The Press.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1857.

FIRST PAGE.—France, as seen through French journals by last steamer; Fearless Champions of the Majority Rule; The Murder of Mrs. Garber and Mrs. Ream; Letter from China; Speech of Hon. S. S. Cox, of Ohio, in Congress, December 17; Mysterious Murder near New Haven, Conn.; Democratic Mass Meeting at Detroit, Mich.; More Lynch Law in Iowa; Miscellaneous Items; General News; Philadelphia Markets. FOURTH PAGE.—The Courts.

GREAT SUCCESS OF "THE PRESS."

POSTING THE BOOKS!

On the 1st of August, 1857, the first number of THE PRESS was issued. The published design of making a Democratic newspaper perfectly independent in the utterance of its opinions, of adapting it to the family circle, the mechanics' workshop, and the counting-house; and of relying entirely upon the people, has been tested up to this day. The result has been a triumph in journalism, which has been so marked that, constitutionally averse as we are to speaking of ourselves, it would be injustice to our readers not to say how much their support of THE PRESS has done to make it permanent and prosperous.

The unexpected pressure in money matters has, of course, affected this enterprise as it has affected others; but THE PRESS has advanced even over this obstacle, and at this day penetrates into every section of the Union.

In less than five months it has reached a daily circulation not surpassed by any journal in Philadelphia, but *The Ledger*. It may be found in every office of Philadelphia, and is eagerly purchased by merchants, mechanics, politicians and men of letters. It is as welcome at the fireside as at the reading-room.

It is also regularly and daily served by carriers in Germantown, Norristown, Chester, West Chester, Allentown, Easton, Reading, Pottsville, Danville, Williamsport, Lancaster, Harrisburg, Chambersburg, Carlisle, Altoona, Pittsburgh, Greensburg; and at Camden, Trenton, and Princeton, New Jersey, and Wilmington, Delaware. Agencies are being opened in all the towns bordering upon the New York line, and in the city of Baltimore.

THE PRESS has an enormous daily circulation in Washington.

ADVERTISERS AND OTHERS SHOULD REMEMBER AND ACT UPON THIS INFORMATION.

THE PRESS issued three times a week has also a large and increasing circulation.

"FORNEY'S WEEKLY PRESS"—Is rapidly approaching a circulation of THIRTY THOUSAND. Not only in this State, but all over the West and the Northwest, it has obtained a foothold from which it can never be dislodged.

"THE CALIFORNIA PRESS"—An edition made up for California exclusively—though only five numbers have been issued, has already reached a circulation of over two thousand.

As a proof of the extraordinary success of THE PRESS, (daily,) take the following extracts from a few of the letters received at our office during the past week:

CHAMBERSBURGH, Pa.—"I have run up your list to over forty daily"—which makes nearly one hundred in that place.

LANCASTER, Pa.—"THE PRESS will soon equal the circulation of *The Ledger* in your native city. It is now running up to two hundred daily."

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—"Why don't you send more copies of THE PRESS to Pittsburgh? Pittock sells off his batch at once."

ALTOONA, Pa.—"Every day THE PRESS grows more popular here."

READING, Pa.—"Add to my number TEN more, making the handsome list of one hundred in Reading."

POTTSVILLE, Pa.—"The course of THE PRESS on all the great questions has made it an immense favorite here. You began with one or two, and will soon reach more than a hundred daily subscribers."

DANVILLE, Pa.—"Make my number fifty daily—and I let you know I am making preparations to have it served at Pittstown, Berwick, Bloomsburg, Scranton," &c.

HARRISBURG.—"Your circulation steadily on the increase; more copies of THE PRESS circulated in this place than all other Philadelphia papers combined, except one."

TRENTON, N. J.—"Please increase our list of THE PRESS from this date ten copies."

Travellers on the different railway trains are furnished with THE PRESS by the newsvenders; but in every instance the supply is exhausted before the demand has ceased. Such is the united testimony of all the agents on the trains to the West, to Baltimore, to Reading and Pottsville, and to New York.

Our edition is increased every day, and as regularly sold out before night.

The same statement is made by the different agents who sell papers at the different stands in this city. THE PRESS commands not only a ready but a rapid sale.

That we are proud of, and grateful for, this success, we need not say. But we are mainly so, because we have endeavored to redeem the promise made in our first proposal to the people. We have labored to make a thorough newspaper; to exclude all coarse and repulsive language; to maintain and to teach a manly and dignified tone; to spare no exertions to obtain news at the earliest moment; to give literature the attention it deserves; and to attend carefully to all the just requirements of commerce and trade, in their various departments.

More than this, starting out with no purpose of pandering to mere party prejudices—though asserting and maintaining, as we shall to the end, *the principles of the Democratic party*—we have dared to be candid and fearless in the utterance of all oursentiments. "THE PRESS" looks to the people for its support. Eager for their aid, and glad and grateful to acknowledge it, it is ambitious to obtain it, because upon that basis alone can it preserve perfect independence; and we earnestly invite their assistance. What we would not ask from power we solicit from them.

In the new crisis which has dawned upon parties, THE PRESS has taken no new stand. The opinions it proclaims to-day were those held by its editor before he set this paper in motion. We know they are right. We know they are favored by the masses. We know they are the opinions of the Democracy. And we shall stand by them at every hazard,

"And take no care who frets, who chafes, and where conspirers are."

Give us your smiles, and your support, friends!

You have tried us so far. Trust us and sustain us to the end.

INQUIRING INTO MOTIVES.

The practice of supplying corrupt motives for the action of such statesmen as Judge DOUGLAS and Governor WALKER is as degrading to those who resort to it as the passionate threats of the men who, from having been Mr. BUCHANAN'S villifiers in 1856, now claim to be his special organs. We are glad to see that in Pennsylvania, even among the very, very few papers that openly endorse the Calhoun Convention, there is no appeal to this poor business. It is appropriately confined to the convenient pages of those newspapers that have only lately left off applying the same logic to Mr. BUCHANAN himself, whose private character they assailed, as in the case of the New York *Herald*—or whose devotion to the rights of the States they doubted, as in the case of the editor of the Richmond *South*. To say that Judge DOUGLAS and Governor WALKER wanted to help themselves by refusing to desert a great truth, and by refusing to break a solemn pledge, is in sad contrast with the fact that the extremists of the South wish to shut out both *forever* from Southern support!

But when they declare that these gentlemen are the associates of the "Black Republicans," because the latter also openly oppose the Lecompton fraud, they pay a dangerous and doubtful compliment to the Democratic masses in all the free States, who likewise oppose, with inconsiderable exceptions, the same delectable contrivance. There will be a slight difficulty, it seems to us, in confining the epithet to Judge DOUGLAS and Governor WALKER, when they are sustained by so clear, and loud, and independent a majority of the Democracy of all the free States. Inquiring into such men's motives, and supplying corrupt or selfish reasons for an honest difference of opinion, is a safe and a cheap business generally, except where nearly *a whole party is sought to be excommunicated by a faction*. That would be carrying out the Lecompton "rule of the minority" with a vengeance.

THE DEMOCRATIC JOURNALS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

It is a forcible comment against the minority managers in Kansas, that every Democratic journal in Pennsylvania, which has spoken on the subject—even those that are trying to convince their readers that the slavery issue is the only one that ought to go to the people of Kansas—openly and strongly denounces CALHOUN and his confederates. Those journals, however, that agree with DOUGLAS, WALKER, and THE PRESS, speak out like men. All of them express full confidence in Mr. BUCHANAN; all have done yeoman service in his cause; and yet they stand by the right as a gallant soldier stands by his gun, preferring every sacrifice to that of principle. Among these papers are the following long and well established organs of the Democracy:

The *Monroe Democrat*, organ of the Democracy of Monroe county.

The *Waynesburg Messenger*, organ of the Democracy of Green county.

The *Argus* and *Democrat*, the two organs of the Democracy of Westmoreland county—the star of the West.

The *Bloomfield Democrat*, organ of the Democrats of little Perry.

The *Republican and Democrat*, the old established organ of the Democracy of Chester county.

The *Pottsville Standard*, (Dem.,) of Schuylkill county.

The *Huntingdon Globe*, organ of the Democrats of Huntingdon county.

The *Fulton Democrat*, organ of the Democrats of Fulton.

The *Somerset Democrat*, organ of the Democrats of Somerset county.

The *Warren Ledger*, organ of the Democrats of Warren county.

The *Armstrong* (Pa.) *Democrat*, organ of the Armstrong Democracy.

The Democratic paper of Indiana county.

The *Washington* (Pa.) *Review*, (Democratic.)

The *Butler Herald*, organ of the Democrats of Butler county.

Both the Democratic daily papers at Pittsburgh started out against the Convention and in favor of *The Will of the Majority*, but have since concurred, doubtless with the sincerest views, in the other policy.

In all, *fifteen*.

As an evidence of the feeling of the Western Democrats, take the following proceedings of the Democrats of Armstrong county:

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—On Wednesday evening, 9th inst., a Democratic meeting was called at the court house, which organized by calling James Rayburn, Esq., to the chair, and appointing John McPherron and Joseph Steel Vice Presidents, and A. L. Robinson and Franklin Reynolds Secretaries. J. A. Fulton, Esq., being called upon, stated the object of the meeting to be to elect a representative delegate to the 4th of March Democratic Convention. He also took occasion to revert to the triumphant position of the Democratic party, and, in conclusion, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, 1. That all republican government springs from the people, and derives its validity and binding power from the consent of a majority of the citizens composing the State to be governed; and all government not so emanating, and without such consent, is a usurpation and a tyranny, without regard to its origin, name, or form.

2. That this is a leading and cardinal principle of the great Democratic party, to which it is our pride to belong—the polar star, by which the ship of State has been recently guided safely through tempests of strife, faction, and fanaticism, never before encountered.

3. That a principle so just and equal in theory, and so beneficent and salutary in practice, should not be abandoned in any case; and much less in the institution of the fundamental law of a State.

4. That the attempt of the Constitutional Convention of Kansas to force a Constitution upon her citizens, without submitting it to them for acceptance or rejection, is a gross and palpable violation of this principle, as dishonorable to its authors as it is unjust to her people.

5. That the submission of the single question of *slavery* to a direct vote of the people is but a hypocritical sacrifice on the alter of this great and vital principle, fraudulent in its inception, and delusive in its nature

6. That the *mode* of submission is objectionable; being liable to uncertainty, abuse, and fraud; the method of appointing election officers anti-republican, and unusual; and the oath required of voters unnecessary and unfair; the whole promotive of distrust, uneasiness, and strife.

7. That the failure of the Convention to submit their work to the scrutiny and judgment of the people is a tacit admission that it is unacceptable to them—if it is what they need and desire, they would have approved it; if not, it should not be imposed upon them.

8. That we recognise the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, *acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of the actual residents*, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union on terms of perfect equality with the other States.

9. That, applying this principle of the Democratic party, as enunciated by the Cincinnati Convention, it is the duty of Congress to reject the application of Kansas for admission into the Union, until they shall be satisfied that "a majority of actual residents, acting" by their "legally and fairly expressed will," shall "form a Constitution," and apply for admission.

12. That whenever this is done, she should be received promptly, cheerfully, gladly, "with or without domestic slavery" as her own people may have determined for themselves.

11. That, viewing the principles herein contained as fundamental, honest, just, and good, we can never abandon them ourselves, or countenance their violation by others, of whatever name or party.

12. That these resolutions, embracing the unanimous sentiments of the Democratic party of Armstrong county, be published in all the Democratic papers of this Congressional district, the Daily *Union* of Pittsburgh, and THE PRESS of Philadelphia.—*Armstrong, Pa., Democrat.*

SPEECH OF MR. COX, OF OHIO.

The extract from the speech of the young and eloquent Representative in Congress from the Columbus (Ohio) district, which is printed in THE PRESS of to-day, presents a new point to the advocates of "the will of the majority" in Kansas. His argument on that part of the Lecompton Constitution which makes that instrument "irrevocable" is powerful and unanswerable. Mr. Cox begins his career at the right moment of time, and upon the right question.

In the table of States which have referred their Constitutions to the people, that of Pennsylvania, in 1838, is classed among those that were not submitted to the ballot-box. This is a mistake. The amended Constitution of 1838 *was* referred to the ballot-box, and was adopted after a warm and animated struggle. The argument of Mr. Cox is made stronger by this correction.

PAPER CURRENCY.

It is to be noticed, with surprise, that while, in this country, many of the evils of the late panic and commercial crisis are attributed to an over-great extension of paper currency, the Chancellor of the Exchequer in England has intimated to the Parliament there, that it may be as well, when they examine and dispose of the Bank Charter, to consider the propriety of legalizing the reissue of £1 notes. To this day, notes of that low denomination are legally current in Ireland and Scotland, but they were prohibited, as regards England, by the late Sir ROBERT PEEL'S enactment of 1826. If PEEL could arise from his untimely grave, and see how, notwithstanding the influx of gold from California and Australia, the worst feature of the paper currency was likely to be made prominent once more, he certainly would be at once astonished, angry, and disgusted. His whole financial system was based on the prohibition of the small notes.

SLAVERY IN KANSAS.

The *Charleston Mercury*, which represents a large number of Representatives and Senators in the present Congress, says, in its comments on the Kansas part of the President's message:

"We differ, too, with the President as to what is submitted to the vote of the people. *We do not think that the question of slavery or no slavery is submitted to the vote of the people. Whether the clause in the Constitution is voted out or voted in, slavery exists, and has a guarantee in the Constitution that it shall not be interfered with; whilst, if the slavery party in Kansas can keep or get the majority of the Legislature, they may open wide the door for the immigration of slaves.*"

It will be seen that the *Mercury* and its friends, will have "all or none." They will tolerate nothing but the recognition of slavery. They laugh at the idea of not winning the prize when it is so near their grasp. They boldly assert their purpose, and will have in CALHOUN and his confederates most faithful adherents.

THE SALE OF MESSRS. APPLETON'S valuable and elegant books commences this evening, at Thomas & Sons' auction rooms.

REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, MORTGAGE, &c.—A large sale to-morrow evening, including first-class property. See catalogues and advertisements.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—See Freeman's advertisement of property to be sold on next Wednesday evening, by order of Orphan's Court.

Miss Lucy Ann Barker has been on trial in Norwich, Conn., on the charge of burning the barn of her brother-in-law, Dr. Lefingwell, a short time since. The mother and sister of the accused appeared, and swore positively against her, while the father was equally as confident of her innocence. The jury could not agree.

There were but few arrests in any of the wards yesterday, and the city was unusually quiet.

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Hostilities impending between Spain and Mexico—Treasury Note Bill—Discussion on the Kansas Question—Proposed modification of the Tariff—New Mexico, &c., &c.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1857

The controversy between Mexico and Spain seems to have come to a head, the late news from Europe informing us that the latter Power has positively refused to comply with the demands of the former in the preliminary reception of Señor Lafragua. Both nations are characterized by a stubborn adherence to the dictates of pride, and as Mexico has published that any adjustment must be preceded by the formal recognition of her Minister, this determination of Spain must result in hastening the hostilities which have been so long impending.

A secret lies back of all the enthusiasm manifested for immediate war by the people of Cuba. Neither of the anticipated belligerents has an overflowing treasury, but, on the contrary, they are exercised constantly to make both ends meet, and the liberals of Cuba cherish the hope that in the coming contest the power of Spain, whether successful or not, will be so crippled as to afford them a fair chance to achieve their independence, or, what is to them as acceptable, compel Spain to acquiesce in what are known to be the wishes of a great majority of the American people, for the acquisition of the "Queen of the Antilles," if for no other purpose than as a matter of policy to place the fortresses there, which now give means to injure our people, as the advance guard of protection for our coast.

I learn that Comonfort is not averse to the war. He believes that it will heal the present dissensions of the Mexican people, by exciting their patriotism and uniting them in a common purpose. Sonora with her ports on the Gulf of California is looked upon with covetous eye by our citizens in New Mexico and Arizona. If these ports were in their territory, they would, it is confidently stated, stimulate emigration and thus develop the resources of this region, alleged to be rich in deposits of copper, silver, and gold. A port on the gulf is, as Lieut. Mowry remarks in his memoir of Arizona, of great and immediate necessity to our Pacific possessions.

The original line of the treaty by which we acquired the Mesilla Valley would have given us the mouth of the Colorado river, and probably a port near the head of the gulf at Adviso bay, but the Senate reduced the limits and the amount of indemnity. The inhabitants of Sonora complain that the Supreme Government fails to extend to them ample, or indeed any, protection against the attacks of the fierce Apaches, and the Supreme Government, to secure the main sinew of war, may sell out to the United States on reasonable terms.

It is stated that to-morrow an effort will be made in the House to pass the Treasury note bill to its passage. The Secretary of the Treasury wants the funds immediately in order to meet promptly the interest on the public debt.

In the Senate, Governor Bigler has the floor on the Kansas question. The discussion of this question will show that while Southern men agree with the Administration in favor of the Lecompton Constitution, they will, at the same time, make fierce war on Mr. Buchanan because of the ground he has taken in the matter of the McGhee and Ogle delection frauds.

It is further stated that Senators and members from Missouri, with many Southern politicians here, have written home to their friends in that State to prevent any invasion of the territory, or interference with the election to be held in Kansas to-morrow. Those who favor the Lecompton Constitution use every exertion to have the slavery clause stricken from that instrument, for it is acknowledged amongst themselves that unless this is done, they will not have even a shadow of pretence for sustaining the views which they now entertain.

It may be that in the morning (which is resolution day in the House of Representatives) a resolution will be introduced calling upon the President for the correspondence between the executive officers of the Government, and the officers of Kansas, since the adjournment of the preceding Congress. This information, when communicated, will enable members to vote understandingly on the vexed questions hereafter to be presented for their determination.

It is probable that there will be an effort, during the session, to modify the tariff, by restoring the duties on iron, woollen and cotton goods, to what they were under the tariff of 1846. Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, has offered the following resolutions, which lie over for future consideration:

Resolved by the Senate, That in consideration of the financial condition of the country, and its industrial interest, as well as of the revenue and embarrassments of the treasury of the United States, the rates of duty levied under the tariff act of the 3d of March, 1857, ought to be materially increased.

Resolved further, That experience having demonstrated that the present mode of ascertaining the dutiable value of imported goods is productive of numerous frauds, injurious alike to the Government and the honest importer, a system of home valuation ought to be immediately substituted therefor.

The Administration, however, has published its decided opposition to any modification of the tariff at this time.

Gen. Denver is commissioned as Governor of Kansas. The commissionership of Indian affairs is kept vacant for him, to which it is expected he will return when the Calhoun presidency is inaugurated over Kansas.

The President has sent into the Senate a batch of consular appointments. It is said that he designs making his remaining foreign appointments in January or February at the furthest.

The Secretary of the Interior has received a letter from W. W. H. Davis, Acting-Governor of the Territory of New Mexico, calling attention to the necessity of a geological survey of that country. The Legislature of New Mexico has heretofore memorialized Congress upon this subject; but as yet that body has taken no action in the matter, although geological surveys have been ordered for Oregon and Washington Territories, which do not possess one-tenth part of the mineral wealth which exists in New Mexico. After giving a very interesting sketch of the early searches of the Spaniards in New Mexico for the precious metals, Mr. Davis mentions many good reasons why such a survey should be made. He says:

"That the country is rich in auriferous metals there can be no doubt. There is good reason to believe that silver ores occur in all the ranges of mountains bordering on the Rio Grande, from the boundary line on the south to the extreme north of the Territory. In this same range is the Stephenson silver mine, the ore of which has been pronounced among the richest known in the world. "Gold ores are found in several localities. The richest deposits yet developed are in the Placer mountains, about thirty miles southwest of Santa Fe. These mines have been worked for years, and several hundred thousand dollars' worth of gold have been taken from them."

Copper is also found in New Mexico in great abundance, especially in the valleys near the pueblo of Jemez. Numerous thick deposits or beds of coal have been discovered, both bituminous and anthracite. The extent of these deposits of gold, silver, copper, and coal can only be determined by a thorough scientific survey of the whole country.

Many varieties of precious stones are frequently met with. The garnets found in the Navajo country, near Fort Defiance, are unsurpassed in color and clearness. Opals are also found there. Within twenty miles of Santa Fe the Indians obtain their priceless Chrachihuite, a stone resembling the turquoise. Beds of marble, limestone, granite, and slate are known to exist in several parts of the Territory.

The necessity of a thorough examination of the mineral resources of the country is rendered more apparent from the fact that the peculiar physical conformation of New Mexico shows that the greater part of its future wealth must be drawn from its minerals. An appropriation of $25,000 would be sufficient for the purpose. X. Y

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Ronzani Troupe, now performing at the Academy of Music, will produce their grand fairy ballet of "The Golden Horse," for the first time in Philadelphia, this evening. The press of New York and Boston were unanimous in praise of the merits of this, their finest ballet, which is probably destined to meet with like favor at the hands of their friends here. The performance will commence with the farce of "John Jones," and the admission being only 50 and 25 cents, ought to secure a full attendance.

Mr. Oliver Leland's new (and good) play of "Beatrice," which has been judiciously condensed within "acting time," seems likely to have a long run at the Arch Street Theatre, and fully deserves it.

Walnut Street Theatre, on Saturday evening, re-opened under Mrs. Bowers's lessesship. The house was so crowded that those who reached it at and after seven o'clock could scarcely obtain standing-places. Looking through a small pane in one of the doors of the dress-boxes, we *saw* (but could not *hear*) the lessee speak a prose address "to her patrons." Neither could we hear one word of the very familiar play which followed.

At the National, the badly-written and well got-up semi-drama of "Dr. Kane," drags its slow length along.

Dr. Mackay's second lecture, at Concert Hall, went off remarkably well. We shall give an abstract of it to-morrow.

The D'Angri and Vieuxtemps concert, at Musical Fund Hall, on Saturday evening, was scarcely as well attended as, from the attractions offered, it ought to have been. Though D'Angri never could, can, or will equal Alboni, she is an admirable contralto.

Two concerts, by these truly good performers, will be given this day, at Sansom-street Hall. One in the afternoon, (at half-past two,) and the other at eight o'clock at night. A concluding concert comes off at the Musical Fund Hall, at eight o'clock on to-morrow evening. There will be a different programme on each and every of these occasions. The artists will be Madame D'Angri, Madlle Carioli, Miss Milner, Signor Gassier, Signor Rocco, Mr. Perring, Mr. Kletzer, and Mr. Vieuxtemps. These concerts certainly give the best quality and greatest quantity of performances ever offered here, at any concert. Fifty cents for all this talent! It would be five dollars in London.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS,

FIRST SESSION.

U. S. CAPITOL, WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1857.

SENATE.

Mr. CRITTENDEN submitted a series of resolutions, declaring that, in consideration of the financial condition of the country and the embarrassments of the treasury, the rates of duty established by the tariff of March last ought to be materially increased, and also favoring the substitution of the system of home valuation on imported goods. The resolutions lie over

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Treasury note bill.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said the closing hours of the thirty-fourth Congress were devoted to efforts to deplete the Treasury, and they were now, at the commencement of the thirty-fifth, trying to fill a treasury now empty. He called attention to some facts connected with the expenditures of the Government. He thought Congress should revise the tariff, so as to restore the duties on iron, cotton, and woollen goods to where they were by the tariff of 1846. That would increase the revenues of the country something like two millions of dollars, and thus afford a partial relief. He would vote for the issues of ten million of dollars of treasury notes, under the circumstances, but would not for twenty millions.

Mr. HUNTER insisted that ten millions was not enough, and that it would be necessary to pass another bill next year, providing for the issue of the additional amount. It was better to issue a sufficient amount now at once.

Mr. WILSON replied that he should not be surprised if over twenty millions will be asked for before the close of the session, owing to the over-estimate of receipts, and the large amounts of money recommended for expenditure in the War and Navy Departments.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, said that Congress authorized the debts to be incurred, and therefore ought to provide means for their payment instead of charging the Administration with extravagance.

Mr. SEWARD, of New York, attributed the recent revulsion to over-importation, and the diversion of capital from its ordinary channels. He did not believe that the banks were to blame.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, advocated the bill under consideration as a simple proposition to borrow money to meet the wants of the Government; and the Executive was responsible for the proper application of the money. Instead of a revenue tariff, he preferred a "free tariff," as far as practicable."

Mr. DIXON, of Rhode Island, spoke in favor of the protection of American industry as the best means of restoring confidence, reviving trade, and replenishing the Treasury.

Mr COLLAMER, of Vermont, opposed the bill, and took occasion to remark that with all the boasting of the Sub-Treasury system, and of hard, money currency, when the pressure came, the whole bottom was knocked out, and application then made for the issue of irredeemable paper. Why not, he inquired, honestly borrow hard money, and pay the interest for it, with which to pay the debts of the Government?

Mr. Hunter defended the Sub-Treasury system. It was established that the Government should not be embarrassed by bank suspensions in the management of its finances. Treasury notes are the cheapest mode in which money can be borrowed, and would not, as charged, be forced on the people to the exclusion of gold and silver in the payment of debts.

At 4 o'clock P. M. an unsuccessful motion to adjourn was made; the majority seeming determined to pass the bill before the adjournment.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, proceeded to show the extravagance of this, as well as of the preceding Administration, saying it now wants to spend seventy millions of dollars within six months. No necessity for raising twenty millions has been shown.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, opposed the bill, regarding it as a strange proposition to come from the Democratic side, to issue twenty millions of dollars worth of treasury notes. He was, however, willing to vote for it, if the amount could be reduced so as to provide only for the raising of so much money as was immediately wanted. He wished to prevent the circulation of these notes as bank notes.

The bill was amended by limited the operation of the act till the first of January, 1859; and by prohibiting the notes to be of a less denomination than one hundred dollars.

The bill was then passed by a vote of 31 yeas against 18 nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, R. I.; Bayard, of Del.; Benjamin, La.; Bigge, N. C.; Bigler, Pa.; Brown, Miss.; Clay, Ala.; Crittenden, Ky.; Douglas, Ill.; Evans, S. C.; Fitch, Ind.; Fitzpatrick, Ala.; Foot, Vt.; Green, Mo.; Hale, N. H.; Hunter, Va.; Iverson, Ga.; Johnson, Ark.; Jones, Iowa; Kennedy, Md.; Mallory, Fla.; Mason, Va.; Pearce, Md.; Polk, Mo.; Reed, N. C.; Sebastian, Ark.; Seward, N. Y.; Stuart, Mich.; Thompson, N. J.; Wilson, Mass.; Wright, N. J.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell, Tenn.; Broderick, Cal.; Chandler, Mich.; Clark, N. H.; Collamer, Vt.; Davis, Miss.; Dixon, R. I.; Doolittle, Wis.; Durkee, Wis.; Fessenden, Me.; Hamlin, Me.; Harlan, Iowa; Johnson, Tenn.; King, N. Y.; Pugh, Ohio; Simons, R. I., Trumbull, Ill.; and Wade, Ohio.

At half past 6 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The House resumed the consideration of Mr. Bennett's (N. Y.) resolution, providing for the appointment of a special committee to take into consideration all papers on the subject of the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, made an unsuccessful motion to table the resolution, the ballot resulting in 94 yeas and 99 nays.

Several incidental questions were determined by yes and nay votes.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, said that the House had evidence in the proceedings to-day that no good could come of holding a session on Saturday, and he made a motion to adjourn, which was also ineffectual.

The subject was passed over, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the treasury note bill.

Mr. J. GLANCY JONES, of Pennsylvania, explained the provisions of the bill, which, he said, were similar to those heretofore passed, both under the Democratic and the Whig administrations. He would endeavor to obtain a vote upon the bill today

Mr. RITCHIE, of Pennsylvania, called attention to the fact that there are two sorts of Democrats; one *theoretical*, who will have nothing but gold and silver as a currency; the other *practical*, who will have anything they can get, and now ask for treasury notes.

Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, remarked that statesmen, at all times, had asserted that a resort to treasury notes was of doubtful expediency and dangerous in principle, and should never be adopted if any other measure of relief could be obtained. It is not true that the Government cannot obtain relief except through treasury notes. There never was a period when a loan could be effected, either for large or small sums, or for a short or long time, better than the present, as the country was richer than it ever has been before. He wished to have the bill amended, so as to authorize the issue of treasury notes, only in case it shall be found impracticable to effect a loan on Government stock bearing six per centum a year—the aggregate amount borrowed not to exceed twenty millions of dollars. Circumstances are different now from those when the note bill of 1816 was passed. Then the Government was engaged in a war with Mexico.

Mr. CONE, of Alabama, interrupting, remarked that there was now a prospect of war with the Mormons.

Mr. BANKS replied that there was a representative from Utah present, with the same standing that the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. Cobb) has, and therefore it could not be said that we are at war with Utah. But there *was* a speck of war in another direction, (laughter), from which the Administration could not be relieved by the issue of treasury notes.

Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, urged that Congress ought to prefer to supply the public necessities by the loan of treasury notes, rather than loans for a long period. There may be no necessity for resorting to a loan; but, at this time, when we are threatened with a deficiency of revenue, it is important that the public credit should be maintained.

Mr. BISHOP, of Connecticut, supported the bill, on the ground that the notes would go into circulation and be used as a medium of exchange. It would meet the necessities of the Government and benefit the business of the country, which is not in as prosperous a condition as Mr. Banks had described. It may be true that there is more money than ever in the country, but is it available? Mr. Bishop would be glad if the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Banks) would point out where it may be found.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, opposed the bill. There was no period fixed when notes should be presented for redemption, and they would, therefore, continue in circulation as irredeemable currency. Based on the facts, that the Government was endeavoring to strike down the banks of the country by a bankrupt law being recommended in his President's message, it may be that the issue of twenty millions of dollars in treasury notes is designed to fill a void the dominant party mean to make, and to substitute the paper of the Treasury for the paper of the banks.

The committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

British Courtesy to the Arctic Expedition.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Lord Napier has, by instruction of the Earl of Clarendon, placed in the hands of Secretary Cass a number of medals, which her Majesty's Government desire to present to the officers and men engaged in the several expeditions which have been fitted out in the United States for the recovery of Sir John Franklin and his companions.

Her Majesty's Government directs Lord Napier to express the high sense which they entertain of the zeal and devotedness of the parties who volunteered in these enterprises, and their earnest hope that the citizens of the United States who shared the same dangers may be permitted to share the same honorary recognitions as the officers and men of her Majesty's service employed in the cause of the Arctic Discovery.

The Case of Donnelly.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—There is much interest manifested in this city concerning Donnelly, lately convicted in New Jersey for the murder at the Sea View House, for which he is now under sentence of death. He was favorably known in this community, and several petitions numerously signed, including the names of some of our more prominent citizens, and of ladies, have been transmitted to the Executive of New Jersey, to be presented to the Court of Pardons, asking for the commutation of his sentence.

Accidental Death of Gen Newland.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—This morning the body of Gen. Newland was found floating in the Chesapeake and Ohio canal near this city. The deceased was formerly a prominent politician of North Carolina and lately the superintending engineer of the harbor improvements at Sheboygan, Wisconsin. His death was evidently accidental.

Death Sentence of James Shepherd.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 —James Shepherd, who, on Monday last, was convicted of arson in the first degree, was this morning sentenced to death in the Court of General Sessions, by Recorder Smith.

Non-Arrival of the Steamer Adriatic.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20—Evening.—The steamship Adriatic has not yet been signalled. She was advertised to sail from Liverpool on Wednesday, the 9th instant, and if she left on the day appointed is now in her twelfth day out, though expected to make the run home in about ten days.

The Canada at Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—The R. M. steamship Canada, Capt Shannon, from Liverpool on the 5th inst, via Halifax, arrived at this port at 7 o'clock this evening.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Bank Suspensions Legalized—Inundation in Alabama—Nicaragua Meeting in Alabama.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 20.—The Legislatures of Georgia, South Carolina, and Alabama have legalized the bank suspensions.

The Mobile *Register* reports an inundation, the Warrior river being fifty five feet above lowwater mark. Between four and five thousand bales of cotton have been lost, with one thousand bushels of corn, and great numbers of cattle.

A Nicaragua meeting was held at Mobile on the 14th inst. Governor Winston presided, and Judge Meek, C. Langdon, Judge Hopkins, and others, delivered addresses.

Resolutions were adopted favorable to the expedition of General Walker.

Late from Havana.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—The steamship Black Warrior has arrived with Havana dates to the 15th inst.

There was no political news of importance.

Business was generally dull, money scarce, and commanding enormous rates. Sugars, however, were active at advancing prices, owing to reported injury to the cane in Louisiana. Grinding had commenced, and the crop promises to be unusually large. A few boxes of the new crop had reached the market. The stock of old on hand was 90,000 boxes, against 60,000 at the same time last year. Exchange dull—on London 1d per cent. premium; on New York 3 per cent. for first-class bills

It was reported in Havana that two additional cargoes of negroes had been landed on the island from American vessels.

Later from Yucatan—The Revolution Suppressed—The Bombardment of Sisal Contradicted.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Accounts from Yucatan to the 5th inst. have been received via Havana. The revolution has been suppressed, and the insurgents on the island of Carmon have surrendered to the Government.

The reported bombardment and capture of Sisal is said to be false.

Important from Florida—More Battles Fought.

AUGUSTA, GA., Dec. 19.—Important intelligence has reached here from Florida. The Indian war has assumed a serious aspect. The troops have been able, by forced marches, to come up with Billy Bowlegs' Seminoles, and several smart engagements have taken place. In one of these conflicts Captain Parkill was killed and several soldiers were badly wounded. Attempts are being made to bring on a decisive action.

The South Carolina Legislature has indefinitely postponed all the resolutions and reports in reference to Kansas.

The Minnesota Election.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, Wis, Dec. 19 —The St. Paul (Min.) dates to the 15th instant have been received The election canvass had not been completed It was thought the Democratic candidate for Governor, H. H Sibley would be declared elected. There was no election of United States Senator.

The Alabama Legislature.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec 19.—The Legislature of this State has legalized the suspension of specie payments by the banks, until the 15th of November next.

Earthquake at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C, Dec. 19.—A smart shock of an earthquake was felt in this vicinity at nine o'clock this morning

The Governorship of Malta.

HALIFAX, December 19 —Sir Gaspard Marchant has been promoted to the Governorship of Malta He is succeeded here by the Earl of Mulgrave. The announcement of the fact was received by the Canada.

Markets.

PITTSBURGH, December 19.—Flour is dull at yesterday's rates; sales of 500 bbls of extra, on the wharf, at private terms Rye and Corn unchanged; Oats declining Nothing doing in Provisions Whiskey inactive at 18c per gallon.

CINCINNATI, December 19 —Flour is dull at $3 75, and very little demand at that price. Whiskey dull at 16c; the demand is equal to the supply Hogs dull at $5@5.10, with more sellers than buyers. Nothing done in Provisions to-day, there being no demand.

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

MUSICAL FUND HALL, LOCUST ST., ABOVE EIGHTH — Concert.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROAD AND LOCUST STREETS —"Golden Horse"—"John Jones."

ARCH STREET THEATRE, ARCH STREET, N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND WALNUT.—"Violet"—"Morning Call."

WHEATLEY'S ARCH STREET THEATRE, ARCH STREET, ABOVE SIXTH.—"Beatrice; or, the False and True"—"Sarah's Young Man."

NATIONAL THEATRE, WALNUT STREET, NEAR EIGHTH. —"The Iron mask"—"Dr. Kane"—"Equestrian Performances."

SANFORD'S OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH STREET, ABOVE CHESTNUT.—Ethiopian Life Illustrated, concluding with a laughable afterpiece.

Death of Albert B. Ashton.—We have already noticed the decease of Albert B. Ashton, Esq., member of the Select Council for the Third ward, after a short illness, at his residence in this city, on Wednesday last, in the 44th year of his age. Mr. Ashton was a native of the district of Southwark. In his youth he became a member of the Southwark Institute, which had a very important influence in forming the character of many worthy and esteemed citizens. Subsequently he became attached to the Washington Literary Association, and was one of the original members. His business life commenced in a mercantile establishment, but subsequently he was appointed to the Navy Yard as clerk in the purser's department. When Commodore Stewart some years since was ordered to active service in the Pacific, he became his private secretary. Subsequently he noted as captain's clerk to Commodores Newton, Neville, Dupont, and others, and served on board the Independence, Potomac, and other first-class national vessels upon the Home Squadron, and in the Pacific fleet. In the latter position he served in the Mexican war, was at the taking of