THE PRESS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)

BY JOHN W. FORNEY.

OFFICE, No. 417 CHESNUT STREET,

DAILY PRESS,

TWELVE CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the carriers. Mailed to Subscribers out of the City, at SIX DOLLARS PER ANNUM; FOUR DOLLARS FOR EIGHT MONTHS; THREE DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,

Mailed to Subscribers out of the City, at THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

WEEKLY PRESS.

WEEKLY PRESS will be sent to Subscribers by mail, (per annum, in advance,) at..... $2 00
Three Copies, " " 5 00
Five Copies, " " 8 00
Ten Copies, " " 12 00
Twenty Copies, " " (to one address)..... 20 00
Twenty Copies, or over, " (to address of each subscriber), each..... 1 20

For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send an extra copy to the getter-up of the Club.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WEEKLY PRESS.

THE WEEKLY PRESS,

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE COUNTRY.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS!

THE WEEKLY PRESS is published from the City of Philadelphia, every Saturday.

It is conducted upon National principles, and will uphold the rights of the States. It will resist fanaticism in every shape; and will be devoted to conservative doctrines, as the true foundation of public prosperity and social order. Such a Weekly Journal has long been desired in the United States, and it is to gratify this want that THE WEEKLY PRESS is published.

THE WEEKLY PRESS is printed on excellent white paper, clear, new type, and in quarto form, for binding.

It contains all the News of the day; Correspondence from the Old World and the New; Domestic Intelligence; Reports of the various Markets; Literary Reviews; Miscellaneous Selections; the progress of Agriculture in all its various departments, &c., &c.

☞ *Terms, invariably in advance.*

THE WEEKLY PRESS will be sent to subscribers, by mail, at - - - - $2 00 per annum.
Twenty Copies, when sent to one address, - - - - 20 00 "
Twenty Copies, or over, to address of each subscriber, each, - - - - 1 20 "

For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send an extra copy to the getter-up of the Club.

Post Masters are requested to act as Agents for THE WEEKLY PRESS.

I will esteem it a great favor if my political and personal friends, and all others who desire a first class Weekly Newspaper, will exert themselves to give THE WEEKLY PRESS a large circulation in their respective neighborhoods.

JOHN W. FORNEY,
Editor and Proprietor.

Publication Office of THE WEEKLY PRESS, No. 417 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Hats.

WARBURTON'S INIMITABLE COVERINGS FOR THE HEAD,

Embrace all the points necessary to GENTEEL EFFECT,

and all the details and nicer elegancies which impart FINISH, COMFORT, AND DURABILITY.

Gentlemen are invited to call and examine.

oct23-3m 430 CHESTNUT Street.

Books.

VALUABLE LIBRARY BOOKS,—

PUBLISHED BY

J. S. REDFIELD,

54 BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK.

SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

SKETCHES OF THE IRISH BAR. By the Right Hon. Richard Lalor Shell, M. P. Edited, with a Memoir and Notes, by R. Shelton Mackenzie, D. C. L. Sixth Edition, with Portrait and fac-simile letter. In 2 vols. Price $2.

THE NOCTES AMBROSIANÆ. By Professor Wilson, J. G. Lockhart, James Hogg, and Dr. Maginn. Edited, with Memoirs and Notes, by Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie. Third Edition. In 5 volumes, with portraits and facsimiles. Price $5.

MAGINN'S MISCELLANIES. The Miscellaneous Writings of the late Dr. Maginn. Edited, with a Memoir and Notes, by Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie. Complete in 5 volumes, with Portrait. Price, per vol., cloth, $1.

LIFE OF THE RT. HON. JOHN PHILPOT CURRAN. By his Son, Wm. Henry Curran; with Notes and Additions, by Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie, and a Portrait on Steel and fac-simile. Third Edition. 12mo., cloth. Price $1 25.

THE O'BRIENS AND THE O'FLAHERTIES; a National Story, being the first of Lady Morgan's Novels and Romances. With an Introduction and Notes, by Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie. 2 vols., 12mo., cloth. Price $2.

BARRINGTON'S SKETCHES. Personal Sketches of his Own Time. By Sir Jonah Barrington, with Illustrations by Darley. Fourth Edition. With a Memoir by Dr. Mackenzie. 12mo., cloth. Price $1.25.

MOORE'S LIFE OF SHERIDAN. Memoirs of the Life of the Right Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan. By Thomas Moore; with Portrait and fac-simile. Sixth Edition. 2 vols., 12mo., cloth. Price $2.

BITS OF BLARNEY. By Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie. Third Edition. 12mo., cloth. Price $1.

THE HISTORY OF THE WAR IN THE PENINSULA. By Major General Sir W. F. P. Napier, from the author's last revised edition, with fifty-five Maps and Plans, five Portraits on Steel, and a complete Index. 5 vols., 12mo., cloth. Price $7 50.

APIER'S PENINSULAR WAR. Complete in 1 vol., 8vo. Price $2 50.

THE FOREST. By J. V. Huntington, author of "Lady Alice," "Alban," &c. 1 vol., 12mo. Second Edition. Price $1 25.

ALBAN; or, The History of a Young Puritan. By J. V. Huntington. 2 vols, 12mo., cloth. Price $2.

oct 17

HENDERSON & CO'S GREAT LITERARY FAIR, FIFTH AND ARCH streets.

In order to gratify the wishes of our numerous patrons, and induce the book-buying public to fill up their libraries at the usual low prices, we intend to present to every purchaser of books to the amount of $1 and upwards, a Gift to the value of from 25 cents to $100. Call at our establishment, look at our valuable stock, and select for yourselves.

Recollect you are not buying at chance, for every purchaser gets his books at the usual price, and very many will get, in addition, a present worth having. au21-3m

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

BAILEY & CO., CHESTNUT STREET.

Manufacturers of

BRITISH STERLING SILVER WARE,

Under their inspection, on the premises exclusively.

Citizens and Strangers are invited to visit our manufactory.

WATCHES.

Constantly on hand a splendid stock of Superior Watches, of all the celebrated makers.

DIAMONDS.

Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Ear-Rings, Finger-Rings, and all other articles in the Diamond line.

Drawings of NEW DESIGNS will be made free of charge for those wishing work made to order.

RICH GOLD JEWELRY.

A beautiful assortment of all the new styles of Fine Jewelry, such as Mosaic, Stone and Shell Cameo, Pearl, Coral, Garbunkle, Marguisite, Lava, &c., &c.

SHEFFIELD CASTORS, BASKETS, WAITERS, &c.

Also, Bronze and Marble CLOCKS, of newest styles, and of superior quality. au1-tw&wly

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES AND IMPORTERS OF WATCHES,

121 SOUTH THIRD STREET, BELOW CHESTNUT, PHILADELPHIA.

CONSTANT PEQUIGNOT. AUGUSTE PEQUIGNOT.

se19-3mos*

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.,

No. 432 CHESTNUT, BELOW FIFTH STREET,

Importers of Watches and Fine Jewelry, Manufacturers of Sterling and Standard Silver Tea Sets, Forks and Spoons; sole agents for the sale of Charles Frodsham's new series Gold Medal London Timekeepers—all the watches being warranted, $25, $30, and $200.

English and Swiss Watches at the lowest prices.

Rich fashionable Jewelry.

Sheffield and American Plated Ware.

se8-y

J. S. JARDEN & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF SILVER-PLATED WARE,

No. 304 Chestnut Street, above Third, (up stairs,) Philadelphia.

Constantly on hand and for sale to the Trade, TEA SETS, COMMUNION SERVICE SETS, URNS, PITCHERS, GOBLETS, CUPS, WAITERS, BASKETS, CASTORS, KNIVES, SPOONS, FORKS, LADLES, &c., &c.

Gilding and plating on all kinds of metal. se2-1y

SILVER WARE.—

WILLIAM WILSON & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF SILVER WARE,

(ESTABLISHED 1812,)

S. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND SANSOM STREETS.

A large assortment of SILVER WARE, of every description, constantly on hand, or made to order to match any pattern desired.

Importers of Sheffield and Birmingham Imported ware. se30-3&wly

FRANCIS P. DUBOSQ & SON, late of Dubosq, Garrow & Co., Wholesale MANUFACTURERS OF JEWELRY, 304 CHESTNUT street, Philadelphia.

FRANCIS P. DUBOSQ. WM. H. DUBOSQ.

au31 3m

Fire Proof Safes.

SALAMANDER SAFES.

A large assortment of EVANS & WATSON'S *PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURED* SALAMANDER SAFES, VAULT DOORS, For Banks and Stores.

BANK LOCKS, Equal to any now in use.

IRON DOORS, SHUTTERS, &c.

On as good terms as any other establishment in the United States, by

EVANS & WATSON,

No. 26 South FOURTH street, Philadelphia.

PLEASE GIVE US A CALL. au15-tf

Hotels and Restaurants.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

NORTH FOURTH STREET,

ABOVE MARKET, PHILADELPHIA.

au24-tf MCKIBBEN & SONS, PROPRIETORS.

WILLIAM HANNING'S CITY LAGER BEER SALOON, No. 232 Carter's Alley, Philadelphia. sep26-3m*

McGOWAN'S RESTAURANT, SOUTH-west corner of BROAD and WALNUT.—Game and all other delicacies in season. Families supplied with Oysters on the shortest notice. sep7-3m

SCOTT HOUSE—Corner of Irwin Street and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh. B. D. MARKER, Proprietor.

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—Ladies' FURS selling off regardless of cost.

CHARLES OAKFORD & SON,

Importing and manufacturing Furriers, 624 CHESTNUT St., below Seventh, will close their entire stock of Ladies' Furs, without regard to cost.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS CO., OFFICE, No. 320 CHESTNUT STREET, forwards PARCELS, PACKAGES, MERCHANDIZE, BANK NOTES and SPECIE, either by its own LINES, or in connection with other EXPRESS COMPANIES, to all the principal TOWNS and CITIES of the United States.

E. S. SANDFORD,

au13-tf General Superintendent.

BALE ROPE.—Buyers are invited to call and examine our Manila Bale Rope, which we can sell as low as American, and warrant it superior in strength and durability.

WEAVER, PITLER & CO.,

4m No. 22 N. Water st. and 23 N. Wharves.

The Press.

VOL. I—NO. 84. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1857. TWO CENTS.

Strangers' Guide in Philadelphia.

For the benefit of strangers and others who may desire to visit any of our public institutions, we publish the annexed list.

PUBLIC PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

Academy of Music, (Operatic,) corner of Broad and Locust streets.
Arch Street Theatre, Arch, above 6th street.
Parkinson's Garden, Chestnut, above Tenth.
National Theatre and Circus, Walnut, above Eighth.
Sandford's Opera House, (Ethiopian,) Eleventh, below Market.
Walnut Street Theatre, northeast corner Ninth and Walnut.
Thomas's Varieties, Fifth and Chestnut.
Thomas's Opera House, Arch, below Seventh.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Academy of Natural Sciences, corner of Broad and George streets.
Academy of Fine Arts, Chestnut, above Tenth.
Artists' Fund Hall, Chestnut, above Tenth.
Franklin Institute, No. 9 South Seventh street.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

Almshouse, west side of Schuylkill, opposite South street.
Almshouse (Friends'), Walnut street, above Third.
Association for the Employment of Poor Women, No. 292 Green street.
Asylum for Lost Children, No. 36 North Seventh street.
Blind Asylum, Race, near Twentieth street.
Christ Church Hospital, No. 8 Cherry street.
City Hospital, Nineteenth street, near Coates.
Clarkson's Hall, No. 163 Cherry street.
Dispensary, Fifth, below Chestnut street.
Female Society for the Relief and Employment of the Poor, No. 72 North Seventh street.
Guardians of the Poor, office No. 55 North Seventh street.
German Society Hall, No. 8 South Seventh street.
Home for Friendless Children, corner Twenty-third and Brown streets.
Indigent Widows' and Single Women's Society, Cherry, east of Eighteenth street.
Penn Widows' Asylum, West and Wood streets Eighteenth Ward.
Masonic Hall, Chestnut, above Seventh street.
Magdalen Asylum, corner of Race and Twenty-first streets.
Northern Dispensary, No. 1 Spring Garden street.
Orphans' Asylum, (colored,) Thirteenth street, near Callowhill.
Odd Fellows' Hall, Sixth and Haines street.
Do. do. S. E. corner Broad and Spring Garden streets.
Do. do. Tenth and South streets.
Do. do. Third and Brown streets.
Do. do. Ridge Road, below Wallace.
Pennsylvania Hospital, Pine street, between Eighth and Ninth.
Pennsylvania Institute for the Instruction of the Blind, corner Race and Twentieth street.
Pennsylvania Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons, Sixth and Adelphi streets.
Pennsylvania Training School for Idiotic and Feeble-Minded Children, School House Lane, Germantown, office No. 152 Walnut street.
Philadelphia Orphans' Asylum, northeast cor. Eighteenth and Cherry.
Preston Retreat, Hamilton, near Twentieth street.
Providence Society, Prune, below Sixth street.
Southern Dispensary, No. 98 Shippen street.
Union Benevolent Association, N. W. corner of Seventh and Sansom streets.
Will's Hospital, Race, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets.
St. Joseph's Hospital, Girard avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth.
Episcopal Hospital, Front street, between Huntingdon and Lehigh avenues.
Philadelphia Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, S. W. corner of Chestnut and Park sts, West Philadelphia.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Custom House, Chestnut street, above Fourth
County Prison, Passyunk road, below Reed.
City Tobacco Warehouse, Dock and Spruce streets.
City Controller's Office, Girard Bank, second story.
Commissioner of City Property, office, Girard Bank, second story.
City Treasurer's Office, Girard Bank, second story.
City Commissioner's Office, State House.
City Solicitor's Office, Fifth, below Walnut.
City Watering Committee's Office, Southwest corner Fifth and Chestnut.
Fairmount Water Works, Fairmount on the Schuylkill.
Girard Trust Treasurer's Office, Fifth above Chestnut.
House of Industry, Catharine, above Seventh.
House of Industry, Seventh, above Arch street.
House of Refuge, (white,) Parrish, between Twenty second and Twenty-third street.
House of Refuge, (colored,) Twenty-fourth, between Parrish and Poplar streets.
Health Office, corner of Sixth and Sansom.
House of Correction, Bush Hill.
Marine Hospital, Grey's Ferry road, below South street.
Mayor's office, S. W. corner Fifth and Chestnut streets.
New Penitentiary, Coates street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.
Navy Yard, on the Delaware, corner Front and Prime streets.
Northern Liberties Gas Works, Maiden, below Front street.
Post Office, No. 237 Dock street, opposite the Exchange.
Post Office, Kensington, Queen street, below Shackamaxon street.
Post Office, Spring Garden, Twenty-fourth street and Pennsylvania Avenue.
Philadelphia Exchange, corner Third, Walnut and Dock streets.
Philadelphia Gas Works, Twentieth and Market; office, No. 8 S. Seventh street.
Pennsylvania Institute for Deaf and Dumb, Broad and *Pine streets.*
Penn's Treaty Monument, Beach, above Hanover street.
Public High School, S. E. corner Broad and Green
Public Normal School, Seventh, above Ninth.
Recorder's Office, No. 3 State House, east wing.
State House, Chestnut street, between Fifth and Sixth streets.
Sheriff's Office, State House, near Sixth street.
Spring Garden Commissioner's Hall, Spring Garden and Thirteenth streets.
Union Temperance Hall, Christian, above Ninth street.
United States Mint, corner of Chestnut and Juniper streets.
United States Arsenal, Gray's Ferry Road, near Federal street.
Naval Asylum, on the Schuylkill, near South street.
United States Army and Clothing Equipage, corner of Twelfth and Girard streets.
United States Quartermaster's Office, corner of Twelfth and Girard streets.

COLLEGES.

College of Pharmacy, Zane street, above Seventh.
Eclectic Medical College, Haines street, west of Sixth.
Girard College, Ridge road and College Avenue.
Homœopathic Medical College, Filbert street, abov Eleventh.
Jefferson Medical College, Tenth street, below George.
Polytechnic College, corner Market and West Penn Square.
Pennsylvania Medical College, Ninth street, below Locust.
Philadelphia Medical College, Fifth street, below Walnut.
Female Medical College, 229 Arch street.
University of Pennsylvania, Ninth street, between Market and Chestnut.
University of Free Medicine and Popular Knowledge, No. 63 Arch street.

PLACES OF COURTS.

United States Circuit and District Courts, No. 24 Fifth street, below Chestnut.
Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Fifth and Chestnut streets.
Court of Common Pleas, Independence Hall.
District Courts, Nos. 1 and 2, corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets.
Court of Quarter Sessions, corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets.

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

American Baptist Publication Society, No. 118 Arch street.
American and Foreign Christian Union, No. 144 Chestnut street.
American Sunday School Union (new), No. 1122 Chestnut street.
American Tract Society (new), No. 929 Chestnut.
Memorial, Grove street, below Callowhill street.
Pennsylvania and Philadelphia Bible Society, corner of Seventh and Walnut streets.
Presbyterian Board of Publication (new), No. 821 Chestnut street.
Presbyterian Publication House, No. 1334 Chestnut street.
Young Men's Christian Association, No. 162 Chestnut street.
Northern Young Men's Christian Association, Germantown Road and Franklin.
Philadelphia Bible, Tract, and Periodical Office (T. H. Stockton's), No. 535 Arch street, first house below Sixth street, north side.
Lutheran Publication Society, No. 722 Arch street, below Eighth.

RAILROAD LINES.

Penna. Central R. R.—Depot, Eleventh and Market.
7 A. M.; Mail Train for Pittsburgh and the West.
12.55 P. M., Fast Line for Pittsburgh and the West.
2.30 P. M., for Harrisburg and Columbia.
4.30 P. M., Accommodation Train for Lancaster.
11 P. M., Express Mail for Pittsburgh and the West.

Reading Railroad.—Depot, Broad and Vine.
7.30 A. M., Express Train for Pottsville, Williamsport, Elmira and Niagara Falls.
3.30 P. M., as above (Night Express Train.)

New York Lines.

The collector assessed duty at the rate of 8 per cent., under schedule G in the tariff of 1846, as modified by the act of the 3d March, 1857.

The importers contend the "watch movements" have been transferred from schedule G in the tariff of 1846 to schedule H by force of the provision of the 2d section of the act of 3d March, 1857, which transfers to that schedule "watch materials and unfinished parts of watches," and that they are entitled to entry under that schedule at a duty of 4 per cent.

The tariff act of 1846 provided for "watches and parts of watches" and "watch materials" in schedule G. The 2d section of tariff act of 3d March, 1857, transfers from schedule G to schedule H "watch materials and unfinished parts of watches." The designation in schedule G embraced "watches, watch materials, and parts of watches," finished and unfinished. "Watch materials" and "*unfinished* parts of watches" being transferred to schedule H, "*watches and parts of watches*" other than "unfinished part" are still left in schedule G, liable to a duty of 8 per cent.

"Watch movements" are neither "watch materials," as that term is understood in the language of the trade, nor are they unfinished parts of watches, and do not fall within the provision of the second section of the act of 3d March, 1857, which transfers "watch materials and unfinished parts of watches" to schedule H. They must be regarded, therefore, as remaining in schedule G, subject to duty at the rate of eight per cent.

The decision of the collector is affirmed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury.

Watch Movements.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 26, 1857.

SIR: I acknowledge the receipt of your report of the 9th ultimo, in regard to the appeal of Messrs. Pratt & Reath, of Philadelphia, from your decision as to the rate of duty to which certain articles of import, termed by them "watch movements," are liable under the tariff act of 1857.

"Watch movements" are understood to be the entire watch in running order, except the outer case and crystal.

The collector assessed duty at the rate of 8 per cent., under schedule G in the tariff of 1846, modified by the act of the 3d March, 1857.

The importers claim entry of the articles in question at a duty of 4 per cent., under the classification in schedule H, of "watch materials and unfinished parts of watches."

It has already been decided by the Department, under this date, on the appeal of Messrs. Pratt & Reath from the decision of the collector of customs at Philadelphia, that "watch movements"—that is, the several parts of a watch adjusted to each other, and in running order, without case or crystal—were dutiable under schedule G as finished parts of watches.

Parts of watches, such as "watch-hands" and "chain-hooks," unless they form the part of a movement in running order, should be regarded, in the opinion of this Department, as "watch materials, and unfinished parts of watches," and as such transferred by the 2d section of the tariff act of 3d March, 1857, from schedule G to schedule H, and as dutiable at the rate of 4 per cent.

The Department is satisfied that this view is sustained also by the meaning of the terms "watch materials, and unfinished parts of watches," as used in the trade.

The decision of the collector is therefore overruled, and the articles in question are entitled to entry at a duty of 4 per cent., under the classification in schedule H of "watch materials, and unfinished parts of watches."

I am, very respectfully,

HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury

A. W. AUSTIN, Esq., Collector of the Customs, Boston, Mass.

INTERESTING FROM NEW GRENADA.

[Correspondence of the *N. Y. Daily Times.*]

PANAMA, Oct. 21, 1857.

The United States sloops-of-war John Adams and Decatur are still in port; also, the Peruvian war-steamer Ucayeli. There is no British warship, either, here, the Magicienne having sailed from here last week. The United States steam-frigate Wabash returned to Aspinwall on the 15th, after a cruise of seven days, in which she visited New and Old Providence Islands. The British line-of-battle ship Brunswick is at Aspinwall. The Wabash brought us the news that the Northern Light, with her eight hundred Californians, had been ashore on Providencia Viega.

There is not a single American war-ship between Cape Horn and Panama, notwithstanding our immense commerce in Peruvian waters. We ought to have four or five small steam-sloops, that can move quickly in an emergency, sweeping the whole Pacific coast, and alternating from Puget Sound to Talcahuano, in Chili.

By the following list of names communicated to the Panama *Star*, it appears that thirty of Walker's men still remain at Punta Arenas in a destitute condition. The writer says that "For some reason they have forfeited claim on the Costa Rican Government for protection. More than half of them appear to be Irish and English, although the majority are set down as Americans:"

Robert Cranmer, English, served 11 months as sergeant; good health; deserted 5th April.
John Sennelr, Irish, served 12 months as sergeant; rheumatism; deserted 14th April.
James Kelly, English, served 10 months as private; ulcerated leg; deserted 27th April.
John O'Rourke, American, served 15 months as private; health good; deserted 12th April.
Patrick O'Rourke, American, served 14 months as private; health good; deserted 12th April.
John Duffy, American, served 15 months as private; *health good*; deserted 20th April.
James McDonald, American, served 9 months as private; health good; deserted 16th March.
John O'Dyre, American, served 10 months as private; fever; deserted 12th March.
Thomas Fellows, American, served 12 months as lieutenant; health good; deserted 27th April.
M. Burns, American, served 9 months as private; fever; deserted 20th March.
John Parker, American, served 12 months as private; fever; deserted 7th April.
James Cowle, American, served 11 months as private; fever; deserted 10th April.
D. McNeil, American, served 11 months as private; ulcerated leg; deserted 9th April.
W. Inayfield, American, served 10 months as sergeant; fever; deserted 10th April.
Hy. Woods, Irish, served 8 months as private; rheumatic pains; deserted 10th April.
J. Rush, American, served 11 months as sergeant; rheumatic pains; deserted 7th April.
J. Lyons, American, served 9 months as private; ulcerated leg; deserted 14th March.
R. Shea, Irish, served 10 months as private; wounded; deserted 12th April.
S. Miller, American, served 11 months as private; ulcerated leg; *deserted 17th March.*
F. Taylor, American, served 10 months as private; wounds; deserted 12th March.
O. Wells, American, served 12 months as private; ulcerated leg; deserted 2d April.
C. Bowen, American, served 11 months as private; ulcerated leg; deserted 1st April.
W. White, American, served 12 months as private; fever; deserted 5th April.
W. Nichols, American, served 10 months as private; fever; deserted 22d March.
E O. Donnald, Irish, served 11 months as private; fever; deserted 12th March.
John Spencer, English, *served 12 months as private*; fever; deserted 3d April.
E. Boyle, English, served 14 months as private; ulcerated leg; deserted 4th April.
John Howard, Irish, served 9 months as private; fever; deserted 10th April.
C. Rider, American, served 7 months as sergeant; fever; deserted 7th April.
— Gentry, American, served 11 months as private; fever; deserted 8th April.

While I was in Nicaragua last winter, I wrote you an account of the arrest of Chris. Lilly, and the confiscation of his little vessel loaded with coffee and cocoa by the *Best of Guatemala*. *It was* stated some time after that Lilly had been released by the Guatemalian or Salvadorean Government. But many months having transpired without his having turned up, suspicion of foul play began to be entertained, and an inquiry was instituted, resulting in proof that he and his companion were most brutally murdered by the commander of the Guatemalian fleet. I have obtained the following official evidence of the murder:

CONSULATE AGENCY OF FRANCE,
LA UNION, Sept. 1, 1857.

Personally appeared before me at my office Jose Maria Barrera, who, being sworn, deposed that he is a native of Acapulco, Mexico, and that his son, aged 20, who had been employed on board the Guatemalian war brig Santiago, from the 19th of January up to the 19th June of the present year, as a mariner of the second class; that on the 16th day of June, he saw the two American citizens Chris. Lilly and —— Yates shot in the hold of the aforesaid ship by order of the commander of the squadron, Wm. Kneto, and that immediately after the vessel set sail to take in water.

JOSE MARIA BARRERA.

Witnesses: Vincent Lathous, Wm. Brown.

I, the undersigned, Consular Agent of France, certify that the foregoing signatures are genuine.

B. COURTAD.

Chris. Lilly was well known in New York, New Orleans, and particularly in California, among the "fancy." He settled in San Francisco with his wife in 1852, gaining his living by gambling, horse-racing, and "sporting" generally. After a while he rented or bought a place on the San Jose road, a few miles out of San Francisco, called "The Abbey." Here he kept a few cattle, raised some garden stuff for market, entertained travellers and his brother sportsmen, gambled, and occasionally did a little ballot-box stuffing, when it would pay well. He was a rather quiet man, not often getting into broils; but last year, on the establishment of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee, he became obnoxious to that body, principally on account of his connection with the San Mateo election frauds, and in consequence received an order from "33 Secretary" to quit the country. Chris. took passage, with his wife, to Nicaragua, and went immediately to Granada, where Walker was then stationed. Here he established a monte bank, where he won about all the ready money of Walker's officers, besides some $50,000 in soldiers' land warrants. This field having been fully explored, he purchased a small vessel, with the intention of trading on the coast. He loaded his little craft with coffee in Costa Rica for San Juan del Sur, hoping to make a good speculation out of Walker, who much needed the article. Walker, however, had got so reduced in funds that he could pay but little cash, and Chris. only sold him about half his load, for which he got some money, some cocoa, and the balance in promises. He then set sail for Manzanilla in Mexico, to dispose of his cocoa and the balance of his coffee, but the strong north winds disabled his vessel, and he was obliged to put into Realejo. Knoto happened to be at Realejo with his squadron, and advised Lilly to take his vessel to La Union for repairs, offering to tow him up to port, which offer Lilly, being afraid of arrest as a filibuster at Realejo, accepted. On his arrival at La Union, Knoto took Lilly on board, and put him in irons. He was seen in this condition on board the Sa: ïago by an American gentleman, who interceded with Knoto for his release. Knoto replied that he would be glad to accede to *his request, but he had orders from his Government* to send him to the capital. A couple of months subsequently, Knoto informed the same gentleman that he had released Lilly. This proved to be false. By order of the Guatemalian commander, Lilly and Yates were taken down into the hold while in irons, where a volley from five marines, commanded by a sergeant, was fired into them. Lilly fell dead at the first fire, but Yates, who was a very powerful man, was not immediately killed. In his agony he dashed his manacles at the head of his dead companion, and scattered his brains about the hold. Yates was finally despatched, and the vessel raised anchor and went out to sea, to sink the bodies. Knoto sold the coffee for his own benefit, and likewise robbed Lilly of the $1,500 in cash he had with him. These murders were a long time kept secret, but are not now disputed by anyone. No doubt Knoto committed these murders for the sake of the spoils, as Lilly had no trial, and the Government, it is believed, were not even informed of the execution.

Lilly's wife is in New York. Yates was from Massachusetts. I have heard that his name was David—but this is not known positively.

Knoto calls himself an American. I understand he is a son of a former United States consul at Malaga.

The Peruvian commission to examine the British, French, and American guano accounts of the Government guano, go forward in this steamer.

In May, 1855, Mr. E. Tracey, an American, was brutally murdered in his bed at Tabogo, by two or three negroes, and robbed of $500. The murderers were arrested, but were taken from the authorities by the American residents of the island and the officers of some of the steam-ships and hung. Last week the friends of the lynchers petitioned *to the Legislature for an amnesty law* in their behalf, which was reported by a committee, but was dropped without further action.

We had quite a smart shock of an earthquake at about ten o'clock P. M. on the 15th. No damage was done. This is the third within the year.

Election Riots in Baltimore.

[From the Baltimore Sun of Thursday morning.]

About half-past 10 o'clock, yesterday, a bloody affair transpired at the DeKalb House, the place of holding the polls of the Seventeenth ward, which resulted in the stabbing of two men—one seriously—and the shooting of their assailant by some friends of the former. It seems that a man, named Patrick Kelley, a native of Washington city, on passing the polls, was accosted by Parker White, a ticket-holder, who offered him a ticket, which Kelley refused to take. Some blows were struck, and Kelley drew a sword-cane and plunged the blade into the right side of White, and also wounded his brother, John White, in the arm. Almost immediately Kelley was fired upon by some parties standing near, one shot penetrating the jaw and ranging upward into the head, and another entering the back of his head to the brain. Both the wounded parties fell to the pavement after receiving their wounds, and were carried off.

White was taken into the DeKalb House and a physician summoned, and Kelley was removed to the southern police station, where Dr Benson attended him. At two o'clock he was removed to the Lombard street infirmary. Last evening he was rapidly approaching delirium, and the physicians there thought he could not survive over the night. White, who is a son of the well-known engineer of the steamer General McDonald, was subsequently removed to his home on Henrietta street. Great excitement and much indignation followed this occurrence, and it was afterwards difficult for a Democrat or naturalized foreigners to approach the polls. Knockdowns and bloody noses were frequent and not far between.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE TARIFF.—NO. 2.

[For The Press.]

I have heretofore observed, that when the carpenter obtained nine dollars for one week's labor, and under free-trade could get for that foreign cloth to make a coat, that cloth would be the product of his industry, and his wages would be just equal to that quantity of cloth; consequently, the greater the amount of cloth which he could obtain for nine dollars, the greater would be his wages; and as he would obtain a greater amount of cloth under free trade, therefore under free trade the greater would be the amount of his wages. If a tariff substantially prohibited him from buying that cheap foreign cloth, and compelled him to buy in the home market, he would necessarily lose, because he would have to pay the difference between the two articles.

But I go further, and I will now show that this tariff will not only lessen the wages of the American carpenter, but it will totally deprive another American workman of employment. Now, to make this quite plain, I must go back and restate the case I have already put. Thus, suppose the carpenter to have eighteen dollars for his two weeks' work, and suppose that under free trade the cloth for his coat would cost him nine dollars, he would have nine dollars left, and with that he could buy hats for himself and children—thus obtaining for his two weeks' labor a coat for himself and hats for himself and children, and giving employment to an American hatter. That is the account to the credit of free trade. Now, let the tariff of one hundred per cent. be put on the cloth, he will then have to give to the American manufacturer of it twice as much, or eighteen dollars; but that leaves him without means to buy a hat for himself or children, and consequently he cannot employ the American hatter, thus obtaining for his two weeks' work a coat, and giving employment to the American cloth-maker, but losing the hat for himself and children, and depriving the hatter of employment. That is the account to the credit of a tariff. Which of the two is the best for him?

But I shall be answered thus: Is it not *better* that the carpenter should pay more for his goods, and thus employ an American cloth-maker, who would otherwise be idle, than that he should buy imported cloth and so not employ the American cloth-maker? I have several answers to this. First, then, when you say *better*, for whom do you mean *it is better?* *Surely not for the carpenter* who is thus *compelled* to pay more, for we have just seen that the more he has to pay the less he gets for his labor, and consequently it is the *worse* for him, his family, and all who depend on him. Second, it is not better for the hatter, or other American workmen whom he cannot any longer employ, because that the wages which he would have spent with them he must now appropriate to buy the higher-priced American cloth. So, in that aspect, *also*, it is *worse* and *not* better. But I have another answer to it, and it is this: Suppose that when the carpenter has the nine dollars for his week's labor, and the American cloth-maker is selling him a coat for that sum, that a stranger (a Yankee, or a *foreigner, if you choose,*) steps up to the carpenter, saying, "My friend, I have just invented a machine which, without perceptible cost, will make as much cloth for nine dollars (the free-trade price) as that American cloth-maker can make and sell to you for eighteen dollars." Now, my question to the advocates of a tariff is, would you destroy that machine, or prohibit the owner of it from making cloth at that price? If you *would*, and *rightly*, then I give up free trade, and admit that *it*, as well as the labor-saving machine, *should be prohibited*. The two must stand or fall together. But if you would *not*, then observe its effect: cloth will be sold at nine dollars, the *ruinous free-trade* price; against which competition the American maker of it cannot carry on his business; his factories must stop and his workmen be discharged; nor can they be employed by others at the like business, because this machine will dispense with their labor; and so they, and those who depend on them, must be unemployed. No doubt that is painful to those who experience it, but they have no more reason to complain of free trade than of the new machine. And here may be noted and observed the difference between the free trade which precedes, and that which follows, a tariff. The free trade which precedes a tariff, or which permits the importation of articles which do not exclude those made under a tariff, will not injure any existing interest, for the same reason that a new machine, which makes articles not then made under an inferior one, cannot injure workmen, or any then existing interest. Not so, however, with a new invention which does make cheaper articles, and which thus competes with and may, in effect, totally drive the old one out of the market, and also deprive those who worked it of all employment. Such a new machine is for the time, and as to the workmen thus deprived of employment, and as to the capital in the old machine thus sunk, the cause of actual loss and suffering. Witness the thousands of copyists whom the art of printing deprived of employment; witness, too, the thousands who, like the poor stocking-weavers of Nottingham, have been deprived of work by a machine which did their work without them, and for almost nothing. In what, indeed, does the *utility of labor-saving machines* consist but in the fact, as its name imports, that it dispenses with the labor of men, or, in other words, deprives them of *labor*, while, at the same time, increasing the *amount* of the products of labor? Yet that is exactly what is done by free trade. It, like the new machine, may deprive some workmen of their employment, but, at the same time, like the machine, it increases the amount of the products of labor; and as the wages of the workmen, in every community, depend on the relative amount of the products of labor, the wages of such a community always increase with the increase of labor-saving machinery, so also must it always increase by free trade, through which those products become greater than under the prohibition of a tariff.

BANKS AND BANKING.—No. 3.

[For The Press.]

The entire systemless system of banking, as it is now practised in the United States, should be carefully and thoroughly revised and amended. Its edifice, if found, as it probably would be found on close examination, very defective in its plan and its construction, should be cast down to its foundation stone, and a new and a better edifice should be erected on a better plan than the present one, and on more firm and more suitable ground than the present building occupies. Although it is not *generally prudent to connect money corporations*, or any corporations, with the great corporation of a State Government, it deserves serious and mature consideration whether it would not be advantageous to the State of Pennsylvania, to the Federal Union, and to the banks now established or hereafter to be instituted within them, if those banks were so constituted as to have a connection with our State Governments, so far as to derive from them a guarantee for their solvency, on their depositing in the State treasuries sufficient security. They might acquire from their connection with the State Governments, if that connection were properly formed and well guarded against danger, the important additional security which such institutions may receive from the support contributed to them by the power and the wealth of those Governments. They might be materially aided by the accumulated confidence that would be reposed in them by the people, in consequence of this governmental support. The people would be induced to watch and to guard more carefully the banks in which they would possess a share of property. It would be their interest to sustain them, to preserve them from all corruption, and to compel them to fulfil their duties by adhering steadily to the purposes for which they were established.

The constant vigilance of stockholders over banks is indispensable to the proper administration of their banking affairs. If they neglect careful and constant supervision of them, they must expect to suffer the consequences which almost invariably result from entrusting to a few men the entire control of the interests of many men, who are negligent of them, and who permit their agents to conduct them as they please. All the stockholders should, if possible, attend personally at the next meeting, and at all subsequent meetings called for the election of directors, and vote personally, and not by proxy. If unable to attend at those elections themselves, they should give proxies only to those on wh