The Press.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1857.

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

THE WEEKLY PRESS, Vol. 2, No. 1, for SATURDAY, January 2, is now out. The present number contains, besides the remarks of SENATOR DOUGLAS, in reply to the speech of SENATOR FITCH, in the Senate, a variety of valuable reading, among which will be found the following:

EDITORIALS.

SHORT SPEECHES OF THE PEOPLE.
NEWS FROM HON. WM. B. REED.
PENNSYLVANIA UPON POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY.
THE PRESIDENT AND THE KANSAS QUESTION.
CHRISTMAS.
A SOUTHERN CHAMPION FOR DOUGLAS.
SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.
DISFRANCHISEMENT OF THE PEOPLE OF FIFTEEN COUNTIES OF KANSAS.
POSTAL MONEY-ORDERS.
GOVERNOR WM. F. PACKER.
MANIFEST DESTINY AND THE FOUR GREAT EMPIRES.
THE TREASURY NOTE BILL.
THE NAVAL STEAMERS.
"THE PRESS" IN CALIFORNIA.
THE NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN KANSAS.
CAPTURE OF THE GREAT FILIBUSTER.
NEW JERSEY UPON POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY.
JUDGE DOUGLAS.

LITERARY CRITICISM.

THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA.
THE HASHEESH EATER.
TWIN ROSES.
THE PERIODICAL NEW TESTAMENT.
STORIES AND LEGENDS OF TRAVEL AND HISTORY, FOR CHILDREN.
AMERICAN DRAWING BOOK.
MISSIONARY TRAVELS AND RESEARCHES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

POETRY.

A CHRISTMAS HYMN.—By JOHN MILTON.

TALES.

THE PERILS OF CERTAIN ENGLISH PRISONERS.
DEBTOR AND CREDITOR.
ROMANCE OF ROBBERY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WIT AND HUMOR.
COLUMN FOR THE YOUNG.
CHARADE.—(Original).
SINGULAR DEATH FROM THE BITE OF A CAT.
LETTER WRITTEN BY WILLIAM PENN.

NEWS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE BY TELEGRAPH AND MAILS, FROM WASHINGTON, CALIFORNIA, EUROPE, &c.
CRIMES AND CASUALTIES, PERSONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.
GENERAL NEWS.
REMARKS OF SENATOR DOUGLAS, IN REPLY TO THE SPEECH OF SENATOR FITCH.
MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.
CAPTURE OF CASTILLO BY GEN. WALKER—GEN. WALKER'S SURRENDER TO THE U. S. TROOPS.
IMPORTANT OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO KANSAS AFFAIRS.
OFFICIAL DESPATCHES FROM THE UTAH ARMY. FROM KANSAS.
A POLITICAL CHRISTMAS GIFT.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM WASHINGTON.
CALIFORNIA CORRESPONDENCE.
LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

THE CITY.

MONEY, GRAIN, CORN, CATTLE MARKETS, &c.
WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.
MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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 discontinued 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.—Havelock and Mulgrave—A Contrast; France seen through the last French Journals; Letter from a Radical Democrat; The Indian war in Florida; City Police; Catawissa, Williamsport, and Erie Railroad Company; General News; Philadelphia Markets. FOURTH PAGE.—The Death of the Old Year; The Hall of the Castle—concluded.

☞ HON. ROBERT J. WALKER, the late fearless Governor of Kansas, and champion of the "will of the majority," reached this city last night, and is staying at the Girard House.

WEEKLY PRESS.

We regret to say to numerous calls by every mail for back numbers of THE WEEKLY PRESS, that our edition has long since been exhausted. Our new volume begins with today's great number, and we open the new year with glorious auspices.

LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The telegraphed news *via* Halifax, by the U. S. mail steamer *Arago*, is as late as the 16th instant from England. It is four days later than by the *Persia*, and is not important. Further failures had taken place in England. Breadstuffs had advanced in price. Cotton was steady. The Funds had slightly declined. Parliament had adjourned to the 4th of February.

"THOU CAN'ST NOT SAY I DID IT!"

In our account of the meeting held in this city on Monday night, we noticed the *contretemps* that occurred during its proceedings, which came well-nigh disturbing "the general joy of the whole company." While the chosen declaimers against *the right of the majority to form* their domestic institutions in their own way were at the very height of their oratory, a messenger from the telegraph office appeared on the stage with the startling intelligence that, according to the *one-sided* vote polled in Kansas on the 21st instant, the Constitution WITH SLAVERY had been adopted. But this piece of news was withheld from the meeting, for reasons which were no doubt satisfactory to those who had gotten it up. It would not be an *unprofitable task, to speculate* how far such intelligence, if announced, might have changed the tone of the speakers and affected the disposition of the audience. It was like the appearance of *Banquo's Ghost* at the festive board, and *more than one was doubtless* ready to exclaim, with Macbeth,

"Avaunt, and quit my sight!
Let the earth hide thee!
Hence, horrible shadow!"

We ask, in all seriousness and in good faith, are those who have heretofore been willing to endorse the Lecompton Constitution, now ready to receive it? Will the Democratic representatives from the *North* say that they are prepared to vote for it in its present shape? It was an easy thing to declare in general terms that the people of Kansas had delegated their authority to the Territorial Convention, but these fine phrases do not now suffice to solve a practical question. Sixty days was the limit of Senator DOUGLAS's prophecy, but time runs apace, and a fortnight has not passed ere we see how the aspect of things has changed, and the responsibilities of men increased. The election to be held in Kansas on the 5th of January next, will increase the interest which now attaches to this subject, and will show most clearly what the "will of the majority" really is on this great question.

We do not understand that Democratic members in *Congress, from the Northern States*, have ever said: *that they were ready to force the Lecompton Constitution* on the people of Kansas against their fairly-expressed will. The most that they have said, (except, perhaps, the dissent of Senators BIGLER and FITCH,) is that they were *willing* to let the vote be taken as provided for by the schedule to the Constitution, and not anticipate the action of the people by Congressional legislation. *Now, however, other means* have been provided to reach that result. Since the meeting of Congress, a new Legislature, recognised by the Administration as a legal body, has been convened, and they have provided, by law, for a fair election, on the whole question. We feel well assured what the response will be, and, when it comes, what is now stigmatized as faction, will assume a *very different* aspect in the eyes of those who have been only too *servile in their* endorsement of as gross a fraud as was ever perpetrated *on the liberties* of a free people.

COMMODORE PAULDING.

The numerous friends of this gallant officer (and wherever he is known, he is admired and loved), will regret that for performing an act, which he believed to be in accordance with his duty, he has transcended the strict letter of his instructions. It seems to be admitted, that for "taking the responsibility" he will be reprimanded by the Executive; and we observe that some of the mad, red-hot filibusters are calling for his head, precisely as if he had deserted the flag he has served so bravely and so long. Whatever his future may be, however, the motive that prompted him is in harmony with Mr. BUCHANAN'S policy of hostility to piracy, however called; and no man can read his letter explaining his conduct, without admiring his manly bearing and true sailor frankness. The Commodore is the son or grandson of that PAULDING, who, in the Revolutionary War, aided by WILLIAMS, and VAN VERT, arrested Major ANDRE, and from humble life has advanced to the enviable position he now occupies in the American Navy. He is worthy of his heroic lineage. Chosen upon the delicate duty of chastising those scandalous expeditions, which shame our good name to all the nations of the earth, overriding treaties, laughing laws to scorn, and offering up human life to gratify a *delirious appetite* for carnage and pillage, the Administration showed that they knew their man. They may reprimand him for too much promptitude; but, at the same time, they will not withhold from him that meed of praise which belongs to him, of being a true American, a spotless *gentleman*, and an honest man.

CIVIL WAR IN KANSAS.

We print the telegraphic despatches from Kansas, this morning, with deep regret. But the news was not unexpected. This sad result was predicted by Governor WALKER in his great letter of resignation of the 15th of December, as a certain sequel of any attempt to force the Lecompton fraud upon the people of Kansas. The following extracts from his letter are prophecy indeed:

The power and responsibility being devolved exclusively upon me, by the President, of using the Federal power in Kansas to suppress insurrection, the alternative was distinctly presented to me, by the questions propounded at Topeka, of arresting revolution by the slaughter of the people, or of preventing it, together with that civil war *which must have extended throughout the Union, by the solemn assurance then given, that the right of the people to frame their own government, so far as my power extended, should be maintained.* But for this assurance, it is a conceded fact that the Topeka State Government, then assembled in legislative session, would have been put into immediate actual operation, *and that a sanguinary collision with the Federal army and civil war must have ensued, extending it is feared throughout the Union.*

Indeed, the whole idea of an inaugural address originated in the alarming intelligence which had reached Washington city of the perilous and incipient rebellion in Kansas. This insurrection was rendered still more formidable on my reaching the Territory by the near approach of the assembling of the revolutionary State Legislature, and the very numerous mass conventions by which it was sustained. *In truth, I had to choose between averting that civil war, at whatever cost of American blood, by the Federal army, or to prevent the terrible catastrophe, as I did, by my pledges to the people of the exertion of all my power to obtain a fair election, and the submission of the Constitution to the vote of the people for ratification or rejection.*

My inaugural and other addresses were, therefore, really in the nature of proclamations, (so often issued by Presidents and Governors,) with a view to prevent, as they did in this case, civil war and insurrection.

Now, by my oath of office, I was sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, which I have shown, in my judgment, required the submission of the Constitution to the vote of the people. I was sworn also to "take care" that the Kansas and Nebraska bill "should be faithfully executed," which bill, in my judgment, as heretofore stated, required that the Constitution should be submitted to the vote of the people, and I was therefore only performing a solemn duty, when, as *Governor of the Territory*, to whose people my first obligations were due, I endeavored to secure to them these results. The idea entertained by some that I should see the Federal Constitution and the Kansas-Nebraska bill overthrown and disregarded, and that, playing the part of a mute in a pantomime of ruin, I should acquiesce by my silence in such a result, especially where such acquiescence involved, *as an immediate consequence, a disastrous and sanguinary civil war, seems to me to be most preposterous.* Not a drop of blood has been shed by the Federal troops in Kansas during my administration, *but intervention, and civil war, attending, I fear, throughout the country, were alone prevented by the course pursued by me on those occasions*, and the whole people, abandoning revolutionary violence, were induced by me to go, for the first time, into a general and peaceable election.

These important results constitute a sufficient consolation for all the unjust assaults made upon me on this subject. I do not understand that these assaults have ever received the slightest countenance from the President; on the contrary, his message clearly indicates a approval of my *course up to* the present most unfortunate difference about the so-called Lecompton Constitution. Inasmuch, however, as this difference is upon a vital question, involving practical results and new interpretations, it is certainly much more respectful to the President, on my part, to resign the office of Governor, and give him an opportunity *of filling it, as it is his right* under the *Constitution*, with one who concurs with him in his present opinions, rather than go to Kansas and force him to remove me by disobedience to his instructions. This is rather course, in my judgment, would be *incompatible* with proper *respect* for the Chief Magistrate of the Union, inconsistent with the rules of moral rectitude or propriety, and could be adopted with no other view than to force the President to remove me from office. Such a course, it is alleged, would present me to the public as a political martyr in the defence of the great principle of self-government; but to go to Kansas with any such purpose, per with a certain knowledge that such a result must follow, would be alike unjust and improper. My *only alternative*, then, *is that of a respectful* resignation, in the hope that Kansas and our beloved country may be shielded from that civil war with *which I fear both are threatened, by any attempt to force the so-called Lecompton Constitution upon the people of Kansas.*

THE DEMOCRATS IN KANSAS.

When Governor RANSOM was nominated for delegate to Congress last June, by the Democrats of Kansas in Territorial Convention, a resolution was offered in favor of referring the whole Constitution to the people, after it was framed and adopted, by a vote of forty to one! The same body of Democrats unanimously endorsed Governor WALKER. By the following call, it will be seen that the Democrats had called a great mass meeting to be held on the 24th instant, which our advices assure us will be the largest political assemblage ever held in Kansas. This call is signed by leading pro-slavery and free-State Democrats. Judge PERKINS, one of the signers, is a pro-slavery Virginian, elected, on the 5th of October, President Judge of the Leavenworth Judicial district; Mr. HALDERMAN, a pro-slavery Kentuckian, another, was at the same election, chosen to the Council or Senate of that Territory; and DENMAN, of Ohio, another, elected to the Legislature.

DEMOCRATIC TERRITORIAL CONVENTION.—The general interest of the Democratic party of Kansas Territory requiring consultation, and concert of action, the party in every county is earnestly requested to appoint delegates to attend a Convention to be held at Leavenworth city, on Thursday, the 24th of December next, to memorialize Congress to pass an act enabling us to organize a State Government.

COMMITTEE.

GEORGE W. PERKINS, JNO. A. HALDERMAN,
J. H. ST. MATTHEW, CHAS. S. GLICK,
H. B. DENMAN, P. S. POST,
A. B. BARTLETT, W. H. ROGERS,
SPEAR NICHOLAS, A. C. DAVIS,
DANIEL KHLER, A. B. HAZZARD,
HUGH EWING, J. M. FERRILL,
V. B. YOUNG.

THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE WILL OF THE MAJORITY.

The subjoined article from the New York *Herald*, of yesterday, is suggestive. The editor of the *Herald* can appreciate the current of public opinion better than most men; and he *tries to follow it*. In the following article he gracefully comes into the support of the suggestion of Judge DOUGLAS for the settlement of the Kansas question. The *Herald* is right at last:

NEWS FROM KANSAS—THE FARCE DRAWING TO A CLOSE.—The farce over niggers and "popular sovereignty" in Kansas is at length drawing to its close. The election upon the slavery clause of the Lecompton Constitution, appointed for the 21st instant, appears to have passed off quietly; and, from the returns thus far of the vote cast, the result has been in favor of Kansas as a slave State. This would, perhaps, be conclusive with the *Administration*, were there no other proceedings *to be considered*; but *there is another side to the* picture, which, we think, will result in the rejection of the proceedings of both parties, and in a new, short, and simple process for the settlement, decisively and permanently, of the whole question.

Under the authority of the free-State Legislature, another election is to take place within a few days, at which the Lecompton Constitution will be voted upon in three forms—first, with the slavery clause; second, without the slavery clause, and *third, against the said Constitution* in any shape or form. The Administration has instructed the new acting-Governor, Mr. Denver, to see that *this election shall not be interrupted*; and from the apparent soundness of the vote cast at the late *Lecompton election, it is evident that the rank* and file of the free-State party have taken no part in it; but have reserved themselves for the express purpose of *voting down the Lecompton Constitution* on the 4th of January. Nor have we any doubt that *it will be thus voted down* by an overwhelming majority; provided, always, that the returns of the late Lecompton election are not three or four times multiplied in the making up. *Our reports from Kansas*, however, indicate that *Mr. John Calhoun is disposed to act fairly* and openly in the matter; nor is it likely that from the vigilance of his enemies, he could with impunity attempt any multiplication of his voters, even *if so inclined.*

In view, therefore, of the approaching January *election, we do not suppose that the administration will accept the fractional* vote already cast for the Lecompton Constitution as conclusive in favor of that instrument. On the contrary, we apprehend that the President will wait for the authenticated returns of the January election, and that the result will be a submission of the results of both elections to Congress, with a recommendation that the proceedings thus far, on both sides, in Kansas be quashed; and that an enabling act be passed authorizing a new Constitutional Convention to be elected, under such provisions as Congress may deem expedient, to the end of the speedy and peaceable admission of Kansas as a sovereign State, with or without slavery, as the people may decide.

This plan of action will make short work for the Kansas agitators, and speedily put out of the way this rotten cheese of our mousing politicians. The Administration is not committed to the acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution in any shape, unless it shall be presented at Washington under a state of facts consistent with a fair expression of the popular sentiment of the Territory. Thus it is already manifest that the desperate and reckless Kansas nigger agitators and scheming politicians, inside and outside of the Territory, have overdone the thing, and have thus created the desired opening for a fair and honest solution of "popular sovereignty." We congratulate all honest and sensible people that this Kansas extravaganza is now nearly played out.

"A SAFE TREASURY AND A SOUND CURRENCY."

We have been much interested in the perusal of a pamphlet lately published by JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN, Esq., Director of the Mint. It is entitled "A Measure Proposed to Secure to the People a Safe Treasury and a Sound Currency," and contains a letter addressed by him to the Secretary of the Treasury, devoted to the advocacy of a measure which is thus defined *in the introduction*:

The proposition considered embraces two objects, namely:

1. To authorize certificates to be issued on deposits of *gold bullion*, at the Mint and its branches, and the Assay Office, in convenient sums, at the option of the depositor, and payable to bearer.

2. To *permit similar certificates* to be issued at the minting establishments above named, and at the Treasury and Assistant Treasuries of the United States, on deposits of the *gold coins* of the *United States*.

The mint is authorized, by the 19th section of the general mint law, passed January 18th, 1837, to give the depositor "a certificate of the net amount of his deposit, to be paid in coins of the same species of bullion as that deposited." But it is proposed to go further, and permit several certificates to be issued for the same deposit, by dividing *the amount into such sums as the depositor* may wish, and making them payable to bearer. It might be proper that neither the *bullion* nor the *coin* certificates should be issued for a less sum than twenty dollars; but this point, as well as the details of the plan may, with propriety, be left for future consideration. If the principle suggested is sanctioned, the details can be very readily supplied."

The introduction also refers to the fact that the coinage of the Mints of the United States up to June 30, 1857, amounted to upwards of $585,000,000, of which $402,000,000 has been received since 1840 from the gold mines of the United States, and that the "world's supply of the precious metals has been increased" since the latter period "to the extent of twelve hundred and forty millions of dollars," ($1,240,000,000), and adds:

"In concluding these preliminary remarks, I think it not inappropriate to refer to the second annual message of General Jackson, in which it will be seen that he thought it practicable and Constitutional to organize a branch of the Treasury Department, based upon *public* and *individual* deposits" The Independent Treasury system has most happily provided for the security of the *public* deposits; and established a Constitutional currency for the Government. We will have advanced further in the right direction when we provide an equally safe Treasury for *individuals*; and secure to the people a paper currency which will actually represent, and be at all times convertible into, gold.

"If, in addition to this measure, the States adopt the Independent Treasury system, then the country will substantially possess the advantages of a specie currency, and be relieved from the pernicious influence of banks of issue. The banks will then become what they ought to be, namely, places where deposits of money may be made, drafts purchased, and discounts obtained. Gold and silver, and the undoubted equivalent of the former, namely, mint and coin certificates, will then be the general currency of the country."

In advocating the measure described above, *the letter discusses with great ability*, and for its advantages, under the following heads:

1. Security to the owners of specie.

2. The practice of hoarding is much induced by a want of confidence in banks and individuals.

3. The specie thus deposited would not be withdrawn from circulation.

4. The specie thus deposited would constitute a great reserve, to be withdrawn, at any time when a special demand for coin might arise, without the slightest disturbance of the commerce, finances, or loan market of the country.

5. *The plan, by substituting paper for specie* placed on deposit, will avoid the loss incident *to the wear, clipping*, and other injuries to coin, through circulation.

6. The plan would obviate the necessity of a Government bullion fund being retained at the mints.

7. The objection that that the proposed certificates would substitute a Government paper currency for a specie currency, is answered.

8. *It is proposed that the certificates* be made payable to bearer, and not to order.

9. The probable risk and expense in which the plan would involve the Government, is discussed.

CALHOUN AT OXFORD.

CALHOUN has resolved to make the horse sixteen feet high, because he said so. He is determined to show that Oxford precinct, Johnson county, Kansas, is good for nearly all the votes that were falsely polled in October last, and upon the illegal returns of which *Governor WALKER refused the certificate* to CALHOUN and his party. In order to recall to our readers the great and populous community of Oxford, *we transfer Gov. WALKER's picture of it.* We copy from his proclamation of October 21, 1857:

Influenced by these considerations, and impressed with the grave responsibility resting upon *us in regard to the fairness of the election*, and the freedom from all fraud susceptible of detection and prevention within the scope of our duties, we deemed it essential to truth and justice that *we should ascertain every fact calculated to refute or confirm* the conclusions derived from the face of the papers. Accordingly, we went to the precinct of Oxford, (which is a village of six *houses, including stores*, and without a tavern,) and ascertained that the citizens of that vicinity, and especially those of the handsome adjacent village of *New Santa Fe, in Missouri*, (separated only by a street, and containing about *twenty* houses,) that, altogether, not more than one-half *the number* of persons represented to have voted were present on the two days of the election—*much the smaller number, not exceeding thirty or forty*, being present on the last day, when *more* than 1,500 votes are represented as having been given. The people of Oxford, as well as those of *the neighboring village of Santa Fe*, were astounded at the magnitude of the returns; and all persons of all parties, in both places, treated the whole affair with *derision or indignation*, not having heard the alleged result until several days after it had occurred.

It appears that *thirteen hundred votes* were thrown at this precinct, on the 21st, *for* the Constitution *with* slavery; but they were real votes, doubtless, inasmuch as the Missourians were present in force. Further comment is useless.

MESSRS. L. J. LEVY & CO.'S NEW STORE.

This evening, Messrs. L. J. LEVY & Co. will commence business in their new store, Fetridge Building, erected on the central lot of the Butler property, purchased by W. P. FETRIDGE, Esq., of New York, in November, 1856. We say "*this* evening"—though the actual *opening* of the store will take place to-morrow. There is an old superstition against commencing a thing on Friday, and perhaps Messrs. LEVY submit to it, in the present instance. They should bear in mind, also, that any day is propitious for doing a good thing, and as to-morrow, albeit Friday, is also New Year's Day, they do well, and will do profitably, it is to be hoped, in making the opening of 1858 identical with the opening of their new and splendid establishment.

It is not necessary to tell our fellow-citizens where the Fetridge Building is located Outside readers may thank us for informing them, that it is erected nearly in the centre of what was the Butler property, extending from the northwest corner of Eighth and Chestnut streets, close up to the Girard House. Fetridge Building (nearly *opposite the site of the future Hotel,*) runs from Chestnut to Grape street, a clear length of 175 feet, *by 50 feet of width. It is four stories high*, with a basement, but the different floors are so lofty that the edifice actually overtops the highest stores on Chestnut street, a panorama of the entire city being visible from the windows of the fourth story.

The front on Chestnut street is built of Connecticut brownstone, and is four stories in height, each story being respectively 20, 18, 16, and 14 feet high in the clear. The first and second stories extend back 175 feet to Grape street; the third and fourth stories are 65 feet in depth. The general style of the architecture is Roman, being a composition combining the beauties and peculiarities of different orders, yet forming in itself a harmonious whole, singularly happy in conception, and evincing great taste and judgment in detail.

Each story is divided into five openings, by pillars, with richly carved caps; the first being finished by a balcony, projecting four feet, and supported by massive and elaborately-carved consoles.

The entire building is surmounted by a bold and heavy cornice, on top of which extends a balustrade, with a central panel in which is insert bed, "FETRIDGE BUILDING: 1857.

The principal feature on entering from Chestnut street, is that of extent and height, which is produced by the opening of the Gallery (*seventy-five* feet in length) on the second floor, which is supported by iron columns with ornamental caps; this effect is heightened by the abundance of light emitted from the large sky-lights in the roof.

The walls and ceilings of the two principal stories have been tastefully painted and ornamented in fresco.

The basement, which extends the whole depth of the building, with fire-proof rooms underneath Chestnut street, is nearly two hundred feet long. It is well lighted and ventilated, and it is intended *that the heavier portion of the wholesale business of the establishment shall be transacted here.* In this part of the building are the steam-boilers, which supply the necessary heat for regulating the temperature,—so that, instead of the arid atmosphere produced by the ordinary heating apparatus, a warmth is distributed over every part of the store,—genial and soft as what is experienced in the sunny clime of Florida.

Entering from Chestnut street, we find an immense saloon, stretching the whole length of the building, to Grape street. The entire retail business will be transacted there. With the exception of one house, (STEWART's of New York,) Messrs. LEVY have heretofore done the most extensive dry goods business in the United States, and, long since, have won the reputation of importing the finest goods from Europe. In their new and fashionable premises, so exquisitely fitted up as almost to *invite* trade, and so well supplied as to gratify even the fastidious taste and vast expectation of Miss *Flora MacFlimsey herself*. They may calculate on a vast augmentation of their business.

The principal part of this great saloon is lighted by seven large skylights, which throw a direct north light, upon everything—an advantage, by the way, to purchasers, as it enables them to see the peculiar texture of each article. Directly under this light is a circular counter, at which gloves are to be sold—the proprietors evidently desiring to be "hand and glove with their customers." On the left-side are the cashiers' offices, central, but occupying small space. At the extreme left, close on Grape street, is a small room, somewhat like "a snuggery," in which, by strong gas light, at any time of the day, purchasers may test the colors of each article. Our female readers know, (better than we can tell them,) that many colors do not show the same in a parlor by day and a ball-room at night. *Here*, they can test them, and exactly ascertain how a silk will look at night. This little room is decidedly a great institution.

About two hundred seats are distributed over this floor, and around the counters, arranged for the convenience of lady-customers. The counters are of black walnut, and this wood, alternating with oak, is used throughout the building. The floors, which are tasselated, or inlaid, with walnut, *oak, and ash*, are extremely beautiful, we may say unique, for they are the first production of an ingenious American, who has patented his invention.

At night there is a vast supply of light from numerous chandeliers. The effect, when the whole is lit up, is truly beautiful, as many of our readers may perceive, whenever they *please*. It *unites* palatial splendor with the fullest care for convenience and utility.

The shawl-room is in the north end of the building, handsomely fitted up, and enriched with splendid French mirrors, and magnificent tables.

The numerous Corinthian columns, distributed all over the main floor, which are useful as well as ornamental, will challenge the admiration of spectators.

But, to our own taste, the most attractive feature in this store—the very temple of fashion—are the stair-cases. Constructed of walnut, with *heart-of-oak* bannisters, *they have that wavy* curve which HOGARTH considered to be the line of beauty. The hand-rails are cut out of the solid wood, and are admirably executed.

The second floor will be devoted to the curtain, upholstery, and furniture department. Here, too, in the front, is the counting-house of the firm, consisting of the partner's parlor, with the retail and wholesale departments, distinctively arranged.

On the third floor, the wholesale hosiery department will be located. The fourth floor will be kept exclusively for reserved stock.

The value of the goods which will be placed in this store, for sale, before six o'clock this evening, may be estimated at not less than HALF A MILLION DOLLARS. This stock, it should be added, has been selected with the good taste and judgment which, for so many years, have distinguished the firm who now enter into the occupation of by far the finest dry goods' store in this country. To what Philadelphia lady is the name of LEVY not a household word? Not even in Paris itself, which so far excels London in this respect, is there such *a magnificent store as this.*

The cost will exceed $170,000. We leave the building itself to testify to the good taste which Mr. FETRIDGE has displayed in every part of it. But his *enterprise, and even courage*, should be noticed. Midway in the execution of this stupendous undertaking came that bird of ill omen—the Panic. If it alarmed, it did not cripple Mr. FETRIDGE. In ordinary times, when cash and credit were in full operation, it would have been not difficult to have built this handsome store, an ornament of our fair city. But it required no common ability and boldness to carry this work on to its completion through the financial difficulties of the recent Crisis. Mr. FETRIDGE, just as if he had the magical purse of *Fortunatus*, paid his way all through, and we have described the result. Let it speak for itself.

We have now to add that Mr. FETRIDGE and Messrs. LEVY are under great obligations to Mr. JOHN FRAZER, the architect, whose mind has pervaded, as it were, the whole *erection. He is a* young man, we believe, but this building *is a* perpetual testimonial of his ability.

The stone front has been executed, in a superior manner, by Messrs. J. STRUTHERS & SON. The granite work by BAKER, WRIGHT, & CO. The brick work by Mr. J. R. CREELEY—who is described to us, on good authority, as "a *perfect brick*." The fresco painting, which is very fine, by Messrs KAISER & PEROLI. The painting by Mr. JOHN GIBSON. The plastering by Mr. JAMES FRAZER. The Iron Corinthian pillars by Messrs. SANSON & FARRAND. The gas-fitting by Messrs. WRIGHT & HUNTER. The gas-fixtures by Messrs. CORNELIUS & BAKER, who have executed the lighting department of the new House of Representatives, at Washington The staircase by Mr. ALLAN DARBY. The steam engines by Messrs. PIKE, GREEN, & CO. We mention the names, because when people do their work properly, it is only simple justice to state the fact.

Many of our readers, we are sure, will be glad to learn that LYON J. LEVY, Esq., the principal *of the great firm so well and so long known in this city, is so rapidly improving in his bodily* health that his presence, *in his new store, may* speedily be expected by his numerous old friends and customers.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER AND

EXCITING NEWS FROM KANSAS.

CIVIL WAR IN BOURBON COUNTY.

The U. S. Marshal Fired on and Wounded

Retreat of the Pro-Slavery Party.

ONE KILLED AND TWO MORTALLY WOUNDED.

THE LAWRENCE CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 30.—Kansas advices to the 24th instant have just been received by the *Democrat*, which state that civil war has broken out in Bourbon county.

Several conflicts have occurred between the free-State and pro-slavery parties. A number of prisoners have been taken on both sides.

The United States Marshal, with a force of eighty men, demanded the surrender of the free-State party, the answer to which was by a volley of musket balls. The fire was returned, and a fight ensued, lasting one hour, when the pro-slavery party retreated, with the loss of one man killed, and two painfully wounded. The United Marshal was also dangerously wounded.

Gen. Lane had entrenched his party in the Sugar Mound, and expressed a determination to fight the United States Dragoons, if they attacked him. A battle was regarded as inevitable.

Exciting debates have occurred in the free-State Convention, in session at Lawrence. The Committee on Resolutions have submitted three reports. The majority report disapproves of the proposition to vote at the election for State officers. The first minority report recommends the nomination of a full State ticket; the second minority report, signed by Mr. Redpath, recommends a participation in the State election for the purpose of destroying the Lecompton Constitution, and that no man be nominated who will not pledge himself to crush that Constitution; that the Topeka Constitution *be submitted to the people; that loyalty to that* instrument be made the test of fealty to the Free-State party, and that the Legislature repeal the present code of laws.

Messrs. Robinson, Phillips, Conway, Schuyler, and Vaughan favor voting at the ensuing election. During the debates the most radical, revolutionary *speeches were made.*

FROM KANSAS.

Further Election Returns, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 30.—Further returns of the election *recently held in Kansas* are being received. Johnson county gives 2,000 majority for the Constitution with the slavery clause. Thirteen hundred votes were cast at Oxford.

Wyandotte gives fourteen majority against the slavery provision. *Governor Denver* had given up the Territorial arms to the military.

There were various rumors in circulation relative to the disturbance at Fort Scott, but none are of an authoritative character.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Captain *Engle, who* accompanied General Walker, as bearer of official despatches from Commodore Paulding to the Government, expects to return to the *House Equadron* by the steamer of the 5th of January.

It is positively asserted that Commodore Paulding will be recalled.

Many *distinguished gentlemen have called* on General Walker, in this city. *Nothing is known* concerning his future movements. It is his intention, at the proper time, to ask *the Government to* reinstate him in the position from which he was recently removed by Commodore Paulding.

Lieut. Beale's Military Road.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The WAR Department has received advices to the 18th of October from Lieutenant Beale, in charge of the military road from Fort Defiance to the Colorado River, in which he announces his arrival in California. The expedition has met with the most complete success, and a fine wagon road, from New Mexico to California, has been established.

An important part of the operations has been effected by the camels, which were subjected to *trials that no other animals* could possibly have endured. Yet Lieut. B. terminated his labors, not only without the loss of a single camel, but they are *admitted*, by those who saw them in Texas, to be in as good condition as when they left San Antonio.

Purser Charles Murray has been ordered to the Brooklyn navy yard, *vice* Harris, detached.

The U. S. Steam Frigate Niagara.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—A letter from Secretary Toucey, to Cooper *Field, Esq.*, informs him that the United States steam frigate Niagara will be again detailed to assist in laying the Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cable. Chief Engineer Everett has been given a leave of absence, and *his services are tendered to the Telegraph Company.* The President and Secretary Toucey are both favorable to the enterprise.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The Southern mail brings papers from all points as late as due. The news is unimportant.

Departure of the Canada.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—The R. M. steamship Canada sailed for Liverpool at noon to-day, with nearly $800,000 in specie.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

HALIFAX, Dec 30.—The United States mail steamship Arago, from Southampton on the 16th inst, arrived at this port this evening.

Her advices are four days later than those furnished by the Persia.

The royal mail steamship arrived on the 14th instant.

The detailed accounts of the news from India contain nothing of interest further than contained in the telegraphic summary furnished by the previous steamer.

Parliament had adjourned till the 4th of February.

The royal assent had been given to the Bank Indemnity bill.

The following additional failures are announced:

Toldorph & Co, of London.
Row, Prescott, & Co., "
Willey & Co., "
Lister & Co., Halifax.
Saalfield & Brothers, Leeds.

Mr. John Edward Stephens, of the late London & Eastern Bank, failed to appear before the Bankruptcy Court of Edinburgh, and a warrant was issued for his arrest.

Henry Smith Bright, formerly a large corn merchant, has been sentenced to transportation for ten years, for forgery.

No further progress had been made in the launching of the Leviathan.

Trade in the manufacturing districts was bad, and the markets were generally inanimate.

Sir Colin Campbell denies that he has been on ill terms with Lord Canning.

Milner Gibson had been elected a member of Parliament, for Ashton, by a large majority.

Lord Stratford had quitted Constantinople for Trieste.

The Belgian elections had resulted, by a large ministerial majority, in favor of the liberal policy.

It was rumored at Vienna that the Porte, acting with the consent of the Powers signing the treaty of Paris, had issued a firman for the dissolution of the divans of the Danubian principalities. The rumor required confirmation.

The commercial crisis had become aggravated at Smyrna.

The Danish Council of State had authorised a loan of £300,000 sterling.

The hand of the Princess Alice of England was to be asked for the Crown-Prince of the Netherlands.

At Hamburgh, up to the 13th inst., there was no general return of confidence yet manifested, and further failures were expected.

The Austrian Government had loaned the city of Hamburgh ten millions of florins. This sum will be employed in aiding the large houses.

A large report prevailed that the United States frigate Congress were on a visit to Jerusalem.

Twenty-seven nuns were about to leave Paris for China.

It was stated that the King of Portugal's marriage would occur in April.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

No extended account of the Liverpool markets is furnished by this steamer.

The London papers report the following commercial intelligence:

The Liverpool cotton market closed quiet but steady; prices easier, but with no quotable change. The sales for the three days amounted to 6,500 bales, of which 1,000 bales were to speculators, and the same amount to exporters.

Flour had advanced 3d. on the week, closing with an upward tendency.

Wheat has advanced 3d. on the week.

Corn was buoyant, and all qualities had slightly improved.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed at 91¾91¾ on account.

The Walker Expedition at New Orleans and Mobile.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 29.—The meeting of citizens to denounce the arrest of General Walker, called for this evening, has been postponed till Thursday, on account of the rain. All the city papers are unanimous in condemnation of the course pursued by Commodore Paulding.

MOBILE, Dec. 29.—A Nicaraguan indignation meeting has been called. Gen. Cass's reported repudiation of Commodore Paulding's conduct has produced but little effect, and the excitement is subsiding.

Judge Gale, of the United States District Court, has decided against the clearing of the schooner Susan, bound to Greytown, on the ground of non-jurisdiction, but at the same time declares her detention to be illegal.

The United States Marshal, with a force of eighty men, demanded the surrender of the free-State party, the answer to which was by a volley of musket balls. The fire was returned, and a fight ensued, lasting one hour, when the pro-slavery party retreated, with the loss of one man killed, and two painfully wounded. The United Marshal was also dangerously wounded.

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