

We shall on Monday next issue this paper in the morning, instead of the afternoon, as at present.

We are induced to do this from the fact that our subscription is so largely on the increase, that we find it impossible to serve our subscribers with the papers at a reasonable hour in the afternoon.

In making this change we incur additional expense; but, as it will be the only penny morning paper issued in this city, it will give it a very extensive circulation, and consequently must command a large share of advertising patronage.

The National Republican has been published but a little over two weeks, and now has a circulation in this city larger than that of any other paper, with the exception of one, and is increasing each day.

COTTON.

The burden of Mr. Wigfall's speech in the Senate yesterday, was the supremacy of cotton. With two hundred and fifty millions of exports, the cotton States, in his judgment, could raise a revenue which would enable them to defy the world in arms.

With the monopoly of a great staple, the cotton-State gentlemen feel disposed to treat the slave States which do not raise cotton, with indifference, if not contempt.

This is making a breach between the two classes of States, which is daily widening.

The first impression upon the subject, was, that the cotton States had the power to coerce the border States, by refusing to receive their negroes, and supplying their demand for labor directly from Africa. But this impression is yielding to the evidence that the European Powers will not permit the African slave trade to be opened.

RESOLUTION DAY.

Yesterday was resolution day in the House, and numerous propositions were made in reference to the difficulties of the times, including propositions of amendment of the Constitution.

Mr. Noell, of Missouri, proposed a Triumvirate, in place of a President. This is a classic, if not a practical, proposition.

Mr. Cox proposed Federal legislation in respect to fugitives from justice, as well as fugitives from slavery. But as this touches the safety of white men, and not black men, it is not likely that there will anything be done about it in a hurry.

Perhaps the most important proposition, considering the source of it, was that of Mr. Holman, of Indiana, looking to the coercion of seceding States. Mr. Holman is a Democrat, and a gentleman of the highest weight of character. It is believed that he represents the prevailing sentiment of the Northwestern Democracy.

MOVEMENTS AND DOINGS AT THE SOUTH.

In Georgia, the House has passed a bill, requiring free negroes to select a master before May 1, or be sold into slavery by the sheriff. It has also passed the "retaliatory bill," imposing a tax of 100 per cent. on all articles brought from States which nullify the fugitive slave law, or permit negroes to vote for President or members of Congress. It has also adopted, by a vote of 101 to 27, a resolution declaring the right of secession, and assuring the aid of Georgia to any State threatened with Federal coercion.

In the North Carolina Legislature, Hon. Bedford Brown has proposed the appointment of commissioners, to proceed to South Carolina and other States proposing separate secession, for the purpose of persuading them to await a consultation of all the Southern States.

WENDELL'S PRINTING OFFICE PURCHASED.—At a meeting of the joint Committee on Printing yesterday, the contract made by Mr. Heart, Superintendent of Public Printing, for the purchase of the printing establishment formerly owned by Mr. Wendell, for a Government printing office, was approved without dissent. The price agreed to be paid is \$125,000, which the Superintendent thinks he can save in a single session on the printing and binding.

It is understood that Mr. Garley will today introduce a resolution declaring the office of Printer to the House vacant, and directing the Superintendent to contract forthwith for the execution of the printing of the present session. As yet, no documents have been printed for the House, on account of the absence of Mr. Ford, the Printer.

SECRETARSHIP OF THE TREASURY.—The President yesterday sent to the Senate the name of Hon. Philip Francis Thomas, of Maryland, as Secretary of the Treasury, which was unanimously confirmed without the customary reference. Mr. Thomas was formerly Governor of Maryland, subsequently collector of the port of Baltimore, and at present Commissioner of Patents.

We have received from the publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, of Philadelphia, the "Counterfeit Detector" for December 15. It is filled with just matters as are interesting to every business man at this time.

ANOTHER WASHINGTON SESSIONIST.—As the 4th of March draws near, the pangs of dissolution—from office—seems terribly to agitate some of the office holders, who are ready to take hold of almost anything that promises to afford them an opportunity for revenge. It is currently reported, in secession circles, that a very important personage, who holds a subordinate situation in the Patent Office building, has offered his invaluable services to his Excellency the Governor of Mississippi, to resign his situation, (\$600 per annum,) and hoist the disunion cockade, and fight under the lone star, against the stars and stripes—a flag which he solemnly swore to support when he was permitted to eschew his legal sovereignty, and become a citizen of this happy country—a country which he is now desirous of seeing rent asunder. He has no riddance to this metropolis, and no doubt a valuable acquisition to the sovereign and independent State of Mississippi, will be this would-be traitor.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS, Second Session.

Wednesday, December 12, 1860. SENATE.

[Our report of yesterday closed, pending the consideration of the Treasury note bill.] The amendment reducing the denomination of the notes to fifty dollars, was agreed to.

The amendment reducing the public lands for the redemption of the notes, was carried—yeas 28, nays 16. But before this amendment was finally agreed to.

Mr. Wade offered an amendment to the amendment, to the effect that nothing in the amendment appropriating the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, &c., should be so construed as to effect the power of Congress to dispose of the land to actual settlers on such terms as they might see fit.

Mr. Clingman and Gwin objected, but the amendment to the amendment was carried by yeas 28, nays 27.

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Bingham, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hamlin, Harlan, Johnson of Tennessee, King, Latham, Rice, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, and Wilson—28.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Bigler, Bragg, Clingman, Collamer, Crittenden, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Kennedy, Lane, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Salisbury, Sebastian, Thomson, and Wigfall—27.

The bill was then passed, but before the Senate adjourned a motion to reconsider was entered by Mr. Yulee.

Mr. Powell's resolution was then taken up, and Mr. Wigfall spoke until the adjournment. Among other things, he said, cotton is king, and waxes his sceptre not only over thirty-three States, but over the Island of Great Britain, and over Continental Europe. There is no crowned head either upon that Island or Continent that does not bend the knee in fear, and acknowledge allegiance to her power.

Five millions of people in Great Britain live upon cotton. You may make short crops of grain, and they can husband their supply; but exhaust the supply of cotton one week, and all England will starve. They will not burst open barns, but burn whole towns. We can direct the trade of two hundred and fifty millions to our own ports instead of Boston, Philadelphia, and New York, if we go out of the Union. Our imports will amount to two hundred and fifty millions, and forty per cent. upon that puts into our treasury one hundred million dollars; twenty per cent. gives fifty millions. What tariff will we accept, I expect to know in a few months, and in another chamber. [Laughter in the galleries.]

You suppose numbers constitute the strength of the Government. I tell you that it is the almighty dollar. When your operatives are turned out, when your capitalists are broken, will you go to direct taxation? When you cease to have exports, will you have imports? Your factories will then be burnt down, your capitalists will go to the wall. I know you don't regard us in earnest. I would save the Union if I could; but it is my deliberate impression, and I have been studying the character of the people you represent for years past, that it cannot.

Now, the question is, can the Union be saved? I have always been a Union man. I am now a Union man—not from any silly notion that it is of divine origin, not that blood was shed for it, not that it is an inheritance from our fathers—for it is neither the one nor the other. This Union is a compact between the States. It is a treaty between the States, for the common defence and domestic tranquillity. They agreed to the organization of a certain Government, and they made a wise distribution; they vested in the State Governments the powers necessary to protect the liberty and well being of the citizens.

All States that are republican or democratic, monarchical, aristocratic, slaveholding or non-slaveholding, agricultural, commercial, or manufacturing, can live under one Constitution, as when the old thirteen States ratified and made it binding between them. By the late election, it would seem as if the North thought themselves responsible for the domestic institutions of all the States. One State has not the right to call out the army or navy, or negotiate with a foreign Power, to coerce another. Do you suppose we are to be amused with claptrap of Fourth-of-July orations? As a nation inheriting rights, we have passed that point.

When these eight cotton States withdraw from the Union, as they will in the next two months, and meet in Convention, and adopt a Federal Government, and establish a foreign department, I shall advocate the adopting of that same Constitution that was ratified by the old thirteen States.

I have no doubt that when Virginia, Tennessee, Maryland, Kentucky, and other border States, see what we have done, they will come into the Union; and not many months will pass before this beautiful fabric will again be the scene of our discussion, and in which we will not only consider those matters pertaining to our domestic affairs, but foreign relations.

HOUSE.

[Our report closed yesterday, pending a call of the States for resolutions.]

Mr. Adrain, of New Jersey, submitted a series of resolutions, declaring the doctrine of non-intervention as the true remedy for existing political evils; that all State laws in conflict with the Constitution and laws of Congress ought to be repealed; that the fugitive slave law, and all other laws of the land, ought to be respected and obeyed, &c.

Mr. Morris, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution instructing the committee of thirty-three to inquire and report as to whether the personal liberty bills passed by certain States are in conflict with the Constitution; and, further, to inquire whether the fugitive slave law is susceptible of amendment, so as to ascertain more certainly the actual condition of the fugitive.

Mr. Stewart, of Maryland, offered a preamble and resolution, setting forth the principles on which the Government was founded, and instructing the select committee to inquire, among other things, whether any measure can be adopted to preserve the Constitution in its purity, and secure Southern rights; and if this cannot be done, then to inquire as to the best mode, reasonable and just, of a settlement with the States which there is reason to believe are about to separate from the Union.

Mr. Leake, of Virginia, submitted a resolution, that the Constitution ought to be amended, so that Congress may have no jurisdiction over the question of domestic slavery in the States, Territories, the District of Columbia, or the arsenals and dock yards; that it shall be the duty of Congress efficiently and adequately to protect it by legislation where it exists; that no Territorial Government has power to legislate on the subject. The right of a master over his slave while sojourning or in transitu through a non-slaveholding State shall be guaranteed and protected; and that fugitive slaves shall be delivered up, or be paid for by the States in which they escape or are rescued.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, offered a resolution instructing the select committee to inquire as to the policy of declaring out of the Federal Union any member thereof who may aim to nullify an act of Congress.

Mr. Jenkins, of Virginia, offered a resolution instructing the select committee, among other things, to inquire into the expediency of amending the fugitive slave law, with a view to a prompt rendition of fugitive slaves, and proper compensation to owners, of those not returned; also, the propriety of providing, either by an amendment to the Constitution or congressional enactment, for the protection of the rights of slaveholders in the common Territories.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, submitted the following: Whereas one of the chief and just complaints on the part of the slaveholding States of this Confederacy is the refusal, neglect, and failure of certain Executive officers of Northern States to deliver fugitives from justice indicted for treason, murder, and slave stealing, in said slave States: Therefore,

Resolved, That the committee of thirty-three, for the re-establishment of comity between the States, be required to consider what, if any, further legislation is necessary to carry out the second clause of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States for the delivery of fugitives from justice, who shall flee from one State and be found in another, on the demand of the executive authority of the State from which such fugitive shall have fled; and that such inquiry be made with special view to punish all judges, attorneys general, executives, or other State officers, who shall impede the execution of said clause of the Constitution, either in respect to the delivery of felons who may be indicted for treason or murder in attempted slave insurrections, or who may be indicted for slave stealing.

Mr. Hutchins, of Ohio, offered a resolution instructing the select committee to report what legislation is necessary to give full effect to that part of the Constitution which provides that the "citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States," and also what legislation is necessary to secure to all the people, whether residing in or travelling through any State, the full benefit of another part of the Constitution, which secures them against unreasonable searches and seizures in the absence of probable cause.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, offered the following: Resolved, That the only true and effectual remedy for the dissensions that now exist between the several States, and the people thereof, is in the faithful observance by the several States, and the people thereof, of all the compromises of the Constitution, and of the laws made in pursuance thereof.

Resolved, That the special committee of thirty-three be instructed to inquire whether any State, or the people thereof, have failed to obey and enforce the obligations imposed by the Constitution, and if so, the remedy therefor, and whether any further legislation is required to secure such enforcement.

Resolved, That, to avoid all further controversy in regard to the several Territories of the United States, said committee divide said Territories into States of convenient size, with a view to their prompt admission into the Union on an equal footing with the other States.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, offered the following: Resolved, That the special committee of thirty-three report to this House such additional legislation as they may deem necessary to suppress and put down armed rebellion against the laws and authority of the United States, to protect the property thereof against unlawful seizure, and the citizens thereof against unlawful violence.

Mr. Mallory, of Kentucky, offered a resolution of instructions, having in view the establishment of a line similar to the Missouri Compromise, making provision for the admission of new States, and prohibiting Congressional interference with slavery, &c.

Mr. English, of Indiana, offered a resolution instructing the committee to inquire and report, for the settlement of the present unfortunate controversy, that the territory of the United States shall be equally divided between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding sections, making provision for the admission of new States, and that the property in slaves shall not be destroyed or impaired by Congressional legislation, and that when a slave shall be rescued by force or violence, while passing through a non-slaveholding State, the owner may recover, in a State court, double the value of the slave.

Mr. Kilgore, of Indiana, offered a resolution requesting the committee to inquire into the expediency of amending the fugitive slave law, so as to provide for trial by jury where the fugitive claims to be free; also, providing full payment for the slave in cases of forcible rescue from custody, and that the committee make such other amendments as may be thought necessary to give satisfaction, without destroying the efficiency of the law or impairing the constitutional rights of any citizens of the United States.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, offered a resolution declaring that secession is wholly unwarranted by the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and that the select committee be instructed to inquire whether the acts of Congress now in force are sufficient, in view of the present condition of public affairs, to protect the rights of the several States against attempts which have been made, or which may hereafter be made, by any State or States to nullify the laws necessary to the existence of the Confederacy, and to carry out the provisions of the Constitution; and if the laws now in force are insufficient, it shall be the duty of said committee to report the necessary bills to provide for the emergency.

Mr. Niblack, of Indiana, offered a resolution instructing the committee to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for indemnity for slaves rescued by force or violence, &c.

Mr. Noell, of Missouri, proposed the following: Be it resolved, That the select committee of thirty-three be instructed to take into consideration the propriety and necessity of abolishing, by amendments to the Constitution of the United States, the office of President, and of establishing in lieu thereof an Executive Council, to consist of three members, to be elected by districts composed of contiguous States, as near as practicable, each member of said Council to be armed with a veto power, such as is now vested in the President, &c.

Be it further resolved, That the said committee be also requested to take into consideration the means necessary (if any can be devised) to restore the equilibrium between the free and the slave States in the Senate of the United States; and, particularly, whether this end can be accomplished by a voluntary division on the part of some of the slave States into two or more States.

Mr. Hindman, of Arkansas, proposed amendments to the Constitution— 1. An express recognition of the right of property in slaves in the States where it now exists, or may hereafter exist; and an express denial to the Federal Government of all right or power to prohibit or interfere against slavery anywhere, or to prohibit or restrict the trade in slaves between the States.

2. An express requirement that the Federal Government shall protect the right of property in slaves in the District of Columbia, in all the Territories of the United States while the Territorial condition exists, and wherever else the Federal jurisdiction extends.

3. A provision that every Territory authorized by act of Congress to hold a Convention, and whose Convention shall adopt a Constitution republican in form, shall be admitted into the Union as a State, with or without slavery, as its Constitution may prescribe.

4. A provision that the citizens of any State or Territory, who may be the owners of slaves, shall be permitted to hold their slave property while passing through, or temporarily residing within, the jurisdiction of States whose Constitutions do not recognize the institution of slavery.

5. A provision that any State, whose Legislature has enacted, or may hereafter enact, laws defeating or impairing the right of the master to have his escaped slave delivered up to him, according to the provisions of the fugitive slave law of 1850, shall not be entitled to representation in either House of Congress, until the repeal of such nullifying statute.

6. Provisions for the appointment by the State authorities of all Federal officers exercising their functions within the limits of the States.

7. Such further provisions as will secure to the slaveholding States, through their representation in Congress, an absolute negation upon all action of Congress relating to the subject of slavery.

8. A provision that all the above amendments, together with the existing provision for slave representation upon the three-fifths basis, shall forever be irrevocable and unamendable.

Mr. Larrabee, of Wisconsin, offered a resolution recommending a call of a Convention by the several States, to the end that the people may thus be enabled to confer together in the manner provided in the establishment of the Government, and adopt such measures as in their wisdom may promote the common welfare of the States.

All of the above propositions were read and referred to the select committee of thirty-three.

Mr. Sherman, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for supplying deficiencies.

The House adjourned.

Thursday, December 13, 1860. SENATE.

The Senate assembled today, at the usual hour. After the reading of the Journal, Mr. Motion of Mr. Bragg, it was ordered that the House bill for the relief of Mr. McDowell be recommitted to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, introduced a joint resolution, proposing to the States of the Union, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, several amendments to that instrument.

He likewise proposed certain compromise resolutions in relation to the fugitive slave law. Several private claims presented and read.

Mr. Iverson presented a bill for carrying out the provision for paying the claims due certain persons according to the treaties between this country and Mexico.

Mr. Hale thought it should be postponed, as their claims have been satisfied.

Mr. Slidell entered into an elaborate history of the treaties and claims existing between the United States and Mexico.

Pending which, our report closed.

THE KANSAS TROUBLES. Leavenworth, Dec. 11.—We have information from the scene of trouble to the 11th inst. Large parties of troops from Fort Leavenworth had moved to Mound City, there leaving the force of 180 men from Fort Riley. Attempts were made to arrest Jamison, but neither he nor Montgomery could be found. The rumors of Montgomery's entrenchment and resistance are simply absurd. The inhabitants of Mound City and vicinity were much excited, fearing harsh treatment from the Federal authorities.

NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE. Omaha, Dec. 10.—The House to-day passed a bill to prohibit slavery in the Territory, there being but two dissenting votes. The bill will be considered in the Council to-morrow, and will probably pass that body in a few days. Bills to incorporate the Missouri and Western and Pacific Telegraph companies have been introduced, and will doubtless become laws.

Snow fell yesterday to the depth of eight inches, and the weather is now moderately cold.

WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS AGAINST A GOVERNOR. Louisville, Dec. 11.—Governor Magoffin has ordered a motion in the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus against Governor Dennison, of Ohio, growing out of the latter's refusal to surrender a fugitive upon the requisition from the Executive of Kentucky. If the motion fails, other steps will be immediately taken.

MASSACHUSETTS MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS. Hozbury, Dec. 11.—Charles W. Gaston, Unionist, was elected mayor yesterday by 200 plurality.

Charlestown, Dec. 11.—Horace G. Hutchins, Unionist, was elected mayor yesterday by 724 majority.

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Ex-Governor Thomas had no intimation from the President that his services were desired in the Treasury Department, and was first informed to-day, by a prominent Government official at Baltimore, that his name was mentioned in Cabinet council yesterday, in connection with the position. His appointment was confirmed by the Senate instanter.

It is stated in diplomatic circles that Mr. Trescott, Assistant Secretary of State, will soon resign.

The political position of Senator Benjamin has been misunderstood. He is a strong secessionist.

Representative Lamar left here to-night for Mississippi, to attend the State Convention.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

UNION DEMONSTRATION AT PHILADELPHIA. Philadelphia, Dec. 11.—Poliphar Curtis, the abolition lecturer, was announced to lecture here to-morrow night, at Concert Hall, but as the proprietors of the hall apprehended a renewal of the riot which occurred at the National Hall, when Curtis spoke last in this city, in eulogizing John Brown's merits, they have refused the use of the hall on the present occasion.

Mayor Henry has been in consultation with the managers of the lecture, and advised them not to force Curtis on the public at the present time, especially on the day which the citizens have set apart for their grand Union demonstration, when they desire to convince the South that northerners desire the protection of their rights. The Mayor offered the committee the use of five hundred policemen to preserve order if Curtis persists in lecturing; but he advised them to desist, as even this force might not be sufficient to prevent a riot. Curtis's friends have therefore postponed his lecture to some future period.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES. Fort Kearney, Dec. 10.—Capt. Steele, with his company of infantry, returned last night from Cottonwood Springs, where he met the chiefs of the Ogapala and Brulé tribes of Sioux Indians. They refuse to come here to make a treaty with the commander, and talk of war in the spring, to avenge the death of the son of the chief of the Ogapala tribe, on the 27th November, by the citizens of Denver.

EXCITEMENT AT INDEPENDENCE, MO. Independence, Dec. 11.—A party of four men went to the house of Mr. Morgan Walker, situated about eight miles from this city, to demand of him his money and negroes. Mr. Walker, having been notified yesterday that such a demand would be made, called some of his neighbors to his assistance. As soon as the robbers made their appearance, they were fired upon, and one was killed and another wounded. The wounded man and the other two of the party made their escape. The sheriff of the county and a posse of men are in pursuit of them. The robbers are from Kansas, and were betrayed by a man whom they had pressed into aiding them. There is a great deal of excitement existing here in regard to the affair, and should the robbers be caught, no doubt they will be summarily punished.

PROPOSITION TO SEND EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE ON A MISSION TO SOUTH CAROLINA. Buffalo, Dec. 12.—A meeting of some three hundred prominent citizens was held here last evening, for the purpose of requesting Ex-President Fillmore to proceed to South Carolina as a messenger of peace. The appointed committee waited on Mr. Fillmore, who expressed the warmest sympathy with the object of the meeting, but said he had been invited to attend a meeting of the prominent conservative men of the State shortly, and should feel bound to await the result of their deliberations.

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INTERIOR ADORNMENTS.

486.  486.

PAPER HANGINGS, OF ALL GRADES AND PRICES. WARRANTED Gold Band Window Shades, Buff, Green, and Blue Holland Shades, all sizes, made to order.

Also, a handsome assortment of Picture Cord and Tassels, all sizes and colors. Purchasing for cash, and allowing no old stock to accumulate, persons needing the above goods will find it to their advantage to give me a call. All work executed and superintended by practical men, who have served a regular apprenticeship at their trade.

Satisfaction guaranteed, or no pay required. Please give me a call. Remember the number. JOHN MARKRITER, No. 486 Seventh street, eight doors above nov 26 Odd Fellows' Hall.

"HAVANA PALACE." ALEXANDER W. MOODY, NEW CIGAR STORE, No. 429 Seventh street, between G and H streets. Wholesale and retail dealer in Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, and everything pertaining to a first-class Tobacco business. Goods delivered to any part of the city free of charge. dec 10-31

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE PEOPLE'S CLOTHING STORE, No. 406 Seventh street, near E.

I AM now offering my large stock of Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, and Caps, at remarkably low prices, in order to decrease my large stock.

N. B. All persons in want of Clothing and Furnishing Goods will find it greatly to their advantage to give me a call, as I am determined to sell lower than any other house in town. Don't forget the name and number. J. H. SMITH, Clothier, dec 7-1m 460 Seventh st., op. Post Office.

S. T. SHUMAN, CHEMIST AND PHARMACEUTIST, Corner of Sixth street and Pennsylvania avenue, under the Clarendon Hotel. RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform his old customers and the public in general, that having located at the above stand, he will be happy to supply their wants in his line of business. dec 3-1y

D. KOLB'S BALSAMIC LUNG INVIGORATOR. A CERTAIN CURE for Coughs, Colds, Affections of the Throat and Lungs. A trial will make every one its friend, being agreeable to take, and certain to cure. Price 50 cents. For sale by Messrs. Gilman, Stott, Clark, Wright, Nairn, For-4, Kidwell, Thompson, Ridgely, Moore, Major, &c. nov 26

Choice Groceries, Teas, Wines, and Liquors. THE undersigned respectfully calls the attention of his friends and the public to his large and complete stock of Groceries, Teas, Wines, and Liquors, which have been purchased recently on the most favorable terms, and will be disposed of at a very small advance. His Teas are selected by one of the oldest and most experienced importers in the country, which enables him always to furnish his customers with a superior article. A very fine article of Oolong Tea always on hand, at fifty cents per pound. Purchasers will do well to call and see before purchasing elsewhere. JOSEPH W. DAVIS, Corner of Ninth and E sts. dec 5-1w

I. SNYDER, Plumber and Gas Fitter, WILL introduce Gas and Water upon the most liberal terms, at the shortest notice, and will guarantee satisfaction.

He has on hand a lot of Cooking and other Stoves, which he will sell at less than cost. Call and see him. Remember the place, southeast corner of Twelfth and F streets. nov 26-1m

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