well lighted at all seasons of the year.

I have deemed it my duty to thus early direct the attention of Councils to this subject, so that (if they agree with me as to the necessity and propriety of the measure) the necessary legislation to carry it into effect may be had during the present financial year, and the sum required may be embraced in the estimated expenditures of the ensuing year. This can be done either by the passage of an Ordinance, or by a joint resolution of Councils.

GEO. SANDERSON, Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, December 4, 1860.

In Select Council, on motion, the following resolution was adopted, which was concurred in by Common Council:

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Lancaster, that from and after the first day of April, 1861, and every year thereafter, it shall be the duty of the Mayor to cause the street lamps to be lighted, during the dark evenings of Spring, Summer and Autumn; and that an appropriation for that purpose be made by the Finance Committee at the commencement of the next fiscal year.

There being no further business to transact, Councils adjourned.

MORAVIAN FESTIVAL.—The Ladies connected with the Moravian Church, corner of Orange and Market streets, are holding a Festival for the sale of Fancy Articles and Confections, in their Sunday School building, Market street, which commenced last evening. The Fairs managed by the Ladies of this Church are always conducted in a most unexceptionable manner, and the tables this year present a fine display of the products of feminine taste and industry. The proceeds of this Fair, as usual, will be appropriated to Missionary purposes.

PRISON OFFICERS.—The Board of Prison Inspectors met on yesterday week, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Joseph Samson; Secretary, Jacob Seitz; Treasurer, Hugh S. Gara; Solicitor, Daniel G. Baker, Esq.; Physician, Dr. William Compton; Warden, Jay Cadwell; Under Wardens, Rudolph Ressler, James McCaskey; Watchman, Samuel Hollingsworth; Clerk, J. L. Hoffmeier.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—The M. E. Church at Christiana, in this county, will be dedicated to the service of Almighty God on the 15th and 16th inst., (Saturday and Sunday next). Rev. Wm. H. Elliott, of this city, Rev. Wm Urie, of Wilmington, Delaware, and Rev. Mr. Dennison, of Pottsville, and other clergymen will take part in the exercises. The dedicatory services will commence on Saturday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and be continued until Sunday evening. The friends of religion throughout the county are invited to attend.

AN ELOQUENT APPEAL.

We clip from the President's Message the subjoined thrillingly eloquent and patriotic appeal. After stating that our Union rests upon public opinion, and must live only in the affections of the people, or, if not, it must perish, Mr. BUCHANAN adds:

"But may I be permitted solemnly to invoke my countrymen to pause and deliberate, before they determine to destroy this, the grandest temple which has ever been dedicated to human freedom since the world began? It has been consecrated by the blood of our fathers, by the glories of the past, and by the hopes of the future. The Union has already made us the most prosperous and, ere long, will, if preserved, render us the most powerful nation on the face of the earth. In every foreign region of the globe the title of American citizen is held in the highest respect, and when pronounced in a foreign land it causes the hearts of our countrymen to swell with honest pride. Surely when we reach the brink of the yawning abyss, we shall recoil with horror from the last fatal plunge.—By such a dread catastrophe the hopes of the friends of freedom throughout the world would be destroyed, and a long night of leaden despotism would enshroud the nations. Our example for more than eighty years would not only be lost; but it would be quoted as a conclusive proof that man is unfit for self government."

EXTENSIVE MAIL ROBBERY.—The Chicago papers contain a long account of an extensive mail robbery by one of the train boys upon the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad. The amount stolen amounted to nearly $11,000. Every effort had been made to discover the robber for several weeks, but until Monday week were totally unsuccessful. Upon that day, however, the baggage master noticed some suspicious circumstances in connection with the boy, and mentioned it to the brakesman; the two then caused the arrest of the boy, who afterwards confessed his crime. A large number of letters, drafts, &c., were found in his possession.

There's a vile counterfeit of this Balsam, therefore be sure and buy only that prepared by S. W. FOWLE & Co., Boston, which has the *written* signature of I. BUTTS on the outside wrapper.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4

SENATE.—Messrs Gwin, Harlan, Johnson, of Tennessee, Thompson and Wilkinson appeared in their seats.

After prayer by the Chaplain, the President's Message was delivered by A. J. Glossbrenner, the President's Private Secretary, and was read.

The reading of the President's Message was commenced at 10 minutes past 12 o'clock, and was finished at 7 minutes past 2. The attendance in the galleries was slim.

Mr. Clingman moved that it be published. He thought it fell short of an investigation of the crisis before the Government. The President elect was known to be a dangerous man, because he avowed the principles of the "irrepressible conflict" party, with the view of making war on my section. Though the present position of parties in Congress held him powerless, his party would eventually control the Government—the Supreme Court included. A sectional majority absolutely has control of the whole Government, and it might begin a revolution. He did not think any of the Southern States had acted precipitately. If such occurrences as have taken place in the last fifteen years had been with a foreign nation, we would have been at war before this. In his judgment, a number of Southern States would secede within sixty days. The South Carolina submission party was small. The wisest thing that Congress could do would be to divide the public property as fairly as possible, after paying the public debts. My people are not terrified—we have more territory now than the colonies who begun the war with Great Britain. We have four times their population. Our imports last year amounted to thirty million dollars. Northern gentlemen say our institutions are a disgrace to the family, and they want to have them removed. They say it is a sin to hold slaves. If we separate, their consciences will be clear. He agreed with the President, that there is no power in the Government to force a State to remain in the Union. The most offensive aggression would be to levy tribute, and if a separation takes place all the slave States would be quiet and peaceable. They were carring out the policy of the fathers of the Revolution.

Mr. Crittenden replied that he had hoped they had come together as a meeting of friends. He hoped, for himself, that the Union he had so long lived under would be preserved. He rose for the purpose of expressing a hope that the example of the gentleman from North Carolina would not be followed. Better not come here at all than thus act. This Union was worthy of great sacrifices and concessions. He looked forward with dismay at the prospect of disunion—with fear and trembling. They must search for the means of reconciliation and endeavor to restore harmony. He did hope there would be no angry debates.

Mr. Clingman approved the desire expressed to preserve the Union. He would be sustained in what he had said by a majority of the people of his State. North Carolina was next to the last to come into the Union; and when the Union ceases to protect her, she will bid good bye.

Mr. Fitch moved that the usual number (ten thousand) copies of the message be printed.

Mr. Hale moved to adjourn, which was carried.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House met promptly at noon. The Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Stockton, implored Divine Grace that Congress may wisely consider the propositions presented to them in the President's Message, and deliberately act on them in all righteousness and truth.

The Speaker laid before the House the annual estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The Standing Committees of last year continue the same, with the following exceptions: Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Howard, of Michigan, in place of Mr. Washburn, excused; Committee on Public Buildings, Mr. McKenty in the place of Mr. McPherson, excused; Committee on Naval Affairs, Mr. McPherson in place of Mr. Schwartz, deceased; Committee on Public Lands, Mr. Barrett in place of Mr. Blair, who is not now a member of the House.

Mr. Morehead, from the Committee appointed to wait on the President, reported that they had performed that duty, and that the President requested them to say that he would communicate his message in writing to day, at noon.

Mr. Phelps—"That hour has already arrived."

After some unimportant proceedings the Message was laid before the House, and read by Col. Forney, the Speaker having first requested gentlemen to be silent.

The message having been read, Mr. Sherman moved that it be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Supposing that there was no desire to debate to day, he moved the previous question.

Mr. John Cochrane said he had proposed to offer an amendment, but presuming that the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Boteler) had risen for a similar purpose, he would give way.

Mr. Boteler expressed his thanks to Mr. Cochrane; and Mr. Sherman having withdrawn his demand for the previous question, Mr. Boteler offered the following, trusting, he said, that it would meet the approbation of the House.

Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to the present perilous condition of the country, be referred to a special committee of one from each State, with leave to report at any time.

After considerable debate, the resolution was adopted by a vote of 145 yeas to 38 nays. All the Democrats present voted for the resolution. Among the nays were Messrs. STEVENS, GROW and HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.

SENATE.—The session was opened with prayer.

Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, appeared in his seat.

Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, moved that a number of the volumes of the Pacific Railroad Reports be published for the use of the Senate.

Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, moved the reference of so much of the President's message as relates to the present political affairs of the country to a special committee.

Mr. Green, of Missouri, introduced a resolution that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the propriety of providing by law for establishing an armed police force along the border States, both slave and free, for the purpose of maintaining general peace between the States and preventing the invasion of States by the citizens of another, and also, for the efficient execution of the Fugitive Slave law.

Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, moved that the subject be made the special order of the day for next Monday.

Mr. Latham, of California, presented the credentials of Edward D. Baker, Senator elect from Oregon.

Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, moved to reconsider the vote by which ten thousand copies of the President's Message were ordered to be printed. He said that if he understood the message clearly, it first took the ground that South Carolina has just cause to secede, and secondly declares that she had no right to secede. He thought the President should have pointed out to Congress some rule for guidance. He has failed to look the thing in the face. We must look to the ballot box or a war for the termination of these difficulties.

South Carolina asks no counsel. She considers disunion a settled question and is arming herself. The voice of the majority, as announced at the ballot-box, will not be submitted to by her. She considers that the Northern States are the aggressors. The gentlemen on the other side listen to the voice of passion rather than to their own convictions. We are trying an experiment.

Our Republic has not outlived the soldiers who fought its battles and were its victims. We have obtained what we have only by great effort. We are approaching the culminating point and the civil war of England was insignificant to what our conflict may be. If we cannot settle things peaceably, we must look the danger straight in the face. The South refuses to submit to the incoming administration.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi. If you go right, we go left, and *vice versa*.

Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, said that the States withdrawing disclaim any further allegiance. We intend to go out of the Union, and before the fourth of March five States will go out. Arkansas and Lousiana will call a State Convention pretty soon. The Black Republicans intend to use the power of the Government to put down slavery. Our policy is to get out of the Union while we have the strength, and there is nothing under the heavens that can prevent it. The talk about the Personal Liberty Bills will not prevent it. We don't fear them much, but we most dread snob laws. We intend to go out peaceably if we can, but forcibly if we must.

The next twelve months will find a Southern Confederacy, in my opinion, more prosperous and powerful than ever has yet been seen. We don't apprehend war, but if the North attempt to coerce us, it will come. If the Senator from New Hampshire wants it, we will give it. We are all preparing to fight for our liberties, rights and honors. We are not a feeble race of Mexicans. I believe we will have an united people, and I hope the North will see the policy of letting us go, and make treaties of commerce with us, rather than to attempt coercion. We will give them all the advantages of commerce; both of us will live in greater friendship. There is now an enmity between the Northern and Southern people deeper than hell. No one on the other side comes here to exchange courtesies; neither do we go there; we are enemies.

The Northerners hate the South greater than any other country does. We don't feel the loss of their love. The sooner we separate the better. The Senator from New Hampshire had better take care, for if war come we will meet the myrmidons of the Abolitionists.

Mr. Davis, of Miss. said that we should print the Message whether it is good bad or indifferent, as long as we are in alliance. Threats were of no avail.

Mr. Wigfall, of Texas, said no man can deny that the Constitution is a compact between the States, and that each State may act for itself and on its own responsibility.—He compared the violation of the laws by the States to that of foreign powers in breaking treaties.

A message was received from the House informing the Senate that it had passed the bill to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domains.

Mr. Wigfall, continued.—In case violence is offered to the States of the South the people will be called together to declare whether they desire to retain the Union, and if they believe that they can live more happy and prosperous under another government, they will assert that by forming a new Constitution. The more I read the message the less I comprehend it. I conclude, however, the President believes it to be impossible to maintain the organization of the Courts of South Carolina or enforce the decisions of the judicial tribunals, but whether the States secede or not, he has the power to collect customs there, and he has the power of holding the forts. I intend introducing at an early day a resolution to ascertain whether an order has gone from the War Department in reference to the matter, for I believe the President will precipitate the measure he seems intending to avoid. It will be necessary to put a construction on the Message after we know what the President intends to do. After coercion is attempted, then will we urge forbearance no longer. Then will we trust the God of battles.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware. It is not my intention to prolong this unnecessary and most unfortunate debate, and I rise simply to say, in the presence of the Representatives of the States of the Union, that my State having been the first to adopt the Constitution, will be the last to do any act, or countenance any act, calculated or having a tendency to lead to a separation of these States. [Applause.] Her people did too much—performed too much service in achieving the glorious liberty which we enjoy, and in establishing the Constitution under which we live. No son of Delaware can raise hands against the institutions of the country, or against the Union. When the Union shall be destroyed by the madness and folly of others, if unfortunately it should be, it will be time enough then for Delaware and her Representatives to say what her course will be. [Loud applause from the densely crowded galleries.]

The title of a report from the Secretary of State was read, being the fiscal statement of the contingent expenses of the State Department.

On motion of Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions, and a bill for the support of the West Point Academy. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The House, by a vote of 68 against 125, refused to lay on the table Mr. Grow's (Pennsylvania) motion to reconsider the vote by which the Committee of Agriculture's Homestead bill was last session referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The House then reconsidered the vote, and the bill is thus brought up for action.

Mr. Grow did not desire to discuss this measure, the principle involved having been familiar to the country for the past two years. This bill, however, avoids the prominent objections made in President Buchanan's veto message. It does not propose to donate the lands, but requires the payment of $10 for 160 acres. He might, if necessary, quote Gen. Jackson against Mr. Buchanan, to show that the former was of the opinion that the public lands should not be the source of federal revenue. He moved the previous question, under the operation of which the bill passed. Yeas, 132, nays, 76.

Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, moved that the Post Route bill returned from the Senate at the former session with amendments, be referred to the Post Office Committee. He remarked that there had been no such bill passed for the last three years, and it was desirous to have action as soon as possible.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, objected, saying that the Government was financially exhausted.

Mr. Colfax—That is true—but we draw our pay. He has performed his duty as to this matter, and said in conclusion, that there were several reforms proposed in the bill, and the Postmaster General was anxious to know the disposition of Congress as to the contracts with railroad companies.

The objections to taking up and referring the bill were persisted in.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, in the chair, and took up the Military Academy bill.

Mr. Curtis, of Iowa, offered an amendment, providing that the study of the cadets shall not be extended beyond four years.

A debate ensued on the amendment, which was rejected.

The Pension bill was then read, and it, as well as the Military Academy bill, was subsequently passed.

Mr. Sherman offered a series of resolutions referring the various branches of the President's Message to the appropriate standing committees.

At 2 o'clock the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.

SENATE.—The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Chaplain.

The journal of yesterday's proceedings was read.

Mr. Latham, Cal., presented a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce, of San Francisco, praying for the establishment of a daily Overland Mail. Laid over for the present.

Mr. Latham's memorial favors the carrying of the entire letter mail by pony express, the residue of the mail to be divided between the Butterfield and the daily route, to run through San Jose and Placerville. Statistics are given to exhibit the feasibility of the plan.

Mr. Hale, N. H., moved that when the Senate adjourned to day, it be until Monday.—Carried.

Mr. Powell, Ky., according to notice given yesterday, introduced a resolution that so much of the President's Message as relates to the present agitated and distracted condition of the country and the grievances of the slave-holding and non-slaveholding States, be referred to a Committee of thirteen members, and that said Committee be instructed to inquire whether any additional legislation than already within the sphere of the Federal authority and duty be necessary for the protection and security of the property of the United States, and if so to report by bill; and that said committee be also instructed to consider and report whether it is deemed expedient to propose an amendment or amendments to the Constitution of the United States, so as to insure prompt and full protection of the rights and property of the citizens of every State and Territory, and insure the equality of the States and equal rights of their citizens under the Federal Constitution. Laid over for the present.

At a quarter past twelve, Mr. Bigler moved to adjourn. Agreed to. Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.—Mr. Morris, Ill., said it would be remembered that on Tuesday he sought to introduce a resolution concerning the perpetuity of the American Union. Since then, he had been called upon by various members, and requested to again present it. Therefore, he gave notice that he would do so on Monday next.

Mr. Vallandigham, O., from the Special Committee appointed at the former session on the Senate bill, abolishing the franking privileges, made a report thereon, and proposed certain amendments.

Mr. Cobb, Ala., from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to construe the meaning of the words "minimum price of public lands."

Mr. Branch, N. C., had hoped that such bills would be withheld for the present, in order that Congress might consider measures of much more public importance.

Mr. Cobb replied that he would for that purpose withdraw what he had offered, and anything he had left in the shape of bills. But until some conciliatory measure was offered he would in other respects perform his duty.

Mr. Branch—I made no reflection upon the gentleman.

Mr. Cobb—I did not so understand you.

Mr. Cobb wished to know from Mr. Branch what was the meaning of minimum.

Mr. John Cochrane, N. Y., rose to a question of order. Minimum is a Latin word, and the business of Congress is required to be conducted in the English language. [Laughter.]

After further proceedings the bill was passed. It provides that the word minimum shall be construed according to the land graduation act, so as to apply to alternate and reserved sections of lands granted for railroads or other internal improvements, and in favor of actual settlers, and not to mean $1.25 per acre as now officially construed.

THE UNION COMMITTEE.

The Speaker appointed a Special Committee, under Mr. Boteler's resolution, to consider questions connected with the perilous condition of the country.

The Speaker desired to say that it was the parliamentary usage to name on a committee the mover of a resolution under which it was ordered to be framed, but he had omitted the name of Mr. Boteler, at the gentleman's own request. He had endeavored to appoint the committee to the best of his judgment and at the earliest period, in view of the important business with which it was entrusted.

Mr. Hawkins, Fla., said: Last Tuesday I begged to be excused from voting, and for similar reasons I ask to be excused from serving on this Committee. I have consulted with older members as to whether it is voluntary or not for a member appointed on a committee to serve, and have been informed that he is compelled by the rules of the House to serve, unless excused, and that if he does not serve he subjects himself to something like rebuke or reprimand on the part of the House. Now, so long as I am a member of this body, I am anxious to respect all its rules, and unwilling to draw upon myself a rebuke or reprimand. I therefore ask the House to excuse me from serving as a member of this Committee.

If I am compelled by rules or custom to serve, I would be a very unimportant and not an efficient member. I know I cannot act with all the Committee. As to the idea of getting up the Committee with unanimity, in a Union-saving manner, I have been opposed to anything of that kind in the past, and am now, believing that the time for compromises has passed forever.

Mr. John Cochrane, N. Y., said he had heard with a great deal of regret the request of his friend to be excused from service on this Committee. It has well been said here to-day, (in the Chaplain's prayer,) that the grey shadow of the dark wing of dissolution has been extended over our House and country, and so deep is the gloom, that we can scarcely discern one gleam of light to enable us to transact the ordinary business of legislation. Men's minds have been devoted for weeks past to the great and absorbing topic of controversy, which enlists all thoughts, and demands of every individual his best exertions and purest emotions and wisdom. It is of importance to this issue that the Republic should command the exertions and efforts of all its citizens. I believe now, in the midst of this crisis, with the perils impending over the country—nay, with the danger already upon it—that there is no reason why this House, representing the patriotism and wisdom of the country, should in prudence excuse the gentleman from Florida. I believe, from all parts of his State, where the people are looking with solicitude on passing events and with anxious eyes, if the voice of his constituents could be heard, it would be in tones beseeching and appealing to their representative to stand forward in this issue and assume the brunt of the controversy. He did not beleive with the gentleman that it was important to the welfare of the country that there should be a unanimous report on the subject referred to the Committee. However, God grant that it may be—[applause in the galleries, accompanied by cries of order on the floor.] God grant that it may be stamped with the unanimity which patriotism demands. If the country is not to be saved—if patriotism is not sufficient to command this glorious result, it is due that the people of the United States should know it. It is due to the benighted regions of the country that the facts should be impressed on their minds, and ignorance no longer be pleaded as an excuse for the acts which have brought us to this fearful precipice. If we are not to have a unanimous report to save the country from the pangs and agony of secession; let us know what demands are made by one section of the country upon the other, and let us feel what is the pulsation of the country, and let us be enabled to answer the declamatory inquiry that comes from every portion of the land. Watchman, what of the night? clearly and conclusively whether storms and madness rule the hour, whether there is a harbinger of peace, or whether one gleam of morning, by which we may yet discern the stars and stripes floating from yonder dome. [These remarks were greeted with applause.]

Mr. Garnett, Va., hastily rose, saying, I trust that in our grave deliberations the Chair will stop applause, whether on the floor or in the galleries. I will give notice—(here he was met with hisses from the galleries)—I now move that the galleries be cleared.—[Renewed hisses.] These disgraceful blackguards who violate the rules of the House, and the decorum and dignity which are due to the representatives of the people, should be forthwith expelled from the Hall.

The Speaker said that he had no doubt that the suggestions of the gentleman from Virginia would be sufficient for a respectable auditory, and insure quiet.

Mr. Morris, Ill., appealed to Mr. Cochrane to refrain from the further discussion of this question.

Mr. Cochrane resumed:—I deprecate with all others these testimonials, either of approbation or censure, from the galleries or floor of this House; yet an excuse may be found in the character of the theme before us, which appeals to the emotions and the feelings of all, however humble they may be, in the Republic. But it is eminently proper that these rules of order should be observed, and the subject discussed with the gravity its nature demands, and that the American Congress, even in the pangs of dissolution, if it is to fall, should fall decently, with its official robes gathered around it. I had not intended even to allude to the great principle which reposes at the base of this question.—It would be unwise and improper. But the allusions I have made were necessary in order that I might bring to the intelligence and heart of the gentleman from Florida the considerations applicable to his own patriotic nature and consistency, which are as common, general and catholic as is the great and glorious Republic in which we live. I appeal to him in the peril of a common country.—I appeal to him by the memories of the past. I appeal to him by the prosperity and existence of the sovereign State of Florida, to remain on the Committee.

If these appeals be ineffectual, I now further appeal to those here, representing a common country, and I ask them, without any reflection on the gentleman from Florida, but in pursuance of the duty to be performed, to negative the request that he be excused.

Mr. Hawkins demanded the previous question on his motion for that purpose.

Mr. Millson moved to adjourn.

Mr. Crawford, Ga., appealed to Mr. Millson to withdraw his motion, so that a vote might be taken to see whether Mr. Hawkins would be forced to serve. He hoped others would ask to be excused from voting.

Mr. Hawkins declared that he was not acting under an impulse, but from the convictions of twenty years.

Mr. Adrain, N. J., rose.

Mr. Underwood and others called him to order.

Mr. Adrain (amid the confusion), said the Committee ought to be settled to day.

He was again called to order from the Southern side of the Hall.

A motion to adjourn was carried by a vote of 104 against 92. The House had previously decided that the adjournment should be till Monday.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Spalding's Prepared Glue is such a simple and cheap preparation that it is a pity any house should be without it.—*From the Freeman's Journal, New York, August 6, 1859.* [nov 13 1m 44