The Press.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1859.

FIRST PAGE.—The Animal Kingdom Illustrated; Charles Dickens; Appleton's New American Cyclopædia; Letter from Harrisburg; Letter from Lewisburg; Personal and Political. FOURTH PAGE.—Marine Intelligence.

European Affairs.

Lord PALMERSTON, it appears, does not attend the Congress at Paris. England will be represented there by Lord COWLEY, the British Ambassador to the Court of the Tuileries, assisted by some other diplomatist of less account. The alleged cause for PALMERSTON'S absence is, that though the Congress will assemble on or about January 5th, it will probably be the 15th before it gets to work, and that, as the British Parliament is summoned to meet on the 24th, PALMERSTON cannot be spared from London. These reasons do not satisfy *The Times*, which evidently thinks that this astute statesman ought to be at the Congress, to see that England's views are properly stated and vindicated. There is no idea of trusting Lord JOHN RUSSELL with any responsibility in this matter, and he is not mentioned as likely, or indeed capable, of acting on this occasion.

Meanwhile, the impression prevails that the Italian Archduke will *not* be re-imposed upon their late subjects. It has been suggested that Tuscany, Modena, and Parma should be united into one independent sovereignty called the Kingdom of Etruria. This is evidently derived from a recollection of what the elder NAPOLEON did in March, 1801. At that time, he was only First Consul of France, but he made a convention with Spain, whereby the province or duchy of Tuscany was given to LOUIS, son of the Duke of Parma and his wife, an Infanta of Spain, and erected into the Kingdom of Etruria. The new King, who took the title of LOUIS I, was a visitor to Paris, in May, 1801, on his way from Madrid to Florence, and, though little better than an imbecile, was treated with remarkable attention by NAPOLEON, who, on one occasion, accompanied him to the theatre. The tragedy of Œdipus was performed, and "the house" rose and cheered when the actor repeated the line

"Je fait des souverains, et n'ai pas voulu l'être,"

("I have made Kings, but do not wish to be one,) and realised, for the first time, the great gratification of elevating others to the highest dignity.

Who the future King of Etruria shall be appears wholly a secret. There seems some plausibility in this mode of disposing of Central Italy; but it is scarcely possible that the majority of the great Powers would permit the new sovereign to be taken from the houses of Savoy or France—that is, that the Prince at CARIGNAN or Prince NAPOLEON would be accepted. Perhaps the prolific house of Coburg may supply a Prince who would suit all parties?

The *European Times* (Liverpool paper), of December 8d, has the following remarkable statement, which may be docketed *off as "curious, if true"*—so unlikely is the arrangement, because of its obvious practicability: "It is asserted that LOUIS NAPOLEON has actually *bought* Venice and her territory from Austria for four hundred millions of francs, and that the French Emperor is mainly induced to the act in order that he may realize his pledge of freeing Italy 'from the Alps to the Adriatic.' A short time will determine the truth or falsehood of this statement, but it should come from so many quarters at the same time is at least a notable circumstance. If the statement be correct, the Frenchman will lose nothing by the transaction, for Italy will ultimately have to pay either in 'meal or in malt' for her own redemption and union. Seeing how adroitly LOUIS NAPOLEON has fastened a portion of the cost of the Italian war on VICTOR EMMANUEL, this financial arrangement between the two Emperors is less problematical than may at first blush appear. If the sale be made, the Emperor of Austria has shown more good sense in getting rid of a bad investment than his previous policy would indicate."

Another Applicant for Admission into the Union.

Governor BLACK, of Nebraska, in his message to the Territorial Legislature, dated December 6, warmly urges the admission of that Territory into the Union. He confesses that *she does not possess*, at the present time, a sufficient population to entitle her to a Representative under the existing ratio of 93,423, but he enters into an elaborate argument to prove that this is no legal barrier to her admission, and cites the examples of Florida and Arkansas. The present political complexion of the Territory is decidedly Democratic. Of the thirty-nine members of the lower branch of the Legislature, twenty-five are Democrats. In the Council there are but two Republicans.

THE REPRESENTATION OF NEW YORK IN THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.—The State Central Committee of the Wood wing of the Democracy of New York recently met at Albany, and issued an address denouncing the action of the State Convention which met in September last, and appointed delegates to Charleston. It declares the whole proceedings of that Convention irregular, and invites the Democracy of the State to assemble in their respective *Congressional* districts to choose other delegates. District Committees are appointed throughout the whole State to hold these elections, and it is evident, from the resolute manner in which this movement is supported, that two rival delegations will be sent to the Charleston Convention from New York.

HON. JOHN L. N. STRATTON, of NEW JERSEY.—In our telegraphic report of the proceedings of Congress on Thursday and Friday of last week, the name of Hon. JOHN L. N. STRATTON, of New Jersey, was erroneously omitted in the list of members who voted for Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. STRATTON has voted for Mr. SHERMAN upon every ballot yet taken.

ILLUSTRATED NEWS OF THE WORLD.—From Messrs. Henry A. Brown & Co., 14 Hanover street. *Boston, we have the last number of the above English pictorial, dated December 3. It contains a supplement portrait, with memoir, of Madame Anna Bishop, one of the most accurate and spirited likenesses we ever saw. In the body of the paper, bold sketches in Paris, Massouah, Tahiti, Gibraltar, Spain, Brazil, and England, are portraits of Mr. Henry Loraine, the actor, Hermand David, the oldest citizen of Paris, aged 109, and last surviving soldier of Louis XV, and Dr. Louis Spohr, the celebrated German composer, whose death we lately announced. These portrait-illustrations, proverbially accurate, are of great interest at all times. The news and literary departments of this pictorial are admirable.*

MR. E. A. MARSHALL'S BENEFIT.—There is every reason to believe that this affair, which comes off this evening, will be a complete success in every respect. Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, with the whole strength of the Walnut-street company, will give three dramatic performances. Madame Strakosch and Madame Gazzaniga will sing the duet from the opera of "Saffo," and Mr. Smith will give a fancy dance. The dramas announced are "The Custom of the Country," the farce of "The Irish Tutor," (in both of which Mr. and Mrs. Williams will perform,) and "Sarah's Young Man," a new farce which has been successful in Walnut street. The prices are arranged at $1 for parquet, parquet circle, and baloony; 50 cents for family circle; and 25 cents for seats in the amphitheatre. There will be a crowded house, judging from appearances.

MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS.—The New York *Herald* of yesterday states, incorrectly, that Mr. Williams had ceased his performances at Walnut-street Theatre, owing to ill health. Mr. Williams, on the contrary, last night commenced his fourth week at this theatre, and will perform this evening, at the Academy of Music, for Mr. E. A. Marshall's Testimonial Benefit.

SALE OF FANCY GOODS, WATCHES, &c.—B. Scott, Jr., auctioneer, 431 Chestnut street, will sell, this morning, commencing at 10 o'clock, a large assortment of fancy goods, suited to the approaching season; also, fifty gold and silver watches, silver-plated ware, &c., &c.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—According to the conversation among the Democratic members, they will select the first favorable occasion to reunite their forces, which were scattered to-day after the withdrawal of Mr. Boocock from the contest for Speaker. The bestowal of their votes upon various gentlemen was made as an experiment, to ascertain on whom the largest number of the House might ultimately be concentrated.

Many of the mail contractors are now here, and purpose holding a meeting to-morrow night in relation to their interests as connected with the Post Office Department. Unless appropriations be made before the 1st of January to meet the liabilities of the Government for the service, a very large amount of its paper will, it is said, go to protest.

The Democratic Senators having in caucus partially completed the list of committees, it has been handed to those of the Opposition to fill up the blanks. Senator BAGBY retains as chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Hunter, chairman of the Committee on Finance; Mr. Clay, of the Committee on Commerce; Mr. Yulee, of the Committee on the Post Office; Mr. Green, of the Committee on Territories; Mr. Mallory, of the Committee on Naval Affairs; Mr. Bayard, of the Judiciary Committee; and Mr. Brown, of the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Academy of Music.

Another crowded house last night, to assist, as the French have it, in the performance of Mozart's great opera—perhaps his greatest—"Don Giovanni." The Leporello of the evening was Signor Sussini, who, as a comic actor, is not as good as Mr. Formes in this part, though he sang the music better. For example: he recapitulated Don Giovanni's numerous loves with more vocal, but not so much dramatic effect, than Formes. Signor Ferri was the reproboate hero, and acquitted himself well. Madame Strakosch, all through, made a hit with her excellent contralto, and looked a Spaniard—just as a Donna Elvira might be expected to look. Madame Gazzaniga had the aspect, not of a Spaniard but a Saxon, and did not make much of the small capabilities of her role. Brignoli, as Don Ottavio, sang admirably. He was received, on entering, with Gazzaniga, with the loudest and longest continued applause that ever greeted him in the city—a convincing proof that the audience do not believe that a tenor must, also be, a servant, a mere picker-up of the bouquets which excited lads or adroit managers cast upon the stage. In a word, the audience testified thus unequivocally, that he had not behaved in a "contemptible and ungentlemanly" manner on Saturday evening. So *that* question is settled.

Adelina Patti and Amodio were the Zerlina and Masetto. The manner in which Amodio, who is not a light weight, bounced in on the stage, in the first act, was a thing to remember. He was as elastic as an immense ball of caoutchouc. Their charming duet "Giovane che fiera," was encored—but we half think it was partly to see Amodio dance with Patti, exhibiting the alacrity of a lively elephant. The comic element in the *role* of Masetto was well brought out by Amodio—not only here, but all through—especially when Patti sang the beautiful solo "Batti batti," which she gave with great pathos, followed by a transition into liveliness. But Patti's greatest success, which won an encore, was her "Vedrai Carino"—her very finest performance as yet. Her voice seems to gain power with each effort it makes. We have heard her for the last time—it may be for many years. She performs at New York on Wednesday and Thursday as Lucia and Amina, and next week in Boston. We wish her a brilliant career, for she is a gifted, clever, and bright little creature, who deserves to win. We *must* say that Brignoli did full justice to his solo "Il Mio Tesoro;" but we had not the heart to wait for the static encore. Being remarkably sentimental, (though we confess it, dear public, only to yourself and a few other private friends,) we had not the heart to remain after darling Patti had departed. So, conscling grief by stealth, we exhausted ourselves with a few quires, we turned home, to chronicle, thus, the events of the evening. On Wednesday, with a remarkably fine cast, the "Magic Flute" will be performed. It is in *lieu* opera, above all others, that Madame Colson has produced vocal and dramatic effects which make her literally the Queen of lyrical vocalists in this country at present.

ARCH-STREET THEATRE.—An overwhelming house (if we may be allowed the selective) greeted Mr. J. E. Dunn at the Arch-street Theatre last evening, on the occasion of his benefit. Every part of the Theatre was densely crowded, while a number of auditors were assigned places upon the stage. Many were turned away from the box-office unable to obtain admission, while a great number of those inside were compelled to content themselves with a fair view of the dome and upper boxes. The bill was a very fine one, containing two attractions and a novelty. The attractions were "Our American Cousin," and "Toodles," the novelty a new comedy by Planche, entitled "He is Jack Sheppard." This last piece contains several very fine hits, but depends more for its success upon the peculiar humor than any intrinsic merit it possesses. It will be repeated to-night, and we do not care to strip it of its interest, we omit a sketch of the plot. Mr. John Gilbert's benefit is the last at which we will be seen by our advertising column. He announces an excellent programme, which added to Mr. Gilbert's popularity as an actor and a gentleman, will insure a second edition of the house last evening.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

XXXVIth CONGRESS.—FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

U. S. CAPITOL, WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.

The Vice President being absent, Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana, moved that Mr. Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, be appointed President of the Senate *pro tem.*

Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, said the more recent practice of the Senate had been to proceed to a ballot.

The Senate then balloted for President *pro tem.*, with the following result:

Mr. Fitzpatrick	33	votes.
Mr. Foster	19	"
Mr. Hamlin	1	"

Mr. FITZPATRICK then took the chair, returning thanks to the Senate for this renewed mark of their confidence.

The Chair presented a report from the Treasurer of the United States, with copies of his accounts for the third and fourth quarters of 1858, and first and second quarters of 1859.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, asked that his investigating committee be authorized to employ a clerk. Agreed to.

Mr. PUGH called up his resolution, submitted last Thursday, instructing the Committee on Territories to inquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the act for the organization of the Territorial Government of New Mexico and Utah as requires all laws passed by those Territories to be submitted to Congress for approval or rejection.

Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, said it was not in order to proceed to legislative business prior to the organization of the House.

Mr. PUGH stated that he desired to reply to the remarks of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. Iverson), which he made the other day, and he wished to know whether he spoke on the resolution or on the point ordered. He desired to defend the Northern Democracy from the charge of unsoundness, which did not come with good grace from those in the South, who had not done so much for the party as the Northerners. He spoke of the difficulty in the Northern ranks, and the difficulties he had encountered in defending the rights of the South. He asked the Senator from Georgia to be judge as to the soundness of their Democracy. He repudiated the sentiment that the position of Senator Douglas on Territorial rights was akin to the Wilmot Proviso, or anti-Democratic, and read from a speech in the *Congressional Globe*, showing that Cass sustained the same position.

He also quoted from the speech delivered by Mr. Iverson himself in the House of Representatives eleven years ago, which was as strong in support of non-intervention views as Cass' famous Nicholson letter or Douglas' Freeport speech. He referred to the instructions sent by the Georgia Legislature to her Senators, when the Kansas-Nebraska bill was up, in favor of non-intervention. And, he said, he stood to the Georgia platform. He proceeded to reply to the remark of Mr. Gwin, that had he understood the Kansas bill when he voted for it as expounded by Douglas, he would never have given it his support, by saying that Mr. Gwin did not vote of his own motion, but was instructed by the California Legislature to give that vote, and that the Legislature wrote down for him, in that instruction, what it thought the Kansas-Nebraska bill meant. Mr. GWIN. I voted before the instructions got here.

Mr. PUGH. I do not suppose the Senator pretends that he is a better exponent of the views of his State than his Legislature is. Now, having read the non-intervention platform of Georgia, I propose to read the squatter sovereignty platform of California. He then went on to read the California platform, squatter sovereignty, which has been used to frighten the people from their propriety, was invented for the benefit of California, and was first applied to her in the formation of her State Constitution, in which Mr. Gwin himself took an active part. The Lecompton Constitution was squatter sovereignty. He did not see any safe ground upon which the advocates of the Lecompton Constitution could stand for one moment, if the doctrine announced by Mr. Iverson is to be the doctrine of the Democratic party. Having quoted the sentiments of the California Legislature while the Kansas bill was up, Mr. P. then proceeded to read the Democratic platform adopted in California since the last session of Congress, which is almost literally copied from the Ohio platform, drawn up by Mr. Pugh himself. He stated what the understanding of the Kansas-Nebraska bill was, mean, adopting for that purpose the language of the President, who signed the bill, giving his own interpretation of it as found in the message of January 24th, 1856. He also quoted the resolutions adopted by the Florida Legislature in December, 1847, in support of his position. He said his object was to show that an attempt is now being made, contrary to the opinions formerly entertained by the Legislatures of the Southern States, to break through the principles of the *Compromises of 1850*, and to break through the covenant of the Kansas bill, and on that text to preach sermons on the security and the unsoundness of the Northern Democracy. He quoted from Mr. Gwin's speech in Grass Valley, California, where it is stated that Mr. Douglas was deposed from the chairmanship of the Territorial Committee on account of his views on the Kansas bill. He would not stand up here to defend Mr. Douglas, who was an able speaker for himself. If he was expelled from that committee for that reason, he might thereby be compelled to expel ninety-nine hundredths of the Democracy in every non-slaveholding State. It was no longer a question of individuals, but of principles, and instead of assaulting a man who was absent, it would be more manly to do as Mr. Iverson did, and arraign the entire party.

He could see nothing in the Lecompton case that ought to divide Democrats, or make it necessary to change the Committee on Territories. But the facts of the case seemed to show that Mr. Douglas was not removed for that cause. After he had made his speech in the Senate denouncing the Lecompton Constitution, and taking issue with the Administration, and almost the entire body of Democratic Senators, North and South, the Senate proceeded to put him again at the head of the Territorial Committee, and he remained there until the Lecompton controversy was closed and buried. Now, the avowal is, that he was not removed for that cause, but because he had the misfortune to entertain opinions which are entertained by almost the entire body of the Democratic party in the North. He would appeal to his brethren in the Northern States whether they recognise this as a test of Democratic fellowship? If, as the Senator from California has proclaimed, you are parties to this act of decapitation, do you mean to have it go forth to the country that whoever entertains these opinions is unfit to be a member of the Democratic party?

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, I was a party to the transaction and upheld it.

Mr. PUGH went on to refer to the usage of the Senate on the subject of committees: First. Never to displace a Senator without his consent, and second, never to promote any one else over him. He was soon *going out of the Senate*, and would therefore frankly declare that this usage was intolerably bad. It was a usage which has operated to give the Senators from the slaveholding States the chair on every single committee controlling public business. The Senator from Illinois was the only exception, and he has been decapitated. Now, he thought the simplest way out of all this controversy was to do justice, and put down all these attempts, from one section of the Union or the other, to disturb the platform of the Democratic party. He regretted the excitement prevailing at present on the slavery question. The proceedings in the House of Representatives, as well as in some of the State Legislatures, ought to admonish us that we have fallen on evil times. We hear defiance and threats from one quarter and the other, which are fraught with danger to this glorious Union.

Mr. IVERSON said he would take some further occasion to respond to these remarks of Mr. Pugh which were applicable to himself, and also to vegitiate some other subjects which had been touched upon by the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. GWIN explained the action of the California Legislature in reference to those resolutions referred to and quoted by Mr. Pugh. They intended to take the subject away from Congress and leave it to the judicial tribunals of the country, who are the only proper tribunals to decide such questions. The position of the Democratic party in California is that these are purely judicial questions. As to the action in the case of Senator Douglas, he said it was the duty of that Senator to be here when the Senate was organized, and he also contended that it was right that the majority of Democratic Senators, who were the majority of this body, and who were responsible for its organization, should no longer place a man at the head of the Territorial Committee holding opinions in direct conflict with that majority on the subject of Territorial power.

With regard to what Mr. Pugh had said about the ninety-nine hundredths of the Democracy, and every non-slaveholding State agreeing with Mr. Douglas, Mr. GWIN said Mr. Pugh might speak for Ohio, but that was not the doctrine of California. That question had been tried before the people, and by an overwhelming majority those who agree with Douglas have been condemned. The maintenance of that doctrine is dangerous to the Democratic party.

A long colloquial debate ensued between Messrs. Gwin and Pugh, in which Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, also participated, presenting no points of special interest.

Mr. HALE hoped that, inasmuch as the question of order he raised this morning had been elucidated, the chair would now decide that point.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon, desired to say a few words on the question which had been up, if Mr. Hale would withdraw.

Mr. HALE. *I will withdraw anything the Senator from Oregon desires.* [Laughter.]

Mr. LANE remarked that it was not his purpose to prescribe rules or lay down a platform of principles for the Democratic party. He had nothing to do with the case of Senator Douglas, and he had no doubt there were many good Democrats in the Northern States who did not agree upon this question of Territorial rights with the majority of the party. He would not say they were not good Democrats because they disagreed with him, nor would he say that those holding this view of Douglas would have been a reason for him to oppose that gentleman as chairman of the Committee on Territories. He was sorry to find that his own views on the Territorial question differed very materially from Mr. Pugh's. He held that a Territory is the common property of the whole people, in which every State in the Union has equal rights, and that while in a Territorial state the people could not, by unfriendly legislation or by a system of unequal taxation, infringe the rights of the people of any State of the Union. In the case of Arizona, for instance, which was well adapted to slave-labor, he would not submit to the imposition of a tax upon slaves for ever, and, by unfriendly legislation, exclude the people of the North. The principle of the equality of the States must be maintained, and their equal rights in the Territories was so clear in his mind that he could not see how any man could doubt it.

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, protested against the assumption on which Mr. Pugh's resolution was based, that there are no laws in Territories prohibiting slavery. Slavery went there under the Constitution, as horses, dry goods, or any other property went, and then the Legislature, under a solemn duty, made laws protecting it. These laws did not establish it there.

Mr. LANE remarked that he would submit to no wrong, nor would he seek to do any; but he only desired to carry out the principle of securing to every section of the country equal rights.

Mr. BIGLER commended Mr. Pugh's speech for its broad nationality, and concurred most heartily in many things he had said. It seemed to him that the views of the Southern Democracy had been misunderstood, and, in order to do so, he would give his own position. First. He held that slaves were recognised as property under the Constitution.

Mr. PUGH. According to the law of the State.

Mr. BIGLER. Second. He held that it does not the Constitution itself recognise them as property in the broadest possible sense? Is there any other property that you can pursue into another State and reclaim it?

Mr. PUGH. The Constitution says persons held to service or labor in a State under *the laws thereof*. The Federal Government makes nothing property, but all the rights of property are under the laws of the States.

Mr. BROWN. Slaves were property before the Constitution existed; therefore, it did not belong to the Federal Constitution to say what a State should recognise as property. His next proposition was that the owners of slaves have the same right to take them to a Territory that the owners of any other kind of property have to take that, and their property is entitled to the same protection while in the process of being made by the law-making power of Government with other property. When the Government fails to protect our property anywhere and everywhere, it ought to be abolished. He asked nothing for his section that he would not accord to the other, and closed by saying: "Thanking the Republican benches for the polite attention they have given me, I take my seat." [Every seat on that side of the chamber was vacant.] Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. GILMER, of North Carolina, caused to be read a newspaper article commenting upon a speech made by the *Boston Traveller Journal*, associating his name offensively with Helper's book, and saying, among other things, that the South should look about to see whether there were not traitors in their midst. He said that so far as this article applied to him, it was an infamous and malicious fabrication, and a falsehood from beginning to end. If he had received Helper's book, as charged, it must have been through the mail, of that he had no knowledge that his book ever came into his possession. Certainly he never read a solitary word of it. Ever since he had refused to act with the Democrats, on Lecompton—which he had adopted nominated them and winded—he had been pursued with the ferocity of the tiger and malignity of the devil. He repeated that the whole publication, so far as it was intended to affect him, is a lie from beginning to end.

Mr SINGLETON, of Mississippi, replying to Mr. Hickman, emphatically denied the latter's charge that the South had violated all compacts and compromises. He said that he did not know that he had uttered anything more than she was entitled to under the Constitution? Wherever aggressions had been made, they were by the stronger on the weaker section, and the South was obliged to take her present stand with a view to preserve fraternal relations.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, said he would briefly put a question.

Mr. SINGLETON replied that that was a Yankee way of doing business—to put a question with a view to further aggressions, and bind them hand and foot, and deliver them over to the tormentor. Did not the gentleman believe that Congress had the power directly to exclude slavery from the Territories, and would he not vote for such a law?

Mr. CURTIS. We would give you the same rights we ask for. We would vote to exclude slaves, not freemen, from the Territories.

Mr. SINGLETON. *Is that the opinion of your party?*

Mr. CURTIS. I believe it *is*.

Mr. SINGLETON. In other words, you will never let us have another foot of slave territory while we remain with you. Is that the idea?

Mr. CURTIS. That's the idea.

After some further colloquy, Mr. STANTON said, for himself, he did not desire to be committed by anything said or refused to be said on the Republican side prior to its organization. He protested against the right of any gentleman to interrogate *him*, or bind him by any responses or failure to respond. When the subject is properly before the House, gentlemen will be gratified in having it discussed.

Mr. SINGLETON said: You will not meet it like men. [Voices on the Republican side, We will.]

Mr. SINGLETON added, the responses will be evasive in their character. If you exclude slavery from us, it will prove a disruption of every tie. We will have expansion of slavery in the Union, and outside of it if we must. If you want to know my advice to Mississippi, I say the sooner we get out of the Union the better, for the longer we stay in it the worse for us. The South have made up their minds to sustain slavery. We don't intend to be prescribed by the present limits, and it will not be in the power of the North to coerce three millions of freemen at the South with arms in their hands, and prevent them from going into the surrounding territories. Gentlemen must remember that the gallant son of the South, Jefferson Davis, led our forces in Mexico, and thank God he still lives, perhaps to lead a Southern army.

Mr. SINGLETON reviewed the doctrine of squatter sovereignty, and said that Mr. Douglas holding this doctrine he would never vote for him, even if nominated by the Charleston Convention.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, said he, claiming to be a friend of Mr. Douglas, and coming from a Democratic State, (Illinois,) would support any man nominated by the Charleston Convention, for the purpose of putting down the Republican party. [Applause.]

Mr. SINGLETON, resuming, said that the South could expand to Mexico, that country being without a government, and they could administer the estate for themselves. Whenever a man like Mr. Seward or Mr. Hale was elected to preside over the destinies of the South, then may be expected an undivided front in that section, and all parties united in resistance to aggression. The only way to preserve the Union is to reopen the Territories to the South on equal terms with the North. If the people make a slave State, permit them to come into the Union as a slave State—execute the fugitive slave law, and give the South assurance that when their slaves run away there will be no difficulty to recover them. He held that every State had the right to judge of the mode and manner of redress.

The House was then called preliminary to voting for Speaker, and a ballot was taken, with the following result:

Whole number of votes	230	
Necessary to a choice	116	
Mr. Sherman	112	
Mr. Boocock	85	
Mr. Boteler	21	
Scattering	12	

Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, said that the time had come when he was entitled to a hearing. During the space of two weeks his Democratic friends had voted for him with a constancy and magnanimity which demanded his heartfelt and grateful acknowledgments. His belief was that his friends, by the use of his name, might thus present a point round which the sounder and conservative elements might rally. That hope had grown more and more dim, and was now entirely gone. The country was now intensely excited, more so than ever before. The expectation of the people comes up, and demands to know whether those entertaining sounder and more conservative views cannot unite for the defeat of the party which they regard as sectional and aggressive. He had been willing, at all times, to unite for the accomplishment of that object. Believing that the further use of his name may be, to some extent, a stumbling block and a bar, he no longer wished to be considered a candidate. He could not fail to appreciate the honor of being the presiding officer of this House, but there was one feeling scarcely less dear. It was the proud consciousness that during two weeks of active, excited, and animated discussion, he felt that he had borne himself in a manner worthy of a representative of a free, generous, and chivalrous *people. Had he gone into that chair he would have been uncommitted, and free to deal equal and exact justice to every member of this body. While he remained on the floor, as he was now certain he would, he would have a heart unsubdued, hands unshackled, and a mind free to think and look upon every section of the country for the home and glory of the States. He finally withdrew his name.

Mr. MOORE, of Alabama, nominated Mr. Boteler in place of Mr. Boocock.

The House then proceeded to the

TWELFTH BALLOT.

Whole number of votes	230	
Necessary to a choice	116	
Mr. Sherman	112	
Mr. Boteler	29	
Mr. Boocock	19	
Mr. Miles Taylor, of Louisiana	1	
Mr. Phelps, of Missouri	16	

The remainder scattering among various gentlemen.

Several gentlemen expressed their desire for an adjournment, and others for another ballot. After considerable confusion another ballot was ordered.

THE THIRTEENTH BALLOT.

Whole number of votes	226	
Necessary to a choice	114	
Mr. Sherman	110	
Mr. Boteler	31	
Mr. Barksdale	20	
Mr. Boocock	12	
Mr. Miles Taylor	1	
Scattering	46	

On motion, the House adjourned.

THE LAST VOTE IN DETAIL.

The following was the vote on the thirteenth ballot:

Mr. Sherman—Messrs. Adams of Massachusetts, Aldrich, Allen, Babbit, Beale, Bingham, Blair, Blake, Brayton, Buffinton, Burlingame, Burnham, Burroughs, Campbell, Carey, Case, Chaffee, Clark, Conklin, Corwin, Covode, Curtis, Dawes, Delano, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Ellot, Ely, Farnsworth, Fenton, Ferry, foster, Frank, French, Gooch, Graham, Grow, Gurley, Hale, Harlan, Hickman, Hickox, Howard, Humphrey, Hutchins, Irvine, Junkin, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of Illinois, Kenyon, Killgore, Leach of Michigan, Lee, Loomis, Lynde, McKean, McKnight, McPherson, Millward, Morgan, Morrill, Morris of Pennsylvania, Morse, Nixon, Olin, Palmer, Pennington, Perry, Pettit, Porter, Potter, Pottle, Rice, Robinson of Rhode Island, Royce, Rubinkam, Sedgwick, Somes, Spaulding, Spinner, Stanton, Stevens, Stewart of Pennsylvania, Stratton, Tappan, Thayer, Theaker, Tompkins, Train, Trimble, Vandever, Van Wyck, Verree, Wade, Walton, Walton, Wood of Ohio, Wood of New York, Woodruff, Wright, Wrightman of Maine, Wells, Wilson, Windom, Wood, and Woodruff.

For Boteler—Messrs. Adams of Kentucky, Anderson of Kentucky, Anderson of Missouri, Bouligny, Brabson, Burnett, Burnett, Caskie, Garnett, Gilmer, Hardin, Harris of Virginia, Hatton, Hawkins, Hill, Jackson, Leach of North Carolina, Mallory, Martin of Virginia, Maynard, Moore of Mississippi, Nelson, Pryor, Quarles, Smith of Virginia, Smith of North Carolina, Stokes, Taylor, Wheeler, Winslow, Moore of Kentucky, and Leake.

For Mr. Davis of Indiana—Messrs. Adrain, Allen, Bryan, Cadwalader, Cavanaugh, Cooper, Cox, Howard, Martin of Ohio, Montgomery, Pendleton, Riggs, Robinson of Illinois, Scott, Vallandigham, Wright, and Avery.

For Mr. Taylor—Messrs. Ashmore, John Cochrane, English, Huntes, Phelps, Reagan, and Russ.

For Mr. Boocock—Messrs. Bocock, Branch, Florence, Niblack, Sickles, and Whiteley.

For Mr. Barksdale—Messrs. Barksdale, Burch, Burnett, Craige of North Carolina, Davidson, Edmundson, Hindman, Robinson, Kunkel, Parton, Ruffin, Scott, Stallworth.

For Mr. Clemens—Messrs. Barrett, Clark of Missouri, Craig of Missouri, and Taylor.

For Mr. Miles Taylor—Messrs. Bonham, Boyce, Clopton, Crawford, Curry, Davis of Mississippi, Garrett, Houston, Jones of Tennessee, McRae, Miller, Quitman, Scott, Singleton, Thomas, Underwood, Wright, and Avery.

For Mr. Bouligny—Messrs. Boteler and Briggs.

For Mr. Houston—Mr. Cobb.

For Mr. Davis of Maryland.

For Mr. Clark of New York—Messrs. Davis of Indiana, and Reynolds.

For Mr. Boteler—Messrs. Dimmick and Millson.

For Mr. Harris of Maryland—Mr. Etheridge.

For Mr. Phelps of Missouri—Messrs. Barry, Larrabee, Logan, McClernand, Morris of Illinois, Noell, and Steward of Maryland.

For Mr. Boocock—Mr. Harris of Maryland.

For Mr. Pugh—Mr. McQueen.

For Mr. Barksdale—Messrs. Giles and Pugh.

For Mr. Stevenson—Mr. Sims.

For Mr. Maslin—Mr. Winslow.

The New York Union Meeting.

GENERAL SCOTT NOMINATED FOR PRESIDENT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The Union meeting to-night attracted an immense throng, which not only filled the spacious Metropolitan Hall, but the sidewalks in front was densely packed. The number present is estimated at from 6 to 8 thousand. The meeting adopted nominated General Winfield Scott for President.

At the meeting within the Academy Major Tilghman presided with a long list of honorary vice-presidents and secretaries

Among the vice presidents were Wm. B. Astor, Wm. H. Aspinwall, James Brown, August Belmont, J. R. Brodhead, George E. Butler, James Lenox, Philip Hone, Gouverneur Kemble, John A. Dix, Isaac Fowler, Henry Grinnell, Gerard Hallock, Wilson G. Hunt, Moses H. Grinnell, Sheppard Knapp, Jonathan Sloane, W. D. Kennedy, John Kelly, Matthew Morgan, Valentine Mott, Charles O'Conor, Royal Phelps, S. L. M. Barlow, Samuel J. Tilden, Samuel B. Ruggles, Moses Taylor, Samuel J. Tilden, and John Van Buren, and a large number of delegations representing the various sections of the State.

Rev. Dr. Vermilye opened the meeting with prayer.

Judge Sedgwick read the following resolutions:

Letters of endorsement were read from ex-President Franklin Pierce, Daniel S. Dickinson, Esq., Hon. Fernando Wood, and Lieutenant General Winfield Scott.

The last name was greeted with much enthusiasm.

Senator John A. Dix, Hon. Washington Hunt, and others.

In order to accommodate the immense throng, three stands were erected outside of the Academy building, from which addresses were made by Cassius M. Clay, Congress, ex-Judge Doan, and others.

Mr. O'Connor's remarks were to the purport that the Union must be conserved, also withdraws from her present association with the North.

Mr. J. Van Cortlandt Van Rensselaer nominated Lieutenant General Winfield Scott for President.

General Scott was then put in nomination by acclamation, and the meetings, and the nominations were carried amidst the plaudits of the multitude.

The resolutions read are as follows:

Thereupon, be it resolved, That the Union has formed, and continues to form, the most delicate, most delicate, and important relation that can exist between communities of people, demands from each part a warm and earnest consideration of its peace, prosperity, and happiness of the other, and that whatever policy tends to subvert this relation, is hostile to the spirit of the compact

Resolved, That the Constitution, the treaties, the laws of the land, and the judicial decisions, are the true sources, respective, the institution of slavery as legally existing, and that it is our duty, as good citizens, to stand by the Constitution, and to do our full share in carrying the Constitution, those treaties, those laws, and the decisions of the final arbiter, in all disputed points—the Supreme Court of the United States.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the proceedings of the Convention of Philadelphia, in 1856, have been brought to a stand, as appears by the declination of Roger Sherman, one of the most distinguished authors, that a compromise was agreed to on the various propositions relating to domestic slavery, which compromise was adopted.

A restriction on the power to prevent the importation of slaves prior to 1808.

A provision binding on each State and upon the Union to surrender fugitives from service.

A representation of slaves in Congress founded, in part, of three-fifths of the slave population;

And other guarantees for the protection of slave property.

That we protest against, and denounce as contrary to the spirit of the compact which the Constitution, if not established, all acts or inflammatory appeals which tend to weaken the attachment of the people of the North to the Union, the Constitution, and the laws and the Constitution. Any man who put his signature to the circular recommending the circulation of Helper's book was unfit to be Speaker, and while so signing it, if he knew the contents, he was guilty of moral treason, and ought to be dealt with accordingly. If the idea not know anything of the contents when he signed the circular, then he was disqualified from holding that position, and if he knew the contents, the subject of slavery has been too long mingled with party politics, and as the result is to weaken the Democratic party, we deprecate the advice, letter, and spirit of the farewell address of the father of our common country. Therefore, it is the duty of farmers, planters, manufacturers, merchants, mechanics, and of every citizen, North, South, East, and West, to discountenance all sectional and aggressive organizations that violate the spirit of the Constitution, and advice of Washington.

From Havana.

THE STEAMER DE SOTO AT NEW YORK—QUICK PASSAGE—DEPARTURE OF EX-GOVERNOR GENERAL; CONCILIATION OVATION.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The steamship De Soto arrived at the port this evening, from Havana on the 15th instant, with the mails and passengers. She was detained nine hours detention at Havana, in six days and ten hours.

Concha left Havana on the 12th. The ovation on his departure is said to have been the most magnificent ever before witnessed in Cuba.

THE MARKETS.—Sugars were dull for the old crop, the sales of the week amounting to 1,500 boxes, with a view to further aggressions, and bind them hand and foot, and deliver them over to the tormentor. Did not the gentleman believe that Congress had the power directly to exclude slavery from the Territories, and would he not vote for such a law?

Mr. CURTIS. We would give you the same rights we ask for. We would vote to exclude slaves, not freemen, from the Territories.

Mr. SINGLETON. *Is that the opinion of your party?*

Mr. CURTIS. I believe it *is*.

Mr. SINGLETON. In other words, you will never let us have another foot of slave territory while we remain with you. Is that the idea?

Mr. CURTIS. That's the idea.

After some further colloquy, Mr. STANTON said, for himself, he did not desire to be committed by anything said or refused to be said on the Republican side prior to its organization. He protested against the right of any gentleman to interrogate *him*, or bind him by any responses or failure to respond. When the subject is properly before the House, gentlemen will be gratified in having it discussed.

Mr. SINGLETON said: You will not meet it like men. [Voices on the Republican side, We will.]

Mr. SINGLETON added, the responses will be evasive in their character. If you exclude slavery from us, it will prove a disruption of every tie. We will have expansion of slavery in the Union, and outside of it if we must. If you want to know my advice to Mississippi, I say the sooner we get out of the Union the better, for the longer we stay in it the worse for us. The South have made up their minds to sustain slavery. We don't intend to be prescribed by the present lim