THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 26, 1859. VOLUME LXXIII---NUMBER 17.

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Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY BY
R. ERRETT & CO.,
FIFTH STREET, ABOVE SMITHFIELD.

MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 26, 1859.

[For the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.]

Inquiry into the Formation of Washington's Farewell Address.—By Horace Binney.

Such is the title of a book lately published by Parry & M'Millan, of Philadelphia. From no early period after the publication of this admirable address, a question has existed as to its authorship, and that question had not been satisfactorily answered until the above named book appeared.

Mr. Jefferson, in a letter to Judge Johnson, of South Carolina, dated June 12th, 1823, said: "With respect to the farewell address, to the authorship of which it seems there are conflicting claims, I can state to you some facts. He (Washington) had declined a re-election, at the end of his first term, and so far determined, that he had requested Mr. Madison to prepare for him something valedictory, to be addressed to his constituents on his retirement.

"When, at the end of the second term, the valedictory came out, Mr. Madison recognized in it several passages of his draft; several others, we were both satisfied, were from the pen of Hamilton, and others from that of the President himself."

This, which was but a critical judgment or conjecture of Mr. Jefferson as to the contributions to the address, certainly approached the truth. Washington had resolved as early as May, 1792, to decline a re-election, had applied to Mr. Madison to prepare a valedictory address for the occasion, and Mr. Madison had done so. The address which he had prepared, however, was but a short one, occupying only about three pages of the same size and type, of which the adopted address required seventeen. Washington had suggested some topics to be elaborated in that address, and Madison in his work had discussed each of them, certainly not elaborately, and seems from his almost entire avoidance of all other topics, to manifest a determination to comply with the request of Washington, and to confine himself almost entirely to that compliance. This rigid adherence to the suggested topics seems particularly marked, when we refer to the license granted to him, and indeed almost the invitation to add other matter, contained in the following sentence of Washington's letter:

"To enumerate the various subjects which might be introduced into such an address, would require thought, and to mention them to you would be unnecessary, as your own judgment *will* comprehend all that will be proper."

Further reflection and the earnest appeals of sincere friends prevailed upon him to reconsider his resolution to decline a re-election, so that Mr. Madison's production was not used for its intended purpose.

In 1796, however, when his second term was drawing to a close, the resolution to decline another election in an address was renewed. Washington then selected as his assistant and counselor one in whom we truly a friend, who duly appreciated his merits and who had no feelings or aspirations which could bring him into conflict, open or hidden, with his great and relying client.

Before the 10th of May, 1796—how long before is not exactly known—Washington had, in Philadelphia, shown to that friend, Alexander Hamilton, a draught which he had prepared of a Farewell Address.

On the 10th of May, 1796, Hamilton wrote from New York a letter, in which among other things he says: "When last in Philadelphia, you mentioned to me your wish that I should *redress* a certain paper which you had prepared." He then represents that the paper should be sent to him as soon as "you have leisure to *body* you mean it to have." On the 15th of May, Washington acknowledged the receipt of Hamilton's letter, and says: "I inclose (in the rough state) the paper mentioned therein, with some alteration in the first page, *since you saw it*, relative to the reference at foot."

This expression about the alterations on the first page and the reference at foot serves to identify as the inclosed paper, a document published in part in the sixth volume of Mr. Sparks' writings of Washington, page 387, the beginning and conclusion being there omitted, but subsequently furnished by Mr. Sparks to John C. Hamilton and published in Mr. Binney's book. The *beginning* is an introductory address to "*Friends and Fellow Citizens*;" it then says, "the *quotation* in this address was composed by me and was intended to be published in 1792," and after some further remarks it introduces Madison's Draught. After that there are several pages of "*Hints or Heads of Topics*" which follow the conclusion. The beginning, the Hints and conclusion, are Washington's. Washington was desirous to incorporate the quotation, that is, Madison's Draught, for a reason which it may be proper here to state. He states it himself in his letter to Hamilton as follows: "It will be perceived from hence, that I am attached to the quotation." (Madison's draught.) "My reasons for it are, that it is not only a fact that such an address was written, *but known also to one or two of the* characters who are most strongest and foremost in opposition to the government, and consequently to the persons administering it—the promulgation thereof is as an evidence that it was much against my inclination that I continued in office, will cause it more readily to be believed, that I could have no view in extending the power of the Executive beyond the Constitutional limits."

He further stated, in substance, that its appearance would meet the allegation which he anticipated would be made, that he declined on the conviction that his popularity was gone and his re-election hopeless."

It will be seen hereafter, however, in his letter of August 25th that he expresses a decided preference for Hamilton's original draught over either that or one prepared by Hamilton, on the plan of it.

The introductory portion, including the erasures which serve to identify it, occupy about three-fourths of a page; Mr. Madison's Draught three pages; the "Hints or Heads of Topics" rather more than three pages, and the conclusion more than two—altogether about nine pages. The Farewell Address, as published in the same book, covers seventeen pages. Ten subjects are embraced under the Heads of Topics, and they are all introduced into Hamilton's rough draught and sometimes in the very words of those Heads.

On the 5th of July, Hamilton wrote to Washington, principally on public matters, but adds the following: "I have completed the first draught of a certain paper, and shall shortly transcribe, *correct* and forward it. I will then, also, prepare and send forward, without delay, the original paper, corrected *upon the general plan of it, so* that you may have both before you for a choice, i. e. Hamilton's draught just completed and the one previously sent to him, to be redressed and composed of Madison's draught with Washington's own introduction, conclusion and "Hints or Heads of Topics."

On the 20th of July, Hamilton writes to Washington: "I have the pleasure to send you a certain draught, which I have endeavored to make *as perfect as my time and engagements would permit*. How far I have succeeded you will judge. I have begun the second part of the task, the digesting of the supplementary remarks to the first address, which in a fortnight I hope also to send you; yet I confess the more I consider the matter, the less eligible this plan has appeared to me. There seems to be a certain awkwardness in the thing, &c.," and seems to imply a doubt whether the assurance without the evidence would be believed.

The sentences here referred to is as follows: "The *quotation* in that address was composed and intended to have been published in 1792, &c., but the solicitude of confidential friends, &c., induced me to suspend the promulgation."

On the 10th of August, Hamilton writes, "About a fortnight since I sent you a certain draught, I now send you another *on the plan of incorporation*. Whichever you prefer, if there be any part which you wish to transfer from the one to the other, any part to be changed, or if there be any material idea in your own which has been omitted, or any thing else in which I can be of any service, I will cheerfully obey your commands."

On that same day (August 10th) Washington acknowledged the receipt of the last mentioned letter, with its inclosure, and says: "It shall have the most attentive consideration I can give it. A cursory reading it has already had, and the sentiments therein contained are extremely just, and such as ought to be inculcated." The doubt that occurs *at first view*, is the length of it for a newspaper."

On the 25th of August, Washington writes to Hamilton: "I have given the paper herewith enclosed several *serious and attentive readings*, and prefer it greatly to the other draughts."

These other draughts were Washington's original draught and Hamilton's correction of it "on the plan of it," as mentioned in Hamilton's letters of July 5th and 10th.

Washington then adds, "I should have seen no occasion myself for its (Hamilton's draught) undergoing a revision; but as your letter of the 30th, which accompanied it, intimates a wish to do this, and knowing that it can be more carefully done after it has been out of sight some time, I send it with a carefully examined it; for it is my intention to give it to the public before I leave this city (Philadelphia.) He then mentions 10th of September as the latest day.

On the 1st of September, Washington again wrote to Hamilton, suggesting that there should be a paragraph on the subject of Education, and one in favor of a University.

Hamilton, on September 4th, replied: I have received your two late letters, the last but one containing a certain draught. It will be corrected and altered with attention to your suggestions, and returned by Monday's or Tuesday's post. The idea of the University will, I think, more properly be reserved for your speech at the session of Congress. A general suggestion respecting education will very fitly come into the address."

September 5th, Hamilton writes: "I return the draught corrected agreeably to your intimation. You will find a short paragraph on *Education*."

On the 6th, Washington wrote to him, requesting him to send the draught by the bearer, Mr. Kipp, and on the 8th, Hamilton replied that it had been sent on Tuesday. It may be noticed that both the 5th and 6th of September are named as the days of sending the draught. No doubt the letter and package were prepared on the 5th for the mail of next day. The first Tuesday of September, 1796, was the 6th of that month.

Thus closed the correspondence on the subject. If Washington acknowledged the receipt of the draught, the acknowledgment has not been preserved. The address was dated and signed on the 17th September and published in Claypoole's Daily Advertiser on the 19th.

Mr. Binney, in his book, takes much pains to prove that the draught sent to Washington on the 5th of September, was the Farewell Address, with, perhaps, some very slight alterations. The proof is almost a demonstration, and will be hereafter noticed; but here I must remark that Washington and Hamilton had been corresponding for weeks about a farewell address. Hamilton prepared and sent one to Washington with a request that if it was satisfactory, it might be sent back to him that he might revise it. Washington is entirely satisfied with it, thinks it needs no revision, but, as Hamilton requested, he sent it back to him, but desiring him to return it as soon as he had examined it, as he wished to give it to the public before he left Philadelphia, which he expected to do by September 10th, at the latest. He also says in the same letter of August 25th, if any alterations are made, let them be so plainly done "*that no mistake may happen in copying for the press.*" The revision was completed and the draught again mailed on the 6th of September. On the same day, Washington writes to Hamilton, "if the promised paper has not been sent before this reaches you, the bearer, Mr. Kip, who goes to New York, partly on his own business, partly on mine, will bring it safely." On the 8th of September, Hamilton writes to Washington: "I have received your letter of the 6th, by the bearer. The draught was sent by the post on Tuesday (6th)." And there ended the correspondence on that subject. The Farewell Address was signed by Washington on the 17th and published in Claypoole's Daily Advertiser on the 19th of September, 1796.

Mr. James Lenox, of New York, the owner of Washington's autographic copy of the address, the one which was sent to the printer, Claypoole, in an introductory article to the Farewell Address, in the appendix in the fifth volume of the lamented Irving's Life of Washington, labors to prove that that autograph was Washington's own conception and production. Mr. Binney devotes much space in his book to the correction of this opinion, and, I think, with entire success. His argument cannot be here introduced; but there is a short view of the matter which may be satisfactory to persons who have not access to the book.

[CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

CITY AFFAIRS.

Meteorological Observations for the *Gazette*, by G. E. Shaw, Optician, 58 Fifth St.—corrected daily:

	IN SUN.	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock A. M.	00	16
12 " M.	00	18
6 " P. M.	00	18
Barometer.	29	6-10

ORPHANS' FAIR,
OPEN EVERY NIGHT
AT
CITY HALL.

There will be no paper issued from this office to-morrow, as our hands all wish to enjoy a holiday.

Reopening of the Third Church.—The exercises at the reopening of the Third Church, which took place on Sunday the 25th inst., were of an interesting character. The body of the church has been undergoing extensive repairs since the first last July. The work has just been completed.

The introductory exercise was the singing of the following hymn, written for the occasion by some member of the congregation:

HYMN.

Our Father's God! Author of all things fair,
Thine, too, are we, the children of thy care.
From the fulness of thy bounty hast thou given
We bring this house, an offering to Heaven

Let justice, temperance, truth, have here a place,
Here be the dwelling of the Father's grace,
From the full theme, let swelling songs arise,
As holy incense, wafted to the skies

Oh, Father, bless the humble gift we bring,
Create right heart within us, Heavenly King,
Here may our souls be touched by pulse of love,
For Heavenly songs, through blest eternity.

Harry Kleber, the well-known organist and composer, had written most appropriate music for this hymn, and it was sung with the grandest effect by the full choir. The organ, as well as the church, has been repaired, and in the depth and richness of its tones is now equal to that of any similar instrument in the city.

The reading of the Scriptures and other exercises were by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Kendall, who also preached the sermon on the occasion.

The church, externally, has been thoroughly repainted from ground to pinnacle. The clock in the belfry has been repaired and put in motion at quite a large expense. A new and of corrugated iron has been put on. The pavement around the church has been relaid. The vestibule which was before quite awkward and not at all convenient, was entirely torn away, and the approaches to the second floor of the church very much improved.

The body of the building has been completely repaired, recarpeted and repainted throughout. The old windows which admitted a very garish light, have been removed and rich stained glass now occupies the place of the old. The pulpit formerly was placed against the south end of the church which end was bare, and free from any relief or other relief to the eye, unless the unsightly seams in the wall might be so considered where two windows which were pierced when the church was first built, had been bricked up. This work of filling up, having been done after the brick work of the wall had become firm and settled in its place, hardened and settled according to its own plan, and in that way, left the full mark of an arched window on either side of the pulpit, demonstrated by an uneven crack in the plastering, very disagreeable to the eye.

As now finished, a fine recess in the wall occupies a place behind the pulpit, and on either hand a graceful Corinthian column supports the light arch that crowns this recess. The main cornice, and as it were, the ceiling itself rests upon two massive square pillars, with Corinthian capitals. These pillars stand just outside the columns before mentioned. Between the arched recess and the sides of the church, elaborate panels of design are set in the wall. The ground is of a drab tint, while the arches, pillars, columns and adornments are pure white The whole has a fine effect.

The church is lighted by a single cluster of burners set in the centre of the ceiling. There is, we believe, over one hundred jets of gas in this novel burner, which for brilliancy and beauty of the light it sheds down in copious profusion may be readily conceived. This chandelier, if it may so be named, lights itself. It is so made that a single jet of gas is never extinguished. When it is required to light the whole, it is only necessary to turn on the gas from the main pipe, when the small central light communicates to all the others, owing to the close juxta position. We think this probably the most convenient and perhaps the most complete burner in the city. The reflector diffuses the rays to all parts of the house, so that the finest print may be read without difficulty. This chandelier is an English invention, and this particular one was purchased in London at an expense of $500. The entire repairs to the church have cost, as we are informed, about $8000.

Dead.—Mrs. Diebl, an old and unfortunate woman who has been residing in Galloway's Castle for some time, and who is the mother of the well known vagrants Bill and Daddy Diebl, died very suddenly on Friday evening last, under the most painful circumstances. It appears that she had been complaining for some two or three weeks, but nothing serious was anticipated, as up until a few hours before her death she was up and going about, and it is not known when she expired, as there was no person in the room at the time, and the other occupants of the Castle were all drunk. Word was sent to Alderman Scott and an officer was dispatched in the house for the purpose of arresting those who were intoxicated, and the scene there presented was enough to make one's blood run cold. There was the body of this old and unfortunate woman lying on the floor, on some rage (as she had no bed) with some articles of clothing on unfit for any person in that situation; and seated around the fire on benches, and some on the floor, (as they had no chairs) were abandoned wretches of both sexes and color—some smoking, others swearing and some crying.

The P. & C. R. R. Sequestration.—The application of Mr. Hood, for a writ of sequestration and the appointment of a sequestrator of the Pittsburgh & Cleveland Railroad, came up for consideration in the District Court, before Judge Williams, on Saturday. Hill Burgwin, Esq., appeared on behalf of a number of other creditors, and asked to be permitted to interplead in the application. Among the parties whom Mr. B. represents are the Cambria Iron Company, who hold a claim of $12,000, and a firm in Massachusetts, which are also large creditors. He asked time to draw up a statement of the claims of these parties to be submitted to the Court, before action is taken on the petition of Mr. Hood. The prayer of Mr. Burgwin was granted, and the case will not probably be heard for some time.

Almost a Fire.—On Saturday evening at about half past five o'clock a loud alarm of fire was raised by the appearance of flame in the cathedral on 5th street. The building had been thoroughly heated for Christmas eve. The furnaces in the basement had been heated very hot. This communicated to the flues in the floor and heated one of them and the brick work around it to such a degree that the floor took fire. It appeared much worse than it really was. The flames burned the floor a little and damaged several of the pews, but were extinguished without great damage.

To na Paid.—Judge Williams, on Saturday granted the application of T. Haskins Du Puy, for permission to pay the employees of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad Company out of the receipts of the Road. This permission does not extend to the back charges of the road; there is another petition filed for this purpose, which will be heard in the course of next week.

On Saturday they paid off the hands their wages for November.

CHRISTMAS HYMN.

[PSALM "IN MEMORIAM."]

The time draws near the birth of Christ;
The moon is hid, the night is still;
The Christmas bells from hill to hill
Answer each other in the mist.

Four voices of four hamlets round,
From far and near, on mead and moor,
Swell out, and fall as if a door
Were shut between me and the sound.

Each voice four changes on the wind,
That now dilate and now decrease;
Peace and good will, good will and peace,
Peace and good will to all mankind.

And they my troubled spirit rule,
For they controled me when a boy;
They bring me sorrow touched with joy,
The merry, merry bells of Yule.

Rise, happy morn! rise, holy morn!
Draw forth the cheerful day from night:
O, Father! touch the east and light
The light that shone when Hope was born.

The Allegheny County Educational Society met on Saturday morning, in Iron City College Hall, Professor Smith in the chair. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Findley.

Miss Lizzie Kyle, Miss Fanny Coughen and Mr. B. M. Kerr read pieces—Mr. Kerr reading two, one entitled "Money makes the mare go," somewhat humorous both in its character and the manner in which it was delivered—and the other, the "Sailor Boy's Dream." The reading, in the opinion of members present, was very well done, and with one or two trifling exceptions gave universal satisfaction.

The hour allotted to reading having expired, it was, on motion of Prof. Henry Williams, continued fifteen minutes longer, in order to give the members of the Association an opportunity to criticise.

Mr. Simpson said that he had been much entertained with the reading by the ladies and gentlemen this morning. He said in regard to Mr. Kerr that he was sorry that gentleman had not selected another piece, (alluding to "Money makes the mare go,") as it occurred to him that he had heard Mr. Kerr read the same piece before, and he did not like to have repetitions. There was another thing in regard to Mr. Kerr's reading which he said had with some teachers become common. It was the pronunciation of the word *wind*." Mr. Kerr pronounced it either the "i" as in "mind." Mr. Simpson held there was but one way of pronouncing the word, the "i" as in "wind." Considerable discussion arose here in regard to it, which was participated in by Messrs. Simpson, Riddick, Williams, Kerr, Eaton and Smith.

Prof. Jas. W. Lusk, writing teacher at Iron City College was elected a member of the association.

Mr. Burtt, chairman of the committee appointed for the purpose of preparing an amendment to the constitution in reference to admitting female teachers to the association on the same footing with the males, reported favorably, and his report was adopted. Hereafter the ladies pay the same fees as the gentleman, 50 cents per annum. Prof. Smith was in favor of receiving them on the payment of $1.00 as an initiation fee, exemplifying it then therefore from annual contributions. Considerable discussion arose in a jocose vein, some contending that the ladies should be charged double fees, and others arguing that they should come in scot free.

The next subject considered was corporal punishment. Mr. Reddick, principal of the 9th Ward School said he was in favor of using the rod with discrimination: knew there was much opposition to his views on this subject and that some of the most distinguished writers of the day had taken strong ground against them, holding that whatsoever not be done without it. He had read their works, but without conviction that he was wrong. He believed it to be the duty of the teacher to keep his pupil in just subjection, and concluded by quoting the oft quoted phrase, "Spare the rod and spoil the child."

Mr. Kerr replied that he thought the time for the use of the switch had passed. People of the present day had become more civilized, and he thought the teacher should be governed by love, affection and kindness, and should govern the school by the exercise of these virtues. Armed with these, he had nothing to fear. With these a teacher would succeed where the rod would be impotent. If you would get along with bad children, you must develop by kindness their finer feelings and appeal to them.

Mr. Burtt agreed with Mr. Reddick, and spoke strongly against length in favor of a judicious use of the rod, and was answered by Mr. L. H. Eaton, of Allegheny.

After the transaction of some private business of the Association, the meeting adjourned.

Nominations.—There were Republican nominations made in the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Wards of Pittsburgh on Saturday evening:

Eighth Ward—Select Council, Sam'l. Morrow; Common Council, C. H. Beurman, Jacob J. Miller, John C. Bindley; Alderman, Robt. Morrow; School Directors, J. L. Hamilton, John Glass, Thos. Neely; Assessor, C. H. King; Constable, John Phillips; Judge of Elections, E. D. Dithridge; Inspector, Francis Frederick.

Allegheny Nominations.—The *Gazette* goes to press on Saturday night, and we were therefore precluded from obtaining the full returns from the Allegheny wards for the various city officers nominated by the Republicans of that city, to be elected at the ensuing election.

At ten o'clock, the vote in the First ward had not been nearly all counted. A heavy vote was polled and for Mayor, Morrison, the present incumbent, leads Messrs. Enis and Alexander largely.

In the Second ward, Morrison received 225 votes, to 80 for Enos and 36 for Alexander. Jacob Geyer was nominated for Director of the Poor; John Hopkins for Select Council; Jos. Kirkpatrick, John Brown, John M'Donald and James Sloss for Common Council; John Sterrit for Assessor; Dr. Baird, Hans Dunlap and W. A. Reed for School Directors; George R. Riddle for Judge of Elections; James M'Mullin for Constable; for Inspector, John Ballentine and J. G. Coffin were about equally supported at the time we saw the count.

Third Ward—Morrison 162; Enos 67; Alexander 210. Select Council, John Brown; Common Council, Simon Drum, James M'Brier, D. L. Smith, and John Alexander; Assessor, Samuel M'Ginnis; School Directors, Wm. Walker, J. L. Graham; Judge of Elections, James M'Vicker; Inspector, R. R. Ray; Constable, Wash. Swain

Fourth Ward—Morrison 319; Enos 62; Alexander 49. Select Council, John Wright; Common Council, Wm. Smith, W. W. Ball, J. Meskimen—undecided vote between Messrs. Miller and M'Graw; Assessor, Jas Graham; Constable, Wm. Hobson. Remainder of ticket not counted off at a late hour.

Court of Common Pleas.—The only argument of consequence heard in this Court on Saturday was on the exceptions taken by W. H. Brown to the action of the viewers appointed to assess damages done to his land by the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. Mr. Woods, Esq., appeared for Mr. Brown, and J. H. Sewall, and M. Swartzwelder, Esq., for the Railroad Co. The Court has taken the matter under advisement.

The cars were put on the track of the Birmingham Passenger Railway on Saturday. It has been a great job to get the track clear of the mass of ice and mud which had closed over it. The cars are heavier and about 500 lbs. lighter, than those on the Lawrenceville road but they carry the same number of passengers—They will run regularly we believe on and after to day.

Not Heard.—In consequence of the absence of Judge Hampton, who was detained at home, by sickness in his family, the case of T. Haskins Dupuy, Esq., against J. K. Edgerton, Esq., appointed receiver of the P. F. W. & C. R. R. by the Ohio Court, was not called in the District Court, on Saturday. It will not come up, possibly, before Thursday next.

Disagreed.—The jury in the case of John L. House & Co. vs. Rody Patterson and Alexander King, action of trespass, after being out all night, came into Court on Saturday and announced their inability to agree. They, as also the balance of the panel, were discharged, and the court adjourned until Tuesday morning, when arguments will be heard.

A Call.—A Call of citizens upon Mayor Weaver to come out and stand as candidate for Mayor, another term, was sent to our office to be published in this day's paper. It has some 1400 names to it, and we were not able to get it in type on Saturday night, as it did not reach us till 9 P. M. It shall appear in our next.

The December term of the Criminal Court will commence its sessions to day, nominally at 9 o'clock. We presume, however, that no business will be transacted, and that the machinery of justice will only begin to move on Tuesday. Tipstaves have been appointed, mostly the old hands, we believe.

Gymnastic Association.—The following officers were chosen at the election on Saturday night: President, Robert D. Collart; Vice President, R. G. Sohmertz; Secretary, John D. M'Faden; Treasurer, Frank Van Gorder.

Post Office.—The Post Office will be open until 10 A. M. to-day, and will re-open at 4 P. M.

LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

RECEIVED AT THE DAILY GAZETTE OFFICE.

Thirty-Sixth Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.

House.—Mr. Bonham, of South Carolina, gave notice that after the speech of Mr. Smith, of Virginia, who was entitled to the floor, he would endeavor to obtain an opportunity to move that the House proceed to ballot for Speaker faithfully throughout the day. Failing in that he would make an effort to offer a resolution that from and after to-day no vote for the Speaker shall be taken before the hour of 12 m. on Wednesday the ninth of January, and when the House adjourned to-day it will be till Wednesday next.

After considerable debate a ballot was taken, but there was no election, Mr. Sherman wanting 4.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—The famous yacht Wanderer which cleared from Savannah sometime since without the knowledge of her owner, has arrived here. The Wanderer sailed from Savannah, under the charge of Capt. Martin, for the coast of Africa, to take in a cargo of natives. She touched at Fiores and took on board two Portuguese women. Capt. Martin subsequently went ashore for provision, taking with him the chronometer and chart. In his absence, Mr. Welton, the mate, got the vessel under weigh, and steering for the coast of America, bore up for this port. Welton states that he was carried off from Savannah against his will, and that Martin was an assumed name. The captain's real name was Lincoln P. Patton, of Bath, Maine. The yacht is now in charge of the U. S. Marshal.

The yacht Wanderer left Savannah under the following circumstances:—On the 15th of October, Lincoln Patten, under the assumed name of D. Martin, put 15 men on board the Wanderer, then lying below Savannah, to assist in taking on board provisions and water. Soon afterwards, Patten came on board himself, together with Edward Talbot, the pilot, and Capt. J. Black, shipping agent. He immediately called all hands to get under way, and drawing a revolver, swore that he would shoot any one who refused to work or attempt to interrupt his movement. He also threatened the shipping agent and pilot with death, if they attempted to leave the vessel. None of the crew who knew his plans, loaded two pieces of cannon with grape, and armed themselves to enforce Patten's orders against those who had been induced by false pretenses to come on board. One-half of the crew were carried off against their will.

The crew of the Wanderer, ten in number, have been committed to jail. The vessel remains in charge of the authorities.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24.—The following correspondence was received by the Philadelphia Union Meeting Committee:

RICHMOND, Dec. 23.—*To James Gibbons, Esq.*—DEAR SIR: By order of the General Assembly of Virginia, I send a copy of their Resolutions to you, expressing a cordial response to the patriotic citizens of Philadelphia, on the presentation of a flag, inscribed with their loyal devotion to the Union as framed, and the Constitution as construed by the Fathers of the Republic. With heartfelt congratulation upon these evidences of amity, I am, sir, with sincere regard, you, personally your obt. servt.

(Signed) HENRY A. WISE.

Whereas, a large number of the patriotic citizens of Philadelphia, have presented to the Commonwealth of Virginia, a flag inscribed to the Union as framed, and the Constitution as construed by the fathers of the Republic, be it

Resolved, By the General Assembly of Virginia, that we gratefully accept this beautiful gift as a renewed evidence of the devoted patriotism of that brave band of Northern Conservatives, who have so long maintained an equal conflict with the assailants of our rights and the enemies of the Union, and that whenever fortune may unite or fate impel in the future, Virginia will cherish with affectionate gratitude, the memory of those who so bravely encounter the frowns of faction and so nobly defy the fury of fanaticism.

Resolved, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be requested to communicate a copy of these resolutions to J. S. Gibbons, Esq., of Philadelphia.

Passed both Houses of General Assembly, Dec. 23, 1859.

(Signed) WM. T. GORDON, *Clerk.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The Union meeting in this city last night was attended by from four hundred to five hundred persons. Resolutions were offered, denouncing the fire-eaters of the South and the lunatics of the North, and proposing as a remedy for the present evils that the people rally around the Constitution and the Union. A substitute was offered, to the effect that such a meeting was inopportune and unnecessary; the majority favored the latter resolution. Much confusion prevailed through