The Press.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1857.

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

THE WEEKLY PRESS, No. 20, for SATURDAY, December 26, is now out. The present number contains, besides the

HON. ROBERT J. WALKER'S RESIGNATION OF THE GOVERNORSHIP OF KANSAS,

a vast amount of valuable reading, among which will be found the following:

EDITORIALS.

GREAT SUCCESS OF "THE PRESS"—POSTING THE BOOKS.
INQUIRING INTO MOTIVES.
SLAVERY IN KANSAS.
OBJECTIONS AND ANSWERS.
LOREN BY SEA.
GOVERNOR WALKER'S GREAT LETTER.
THE POSITION OF PARTIES IN KANSAS.
SPEECH OF MR. COX, OF OHIO.
PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.
"THE DEFECTION OF DOUGLAS."
"WHAT'S IN A NAME?"
PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATIC JOURNALS.
THE PEOPLE THE MASTERS.
MONSIEUR DUPIN.
THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KANSAS.
THE STRONG POINTS OF THE KANSAS QUESTION.
THE TREASURY NOTE BILL.
A GLEAM OF LIGHT.

LITERARY CRITICISM.

DR. MACKAY'S LYRIC POETRY.
MAGAZINES FOR JANUARY.

POETRY.

FAREWELL TO THE SWALLOWS—A newly-discovered Poem by Hood.
PARTED LOVERS—(Original.)

TALES.

THE HALL OF THE CASTLE—By the Author of "The O'Halloran."

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILL THE WINTER BE severe?—By Graysland—(Original.)
HON. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.
SPEECH OF HON. S. S. COX, OF OHIO, IN CONGRESS, DEC. 17.
BRITISH TESTIMONIAL TO AMERICAN HEROISM.
THE UNTERRIFIED DEMOCRATIC PRESS OF OHIO.
WIT AND PRICKS OF AN INVENTOR.
WIT AND HUMOR.
COLUMN FOR THE YOUNG.
MYTHOLOGICAL REBUS—(Original.)
CHARADE—(Original).

NEWS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE BY TELEGRAPH AND MAILS, FROM WASHINGTON, CALIFORNIA, EUROPE, &c.
RESULT OF THE ACTION OF THE NAVAL COURT OF INQUIRY.
CRIMES AND CASUALTIES, PERSONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.
GENERAL NEWS.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM WASHINGTON.
LETTER FROM CHINA.
FROM DELAWARE COUNTY.
FROM WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.
FROM ERIE COUNTY.

THE CITY.

EXTENSIVE FORGING OPERATIONS—ARREST OF THE PARTIES IMPLICATED.
MONEY, GRAIN, CORN, CATTLE MARKETS, &c.
WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.
MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.
AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.
POTATOES—PROPOSED REMEDY AGAINST DISEASE.
FIBER OF SORGHO CANE.
AMERICAN TEA A FAILURE.

THE WEEKLY PRESS is furnished to subscribers at $2 per year, in advance, for the single copy; and to clubs of twenty, when sent to one address, $20, in advance. Single copies for sale at the counter of THE PRESS OFFICE, in wrappers, ready for mailing.

Persons sending clubs of twenty or over will please bear in mind that the paper thus ordered cannot be directed to each subscriber, unless the club price of $1.20 per annum is paid, *and paid in advance*. This is in accordance with our published rates, and some of our friends have overlooked it. Our heavy lists compel us to adhere to this rule.

FIRST PAGE.—Irish Ingenuity; Forney's Weekly Press—Short Speeches of the People; Letter from Pittsburgh; The City; City Police; The Courts; Philadelphia Markets; General News. FOURTH PAGE.—Farewell to the Swallows; The Two Englishmen; The Rochester Murder.

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

We give on our first page, to-day, such a statement of the prospects and prosperity of our WEEKLY PRESS as cannot fail to be agreeable to our friends.

GOVERNOR W. F. PACKER.

Military preparations are going forward in many quarters, to resist the inauguration of Governor PACKER, worthy of the State. As usual, great numbers of Pennsylvanians will be present. The inauguration of a Chief Magistrate, however, elected by a vote so imposing as that conferred upon General PACKER, and a vote, too, including the suffrages of many thousands heretofore of opposite sentiments, may be regarded as the beginning of a new era in State politics, and we trust a better one. In a single respect, at least, we look for a thorough reform under the new Administration. Pennsylvania, the second State of the Union in population—the first in the inexhaustible wealth which she holds in her bosom—a source of safety to herself and of comfort and protection to others—should assert the foremost position among the members of this Union. She deserves it, too, from her geographical position. Her citizens, prompt and brave in time of war, industrious and frugal in time of peace, national and liberal always, are content with their lot, and proud of their State. But we need a bold, athletic, energetic, and perfectly independent man in the Governor's chair, to give these elements fair play, to keep Pennsylvania in the forward track, and to represent her wishes and her sentiments at all times, and on every great issue. The Governors of the States south of Mason and Dixon's line—men like Wise, of Virginia, McRae, of Mississippi, Johnson, of Georgia, and Johnson, of Tennessee—late Governor we should say—bear themselves like chieftains at the head of vast Republics, and we honor them for it. What member of all our family of Republics, however, has a prouder right to cultivate her own resources, to advance her own standard, and to prove her own superiority in the race of civilization and of freedom in the great struggle for commerce and command, than Pennsylvania? We mean no disrespect to the present Executive—he has made an upright Governor—when we say that he has not been as effective, as he was doubtless sincere, in taking advantage of the rare elements of his position, and in pressing our State onward in the contest for ascendency. This task is reserved to Governor PACKER. We hope, and we believe, he will be equal to it. It is an ambition greater by far than that which will inspire most public men; for the Governor who has his own State at his back is strong in the right place.

NEWS FROM HON. W. B. REED.

Letters have been received from Hon. W. B. REED, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States for China, dated at Cape Town, Sept. 16th. The good ship Minnesota, arrived at that point on the 7th day of September, Mr. REED and his suite all well. By a letter received by us yesterday, and which we shall publish to-morrow, we learn that while the frigate is a fine sailer, her engines have not performed as satisfactorily as was expected. Mr. REED has no doubt reached his destination before this time, and is engaged in the discharge of his functions. Should he fail, of which we have no fear, it will not be for lack of devotion to the interests of his country, and of eminent fitness for the important duties of his office. Mr. BUCHANAN could not have selected a more capable and accomplished representative of the United States in the Chinese mission; and we have the highest hopes of a favorable arrangement, resulting from the efforts of Mr. REED, between our country and the authorities of China.

A PENNSYLVANIA Democrat, who opposed the Lecompton fraud, had a good-natured discussion on the subject with a "Southern gentleman," who, getting out of patience, at last said: "But the Black Republican papers that abused Mr. BUCHANAN so last year are all on your side." "Not at all," said the Pennsylvania Democrat, "it was the head Satan of the whole tribe, the *New York Herald*, is on your side." The Southern gentleman grinned horribly a ghastly smile.

THE SOMEWHAT celebrated JOHN WENTWORTH, of Chicago, who calls himself a very Black Republican, supports the Lecompton Constitution. According to the logic of the *Washington Union*, and the Charleston *Mercury*, this makes everybody this year the Lecompton Constitution a "Black Republican." Same is a pecu rule that does not work the same both ways.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS COMING HOME.

One of the things which have characterized Washington since the present discussion of the Kansas question began, is the activity of the advocates of the Lecompton Constitution in creating public opinion. They take possession of the hotels, and crowd all the places of resort, and complacently flatter themselves that they speak for the whole people of the United States. All who do not agree with them are set down as "Black Republicans," or "Enemies of the Administration." Happily, however, our great political centre is not often the focus of the national sentiment on any question. It is historical, that while the whole Democratic party of the Union in 1856 looked to Mr. BUCHANAN'S nomination as the only means of saving the country from a sectional party, Washington city gave him and his cause the coldest reception. The atmosphere was surcharged with misrepresentations against him. He had few friends in Congress from any quarter, North or South; and any one of his supporters who went to the Federal City for encouragement was sure to return with his ardor dampened. This Washington feeling continued—we trust it is no treason to say—even after Mr. BUCHANAN was nominated for President. It was a long time before a central organization could be effected there in his behalf—the indifference of the managers was of so settled a character. This most recent illustration will serve to show that the real sources of public opinion are not always represented at the seat of the Federal Government, and that if the people depended upon what they hear from that quarter, they would rarely follow their own honest instincts.

Now, however, that the members of Congress have determined to take a holiday to themselves, they may realize the justice of this illustration by freely interchanging sentiments with their constituents on the Kansas question. We think they will find a surprising unanimity against the frauds and the tricks of CALHOUN and his associates. Even in the South, there is an awakening spirit of disgust and contempt against these intriguers. In the free States, there never was, in our judgment, so solid and settled an opinion on any great issue. It may be well for the servants of the people in Congress to sound the depth of this opinion. Should they do so, they will find that the merits of the case are intimately understood by the masses. They will find that a plain, practical, and just principle, like "THE WILL OF THE MAJORITY," has penetrated where abstractions and theories could not penetrate. They will find that the pledges of 1856 are not forgotten—that the assurances of the Cincinnati platform have not been suffered to grow obsolete; and they will also find, unless we have greatly misunderstood the signs of the times, that there is a wide-spread confidence in President BUCHANAN, and an earnest hope everywhere indulged that he will honor the convictions of those who so entirely confide in his own sincerity. There never was an occasion when the volume of public sentiment could be more profitably, or should be more carefully read, than at the present moment. It is a volume not now very popular with the advocates of the minority rule in Kansas; but it is one which, the people having made, the people's representatives will peruse.

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Kansas Affairs—The Utah Question—Separate Army Appropriations, &c., &c.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1857.

The Cabinet this morning had an extraordinary session, in reference to the present condition of Kansas affairs. I have not learned what was the result, if there was any at all. It is supposed that the Administration will wait, before taking any decided action, for the reports of its special agents, Van Vliet and Russell.

This, with the Utah question, absorbs almost the entire thoughts of the Administration. Despatches have been received from the expedition against the Mormons, but the War Office seems indisposed to make public what it has learned.

It has been determined to submit in a separate bill provision for the four additional regiments asked for by the President, and appropriations to carry on any offensive operations against the Mormons which may hereafter be demanded.

The survey of Arroyo de la Alameda ranch, in California, has reached the department for patenting. Protests have been entered against the survey, the parties heard by counsel, and the survey sustained by the Land Office; but an appeal has been taken, which is now pending before the Attorney-General.

By reference to the Congressional column it will be seen that the House has passed a resolution, today, for an investigation of Utah affairs. Mr. Bernhisel, the delegate from that Territory, will be called to make whatever of explanation he has to make before the committee. It is certain that he will be compelled to make some explanation.

Capt. Du Pont, of the U. S. steam frigate Minnesota, reports his arrival with this ship at Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, on the 7th of September, after a passage of sixty-seven days from Norfolk. The winds were singularly adverse, and but for the remarkable sailing qualities of the ship, the passage could not have been accomplished in that time. Towards the close of the run, a few days of fair winds afforded the only opportunity of testing the speed of the ship in the higher rates of sailing, and she reached sixteen knots under sail alone. Her other qualities show her to be a superior ship.

The general health on board was good. Captain Dupont reports unfavorably upon the employment of landsmen taken from large cities in ships-of-war, as they prove vicious and worthless. The Minnesota was to leave for New Bay, Straits of Sunda, on or about the 21st instant.

Captain Kelly, of the United States frigate Saranac, reports his arrival at the Island of Barbadoes, on the 5th of December, and after an exceedingly tempestuous passage of fourteen days from Cape Henry. On the 27th of November the Saranac encountered a severe hurricane, which continued until the 1st of December. The ship behaved remarkably well. The next stopping place of the Saranac, to coal and water, would be at Bahia, and from thence to Rio Janeiro. X. Y.

LITERARY ITEMS.

As our readers know, there has been some sharp shooting between *Harpers' Weekly* and the New York *Tribune*, on the subject of "The Virginians." Messrs. Harper gave Mr. Thackeray $2,000 for the proof-sheets of that Serial, in order to publish it in their *Magazine*, and complain bitterly that the *Tribune*, by republishing it, also, had poached upon their manor. Our own opinion was, that, if the *Tribune* could anticipate *Harpers' Magazine*, by re-printing from the English edition of "The Virginians," they might do so, though it would be rather sharp practice. The *Tribune* of November 26 announced that "the monthly parts of 'The Virginians,' carefully reprinted from a London copy," would be found in its columns "usually a few days in advance of its appearance in any other American publication." But this week's number of Harpers' paper has a reply to this statement, as follows: "This is simply untrue. *Harper's Magazine* for January was published on the 17th day of December; it contained Part II of Mr. Thackeray's Novel, in which three slight alterations were made from the 'London copy.' The 'Virginians' was 'carefully reprinted,' *with these alterations*, in the Semi-Weekly *Tribune* the next day. When the editor of the *Tribune* receives 'a London copy,' he will be able to ascertain what these alterations are." Of course, *Harper* laid a trap into which the *Tribune* fell. At present, then, *Harper* has decidedly the best of the battle.

Mr. Peterson has been even quicker than we expected with his reprint of the Christmas number of Dickens's "Household Words." The advance proof-sheets, by the *Adriatic*, were received by Mr. Peterson on Tuesday afternoon, and immediately put into the compositors' hands. Yesterday forenoon, at eleven, the stereotype plates of the book (88 pages 8vo.) were at press, and yesterday afternoon, at five o'clock, complete copies were on sale. This is great rapidity, and deserves success. The story is called, "The Perils of certain English Prisoners, and their Treasure in Women, Children, Silver, and Jewels." The narrator is supposed to be a certain Gill Davis, who, in 1744, had the honor to be a full private in the Royal Marines, on board the armed sloop Christopher Columbus, in the South American waters, off the Mosquito shore. A certain Mr. Commissioner Pordage, who figures extensively in this story, is unquestionably a creation by Dickens himself. The Commissioner's wife, perpetually wearing a night-cap, is a child of the same pen. We perceive by the imprint, "T. B. Peterson & Brothers," that this publishing firm undergoes a pleasant change, by addition, in the New Year.

Count Gorowski, well-known as the writer of many of the ablest "leaders" on foreign politics, in the New York *Tribune*, particularly during the Crimean war, is no longer connected with that journal. We are informed he wields the pen of a powerful as well as a ready writer.

We have seen an impression of the next engraving, for 1858, to be presented to the subscribers to the *Albion* newspaper, published at New York. Its subject is "Dr. Kane at the grave of Franklin's men." It is finely engraved in line by Mr. D. C. Thompson, after a drawing by Mr. Wandesforde, of New York. It represents Dr. Kane in the Arctic regions, standing by the rude memorials erected over the mortal remains of the adventurous three Franklin explorers who were buried on the spot there pictured. He is attired in his Arctic furs, and his features and expression are faithfully and admirably rendered. This is a very beautiful and valuable newspaper gift, and its subject will make it peculiarly interesting in this city, the birth-place of Dr. Kane, the adventurous martyr of Humanity.

One of the most prominent of the American party in this State, after writing his gratification at the course of THE PRESS, says: "Your exposition of popular sovereignty, so far from breaking up the Democratic party, will give honest men, in every position, an opportunity of leaving the Abolition party—a party which kills every other it fastens upon."

☞ We invite the particular attention of the Ladies to the sale of Furs, advertised in another column, being the finest and richest assortment ever offered at auction.

Another Accident from Burning Fluid.—Last night about 9 o'clock, Mrs. Rottenberry, No. 236 Stamper's alley, was dreadfully burned by the explosion of a fluid-lamp. She attempted to fill the lamp while it was burning. She is not expected to recover. It seems useless to warn people who use this dangerous compound; every day almost we see in the newspapers accounts of this kind, and yet the pernicious article is used as if no danger could arise from it.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

UNITED STATES CAPITOL, WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 23, 1857.

SENATE.

The various branches of the President's message were appropriately referred.

Mr. STUART, of Michigan, gave notice of his intention to introduce a Home Valuation Bill.

Mr. STUART addressed the Senate on the subject of Kansas and the Lecompton Constitution.

He said: It was well remarked by Attorney General Butler in the Arkansas case, that the power of Congress upon the subject of the admission of new States is plenary. When the question is presented it must necessarily be determined by the circumstances which surround and govern that particular case. It is a power which authorizes the admission of foreign States as well as those formed out of our own territories, and this single statement would show at a glance that precedents never could and never ought to be regarded for the purpose of determining the power or propriety in a particular case. Congress, and Congress alone, under the power conferred upon it by the Constitution, is to determine not only the question whether the State shall be admitted, but it is equally empowered with authority of determining when it shall be admitted. Enabling acts were not to be regarded as indispensably necessary to the admission of new States. He proceeded to lay down these principles to the case under consideration. The questions to be asked were whether the form of government was republican, and whether the people were satisfied with it, and asked admission under it, for the power of Congress was to admit the State, not to coerce it. He contended that half of the people of Kansas had had no opportunity to vote for the election of delegates to the Convention, as in some counties no census had been taken. How could they be expected to abide by its decision? Their voice had not been heard. He also believed that the Convention was an intended trick and fraud upon the people, and expressed views in accordance to those of Mr. Douglas, previously submitted. He would never give his vote to consummate that fraud, which he believed to be the most enormous fraud that was ever undertaken to be practised upon any people under the forms of law. He believed if this Constitution was forced upon the people of Kansas, they would kindle and light the torch of civil discord throughout the Union. They might cry peace, but there would be no peace.

Mr. BRODERICK, of California, said that while he agreed with Messrs. Douglas and Stuart in more of their remarks, there was one point on which he wished to say a few words. When Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton went to Kansas they found a state of insurrection existing there, and succeeded, with great labor, in restoring peace. Now, he thought the President and his Cabinet were alone responsible for the recent outbreaks. This was the first time he had known a President to descend from his high position and attempt to coerce peaceable citizens to the will of an illegal body of men. He was sorry to disagree with his party, for he believed he had rendered as much service in electing President Buchanan as any gentleman upon this floor. He was also somewhat astonished at the forbearance of the people of Kansas towards the delegates to the Convention. If the people had flogged them, cut their ears off and send them out of the Territory, he, for one, would have applauded them for it. He would not make any extended remarks now, but if the Lecompton Constitution should ever be presented to the Senate he might have something to say about it then. He would remark that he was no free-soiler. In his own State his most bitter opponents were the Republicans.

During a conversational debate, in order to show his opposition to the recent movements, Mr. Broderick alluded to the fact that some years since, at a convention of the Democratic party in the State of New York, of which Mr. Doolittle and Preston King were members, a proposition was made that if one wing of the party would consent to the passage of resolutions endorsing the Wilmot Proviso, they might have all the offices. But he refused to enter into such an agreement

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, said it was true he was in that convention, and that the Democratic party were then divided upon that issue. So far as he was concerned, though such resolutions were submitted, no proposition ever came from him, directly or indirectly, that, in consideration of the passage of the resolutions, the offices should be bestowed on the other side.

Mr. BRODERICK said it was Mr. King who made the proposition to him.

Mr. KING, of New York, remarked that he had no special recollection of such a conversation. He had always considered that there could be no other motive, when any of citizens residing in the free States, to oppose such resolutions, than the hope of obtaining office. (Laughter.)

Mr. BRODERICK replied, that if his wing of the party were anxious to obtain the offices, they would not agree to the passage of resolutions for that object.

Mr. KING remarked, that such conversations were so frequent, that, although he did not recollect this particular case, he did not question the accuracy of Mr. Broderick's statement. (Laughter.)

Mr. DOOLITTLE said that at the time the Wilmot Proviso was before the Senate, and was expected to pass, Mr Clay wrote a letter to that effect, and Mr. Cass expressed his anxiety again and again to be permitted to record his vote in its favor. It, however, failed, because John Davis talked out the last hours of the Congress. In order to obtain the nomination by the Democratic party for President, the Southern delegates having been instructed to oppose the nomination of any man who was not on record against the Wilmot Proviso, Mr. Cass wrote the Nicholson letter.

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, gave notice that he should express his views after the holidays, but he would say now that if the recent election in Kansas was as fair as he hoped it was, in which all parties had been allowed freely and without hindrance to participate, and Kansas should ask admission as a free State, he stood upon the record in favor of her admission. If, on the contrary, she should ask admission as a slave State, he hoped his friends on the other side would abide by their former action and admit her.

Adjourned until the 4th of January.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WARREN, of Arkansas, rose to a question of privilege, and offered his preamble and resolution relative to Utah, and requiring of the Committee on Territories to report on the propriety of excluding the delegate from that Territory from a seat in this House, presented several days since. Mr. Warren said this was a case which the country and every honest man desired to be investigated. Disturbances had existed in that Territory for 12.25; 90 bbls Rye $3 44@3 87, and 3,500 pieces green meats at $5 34a5.62 for shoulders, sides, and hams. Whiskey 15½c.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 22.—Cotton. Fair and middling qualities have suffered a decline of ¼c., and lower qualities of ½c. Sales to-day of 5,000 bales at 10½c. for middling Orleans. The receipts at the port so far, less than last year, amount to 165,000 bales, and at all Southern ports to 390,000. Stock in port 314,000 bales. The prices for Sugar are irregular but easier; sales at 4¼a4¾ cents. Molasses, 16¢ cents. Coffee—Sales to-day of 2,500 bags of Rio at 8¼a9¼ cents. Exchange—on London, 4a6 per cent. premium; on New York 99¼a99¾.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 23.—Flour steady. Wheat dull. Corn firm at 40a45 cents for white, and 45a50 cents for yellow. Whiskey steady. Several 100 gallons at 22a22½. Exchange 102a103½.

THE CITY.

☞ *For additional City News, see First Page.*

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

The fairy ballet, called "The Golden Horse," at the Academy of Music, is the most popular of Sr. Rossini's productions, and has been extremely well placed on the stage, with new scenery and dresses. It will run through the present week.

Mr. Oliver Leland's new comedy of "Beatrice," will be played at the Arch-street Theatre, this evening, for the last time before the holidays. There ought to be a "rush" on this occasion The "Last Days of Pompeii," a great show piece, is announced for to-morrow evening. There will also be an afternoon performance.

Bourcicault's melo-drama of "Violet," which he so adroitly "conveyed" from the French, is to be played this evening at the Walnut Street Theatre, for the last time. "The Muleteer of Toledo" (on which Balfe's new Opera is founded) will also be withdrawn There will be an afternoon performance to-morrow afternoon, and, in the evening, three pieces, including "The King of the Mist," a new romantic mystic legend."

At Sanford's Opera-House, as usual, there will be unusual attractions during the holidays.

A new ballet pantomime, called "Santa Claus," is promised for Christmas day, at the National Theatre.

Real Estate Sale.—James A. Freeman, auctioneer, sold the following real estate last evening, at the Merchants' Exchange: one share of the Athenæum, a house and lot of ground, on Queen street, twenty feet front, one hundred and twenty feet deep, $1,850; a frame house and lot of ground, on the north side of Poplar street, between Front and Second, twenty feet front, one hundred and twenty feet deep, subject to a yearly ground rent of $12, $1,700; a frame house and lot of ground, southeast side of Ann street, Nineteenth ward, twenty feet front, one hundred and eight feet deep, subject to a yearly ground rent of $25, $550; a store and dwelling, Coates street, above Seventeenth, seventeen feet one inch front, sixty-three feet seven inches deep, subject to a yearly ground rent of $34, $600.

Pickpocket Arrested.—Last evening, before Alderman Enes, William Carlin, alias "Dumpsey Jones," was charged with picking the pockets of Isabella Hughes in the Second-street market. Isabella was purchasing a turkey, when the prisoner took hold of it, and remarked: "This is certainly a fine turkey," and while holding it up to view, he directed Isabella's eyes upwards. While in this position he rifled, with considerable dexterity, her pockets. A bystander saw the operation, and at once collared "Dumpsy," who was brought to the Central Police Station, and committed to answer at the present term of court.

A number of Night-schools in different portions of the city closed their sessions last evening. At the Northwest night-school the exercises were of an interesting character. An eloquent address was delivered by Thomas Quinn, and several excellent songs were given in fine style by the popular Metamora Glee Club.

Both Branches of City Councils will meet at three o'clock this afternoon. In Select Council the appropriation bills passed in the other chamber at the special meeting held on Tuesday afternoon will come up for consideration, and will probably be concurred in.

The Ladies' Fair, was held during this holiday week, in the school-room of the church of St. Philip Neri, (Queen street below Third,) for the benefit of the Sisters' school; attracts a great number of young people, from the superior variety and value of the toys on sale there.

Accident.—John Malon, a brakeman upon the Camden and Amboy Railroad, yesterday had his hand caught between the bumpers of the car, and badly crushed. He was received at St. Joseph's Hospital, and attended to by Dr. J. M. Byman.

Hospital Case.—Isaac Stearns, an engineer at Kemble & Gordon's cotton factory, had two fingers of his right hand taken off, yesterday, by having them caught in some machinery. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Found Dead.—A child was found dead yesterday morning in bed, at house No. 1029 George street It was supposed to have died from the want of natural nourishment.

THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1857.

The disastrous character of the foreign news appears to have stricken fear deeply into the minds of stock operators, and brought business generally to a stand. The extended commercial relations between the old world and the new are of such a nature, that while a revulsion on this side can hardly fail to produce more or less disaster there, any wide-spread financial troubles abroad react speedily and severely upon us, and while they continue, stop the active operations of our trade, and compel almost all classes to pause until a decisive change takes place for the better. The populations of the old world are in many respects dependent upon us for their daily bread—and a general break-down in our commerce and trade acts upon them with great severity. As our production of breadstuffs, and our consumption of their manufactures increase, year by year, their dependence upon our commercial stability increases in a more than equal ratio, and notwithstanding their accumulated capital, their great and tangible resources, and their cautious and conservative financial systems, they are rapidly approaching the time when the fluctuations of the American money market will be of as much importance to them as the movements of capital in London itself. Opinions are expressed in some quarters that the severity of the storm at Hamburg will cause it to be soon over, and that trade will consequently revive speedily, but we are fearful that the wish is father to the thought, and that the failures at Hamburg will be the forerunners of still further suspensions in Great Britain. Wherever there has been extended credit there is a demand for prompt liquidation, inability to respond to which causes failures, suspensions, and assignments, with all their chain of consequences. It is not likely that there will be marked and permanent improvement until the worst has been realized; that is, until the debtors have all either paid up or gone to the wall. That this has been done in Europe we very much doubt; and we are the better satisfied, therefore, to note that the present our people resolutely determine to avoid extending themselves in new enterprises. Let them nurse their suspended accounts, get in all outstanding claim, husband their resources, and accumulate as much ready capital as possible, to trade with aright when they feel once assured that liquidation has been generally completed the world over.

In the absence of general trade, capital of course is accumulating in the hands of rightful owners, and many of these are seeking for choice signatures to invest in commercial paper. The rates are not high, but the scrutiny is very close, and purchasers extremely cautious. The quotation of sales at the Stock Board shows a small but steady decline, and the absence of outside speculators is bewailed by the brokers, who look forward anxiously for better foreign news and a more auspicious season after the opening of the new year.

The first number of Petersen's Philadelphia Counterfeit Detector and Bank Note List will appear on Monday. Messrs. Drexel & Co. supervise the whole of it except the stocks department, to be supplied by Edward W. Clark & Co.

The Newcastle and Wilmington Railroad Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of three and a half per cent.

The Metropolitan Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable January 4; the Seventh Ward Bank a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable January 2.

The interest on the State debt of Virginia will be paid on the 2d of January, at the Bank of the Republic.

The interest on the State debt of Missouri will be paid on the 2d of January, at the Bank of Commerce.

We annex a comparative statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from New York to foreign ports, for the week, and since Jan. 1:

	1856.	1856.	1857.
Total for the week	$1,031,801	$1,378,200	$1,122,760
Previously reported	56,910,704	78,615,990	71,020,063
Since January 1	$58,442,095	79,994,090	72,242,873

The following are the footings of the Boston bank statement for the past week:

	Dec. 14.	Dec. 21.
Capital stock	$31,000,000	$31,000,000
Loans and disc'ts	50,733,600	50,209,500
Specie	4,350,000	4,570,000
Due from other bks.	5,825,000	5,816,000
Due to other bks.	4,129,000	4,064,000
Deposits	15,927,800	15,676,000
Circulation	5,883,600	5,627,000

Decl. $522,100 Inc. 229,000 Dec. 7,000 Inc. 241,000 Dec. 321,000 Dec. 256,000

The following are to-day's quotations for specie, by Cronise & Co., bullion and specie brokers, 46 South Third street, payable in bankable funds:

Amer. ½ Dollars, old	04¾	Aug. Gold, old coinage	1 56
" ¼ " "	02¾	Sovereigns	4 85
Mexican Dollars	1 05	" old	4 88
South Am. "	1 04	Napoleons (20 Francs)	3 86
Spanish Pillar Dol.	1 06	Ten Guilders	4.00
Five Francs	97	Ten Thalers	7.80
German Crowns	1 08	" " Prussian	8.10
French "	1.10	Ducats	2.25

American Gold	¼ to ¼	premium.	
New York Exchange	1¼ to 1¾	"	
Boston "	1¼ to 1¾	"	
Baltimore "	¼ to 2	dis.	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES,

December 23, 1857.

Reported by R. Manly, Jr., Stock Broker, No 80½ Walnut street.

FIRST BOARD.

1000 Penn 6s '90	83	5 Del & Hud	109
3000 Virginia 6s	89	100 do s60	108¾
1000 Missouri 6s	80	10 N Y Cen	75
5000 do s60	79¾	50 do	74¾
15000 do b60	80¾	50 do s30	74¾
1000 N Y Cen R 6s	83¾	100 Erie Railroad c	17¾
2000 do 7s	93	105 Hudson River	19
1000 do	96¼	30 Panama R	94
1000 do	96¾	50 do	94¾
1000 Erie Bds '71	38	10 Reading R	43¾
1000 Harlem 1st m	66	200 do s10	53
1500 Ill Cen R	85	30 Mich cen	43
1000 T Hte & Alton 2d	44	100 Mich S & N I R	20¾
1000 do	43¾	200 do b30	20¾
9000 Mich Cen 8s	83¾	291 do	20
3000 Gal & Chic 2d m	79	100 do b60	20¾
1000 Hud Con	47	180 do Fri4	34
4 Bk of America	105¼	15 Clev C & Cin	96
12 Bk of Com	100¼	50 Gal & Chicago R	73¾
20 Shook Leather	98	100 do	73¾
10 Ocean Bank	74	100 do b60	74
50 Penna Coal	68¾	100 Chic & R I R b30	74¼
50 Cumb Coal Co	9¾	50 do	74¼
150 do	9¾	10 do	74¾
10 Pacific M S S Co	60¼	50 do s60	74
40 C B & Quincy R	59¾	100 do b60	74¾
12 Harlem R Prfd	15	100 L & C Bd	10¾
293 do	14	22 Ill Cen R	59¾

SECOND BOARD

6000 Missouri 6s	79¾	8 N Y Cen R	75
4000 N Y St 6s '73	109¾	200 do	74¾
1000 Brooklyn City 6s	90¾	30 do	77¾
4000 T Hte & I 2d	42¾	450 Erie Railroad s3	17¾
20 Del & Hud Cal Co	108¾	75 Harlem R	6¾
10 do	108¾	50 Ill Cen R	59
32 Em Ex Bank	96	100 Clev & Tol R s30	41¾
35 Pacific Mail Co	56	200 Reading R s30	53
100 Cumb Coal	9¾	30 Mich S & N I R	20¾
50 L & C Mill	10¾		

THE MARKETS.

ASHES.—The market is firm for Pots and Pearls at $6, with sales of 40 bbls. The stock consists of 602 bbls Pots, and 565 bbls Pearls. Saleratus is in fair demand at 7c.

COTTON.—The decline since the receipt of the Adriatic's news is ½@¾c. The market yesterday was a shade more active; 500 bales sold. This morning there is a much better inquiry.

FLOUR, &c.—The market for western canal Flour is firm, and a better demand prevails for export, the change in the weather imparting more tone and activity to the market.

The sales are 7,800 bbls at $4 20a$4 25 for common to good State, with no sellers at the inside figures at the close; $4 40a$4 60 for extra do; $4 20a$4 50 for superfine Indiana and Michigan; $4 40a$5 for extra do; $4.60a$5.40 for common to good extra Ohio; $5.40a$6 75 for good to choice do; $5.45a$7.25 for fancy brands, and $5.40a$7.50 for extra Genesee.

Canadian flour is held with more confidence, and nothing can be had at inside rates at the close—sales of 300 bbls at $4¾a$4 25 for superfine, and $4.60a$6 for extra

Southern flour is quiet but firm—sales of 600 bbls at $4 75a$5 for mixed to good brands Baltimore, &c, and $5 10a$6.70 for the better grades.

Rye flour is in moderate demand at $3a$3 25 for fine and superfine. Corn meal is inactive and plenty at $3 25 @ $3 40 for Jersey, and $3 60 for Brandywine. Buckwheat flour is in demand at $2 per 100 lbs.

GRAIN.—The inquiry for wheat is fair, but at irregular rates. There is more doing for middling—sales of 3,000 bus at $1.10a$1 15¾ for Red Southern; $1.25@ $1 33 for white do, and 90c for Chicago Spring. Rye is plenty, and is dull at 70a72c.

Barley is inactive and abundant at 70@80c. Barley malt is quiet at 85@90c. Oats are dull and plenty. Indian meal is taken largely in their stead; sales of Southern at 29@32c, (Virginia,) 30a32c for Jersey; 32a34c for State, and 43@47c for Western—closing heavy.

Corn is irregular; new is lower and inactive, while old is better and in small stock; sales of 17,000 bus at 68@72c for new Jersey and Southern yellow and white; 74c for old do and 76c for old mixed Western.

MOLASSES is more active. The total sales of yesterday were 300 bbls new crop New Orleans about at 45c; 59 hhds Cuba Muscovado at 23c, and 25 hhds Porto Rico at 26c.

HAY are in moderate demand at 58@$60 for common to choice Eastern and Western. Prime lots are inquired for, chiefly at the outside price.

HAVANA.—Our advices to-day indicate a moderate business at unchanged figures; sales of 55 hhds Kentucky at 7¼@ 15c.

RICE is heavy; small sales at $3a$3 50 per 100 lbs.

PROVISIONS.—The market is unsettled and lower for pork—the demand is fair for the trade. Sales of 300 bbls at $15.50@$15 60 for new and old mess; $15 for thin mess, and $13a$13.50 for prime—the latter for regular. Prime mess is nominal at $15, and thin mess at $13. Clear at $7 50.

Beef is offering more freely, and is more active at the decline—sales of 400 bbls at $6 75a$8 75 for country, prime; $9a$10 for do mess; $10a$12 50 for repacked western mess, and $13a$14 for extra do.

Prime beef is quiet at $18a$24—choice only is asked for. Beef hams are lower; small sales at $13.50@ $16.50. Bacon is plenty and prices are nominal at 7¼@9½c.

Lard meats are plenty and lower—sales of 100 hhds and tcs at 6a6¾c for shoulders, and 9¼@9¾c for hams. Dressed hogs opened firmer, but at the close fell off, and sold at our inside figures We quote $6.55a$7 @ 100 lbs.

Lard is unchanged and in fair demand at the close, Sales of 200 bbls and tcs at 9a9¾, and small lots at 9¾@9¾c.

BUTTER is in fair demand at 10@17c for Ohio; 14a23c for state, and 22@24c for Orange county. Cheese are in good and plenty at 6a8c. Eggs are wanted at 22c @ dozen.

WHISKEY.—The supply is larger, and the market is lower; sales of 200 bbls at 22c.

CITY ITEMS.

THE BEAUTIES O