Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY EVENING, P. F. WILLIAMS, O. H. PENDLETON, JR. M. STORER.

R. ERRETT & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 5, 1860.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* writes:

The President's Message will doubtless excite deep resentment among the disunionists, and there is reason to fear that in the endeavor to break the force of that expected denunciation, he has yielded mistakenly to the clamor against the alleged sectionalism by which Mr. Lincoln was elected. He will thus be exposed to two fires. But the friends of the latter can afford to pass over this impotent fulmination, which may be regarded as the Parthian arrow of a disappointed and departing opponent. Whatever the batteries of the extremists are opened to Congress, as they will be immediately, the present controversy must assume a new shape entirely. It will be transferred to the South, and parties must at once divide there for or against the Union, merging all other political distinctions, and sustaining or opposing the President's doctrines. He is clearly and unquestionably against secession in any form as a constitutional right, or as a proper or sufficient remedy for the "grievances" of the South. More than this, he maintains that his duty under the Constitution demands the execution of existing laws, and that he has no discretion or right to depart from it. This position, which no sane man can doubt, will be regarded and treated as threatened coercion, and appeals for sympathy from South Carolina to the cotton States may of course be expected. Any division in Southern sentiment here must be attended with good results, as tending at least to prevent that concert of action at which the leaders are aiming in their efforts to precipitate a revolution.

If South Carolina carries out the programme now disclosed, the issue must soon be tried practically, and in an imposing form. After the passage of the ordinance declaring the State out of the Union, she will send Commissioners here to treat with this government in an independent character. They will not be received in any official capacity whatever, and it is not improbable that foreign Powers will be promptly notified not to hold relations with the seceding State. If the collector at the port of Charleston should close the office there, as has been threatened, the President will probably accept the resignation now in his hands, and fill the vacancy with some officer of the revenue, who will be protected in the collection of the duties, and if not immediately in the city, near it. The laws prescribed by existing law will then go on until obstructed by resistance in some form. Whenever it becomes known that the Custom House is closed and the usual clearances are not granted, of course the trade will be diverted elsewhere. Ships will not go where they are liable to be overhauled by revenue cutters, and required to observe the customary regulations of the service in an unusual, dilatory and embarrassing manner. And if the ports in the possession of the government should be "demanded," as is intimated, the refusal would necessarily be prompt and emphatic. Any attempt to seize them forcibly, would doubtless be followed by a calamity which all men can contemplate without horror. Secession is one thing theoretically, and quite another thing practically. If the leaders who have urged this extremity, as the only remedy for supposed political evils, have best upon trying the dreadful alternative of civil war, it is at least to be hoped that they will be as complacent in the result as they have been reckless in inciting a gallant people to revolution.

The treasury is not in condition to pay the members of Congress all their dues to-morrow, and requires a little time for filling up the depletion of the past week. This simple fact speaks more strongly than words. It is useless to attempt any more disguises, for the Treasury is nearly high and dry. If Mr. Cobb has any influence in Wall street, now is the time to show and exert it. Nothing can stem and appeal to the heavy purses of the patriots whose support he invoked so earnestly before the election. He wants their countenance at this juncture, but more than that, he wants their money. Of course they will come to the rescue."

DINNER TO A. K. MCCLURE.—A public dinner was given to Hon. A. K. McCLURE, at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, on the 1st instant, by compliment to that gentleman for his able conduct of the late canvass in Pennsylvania. Morton McMichael presided, and able speeches were made by Mr. McMichael, Gov. Curtin, Mr. McClure, H. D. Moore, and others. From Mr. McClure's speech we extract the following, in which we fully concur:

"I am free to say for myself, that if the people of this country cannot choose a President in conformity with the Constitution and the laws—if the people of the North must never demand protection for their labor, simply seeking earnestly to enforce their claims upon the National Government—if the assertion of these rights on the part of the people is ever to be made a pretext, from time to time, for sectional discord, for discouraging your commerce and throwing your whole monetary affairs into commotion—if the dreaded day may come when the North will inquire the value of this Union. [Applause.] They demand that the time has come when we shall know whether, in fact, this Government is a failure—when the question shall be settled whether it is equal to the task of vindicating itself and maintaining the supremacy of its laws. [Applause.] This question should have been settled long since. New demands have been made from year to year upon the North—I hesitate not to say let-demands which beggared our industry—demands which, in this State, and in an empire within itself, carried want to thousands upon thousands of our homes, and bankruptcy to your counting-houses; and the time has come when the country must know whether, when these demands are made in vain, the Government is not equal to the task of maintaining its supremacy. [Cheers.] I rejoice that the time has come when it is to be settled; and I rejoice, too, that it is to be settled by establishing for ourselves and our children the supremacy of the laws in every section and in every State, so that our great flag of freedom in this country shall wave for centuries to come, over a prosperous, a happy, and a united Republic."

HON. J. Z. GOODRICH.—We heartily join in the following commendation from the Berkshire (Mass.) *Eagle*. Mr. GOODRICH is a gentleman in every way qualified for any post that may be assigned him in the Cabinet:

"HON. JOHN Z. GOODRICH.—We see the name of this gentleman suggested in several papers for a cabinet office under President Lincoln. We need not say that such a nomination would be grateful to Western Massachusetts, and would receive the full approbation of all who know the eminent executive abilities of Mr. Goodrich. Few men excel him in knowledge either of the general principles or details of business, in energy and indomitable perseverance, and in all the attributes of character which make a good cabinet officer. So far as services to the Republican party are of weight in such matters as these, we presume that Mr. Goodrich's associates in the National Committee will all agree that no man has rendered more valuable, more unremitted and more unreserved service than John Z. Goodrich. We are sure that few men combine so many claims to official appointment, with so many qualifications to discharge with fidelity and ability official duties."

THE Democratic Journals of the Northern States are busying themselves with speculations as to the "right of Secession," its recognition by the Federal Government, the consequences of such recognition, the consequences of a refusal to recognize it, &c., &c.

All these speculations are futile and profitless. The Federal Administration has no option in the matter. It has nothing to do with questions of dividing or reconstructing the Union. Its powers are defined and limited. It is entrusted with the execution of certain Laws—nothing more, and nothing less.

It is the business of the Executive to see that the Mails are regularly sent and delivered in South Carolina, the duties collected at the Custom House, and the functions of the United States Courts performed without molestation. The people may hold Conventions, make speeches, pass resolutions, tender resignations, make laws and ordinances, declare themselves in or out of the Union, sit or refuse to sit in Congress, appoint Commissioners or anything else they please so long as yet they let alone the Mails, the Custom House and the Courts. If they are interfered with, the Government must check and punish the offenders. If they are not interfered with the Government has nothing to complain of.

The South Carolinians fully understand this, and seem to have no intention or desire to commit any such interference. The Post Offices are an indispensable convenience to them the Courts are also held for their benefit; and the Custom House is in no respect a grievance they have no quarrel with either one, and no motive for an unprovoked attack on either. Such an attack would damage themselves much, and hurt others but little. Hence there has not been, even in the heat of all the recent excitement, any attempt to resist the Federal Government, in any such way. There probably will not be. And yet there is no other way in which South Carolina can be brought into collision with the Federal Government.—*Alb. Evs. Jour.*

DISASTROUS STORM AT THE SOUTH.—We have received no telegraphic despatches direct from New Orleans for several days. We are informed that a terrific storm passed over the country north of Jackson, Miss., the present week, and of all probability extended to the Gulf. The railroads south of Jackson and telegraphic communication have been cut off. The storm was very destructive in its character, and the loss of property is said to be considerable. Full particulars are looked for with interest.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—A large number of Republicans met in caucus to-night, to consider Thurlow Weed's propositions, made in the Albany *Journal*. A vote was taken, after a brief consultation, and a majority of the Republicans voted affirmatively: All the Americans will support the compromise to be introduced by Briggs, of your city. His compromise is, in effect, the same as Weed's. Some leading Republicans state that no such compromise can be effected; and the secessionists say, that even were such a compromise made, it would not be accepted by the South. They say that the day of compromise is past, and will not listen to the re-enactment of that one, the repeal of which caused so much trouble. This is reliable—the measure will fail.

The Douglas democrats are unanimous for Union, and intend making a decided stand when the time comes. Mr. Douglas reiterated the sentiments of his last night's speech in convention with his friends to-day.—*N. Y. World*

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The Union party in the South is strongly represented on the floor of Congress, and they having all their interests involved can speak freely, and without fear of provoking their opponents. But it is feared that the Southern men, both for purposes of intimidation and effect, will express exactly the same line of policy, keeping silence and declaring, in the language of their leading orators, that "the time for words is past —they desire and intend immediate, uncompromising action." The Union men of the South, however, will not permit this on the part of either party. They have determined to call for prompt explanations, and a settlement of the present difficulties between the North and the South, and will put both sections on the defensive, thereby making them speak. Such I find to be the opinions of leading men with whom I have conversed.

It begins to look as though a majority of the Republicans would compromise in any honorable way; but Keitt, of South Carolina, says distinctly that South Carolina will not compromise except upon her own terms; that she will not yield an iota; that she desires separation, "peaceably if she can, forcibly if she must."

All the Republicans I have talked with say they will not yield the right to take the Territory into the Free Territories; if it comes to that issue alone, all the Cotton States may go and welcome; neither will they yield the re-opening of the African Slave Trade, nor the right of Mr. Lincoln to the unanimous support of the country, and to make up his Cabinet as he may see fit, without explanation or reservation I am satisfied that they will stand firm and unflinchingly by their party and principles, although the fact stares them in the face that the Cotton States will, beyond doubt, attempt a rupture and nullification. Everybody looks sober, in view of the great events which must probably soon transpire.

A resolution, already prepared, will be thrust in at the earliest moment, declaring the right of a State to secede at will. The preamble sets forth the grievances put upon the South by the North, and the necessity for an independent Government. The whole subject will thus be opened. It is urged by some, however, that the movement is undignified, and it may be abandoned. The resolution would be overwhelmingly rejected, and the South Carolina members would then withdraw. It is not yet settled who shall introduce it. No State will vote unanimously for secession but South Carolina. An attempt will be made by the Republicans to get the Appropriation bills through first. Several gentlemen advise the withholding of the pay of the members until these bills pass. Mr. Stevens, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, is fully prepared to press them.

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After the ceremony of the surrender of the Dictatorship, Garibaldi withdrew with the King and the King made another attempt to keep him. He proposed that he should have full powers to reorganize his army in South Italy. Garibaldi thought he could not use these full powers while the civil authorities would be there to control him at every step; besides which he was anxious to keep his freedom of action, which alone made it possible for him to do what he has done. Guiseppe Garibaldi could do many things which a Marshal Garibaldi could not do.

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November 10.—Up to this moment the position of Garibaldi's army is only fixed in a general way. It is to form an integral part of the national army, and to be reorganized on the footing of the Upper Italian Army. A mixed commission is to examine the title of every one to his rank, and make the necessary eliminations. It would however, be desirable that something certain should be known soon, as the uncertainty keeps the army in a state of agitation. The wish is to keep every one, if possible, but I am afraid practically this will be rather difficult, for there is a strong tendency both in men and officers towards home.

MORE WRONGS OF THE SOUTH.—During the last nineteen years, from 1841 to 1859, inclusive, the fifteen slave States have cost the Post Office Department $50,644,416 13, and they have contributed to its support only $27,549,620 68, while fifteen free States have cost it $60,891,293 34, and they have contributed to its support $68,048,519 70—that is, the slave States have cost the Government $22,994,795 for mail facilities more than they have paid, and the same number of free States have contributed $7,757,218 more than they have cost, being the round sum of $30,000,000 against the former! The expenses of South Carolina alone to the Department in 1858, beyond the amount she paid, were $211,551 98 Is not this a great wrong to the South?

There is still another striking instance of the grievous wrong the South has suffered at the hands of the free States, and one which the doughface press will find a powerful argument to support them in their war against the North. We refer to the vast sums the Government has paid for the purchase of territory mainly converted into Slave States, and in the prosecution of the Florida and Mexican wars, both of which were for the benefit of slavery. The following are the items:

Louisiana (purchased of France)	$15,000,000
Interest paid	8,87,333
Florida (purchased of Spain)	5,000,000
Interest paid	1,430,000
Texas (for boundary)	10,000,000
Texas (for indemnity)	12,000,000
Texas (for creditor, last Congress)	7,700 000
Indian expenditures, of all kinds	4,000,000
Mexican War	217,175,975
Soldiers' pensions and bounty lands	15,000,000
Florida War	100 000 00
Soldiers' pensions	7 000 000
To remove Indians	5 000 000
Paid by treaty of New York	13,000,000
Paid to extinguish Indian title	10 ,000 000
Paid to Georgia	8,084,000
Total	$541,820 928

PERSECUTION IN SPAIN.—News have been received in Scotland, of an outbreak of religious persecution, against the Spanish Protestants in Granada. The Spanish Evangelization Society of Scotland, to whom this intelligence has come, has remitted such sums of money as were at its command, for the relief of the sufferers; and calls for special contributions for this purpose. This society has been active in encouraging Protestantism in Spain, relying upon the tacit toleration of the government. There has been no revocation, however, of the laws forbidding Protestant worship; and it could hardly have been expected, that bigotry would not sometime awake, and make a strenuous effort to keep its ground. It seems that a Spaniard, not connected, however, with the Scottish society, was arrested, and letters and documents found in his possession, implicating many of his countrymen, as favoring the Protestant movements. Of these numbers have been imprisoned, and others have fled—some to the interior, and some to Gibraltar.

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It begins to look as though a majority of the Republicans would compromise in any honorable way; but Keitt, of South Carolina, says distinctly that South Carolina will not compromise except upon her own terms; that she will not yield an iota; that she desires separation, "peaceably if she can, forcibly if she must."

All the Republicans I have talked with say they will not yield the right to take the Territory into the Free Territories; if it comes to that issue alone, all the Cotton States may go and welcome; neither will they yield the re-opening of the African Slave Trade, nor the right of Mr. Lincoln to the unanimous support of the country, and to make up his Cabinet as he may see fit, without explanation or reservation I am satisfied that they will stand firm and unflinchingly by their party and principles, although the fact stares them in the face that the Cotton States will, beyond doubt, attempt a rupture and nullification. Everybody looks sober, in view of the great events which must probably soon transpire.

A resolution, already prepared, will be thrust in at the earliest moment, declaring the right of a State to secede at will. The preamble sets forth the grievances put upon the South by the North, and the necessity for an independent Government. The whole subject will thus be opened. It is urged by some, however, that the movement is undignified, and it may be abandoned. The resolution would be overwhelmingly rejected, and the South Carolina members would then withdraw. It is not yet settled who shall introduce it. No State will vote unanimously for secession but South Carolina. An attempt will be made by the Republicans to get the Appropriation bills through first. Several gentlemen advise the withholding of the pay of the members until these bills pass. Mr. Stevens, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, is fully prepared to press them.

Mr. Leach, of North Carolina, says his State will stand by the Union under all circumstances. Mr. Bottigny, of Louisiana, says all his correspondence indicates undivided Union sentiments, and that the North can no more repeal their obnoxious measures under threats, than the South can remain in the Union under force. Messrs. Anderson, of Missouri, Adams of Kentucky, and Burnett, of Kentucky, are strongly Union. Messrs. Nelson and Etheridge say that Tennessee cannot be forced out except by actual Northern aggression.

The Republicans have generally decided to maintain silence as to secession, as it cannot properly be discussed until some action affords a cause for it.

The nullifying acts in the Georgia Legislature are creating a reaction against them here. Some of the Georgia members of Congress will press the Governor to veto them.

When South Americans and the Union members of Congress will meet to-morrow night, to consult, and, if possible, to contrive some method of settling the difficulties Mr. Crittenden will be the moving genius. Messrs. Briggs and Carter will be present. A compromise measure will probably be agreed upon, and strong Union resolutions will probably be adopted. The constitutional provisions and the Fugitive Slave law will be reaffirmed.

LATER.—There is a proposition to-night, originating with the Union men, that that portion of the President's Message, which relates to the sectional difficulties, shall be submitted to a committee of one from each State, to arrange and settle upon an adjustment, and that their decision shall be accepted and considered as final.

The Union Americans met to-night, and discussed the present condition of affairs. They adjourned until to-morrow night, without any definite action.

The Republicans have decided upon no caucus yet, not deeming one necessary until some action of their opponents shall afford occasion.

The King and Garibaldi.

When Garibaldi arrived at Capua next morning, the King was already there, and joking with some young ladies who brought out bouquets to greet his arrival. The meeting was very cordial, and soon after the king with his staff, continued his journey by road to Santa Maria, while Garibaldi and his suit went by railway, which had been prepared. At Santa Maria the King, two of his chief aides de camp, Garibaldi, Turr and Cosenz, got into the royal wagon, and arrived about 9 A. M. at the railway station at Naples.

Garibaldi had the opportunity of talking to the King in the railway carriage, and obtained the assurance that everything should be done for his army. As soon as the reception was over, he went to the Hotel d'Angleterre, on the Chiaja, giving at the same time orders to embark his things on board the Washington. He hoped to be able to give up the Dictatorship the same day and embark on Thursday morning. But in the evening, a message came from the King that he formally should take place next day at 11 A. M. Both that and the next day the Hotel d'Angleterre swarmed with people who wished to see Garibaldi. In vain were orders issued to the Porter to deny Garibaldi's presence, and not let any one go up stairs. The rooms were always full, and remained so till late at night.

Next morning, just before going to the palace, a little scene occurred in Garibaldi's rooms which I should not mention were it not that there will probably be attempts to misrepresent it. The Ministers together with the Pro Dictators, Pallavicini and Mordini, went to the Hotel d'Angleterre to fetch Garibaldi to the palace. Pallavicini was wearing the Grand Cross of the Order of the Annunziata, and Mordini was not. Garibaldi thought that an invidious distinction had been made between the Pro Dictators, which at the same time was meant as an insult to him. He allowed himself to be carried away by his feelings, and Pallavicini left. A moment after a letter arrived which ought to have reached before; in it Pallavicini explained his awkward position, Mordini had refused the decoration, and he could not do so without offending the King. Garibaldi wrote immediately to Pallavicini; frankly confessing his error, and the thing was arranged.

After the ceremony of the surrender of the Dictatorship, Garibaldi withdrew with the King and the King made another attempt to keep him. He proposed that he should have full powers to reorganize his army in South Italy. Garibaldi thought he could not use these full powers while the civil authorities would be there to control him at every step; besides which he was anxious to keep his freedom of action, which alone made it possible for him to do what he has done. Guiseppe Garibaldi could do many things which a Marshal Garibaldi could not do.

Still the negotiations went on until yesterday evening. This morning Garibaldi embarked. Although it was before daybreak, and everything had been done to avoid demonstration, numbers of people were there to see him depart. He was more moved than I, perhaps; ever saw when he took leave of his friends. By o[illegible]ndence, just at the moment the [illegible] out, the forts began firing [illegible] honor of Victor Em[illegible]

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