The Patriot & Union.

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 7, 1860.

G. BARNETT & THOMAS C. MACDOWELL, Publishers and Proprietors.

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TO THE FRIENDS OF THE PATRIOT AND UNION.

We call the attention of our yearly club subscribers to the fact that their subscriptions will expire during December and January ensuing. We should like very much if our campaign and yearly subscribers would renew their subscriptions and use their influence to extend the circulation of the WEEKLY PATRIOT AND UNION. The terms at which we offer it to clubs are as low as any paper containing the same amount of reading matter published in the Union.

In view of the existing state of affairs, there will be an exciting time at Washington, and it is not unlikely that we shall have a lively time at the State Capital.—At the former we shall have a reliable correspondent, and at the latter competent reporters to give the Legislative news and all other occurrences worthy of note.—We shall also give our usual compendium of foreign and domestic news, and spare no pains to make the PATRIOT AND UNION one of the best (as it is the cheapest) family journals in the State.

Hoping that our friends will make some exertions to extend the circulation of the paper, either by clubs or otherwise, we call attention to the

TERMS.

DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION.

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Published every Thursday.

Single copy one year, in advance.....$2 00
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Subscriptions may commence at any time. *Pay always in advance.* Any person sending us a club of fifty subscribers to the Weekly will be entitled to a copy for his services. The price is so low that we cannot offer greater inducements than this. Additions may be made at any time to a club of subscribers by remitting $1 for each additional name. It is not necessary to send us the names of those constituting a club, as we cannot undertake to address each paper to club subscribers separately. Specimen copies of the Weekly will be sent to all who desire it.

G. BARNETT & CO., Harrisburg, Pa.

Republicanism against Union.

Without some compromise is speedily effected between the Northern and the Southern States, or rather between the anti-slaveryism of the North and the rights and interests of the South, it is manifest that this Union cannot be preserved. Without such compromise is made, not only will South Carolina and the cotton States secede, but it will be impossible to hold the border States which do not desire dissolution, but which would be forced to go with the extreme South rather than remain exposed to the incursions and subject to the aggressions of the North.

Now, while patriotic men in all parts of the country are earnestly considering how the alarming differences among the States may be amicably adjusted, it is evident that nothing can be expected from the Republican party in its organized capacity. The leading men of that party show no disposition to compose the troubles—they offer no concessions to assure the Southern States that they can remain in the Union with safety. So with the principal organs of that party. With the exception of the Albany *Evening Journal*, the Republican newspapers advise that no compromise be offered and no concession made. Rather let the Union go to pieces than recede an inch from the position heretofore occupied by the party, is practically the advice which the Republican press offers to that party.

It is impossible to see very far into the future of this controversy, but two points may be safely assumed. First, the North must yield to the South so far as to convince them that no hostility is meditated to their rights or institutions, in order to preserve the Union. Second, this concession must be effected without the concurrence of the Republican party as a political organization. Not that the Northern States can do anything looking towards harmony without the assistance of a large portion of those heretofore acting with the Republican party. Individuals who prefer their country to their party, and who fell into the Republican ranks more from the force of circumstances than from deliberate choice, would doubtless be ready and willing to co-operate with national men of other parties in tendering to the Southern States expressions and acts denoting friendship and good will. But there is nothing to hope from the Republican party. It has determined to stand or fall in its present position. If it stands, the Union must fall. If it falls, the Union will stand. It has come to this at last, and the people may as well look at it straight in the face. The Union of these States and the continued existence of the Republican party upon its present anti-slavery basis are so utterly irreconcilable that either the Republican party must be destroyed, or the Union dissolved. The two cannot exist together—and if the Northern people have not sufficient patriotism left to discard and repudiate the Republican party, they my make up their minds to bid good-bye to the Union, and welcome the era of anarchy and confusion as the penalty of adherence to a revolutionary and destructive party organization.

The issue at the North is between the Republican party and the Union—an issue which must speedily be determined. If the Northern people value the Union above all price, they will do their utmost to preserve it; and in any action designed to conciliate the Southern States they will encounter the opposition of the Republican party organization, which must go under in the strife; for if the people continue to follow the advice of the Republican press, they will deliberately choose disunion with all its consequences.

Nothing can save the Republic but a return to the national principles of the Democratic party; and such return must destroy the sectional principles of the Republican party. The people, we are persuaded, are already prepared to retrace their steps; convinced, by a short experience, that Republicanism is perilous to the stability of the Union, and that the only safety consists in close adherence to the National doctrines espoused by the Democratic party, which have conducted the country up to this perilous epoch in peace and safety.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE.

The following table of the vote of Pennsylvania at the Presidential election has been carefully compared with the official returns in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and exhibits the number of votes received by the highest elector on each ticket. The tables heretofore published contained many errors. Laubach, whose vote is given as the highest on the Reading Electoral Ticket, was also on the Straight-Douglas Ticket, and therefore ran some 16,000 votes ahead of his associates, not on both tickets. The vote received by him represents nearly the whole combined vote of the Reading and the Straight-Douglas Electoral Tickets. The table showing the vote given to each elector on the several tickets will enable any person to seperate those votes in the aggregate. The vote of the State may be summed up thus:

Lincoln	267,242
Read. Ticket, highest name not on Douglas ticket	181,158
Straight Douglas Ticket	16,634
Bell and Everett	12,873
Total	477,907
Vote for Governor	492,459
Less for President than Governor	14,552

The aggregate vote for President is somewhat increased, by taking the highest name on each ticket.

COUNTIES.	Hall*	Laubach†	Cessna‡	Bigler§
Adams	2,724	2,676	18	38
Allegheny	16,725	7,257	523	570
Armstrong	3,355	2,115	5	50
Beaver	2,824	1,626	4	59
Bedford	2,605	2,239	14	86
Berks	6,781	1,968	226	379
Blair	3,050	1,540	239	397
Bradford	7,091	2,188	9	22
Bucks	6,443	5,692	487	96
Butler	3,446	2,345	5	22
Cambria	2,278	1,866	110	124
Cameron	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carbon	1,757	1,669	369	21
Centre	3,021	2,450	26	16
Chester	7,771	5,263	243	190
Clarion	1,833	2,079	21	7
Clearfield	1,702	1,837	1	24
Clinton	1,736	1,319	71	.....
Columbia	1,873	2,454	86	14
Crawford	5,779	3,007	17	22
Cumberland	3,593	2,311	26	148
Dauphin	4,531	2,577	206	161
Delaware	3 181	1,624	152	.....
Elk	407	525	.....	.....
Erie	5,160	2,860	17	79
Fayette	3,454	3,806	24	147
Forest	107	47	.....	.....
Franklin	4,151	3,110	625	76
Fulton	788	913	1	49
Greene	1,614	2,684	7	59
Huntingdon	3,089	1,655	22	25
Indiana	3,910	1,347	11	12
Jefferson	1,704	1,140	6	5
Juniata	1,494	1,146	2	62
Lancaster	13,353	5,801	728	441
Lawrence	2,937	767	16	31
Lebanon	3,868	1,947	10	102
Lehigh	4,170	4,214	145	52
Luzerne	7,300	6,846	37	139
Lycoming	3,494	2,546	86	90
M'Kean	1,077	591	.....	2
Mercer	3,855	2,558	2	49
Mifflin	958	831	69	31
Monroe	844	1,656	291	.....
Montgomery	5,825	5,996	505	690
Moutour	1,043	1,097	310	4
Northampton	3,739	4,651	416	171
Northumberland	2,422	2,408	349	72
Perry	2,370	1,750	3	38
Philadelphia	39,227	30,862	1,972	7,124
Pike	381	857	.....	1
Potter	1,545	521	.....	1
Schuylkill	7,568	5,401	422	139
Snyder	1,678	907	59	5
Somerset	3,218	1,191	1	10
Sullivan	428	497	.....	1
Susquehanna	4,470	2,548	2	6
Tioga	4,754	1,288	11	9
Union	1,797	802	35	17
Wenango	2,680	1,941	6	.....
Warren	2,283	1,091	5	6
Washington	4,724	3,991	8	91
Wayne	2,857	2,616	.....	2
Westmoreland	4,887	4,792	13	13
Wyoming	1,286	1,240	3	.....
York	5,128	6,047	560	576
Total	267,242	194,834	16,664	12,873

*Republican. †Reading. ‡Douglas. §Bell.

FUSION OR READING.

George M. Keim	177,809	Joseph Laubach	194,834
Richard Vaux	192,291	Isaac Reckhow	194,822
Frederick A. Server	177,189	George D. Jackson	194,580
Wm. C. Patterson	177,301	John A. Ahl	178,240
Joseph Crockett	185,600	Joel B. Danner	194,776
John G. Brenner	177,370	Jesse R. Crawford	194,813
George W. Jacoby	194,527	Horatio N. Lee	177,095
Charles Kelly	177,414	Joshua B. Howell	194,411
Oliver P. James	177,438	N. P. Fetterman	181,158
David Schall	180,435	Samuel Marshall	194,744
Joel L. Lightner	177,320	William Book	194,758
Samuel S. Barber	180,615	Byron D. Hamlin	180,798
Thomas H. Walker	180,709	Gaylord Church	194,834
S. S. Winchester	194,375		

REPUBLICAN.

James Pollock	267,188	F. B. Penniman	267,234
Thomas H. Howe	267,227	Ulysses Mercur	267,227
Edward C. Knight	267,232	George Bressler	267,223
Robert P. King	267,241	A. Brady Sharpe	267,134
Henry Bumm	267,219	Daniel O. Gehr	267,205
Robert M. Foust	267,227	Samuel Calvin	267,241
Nathan Hilles	267,182	Edgar Cowan	267,238
John M. Broomall	267,169	Wm. M'Kennan	267,141
James W. Fuller	267,225	J. M. Kirkpatrick	267,233
David E. Stout	266,864	James Kerr	267,228
Francis W. Christ	267,239	Richard P. Roberts	267,230
David Mumma, Jr.	267,235	Henry Souther	267,229
David Taggart	267,192	John Greer	267,167
Thomas R. Hull	267,242		

BELL-EVERETT.

Joseph K. Ingersoll	12,642	H. S. Heckman	12,609
Wm. M. Wright	12,328	Francis Tyler	12,631
Peter Williamson	12,642	John A. Sterrett	12,626
Eli K. Price	12,621	Wm. M. Penrose	12,647
Stacy C. Barcroft	12,624	John Mower	12,635
Anthony J. Drexel	12,633	Joseph A. Landis	12,655
Wm. H. Slingluff	12,635	James B. Findley	12,621
Thos. M. Woodall	12,656	Alfred Howell	12,633
Tinsley Jeter	12,636	Henry L. Ringwalt	11,721
Francis S. Bickley	12,873	Stephen Mercer	12,620
David H. Leeche	12,637	B. H. Henderson	12,624
John Roberts	12,628	Jos. H. Hartswick	12,484
Wm. W. M'Guigan	12,627	Isaac Webster	12,606
Lord Butler	12,632		

DOUGLAS STRAIGHT-OUT.

John Cessna	16,634	John Black	16,440
John Alexander	16,484	George Gross	14,167
Frederick Stoever	16,424	Wm. L. Dewart	11,213
Godfrey Metzgar	14,170	Wm. R. Gorgas	16,356
Edward Wartman	16,494	Francis Laird	14,945
Joseph Dowdall	16,488	John Calohan	14,145
Isaiah James	16,488	James S. Leonard	14,161
George D. Stitzel	14,188		

A Proposed settlement.

The Washington correspondent of the *Tribune*, who is also "Independent" of the *North American*, reports that "the more conservative "wing of the Southern Democracy propose, as "a basis of adjustment, the extension of the "Missouri Compromise to the Pacific: the re-"cognition of the right to carry and hold "slaves south of it, with protection, if necessary, "until State governments be formed; and the "declaration that the power of Congress to "regulate commerce shall not be construed to "authorize the abolition of the slave-trade "between the States. They give assurances "that such a compromise would hold all the "Southern States but South Carolina, and her "secession would be reconsidered."

Mr. BUCHANAN once proposed, in his celebrated Harvest Home letter to the Democracy of Berks county, the settlement of the slavery question by the extension of the Missouri line to the Pacific, which suggestion was hooted at by the very same set of men who afterwards bedewed the earth with their tears because of the repeal of this same Missouri Compromise. After ten or twelve years of slavery agitation, which have brought the country to the brink of disruption, it is not surprising that men should look back with regret that the principle of settlement which gave peace to the country for thirty years was ever departed from, and seek its re-establishment as the means of restoring peace and harmony to a distracted nation.

The record of the free-soil party upon the subject of the Missouri line is singularly inconsistent. Its enactment was denounced by those having abolition proclivities. During its existence they sought to ignore and violate it by applying the Wilmot Proviso south of the line. They assailed it incessantly while it was regarded by the Southern States as a protection to their rights; but when it was thought advisable to obliterate this line and establish the principle of popular sovereignty in its place, its former assailants became its most devoted friends, and the Republican party dated its existence from the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, with the avowed purpose of avenging that wrong and remedying the alleged evils it inflicted upon the country.

If we could expect consistency from the Republican party we might naturally anticipate that as so much regret was expressed at the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, its proposed restoration would be hailed with infinite delight by the Republicans. But Republicanism is consistent only in its inconsistency. The *Tribune* objects to the restoration and extension of the Missouri line because "one effect of "this will be to secure Arizona to the slave "power; another to stimulate fillibustering "raids on Mexico and Central America, with "a view to the expansion of the area of sla-"very." Opposition to the "expansion of the "area of slavery" is the dominant idea of the Republican party, and no settlement will satisfy them which recognizes the right of the South to any part of the common territory.—The principle of the Missouri Compromise was well enough so long as it operated against the South, and because it did work against the South in its limited extent, its repeal was bewailed and denounced; but propose to restore the line and extend it to the Pacific, and it becomes odious to its former friends, merely because it might possibly give the Southern States a chance of expanding. Abolitionism is not to be appeased; it must be subdued.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Patriot and Union.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1860.

The aspect of things here to-day is even worse than it has heretofore been. The President's Message seems to have had the effect of pleasing neither party. Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, made a violent attack upon the message in the Senate to-day—denouncing it as neither one thing nor the other. He was succeeded by Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, who made a very decided secession speech. Among other things, he said that five States would most undoubtedly go out before the 4th of March next, and that the rest of the Southern States would follow in due time. The truth is that there is no hope left for an amicable adjustment of existing difficulties between the North and the South. If there had been any chance of an amicable arrangement of things, such speeches as Mr. Hale made to-day will effectually shut the door against all hope of reconciliation. Within the next thirty days we will have the humiliation of witnessing the disruption of this once glorious confederacy.

It is now very apparent to those who look at things as they really exist, that not only will the five States mentioned in my letter of Monday last, go out of the Union; but, as Mr. Iverson said, all the rest of the Southern States will follow, and that soon. This state of things seems inevitable, from the present temper of those who have the control at present. It is an awful, a fearful circumstance, to contemplate, but come it must, and we had better be prepared for the worst in time.—If it can only be done without shedding of blood, so much the better; but that, too, seems impossible. Already may be heard in the streets in this city the deep mutterings of popular discontent, and the threat is often uttered, that before this Union shall be disrupted, there will be blood shed.

In the House of Representatives, where the Black Republicans have the sway, there seems to be a desire to put aside the agitation, and they have actually passed several bills this morning, out of the usual order of things.

There does not seem to be much disposition on part of the Senate to do business, and yet this remark may do that body injustice, inasmuch as it is not usual for Congress to do anything the first week, except some preliminary and unimportant business to fill up the time.

By next Monday we will see whether there will be any legislation done at all by the Senate. It is more than probable that both branches will adjourn over to-morrow till Monday or Tuesday next. Some of the Republicans are angry about the appointment of the committee of one from each State to take into consideration that portion of the President's message relating to the present condition of the country. They seem to think that it is an evidence of cowardice on their part. How mistaken all such men are in their estimate of what ought to be done at such a critical juncture as the present. This is truly the age of small men, and, what is worse, a goodly number of them have been sent to Congress.

The nation has more to fear from this cause than any other; and if the Union is dissolved, it will be because we have no man in Congress equal to the task of placing himself in the breach and putting a stop to the car of secession.

NEW CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.—The census of 1860 having been completed, it now remains to make the new apportionments of Congressional districts according to that census. On previous occasions this has been accomplished by a special act of Congress as soon as the census had been taken, but by an act of Congress passed May 23, 1860, it is provided "that from and after the 3d day of March, 1863, the House of Representatives shall be composed of 233 members," to be appointed according to the following arrangement:

As soon as the returns of the census have been made to the office of the Department of the Interior, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of that Department to ascertain the aggregate representative population of the United States, which is effected by the following means, viz: by adding to the whole number of free persons in the United States, "including those bound to service for a number of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons," which aggregate population the Secretary shall divide by the number 233, and the product of said division, rejecting any fraction of a unit, shall be the ratio of apportionment of Representatives among the various States. The Secretary of the Interior shall then proceed in the same manner to ascertain the representative population of each State by the ratio already determined by him as above shown; and the result of this last division shall be the number of Representatives appointed to each State.

The loss in the number of members caused by the fractions remaining in the several States shall be compensated for by assigning to so many States having the largest fractions an additional member each for the fraction, as may be necessary to make the number of Representatives 233.

When it shall occur that a new State or States shall be admitted into the Union the Representative or Representatives assigned to such State or States shall be in addition to the number of Representatives limited as above, which excess over the regulated number shall only continue until the time of taking the next census, when a new apportionment will be made.

When the Secretary of the Interior shall have apportioned the Representatives as above he shall as soon as practicable make out and transmit, under the seal of his office, to the House of Representatives, a certificate of the number of members apportioned to each State; and shall likewise make out and transmit, without delay, to the executive of each State a certificate under his seal of office of the number of members appointed to each State.—*Washington States.*

THE DEPARTMENTS.

Abstract of the Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

This document commences with the report of a board of officers appointed to examine into the expediency of converting the sailing ships of the Navy into efficient war steamers. The board considered it inexpedient to introduce steam power into any except ships of the line, all of which it is proposed to alter thus except the Delaware, now too defective to permit it. These ships are to be razeed and converted into first class steam frigates. Steamers like the Minnesota cost $725,000 each, whereas the proposed alteration would cost but $383,000 for each. Of the sailing frigates, the United States is not worth repairing. The Constitution has been repaired, and the remaining six should be converted into sloops of war, and finally into storeships. The sloops of war built prior to 1840, and the brigs Bainbridge, Perry and Dolphin, are not large enough for storeships, and will soon have to be replaced with new vessels. Of the six new first class steam sloops of war, five are at sea, and their performance have been satisfactory. The sixth, the Pensacola, will soon be completed.

The first class side wheel steamers Susquehanna, Saranac, and Powhatan may, by introducing screw propulsion, be made effectual and economical war steamers. The Secretary recommends the gradual, substantial, and permanent increase of the navy, accompanied by the universal introduction into it of steam as a motive power, as a policy essential to the protection of our coasts and commerce. He also advocates the resumption of the policy of appropriations for repairs, as well as maintaining the navy yards in a state of efficiency. He speaks of various reforms in the latter in the employment of operatives. That they were sadly needed the congressional exposures proved beyond the shadow of a doubt. The remainder of the report is interesting to the miscellaneous reader, but not of general importance.

Abstract of the Report of the Secretary of War.

The report of the War Department furnishes a cursory view of the operations of the army during the year. The Secretary says, that whilst appropriations have been made to sustain the army upon a peace footing, it has been obliged to prosecute active and sanguinary war from the thirty fifth to the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude, with very numerous tribes of hardy and warlike Indians, in the wildest and most remote regions of our mountainous territories. For these movements the sum of half a million of dollars was required, the necessity for which was not and could not be foreseen in the War Department. In view of this embarrassment the Secretary again urges Congress to restore to the War Department the superintendence and control of the Indians, as it is quite impossible to impress on these savages the idea of obedience by any other means than military power. He urges, also, that a large annual sum of money might be saved to the Treasury by using the officers of the army in discharging many of the duties now performed by civilians at high salaries.

The opening of the military road from Fort Benton, on the head of the Missouri river, to Fort Walla Walla, on the Oregon river, is dwelt upon as a step which ought to be followed up, as this line can be made available for moving large bodies of men from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and will constitute the means by which we can defend our Pacific possessions.

The experiments with ordnance have greatly improved, if they have not perfected, the fabrication of seacoast and garrison gun carriages of iron, the models and mode of casting of heavy cannon, and the quality of metal for the same; the manufacture of cannon powder, rifling of cannon, &c.

Abstract of the Report of the Postmaster General.

This prodigious document abounds so much in statistics, that it is exceedingly difficult to condense its substance into an abstract. On the 30th of June last, there were in operation 8502 mail routes, estimated at 240,594 miles in length, of which miles 27,129 were by railroad, 14,976 by steamboat, 51,577 by coach, and 143,912 by inferior modes. The number of contractors was 7445. There has been a decrease of 19,458 miles in the length of the mail routes, but this is made up of a reduction of 8,464 miles in the length of coach routes, and 4233 in the steamboat routes, while the length of railroad routes has increased 1119 miles.—There are in the service 40 local agents, 1,649 mail messengers, and 68 railroad baggage-masters. The number of postmasters appointed during the year is 6,555, of which 1,140 were by the establishment of new postoffices. Whole number of postoffices in the Union 28,552.

As usual, there is an enormous deficiency in this department, reaching $5,656,705.49 as the excess of expenditures over the revenue for 1860, and for the ensuing year a deficiency of $4,556,600 is figured out by the Postmaster General, which, in all probability, will be far below the real fact. The revenues increase very gradually, while the expenditures go up much more rapidly.

The Postmaster General has much to say about his experiments with the penny post, and he recommends the repeal of the provision of the act of last session, and that the Department shall have authority to collect such postage on all letters delivered by carriers as shall be deemed necessary to compensate them for the service, provided that it shall not exceed two cents per letter. He thinks the results of the experiment, under all the difficulties encountered, very gratifying, and advocates the support of the private expresses.

NOT FOR SALE.—A subscriber residing in the State of North Carolina writes to us, under date of the 26th ultimo, that he has observed in one of the papers of the day a rumor to the effect that "Mr. Corwin, of Ohio, is negotiating with the proprieters of the *National Intelligencer* for the purchase of that venerable journal with the intention of converting it into the organ of Mr. Lincoln." Our correspondent, apparently thinking the statement "important if true," desires to be authentically informed in the premises, and further requests that we will "define our position."

Protesting against the amenability to which our correspondent seems to hold us, in calling for any notice at our hands of the idle rumors daily written or telegraphed from this city to the "sensation press" at the North to excite a momentary interest and then be forgotten, we beg to say, for his personal satisfaction, that the paragraph he refers to has no foundation whatever.—*Nat. Intel.*

WOLVES RETURNING.—It is stated, as a singular fact, that, for the first time in twenty years, wolves are now showing themselves in the Aroostook region, Me. Previous to 1840 they were very abundant there. It is a singular fact, also, that, for the first time "within the memory of man" the prairie fowl is showing itself at several points in Michigan. A great many brace have been killed the present season within twenty miles of Detroit.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Union Meeting in Philadelphia—Accident to the New York Water Works.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6—P. M.

Special Dispatch to the Patriot and Union.

The City Councils passed a resolution this evening authorizing the Mayor to call a grand Union meeting of citizens.

Dispatches from New York received here say that two water mains on Fifth avenue broke this morning. All the water is cut off, the factories were stopped, and the newspapers had to send to Brooklyn for water for their boilers. Policemen were stationed at the hydrants, and city water carts passed through the streets. The insurance companies are in a panic. It will take three days to repair the disaster. Great excitement prevails in consequence. P.

XXXVIth CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.

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

The journal of yesterday's proceedings was read.

Mr. Latham, (Cal.,) presented a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, praying for the establishment of a daily overland mail. Laid over for the present.

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

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

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

Mr. Vallandigham, (Ohio,) from the special committee, appointed at the former session, on the Senate bill abolishing the franking privilege, made a report thereon, and proposed certain amendments.

Mr. Cobb, (Ala.,) from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to construe the meaning of the words *minimum* price of public land.

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

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

Mr. Branch. I made no reflection on the gentleman.

Mr. Cobb. I did not understand you.

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

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

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

The Secession Movement in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Dec. 6.

Secretary Floyd writes to the *Inquirer*, holding the right of secession, but saying it should not be exercised until every means is employed to preserve the Union. He favors a State Convention. At the banquet to the Bell Electors last night, strong speeches were made in favor of the Union, and a Convention of the border States to provide for its preservation. John Minor Botts opposed the right of secession, and advocated the employment of force, if the laws could not be upheld without it. This view was approved by two other speakers.

Tannery Destroyed by Fire.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Dec. 6.

The Belvidere Tannery was destroyed by fire last night, supposed to have originated in the engine room. The loss is $20,000.

GENERAL NEWS.

EXTRAORDINARY FECUNDITY.—The Reading (Pa.) *Adler* of Tuesday last, states that a cow of Mr. Moses S. Miller, of Windsor township, Berks county, on the preceeding Thursday, dropped four living calves, whose aggregate weight amounted to 200 lbs. Two lived only a short time, but the others appear to be vigorous and thriving. "Old Berks" has long been noted for its biped Democracy, and hence the owner of this fecund animal insists upon it that she is a "genuine Democratic cow," and defies the competition of all Black Republicanism.

One of the most fatal visitations of yellow fever on record occurred about two months ago on the coast of Africa, and is described in the London *Lancet* of the 3d ult. In the Island of M'Carthy on the Gambia, the malady suddenly broke out, without any traceable cause, and attacked all the inhabitants not one of whom recovered except Capt. Frazer, a naval officer in command at the station.

RATHER PARTICULAR.—A lady of Boston, Mass., writing to a friend, says: "A ragged little urchin came to my door not long since, asking for old clothes. I brought him a vest and pair of pants, which I thought would be a comfortable fit. Young America took the garments and examined each, then, with a disconsolate look, said: 'There ain't no watch pocket!'"

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—The Tappahannock *Southerner* says that Mr. Joseph B. Evans, of King and Queen county, Va., met with a shocking and fatal accident, while riding in a sulky, near Carleton's store, last Thursday week.—From some unknown cause the horse took fright and precipitated Mr. E. against a stump, literally disemboweling him, and causing his death almost instantly.

The French government has appointed a committee of literary men to read the romances published in Parisian journals and report on their morality. Some papers have already received unofficial warning; a number advertised as forthcoming, will not be allowed to appear; and many manuscripts have been returned to their authors.

The Charleston *Courier*, of Thursday, says: Within the past fornight, four pieces of ordnance, from schooner B. N. Hawkins, and 84 packages of ammunition from schooner N. W. Smith, have been landed at Fort Moultrie.

The dearth of silver and copper coins has been so great in Vienna that many tradespeople have given notes of hand for a few kreutzers; but the authorities have now declared that such proceedings are contrary to law.

The Richmond (Va.) *Examiner* states that a man named Barber has been expelled from Cedar Point, in that State, for conspiring with two negroes belonging to a man named Turner, to murder their master. The negroes were to dig the grave and to shoot their master, while Barber and another accomplice were to bury him and share his funds. The grave had been dug, but remorse caused a revelation of the intended crime and the subsequent denouement.

A PUGILIST RECEIVES A FATAL BLOW.—The St. John (N. B.) *Globe* of the 24th ult., reports the death of a noted colored pugilist at Hampton, under the following circumstances:—He and another party had a "set-to" with the gloves, and becoming pretty "tight," his opponent cleared his hands and dealt Howard a furious blow, which felled him on the spot. He lived but a short time after.

The effect of climate on the human system is shown in a striking manner by the inhabitants of Australia, who, in the course of two or three generations loose the corpulence characteristic of Englishmen, and become a tall, guant, raw-boned race, like the inhabitants of our southern States.

DEBTS OF THE NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN STATES.—The debts of the free States this side of the Rocky Mountains, in 1857, amounted to about $210,000,000; and of the slave States (cities included, of which Baltimore and New Orleans owed $29,518,198,) to only about $116,000,000.

New Advertisements.

EMPTY BOTTLES!!!—Of all sizes and descriptions, for sale low by
dec6 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

HICKORY WOOD!!—A SUPERIOR LOT just received, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by JAMES M. WHEELER.
Also, OAK AND PINE constantly on hand at the lowest prices. dec6

STATEMENT
OF THE
HARRISBURG BANK.
DECEMBER 4, 1860.

Assets:

Loans and Discounts		$766,328 08
Stock of the Commonwealth		50,595 00
Specie		71,369 30
United States Loan		19,000 00
Due by other Banks	$90,392 74	
Notes of other Banks	44,983 00	
		135,375 74
Stocks (at present market value)		29,050 00
Bonds " " "		5,000 00
Real Estate		14,300 00
		$1,091,773 12

Liabilities:

Circulation	$526,465 00
Deposits	190,578 72
Due to other Banks	51,935 80
	$762,979 52

The above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. W. WEIR, *Cashier.*
Sworn and subscribed before me,
dec6-d2t DAVID HARRIS, J. P.

GUN AND BLASTING POWDER.
JAMES M. WHEELER,
HARRISBURG, PA.,
AGENT FOR ALL
POWDER AND FUSE
MANUFACTURED BY
I. E. DUPONT DE NEMOURS & CO.,
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.
A large supply always on hand. For sale at manufacturer's prices. Magazine two miles below town.
Orders received at Warehouse. no17

COTTAGE FURNITURE, in Chamber Suits, containing *DRESSING BUREAU, BEDSTEAD, WASH-STAND, TABLE, FOUR CHAIRS*, and a *ROCKING CHAIR*, from $25 to $40 a suit.
BUREAUS AND BEDSTEADS from $4.50 to $10.50, and other articles at equally low figures, at the Ware Rooms of JAMES R. BOYD & SON,
no16-d1m 29 South Second street.

CABINET WAREHOUSE.
JAMES R. BOYD & SON,
29 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
CABINET MAKERS AND UNDERTAKERS.
A large variety of *TETE-A-TETE SOFAS, ARM AND PARLOR CHAIRS, MARBLE TOP TABLES, BUREAUS, BEDSTEADS, WASH-STANDS, HAT RACKS*, &c. Call and examine our stock and prices, as we can sell as low as can be bought in the State.
no16-d1m

BOOTS AND SHOES.
JACKSON & CO.
Have opened a Boot and Shoe Store at No. 90½ MARKET STREET, corner of Fourth, where they keep constantly on hand a full and varied assortment of the
BEST CITY MADE SHOES.
Having been engaged in the SHOE UPPER BUSINESS in this city for more than a year, they are prepared to make *ALL KINDS OF FANCY SHOES* to order, at short notice, of the best materials, and warranted to give satisfaction every way.
Please call and examine my assortment before purchasing elsewhere.
Remember the place—90½ Market street, sign of the [no17-d3m] GOLDEN BOOT.

Hotels.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
SOUTH EAST CORNER OF 11TH AND MARKET STREETS.
ADJOINING THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT,
PHILADELPHIA.
The undersigned would respectfully inform the Public that he has taken the above Hotel, formerly known as "THE MANSION HOUSE," which he has refitted and newly furnished throughout.
The Rooms are spacious and commodious, and furnished with every convenience to be found in the best Hotels in the city.
The "UNITED STATES" is admirably located for the convenience of travelers, being under the same roof with the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and thus saving both hack hire and porterage of baggage. No pains will be spared to render the "UNITED STATES" a pleasant and agreeable residence to all who may favor it with their patronage. Charges moderate.
oc22-d3mwly H. W. KANAGA, Proprietor.

BUEHLER HOUSE,
MARKET SQUARE,
HARRISBURG, PA.
GEO. J. BOLTON, PROPRIETOR.
CARD.
The above well known and long established Hotel is now undergoing a thorough renovation, and being in a great degree newly furnished, under the proprietorship of Mr. GEORGE J. BOLTON, who has been an inmate of the house for the last three years, and is well known to its guests.
Thankful for the liberal patronage which it has enjoyed, I cheerfully commend Mr