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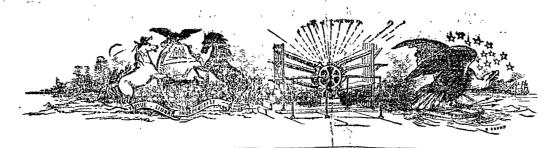
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were a number of our customers unable to be suited
last week, in consequence of our assortment being diminished, we have put on an extra quantity of hands
and hope that we will be able to supply all who favous with a call.

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of superior styles and fabrics, all shades and colors, a

us with a call.

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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22, An assortment of FINE GOUNS OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE,

PHOSE OF THE MOST OFLEBRATED MAKES

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1859. New Publications.

The Bar and the Bench.

A practice, which is increasing in this

untry, of the Judge being personally com-

plimented by the Counsel, cannot be tee soon

put an end to. It may be remembered that

during the late Allibone and Nowhall trial,

one of the most distinguished members of the

Philadelphia bar, employed for the defence, more than once addressed the Judge, "as your

Honor very properly ruled," or "as was

judiciously remarked from your Honor," and so on. The Judge so addressed, and blarneyed,

did not observe the complimenting, we pre-

sume-if he had, he would have put an end

to it at once, we presume. It is bad taste

to do this thing, worse taste to submit to it.

Only a weak Judge would be influenced by it.

In one of the London Courts of Law, within

the last three weeks, one of the Barons of the

Exchequer, who was being "buttored" in this

manner, sternly interposed, and astonished the Advocate by saying, "The Court doos its duty, on its best knowledge of the law and by

the exercise of its most deliberate judgment

It is actual impertinence, although that may

have here been unintentional, for a Counsel

to pass any opinion, in public, whether of

censure or compliment, upon what the Judge has laid down as his reading of the law. I re-

quest that this may not be repeated." A

wholesome reproof, firmly enunciated, and

likely to be of use. As, in this country, we

derive many of our legal precedents from

England, let us hope that this may also be

By the way, on the Allibone and Newhall

trial, just referred to, a very able advocate

commenced his speech by expressing, in a

solemn manner, his personal conviction of the innocence of the accused, whom he defended.

This is making the advocate's high character

an additional witness in the case, and, indeed,

we had thought that such declarations had

been " put out of Court" over since CHARLES

Purcues told a London jury, on the trial of

Counvoisien, the murderer, that he was fully

persuaded of his innocence—the fact being

that, a few hours before he said so, his client,

We have here alluded to the reproof which

n English Judge gave to a barrister who at-

tempted (as the saying is) to "walk up his

sleeve" by complimenting him. We have now to mention two recent cases in which

English Judges have come into collision with

juries, and exhibited no small degree of tem-

Sir CRESSWELL GRESSWELL is Judgo-Ordina-

ry of the newly established Court of Probate

and Divorce, and presided, in that capacity,

at the trial KEATS v. KEATS and MONTEZUMA, where the plaintiff prayed for a dissolution of

marriage on the ground of adultery, and for

damages from the male co-respondent. The

hat case he might not intend to condone, although to took his wife home."

He concluded by telling the jury that if they

believed that the petitioner, knowing his wife's

guilt, had condoned it in the sense of the definition he had given them, the respondent

was entitled to their verdict upon that issue.

The jury retired at half past 12 o'clock, and

at half past 2 returned into court. What fol-

lowed we take from the Times' report of the

"The foreman said they had not agreed upon heir verdict. One gentleman refused to accept ais lordship's definition of condonation. The

ther eleven had agreed.
"Sir C. Cresswell repeated his definition of con-

donation, and caid he was responsible for the law, and the jury were bound to take it from him.

"The jury sgain retired, and in about an hour curred and said there was no chance of their

"The Jury again retired, and in about an hour returned and said there was no chance of their coming to an unanimous verdict. One of their number refused to accept his lordship's directions, and what were they to do? 'They had argued and talked the matter over in every way.

"Sir C. Grasswell expressed his surprise that a juryman should set himself up as a cent of appeal from a direction of a judge upon a point of law. Perhaps a special verdict might be taken, and then the question would be decided in the first instance by the full court, and then by the llouse of Lords—a tribunal which would probably give as satisfactory a judgment as the gentleman who was upon the jury.

"It was found impossible to devise the terms in which a special verdict should be drawn up, and the jury were again locked up. Within half an hear they returned, and then found that Mr. Koats had been guilty of adultory, and that Mr. Koats had been guilty of adultory, and that Mr. Koats had been guilty of adultory, and that Mr. Koats had been guilty of adultory, and that Mr. Koats had been guilty of adultory, and that Mr. Koats had been guilty of adultory, and that Mr. Koats had been guilty of adultory, and that Mr. Koats had been guilty of adultory. They assessed the damages to be paid by Don Pedro de Montezuma at 1,1000

This secuns like carrying it with a high judicial hand. For our own part, we have come

cial hand. For our own part, we have come

across judges from whom, were we on a jury,

From Mr. Justice Cresswell, who is a fine

lawyer, albeit a little petulant, we come to

JOHN, Lord CAMPBELL, who has always been

self-opinionated, and now, at the age of 80, is

obstinate, egotistical, and intrusive in no ordi-

nary degree. In the Court of Queen's Bench

on December 17, he came into collision with a Special Jury, under the following circum

stances: A commercial traveller, with the nu-

common and aristocratic patronymic of Smith

we should not take the law.

the murderer, had confessed his guilt.

adopted.

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VERY CURIOUS, SCARGE, RARE, AND OLD BOOKS bought by JOHN OAMPBELL, Fourth and Chestout streets, Philadelphia. Highest prise paid. Orders attended to in every State of the Union Books imported from Europe n19-2m CHIDREN'S BOOKS in all styles, selling at the lowest rates, at ALLEN'S, 811 Spring Garden

ton minutes before the accident, a heavy train passed over the spot where the rails became lisplaced in perfect safety. Scientific witosses proved from meteorological observaions at East Retford and Highfield, near Notligham, that the rainfall was twice as much in an hour and a half on the day of the acci-

dent, as on an average during the whole month of August. In summing up, Lord CAMPBELL said that if the flood was sudden, unforescen, and unexampled-if there was nothing to indicate danger, and the speed of the train was not excessive, the company would have been guilty of an negligence, and therefore entitled to a verdict. The plaintiff was not entitled to the verdict unless he proved negligence on the part of the servants of the company which involved the injuries from which he had suffered; and, if the plaintiff were entitled to recover, the damages should be adequate, yet After two hours' deliberation, the jury re-turned a verdict for the plaintiff, SMITHdamages one farthing, or half a cent. On this, the following strange scene occurred:

this, the following strange scene occurred:

"Lord Campbell. I really cannot in the disphise of my duly, gentlemen, receive that varieties." It cannot be right. It is impossible that it can be right. It cannot stand. The Court of Queen's Bench would set it aside. If you find for the plaintiff, you are bound to give him reasonable damages. If he is not entitled to your verdict, you must say so. I must beg you will return to your chamber.

"Baveral Jurymen. There is no chance of our agreeing, my Lord. agreing, my Lord.

"Gord Campbell. I really hope, gentlemen, that by consultation and deliberation you will agree. Triet by jury has flourished in England to the great bonefit of the land in which we live; but it Triff by jury has flourished in England to the great benefit of the land in which we live; but it has been so by reason of jurymen deliberately and calmily consulting each other, and usually after that fleliberation coming to a conclusion either on one side or the other. Now, in this case it is quite clear that you have not done so. I must respectfully tell you that you have not done what the law requires you to do, and I must beg you to withdraw and deliberate. I cannot receive such a verdict. I should be guilty of a dereliction of duty were I to receive a verdict which is wrong; but, by consultation, some of you may change the opinion which you originally had, and unless you deliberate and try to come to a just opinion, in which you all concur, it is not possible that the law can be administered. I must request you with

can be administered. I must request you to withdraw:

"I he jury then retired a second time.

"I thall past 5 o'clock, after the lapse of a furthee interval of two hours,

"Liord Campbell ordered the jury to be brought
into yourt, and asked them whether they had
agricel unon their verdict.

"The Foreman. My Lord, there is no chance of
our caming to any agreement.

"God Campbell. Then I can only order you to
return to your chamber and deliberate upon it.
That is what the law requires, and I must enforces it.

That's what the two requires, and I must enforcest.

"The Foreman. We have gone over it, my Lord, and we cannot agree.

"Ibord Campbell. The law is binding upon me and you. Though not to force your consciences, you must return and be locked up until you agree.

"Lifed Campbell (warmly.) You have agreed in a verified campbell (warmly.) You have agreed in a verified contrary to law, to justice, and to common this, and I mu astonished at it. No judge ever sat upon the bench with a greater respect for juries than I have, and the more that I have assisted in the admiristration of justice in companyion with juries, the more I have admired the admiristration of justice in companyion in the companyion of the plaintiff, giving it as your opinion that there was negligence on the part of the company, whereby he suffered sover injuries, and then cutting film off with a farthing. That is not creditable. You will return to your chamber.

"A Turyman. Does your Lordship refuse to receive it, as the law requires me. You will return to your chamber."

"With regard to the next question, that of condonation, he felt great anxiety, for he could not but fear that in administering the law on some, what now principles in a new tribunal he might fall into some error in the view he took. He would state, in terms that he hoped could not be misunderstood, his opinion upon the subject, he hoped that full notes of his observations would be taken, and he challenged investigation and impossible and of individuals might not be builted, the public and of individuals might not be builted, in reference to some symptoms of sipprobation which he had noticed among the jury, that he hoped never to live to see the day when the observations of a judge would be made the subject of praise in a court of justice. The administranext thing if they persisted in the verdiet they had a kindly returned. At 12 o'clock the jury were looked up until the next merains."

This smacks strongly of the proceedings, in the view of Janes In cades Jadge Incenter, when juries who refused to convict prisoners to whom that weak monarch was hostile, were which means to divect one is the day when the observations of a judge would be made the subject
of praise in a court of justice. The administration of justice evould be in great peril if ever popular applause were permitted to influence
judges.] The Legislature, he continued, having
thought fit to submit questions of feet in these
cases to juries, it became necessary to explain
to them the meaning of condonation. After
looking through all the books of reports of
diverse causes in the Ecclesiatical Courts, he was
unable to find any precise definition of what was
meant in those courts by the word condonation.
But, looking to the circumstances in which judges
had held that condonation or the contrary had
been established, he had come to this conclusion,
—that condonation meant a blotting-out of the
offence imputed, so as to restore the effending
party to the position which she oscupled before
the offence was committed. The English word
'forgiveness,' as commonly used, did not fully
express the meaning of 'condonation.' By forgiving an offence a person might mean that he had
no wish to punish for it, but might be far from
meaning that he intended to restore the guilty
party to his original position. A mester might
forgive a clerk or a servant whe had robbed him
without having the slightest intention to restore
him to his employment. Condonation meant
far more; to use the language of Lord Stowell, it was analogous to releasing a debt. Again, it had
been held that a person could not condone unless
he knew of the offence. A man might, however,
say, 'I have heard stories' about my wife; I am
in doubt about the matter; but whether they
are true or false, I will take her back to my bed,'
and could not afterwards, on obtaining more certain information, revive the charge. If a man
condoned after he had received information of his
wife's guilt, he must be presumed to have condoned
with knowledge of her guilt. But a man whose
intollect was obtuse, or whose character was less
firm than usual, might be induced by arg verdicts of condemnation, contrary to their own persuasions. To this hour, in England, from the moment a trial begins until the final discharge of the jury, the rigid rule is that they have neither food, drink, nor light. Sending them back, therefore, as Lord CAMPBELL did, in the above case, was punishment for holding to their deliberate opinion, and an attempt to starve them into altering it. We have not yet learned

To THE EDITOR OF THE PRESS: The annua takes place this evening, has excited more interes arison respecting the exclusion of the Westminster Review from the library. Had this been done for any other reason than the one which really actuated the mere poculiarity of taste; but to assume the right of consership in a matter purely religious and

of consorship in a matter purely religious and theological exposes the directors very plainly to adverse criticism.

When Lord Bultimore founded the colony of Maryland he provided for entire religious liberty. No sconer did his followers find themselves in a minority there than the policy of religious freedom was changed, and they were once more cramped as of old. Bo, teo, in Philadelphia, where William Penn established full religious liberty, it reigned undisturbed while the influence of the mild and gonial Quakers endured. Yet, now that other denominations have got the upper hand, they undertake to proceribe the religious views of cortain Friends; for it is no secret that the "skepticism," as it is called, of the Westminster Review, is akin to the Unitarianism of a portion of the Friends, who honestly and truly adhere to that belief.

The preaching of Juerchia Mott and Bashal

Barker, and other Friends, like that of Elias Hicks, may be uppalatable to many, but thousands espouse that theology as true. By the exclusion of the Westminster Review, and the publication of offensive communications on the subject, the board of directors of the Moreantile Library have virtually said that Unitarianism shall not be tolerated in that iostitution. The writer of this does not mean to say that, in a religious point of view, they may not be correct, but simply asserts that the board of directors have noted unjustly in seeking to array the prejudices of scaleus Christians against the Hebrows, the Unitarians, or any other respectable religious denomination whose members are shareholders in the library. Vinex.

The Row Offices. [For The Press.]
The inconvenient, unsafe, and unsightly office on each side of the Hall of Independence are entirely unworthy of a great metropolis like Phila-delphia; they are in fact a disgrave to her, and delphia; they are in fact a disgrace to her, and ought to be removed. When it is considered that they are the depositories of the deeds of our property and of other valuable papers, the loss of which by fire would involve our citizens in incalculable trouble and expense, we would suppose that no time would be lost in providing satishic apartments, made fire-proaf, large, airy, and convenient to the several courts, and suitable in every respect to the increasing population of the otty. Should a fire cocur in any of them, the Hall of Independence, one of our city's favorite lions, might be destroyed and the country in general suffer. Mr. Everett, in one of his late speeches, said Philadelphia held a precious rolio in our independence (Hall, and we should be careful that we preserve it, so that future generations may see the place where our ferefathers pledged "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honer" in defence of our beloved country. The present miserable row of shanties removed, which are about on a pur with the market sheds, a massive iron reiling should take their place, so that the noble trees in Independence Square could be seen from Chestnut street, and afford in summer a glimpse of something bright and green to relieve the eye from the gaine of morble, and the dulness of brick Chestnut street, and sford in summer a glimpse of something bright and green to relieve the eye from the glare of morble, and the dulness of brick and brown-stone—the contemplated monument to the signers of the Declaration of Independence could then be seen from our principal promenade; and it is likely that if the offices were away, the pavement would not be so much crowded by loungers, as it is often now, to the annoyance of persons passing.

Philadelphia, Jan 7, 1859.

Hunson, who killed McDaniel in King George county, Va., has been discharged on the ground of solf-defence. DR. THOMAS H. CHIVERS, a writer of considerable Southern colebrity, died o dropsy at Decatur, Ga., on the 18th ult.

MISS E. Moore, of Federalsburg, Caroline county, Md, died suddenly recently from a homorrhage.

To the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Reading Raiiroad Company.

The managers respectfully submit the following account of the receipts, expenses, and income, for the fiscal year, ending 30th November:
[Hore follows a long statement in great detail, which we condense as follows:]

Receipts of the road—
From travel 285,651, equal to 104,519
through passengers.

\$272.679 71
Merchandise, 187,729 tons.

335,914 94
Cond. 1,542 645 tons, at 1 20.94 cents. 1.865 693 41
United States mail:

18.703 00
Miscellaneous sources.

17,759 85

Expenses—
ransportation......\$858.493 68
andway............223 309 02
rawbacks & allowances. 117,995 65 

Reserved fund for 1858...... \$111,313 79
The business of the past year, compared with 1857, shows the following results, viz:
In merchandise, an increase of In merchandise, an increase of
111 7-10 tons in the quantity carried.
\$5 929 16 in receipts, and
\$10,020 56 in profit.
In travel, a decrease of
6,028 passengers carried, equal to
3,520 through passengers.
\$14.854 63 in receipts,
\$20,912 25 in profits.
In conl. a decrease of
167,046 2 20 tons in quantity
\$547,229 96 in receipts,
\$262,380 23 in profit,
and a small increase of \$1384 78, in mail and miscollaneous receipts.

and a small increase of \$1384 78, in mail and miscellaneous receipts.

Transportation expenses have been
Decreased 10 62 100 cts. per ton of coal carried.

3 82-160 " ton of merchandise, and
Increased 14 30 100 " per through passenger.

The not amount of freight and toll received on coal averaged—
In 1857, 141 13-100 cts. per ton carried.
In 1858, 120 92-160 " " "

and the per centage of expenses to gross receipts In 1857, 48 1 4 per cent. In 1858, 47 8-10 

Exponses...1,199,798 35
Renewal... 182 922 14-1,382,720 49 \$335,737 71 Owing to the alteration in the rate of the appropriation for the a

have been made up, but for the great searcity of vessels.

During the winter the trade had been reduced to the demand for immediate consumption, and high or low prices could have little effect, until there was some general improvement in business Such, however, was the anxiety to force sales on the opening of navigation, that very low prices were established, and it became necessary to reduce freight and tells 20 cents, to meet the reductions on other regions. The total of the coal tonnage was not affected by these reductions, but they, no doubt, waried the quantity that would have been done in the different regions. The business of last year was so exceptional in many respects, that the result must not be accepted as any indication of the future course of the trade.

The consumption of coal has been almost stationary during the last three years, and for the first time in the history of the anthracite coal trade, there has been two consecutive years of decrease. Former periods of stagantion have been followed by rapid expansions, and as the manufacturing interests and the iron trade will soon be in fall activity, there is ground to hepe that the coal trade will not be the last in recovering its former presperity.

The following appropriation has been made of

Dividend fund......

Togother ........3150,000 00 (Which, with \$123,244 03 from last year, will, at some future time, be distributed among the stockholders.) tookholders.) Par cent. dividend de-clared on pri'd stock, to be paid hereafter..... 108,626 00

oven, and at ten minutes to twelve, or about in minutes before the accident, a heavy train assed over the spot where the rails became account of the receipts, expenses, and income, for care and attention, but it is hoped that the presentation and account of the receipts, expenses, and income, for care and attention, but it is hoped that the presentation account of the receipts and account of the receipts, expenses, and income, for care and attention, but it is hoped that the presentation accounts of the receipts and account of the receipts are also account of the receipts.

TWO CENTS.

repassing of the regular trains requires unusual care and attention, but it is hoped that the precautions taken to guard against danger will enable the engineers to carry. through the work without accident or interruption to the business. This improvement will open the road between Harrisburg and Philadelphia to the wide cars of other companies, and permit bituminous coal and similar articles to be passed down direct to the irron works and manufactures at the lower end of Schuykill valley. Another advantage will be the intreduction of more convenient passenger cars on the road. This work is one of the objects provided for by the increased allowance for renewal fund.

The rolaying and widening track, above Mohrevillo, will require two years to complete, and it will not be necessary to widen Port Olinton tunnel before 1861.

A vindubt over the railroad at Girard avenue is in course of donstruction, and will be completed early in the spring. This is one of the bridges suthorized last year to be obarged to renewal fund.

Several of the new passenger railroads propose to cross the Reading tracks at grade; but as this would interfere with its business, and expose their own passengers to considerable risk of accidents, the managers offered to bear part of the expense of erceting bridges, to avoid the danger and inconvenience. As the effer was not accepted, the protection of the Supreme Court has been appealed to, to prevent such crossings being made until some efficient system of precaution shall have been established for the safety of passengers.

A new freight depokase been built at Pottsville, on some property owned by the campany.

established for the safety of passengers.

A new freight depot has been built at Pottsville, on some property owned by the dempays.

The Willow street Railrad has been relaid with heavy street Railrad has been relaid with heavy street rails from Fourth street to the river, and the store and wharf have been put into good repair, and made convenient for business. Iron and heavy articles can now be shipped direct from the care, at a considerable saving in expense and time, and the facilities afforded by this avoine to the Delaware cannot fall hereafter to promote the freight business on the railroad.

The only thing wanting to complete the business arrangements in the city is the building of a convenient freight and passenger dopot on the company's property at Broad and James street. By concentrating the business in one place a saving in expenses could be made nearly equal to the interest on the capital required for its construction. The ostimate for a complete depot is \$150,000 It is not necessary, however, to build it all at once, and the managers propose, with your sanction, to proceed with it as fast as funds may become applicable for the purpose.

In accordance with the resolution passed at the adjourned meeting held on the 8th day of March, the opposition of the Lebanon Valley Railroad Company with the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company with the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company with the Valled Company was carried into affect, and on the 20th of March, 1858, the deeds were deposited with the Secretary of the Commonwealth; and the Lebanon Valley Company ceased to exist as a separate corporation. The outstanding accounts have been sottled, and the cost of that road has been added to the capital account of the Reading Company. The total cost has been as follows, viz: 10 adway and bridges.

57, 428 00 Real estate.

57, 428 00 Real estate.

53,044.751 25

trade.

Considering that the road was opened during a period of extreme depression, the development of the business has been very satisfactory, and thus far has been steadily increasing. From the beginning of April to the end of November—

The gross earnings were..........\$91,385 23
The expenses "..............49,948 56 

Eight months net profit from the business of the Lebanon Valley. The monthly net earnings Lebunon Valley. The mon have increased from \$9,241 03 in April, to \$18,113 75 in October,

\$9,241 03 in April, to
\$19,113 75 in October,
being at the rate of nearly five per cent, on the
cost of the branch. This is the more satisfactory,
as during this peried very, little coal or iron, ore
passed over the read. A large demand for both
will spring up apon—a revival of the iron tradeand it is expected that early in the spring all the
furnaces in both valleys will be in full operation.
At every station on the line new improvements are
going on, which are stracting to the read the business of their surrounding neighborhoods

Upon the completion of the East Pennsylvania
Railroad, a new continuous route will be established between New York and the West, shorter

Open the completion of the East Pennsylvania Railroad, a new continuous route will be established between New York and the West, shorter than any now existing, which, in addition to merchandise and passenger business, will command the cattle trade of Virginie, Ohio, and the far West. The great facility for pasturage on the banks of the Susquehanna will attract the trade to Harrisburg; and, in time, it may become the great central market from which the large cities on the seaboard will draw their future supplies.

With a business steadily increasing from existing connections, and a local trade already of importance, and daily improving, the Lebanon Valley Branch will be found, at no distant date, to be a very important link in the chain of internal improvements, and must soon cease to be a burden upon the resources of the consolidated companies.

bited in the general Dataneer-mode of the state of the year, viz:

Account construction...

Do real estate...

Do Willow-street road...

The talagraph \$19,301 59 13,562 28 100,000 00 350 00

trade, there has been two consecutive years of decrease. Former periods of stagnation have been followed by rapid expansions, and as the manufacturing interests and the iron trade will soon be in fall activity, there is ground to hope that the coat trade will not be the last in recovering its former prosperity.

The following appropriation has been made of the year's income, viz:

Amount of profit per statement. \$1,310.952 56
Less renewal fund. \$1,32,032 42

Not profit. \$1,123,032 42

From which deduct for interest on bonds. \$708 714 00

Mortgages. \$30 987 00

Dividend fund. \$338,322 12

--\$5,086,500 00 \$5,448,000 00 Bonds and mortgages en real estate, and for damages settled......

Total issued during the year...... \$5,460,000,00 Stock and bonds outstanding on the 30th November, 1857............ 18,472 991 22 

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

me of the writer. In order to insure correctness in

We shall be greatly obliged to gentlemen in Pennsyl ania and other States for contributions giving the urrent news of the day in their particular localities, ke resources of the surrounding country, the increa population, or any information that will be interest

ceive a continuance of the confidence of the stockceive a continuance of the confidence of the stockholders to pursue the same system, so that in the
course of the ensuing year every outstanding
current obligation will be paid in full, and a
working capital may be accommisted sufficient for
the erdinary business. This, is believed to be the
true policy of the company; and if this course is
approved and sanctioned by the stockholders, and
the earnings of the road are devoted to these purposes, any temporary inconvenience will be amply
repaid by the permanent prosperity that must
ensue.

nsue.
By order of the Board of Menagers,
R. D. CULLEN, President.
Philadelphia, 10th January, 1859.

The President's Message.

Philadelphia, 10th January, 1859.

The President's Message.

[From the London Times.]

The message of the President of the United States coupsied, eight columns and a half of the Times. Of these, half are devoted to foreign and half it domestic politics—a proportion rather starting be us in England, whose habit it is to look at home fitst, and only devote to foreign safairs so much attention; as we have to spare after very mattrely, and minutely considering our own. We must, in fairness, remember, however, that a large portion of the domestic affairs of the United States does, not come under the jurisdiction of Congress; but still; after all due deductions made, the proportion of foreign to domestic business is not a little striking. How comes it that China, Japan, Nicarquae, Costa Rica; Spain, Brazil. Paraguny, and Mexico should occupy the attention of Congress to the exclusion of interests so much nearer home, and so much more valuable to a people whose occupation is to increase rather than to exception? The President allides to a deficit it is overburdened by the cost of transporting the mails, and forwards a recommendation from the Postmaster General that the postage on letters should be ruised to five conts, or two-pence halfpenny, on a single letter. This subject is desgalched with great brevity, compared with that of the foreign relations of the Republic. Yet sarely it is better worth the attention of Congress than many which are discussed at greater length. It tile state of its Post Office Department may be found an excellent example of the resson why things go wrong under the present system of American House of the Post Office of American the present system of American Government. When Government undertakes to carry letters, it, really enters into business, and can conjugate to the present spate of the second of the result of the present system of American to the present system of American popularity, and still less security. Instead of trusting everything to the post, as we do in Righand, people do al

rests it deals so largely cannot read it without some internal tremors. It presents certainly a curious iphenomenon. Here is a mertial and adventurous race, spread over an enormous territory disposing of unlimited naval and military resources. They profess by their President; that, except by fair purchase, as in the case of Louisiana, or by free annexation, as a little more doubtfully in the case of Texas, they will never acquire any accession of territory. They breathe nothing but kindness and good will to all their neighbors, success to Mexico, presperity to Costa Rica, and more strength to the elbow of New Granada. Did the world ever see a picture of so much strength tempered and adorned by so much moderation? Nor is this all. The United States have hed losses; they have been robbed by Mexico, cheated by Braxil, laughed at by Spain, despoiled by Paraguny, and grievously tormented by Costa Rica and Micaragua. Yet, still, the

much moderation? Nor is this all. The United States have head losses; they have been robbed by Mexico, cheated by Brazil, isughed at by Spain, despoiled by Paragusy, and grievously tormented by Coata Rica and Nicaragua. Yet, still, the great Republic opposes her patience to the fury of the wasps and hornote of these fiery latitudes, and calls gods and men to witness her patience, her forbedyance; and her tenderness. It is a moving spectacle, and our first feeling on witnessing it is, how unwerthy the sulky, percessed, the still of the progenitors of a reac which exceeds it is as the progenitors of a reac which exceeds it is as the progenitors of a reac which exceeds it is as the progenitors of a reac which exceeds it is as the progenitors of a reac which exceeds it is as the progenitors of a reac which exceeds it is as the progenitors of a reac which exceeds it is as the progenitors of a reac which exceeds it is as the progenitors of a reac which exceeds it is as the progenitor of the reaction of its population. When we come, however, to look a little further, we see some symptoms that the quarreleome spirit of the English has not wholly died out in their descendants. The old grievance of the Clayton Bulwer treaty is still kept hanging over Great Britain, and we do not see that our frank concessions in the matter of the right of search have inspired the President with the slightest wish to meet us in a corresponding spirit. He burns with the purest desire to extinguish the slave trade; nay, in a transpert of holy zeal, he would snatch Cuba from the hands of Spain, in order that he may at once put an end to the slave trade from Africa, or rather may confine it to Vrignia and the other breeding states of the Union. But when Great Britain proposes to him to devise some means to replace that power of checking the slave trade, which search and viginal and the other.

Spain, too, has behaved extremely ill. She draws out her negotiations to inordinate length, and seeks to compound her obligations at the rate of six-an

all nations through it; and, though there is no arm of the sea, but only a road, leading through their dominions from one ocean to the other, this makes no sort of difference. The application of this principle needs no sort of comment. The claim of this easement over a neighbor's land draws with it the right of enforcing it, and that right the President requests he may be empowered to exercise without the assent of Congress. Paraguay is to be compelled at the sword's point to give just satisfaction. We have said enough to show that we ought not to be too much darded by the moderation of the President, and that if his voice is the voice of Jacob his hands are undoubtedly the hands of Esau. iWe will only add one other reflection. Can it be that the whole American continent has outered into a vile consuiracy to insult, despoil, and ill-use the United States; that the weaker is in all cases the aggressor, and the stronger in all cases the attacked and injured? Is it not, stany rate, very remarkable that the United States should he at this moment provided with a casus bellingainest almost every State from the Gulf of Mexico to Cape Horn, and that, though in a spirit of tolerant moderation they content themselves for the present year with merely reixing two provinces of Mexico, taking armed possession of the Transit route from ocean to ocean, and sending a flotilla up the Parana to invade the dreamy repose of Paraguay, they have grievances and claims in store for any number of strictly defensive messages and for any number of strictly defensive repeditions? Is the wolf always so emirely in the right? Are the lambs always so completely in the wrong?

During the recent election for United States Senators in South Carolina, one for the long term and the other for the unexpired term of Judge Evans, there were many ballotings and much excitement. A gay, dashing young widow, of great personal attraction, was in Columbia at the time, and the nephew of one of the contestants became so confused between the calls of love and the lobby, that he actually declared himself to the lady as "a sandidate for the unexpired term of her latehusband!" We are pleased to say he was elected to the vacancy on the first ballot.

is as he was elected to the Yacancy on the first belief.

THE WEATHER IN NEW YORK.—The weather, yesterday and on Saturday, was something like winter, cool and fresh; the mercury down in the neighborhood of ten to twenty only above zero; the air clear and bracing; the earth frozen folid; some floating ice in the rivers; a hurrying among pedestrians; affectionate caressing of ears, and singular solicitude about long noses; enormous consumption of coal at hems and whiskey abroad; with all the other signs, symbols, and symptoms of a Northern winter.—N. Y. Tribune, yesterday.

Mr. Groux, of Hamburg, the gentleman whose heart is exposed to observation, was on Thursday ovening presented to the members of the orm the form anagers, of Jas. Button da, and he has graded to the value on tains.

-" clarum et venerabile nomen!"-received sevore personal injuries, last August, while travelling on the Great Northern Railway. An accident arose from a fish train having sunk and come to a stand-still, in consequence of the ballast under the rails being washed away by an unparalleled flood. The express train, in which plaintiff was a passenger,

The statution of S PO R T S M B N

LY requested to their Stock, which they san present the stock, the stock man upset, and the present the stock that the stock which the san upset, and the present the stock which they san present the stock which they