The Press.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1858.

FIRST PAGE.—A Lesson from "Punch;" Notices of New Books; Magazines; The City Directory; Correspondence: From Harrisburg—From Delaware—From Greene County; Foreign Miscellaneous News; General News; The Late Conflagration at Chicago; City Police; Philadelphia Markets, &c.

SUBMISSION OF STATE CONSTITUTIONS TO THE PEOPLE.

The opposition to the manifestly only just proposition of submitting the Constitution of Kansas to the people, has led to some discussion as to what has been the usual course adopted in the different States of the Union in respect to their constitutions. The following table is believed to be correct:

STATES WHOSE CONSTITUTIONS HAVE BEEN SUBMITTED TO THE PEOPLE FOR RATIFICATION.

California, Nov. 13....1849	Michigan, Nov. 5....1850
Connecticut, Oct. 5....1818	New Jersey, Aug. 13..1844
Georgia, 1st Mon. Oct. 1839	New York, Nov. 2....1846
Illinois, March 7....1848	N. Carolina, Nov. 9...1835
Indiana, August 4....1851	Ohio, June 17.......1851
Iowa, August 3.......1846	R Island, Nov. 21-22..1841
Kentucky..........1850	Tennessee, March.....1835
Louisiana, Nov. 2.....1852	Texas, Oct. 13.......1845
Maine..............1820	Virginia, Oct. 23-4-5..1851
Maryland, June 4......1851	Wisconsin, April.....1848
Massachusetts........1780	Missouri, July 19.....1820
Alabama.............1819	N. Hampshire, Sep....1792
Arkansas, Jan. 4.....1836	Pennsylvania.........1838
Delaware, Dec. 2.....1831	South Carolina.......1790
Florida.............1839	Vermont.............1850
Mississippi, October..1832	

It appears, therefore, that *thirty-one* States have had their constitutions submitted to the people. If there is any mistake in the above table, it is as to the dates when the States submitted their constitutions to the people.

In New Hampshire, 1851, and in Delaware, 1853, new constitutions were submitted to the people, and rejected. In fact, therefore, their present constitutions, however originated, have been specially accepted by the people. These would make thirty-one popularly ratified constitutions in the Union, deriving their authority solely from the people.

The reformed Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania was submitted to the people in October, of 1838, and was adopted by a decided vote. By that instrument it is provided that any future amendment of the Constitution must first be adopted by two successive Legislatures, and then submitted to a popular vote at a subsequent election; and if this vote approves the amendments, they shall be incorporated with the Constitution. The principle that a majority of the people shall control, now contended against by a portion of our countrymen, in the case of Kansas, is the most sacred element of our political system, without which we should be the prey of misrule and anarchy in every State of the Union.

OUR TRADE WITH THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

We stated, a few days ago, that the great bulk of foreign commerce on the part of the Sandwich Islands was from the United States, and that France, which is intriguing to establish a Protectorate there—with a view to ultimate usurpation of sovereignty, as in the Marquesas and the Society Islands—had scarcely any commercial relations there. We now, from the latest official returns published at Honolulu, shall show how the case stands.

The declared value of all dutiable produce and manufactures imported by the Sandwich Islands amounts $1,281,951 per annum. Of this, the largest proportion comes from the United States, and is $954,919. The next is China, which sends to the value of $42,056. Then Chili, $38,099. Great Britain is only fourth, at $20,471. Bremen sends $12,225 worth of goods. The Empire of France sends to the value of—thirty dollars a year!

Of the sperm oil exported from the Sandwich Islands, 174,920 gallons are sold to Great Britain, and only 476 gallons to France. Every year 500 American, and only 19 French whalers put into the Sandwich Islands, and 137 American trade thither, against *five* French merchant vessels.

It is clear, then, that France has not the shadow of a claim, on the plea of commercial connection, to assume a political protectorate of these Islands, and that the United States are not only their next neighbors, but their most extensive customers.

☞ We will print, at an early day, the polished and powerful speech of Hon. D. E. Sickles, of New York, delivered on Wednesday, against the "Pirate of the Gulf," General Walker.

☞ Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie, of The Press, will deliver his fine lecture on "Irish Characteristics," at Lebanon, Pa., on Monday evening next.

☞ In our Harrisburg letter, to-day, will be found important extracts from the report of the State Treasurer on the revenue and expenditures of the Commonwealth.

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Nicaragua Question—Commercial Restrictions—Gen. Henningsen, &c., &c.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

Washington, Jan. 7th, 1858.

The large delegations in the House from New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, are a unit in support of the Administration on the General Walker question; and the evidence is palpable to all that the opposition will embrace only the ultra men of the South. General Walker and his friends themselves feel satisfied of this, but they nevertheless continue their efforts to elevate him up to the dignity of a hero.

The commercial intercourse of the United States with some of the Central and South American States, and with some of the Kingdoms in the north of Europe, is fettered with restrictions at variance with the spirit of the age, and particularly with the relations of amity existing between them and ourselves.

The Danish dues treaty has struck off one of these unjust shackles, and Mr. Buchanan, aided by both houses, I am led to believe, will pursue with vigor and promptitude the course so auspiciously begun, in this regard, by his predecessor. We have gone on in prosperity, and our ambition as a commercial nation has become enlarged.

We look now not alone to the trade of this continent, but, beside that, to the rich trade of the East and of the Baltic; we look to supplying Europe by perfecting our more rapid means of transmission, as Europe has heretofore supplied us with the products of the Orient.

Brazil and Paraguay must do away with their onerous exactions, and there are some short-cuts, now being looked after, which will go far to help along the consummation of the wishes of both our Atlantic and Pacific seaboards.

It is stated that General Walker refuses to yield up his command of filibuster movements against Nicaragua, and that unless he does, and a full complement of men and munitions of war are provided, General Henningsen declines to take part in the next expedition for that quarter.

The War Department has not yet fixed upon a plan of operations for next spring of the United States forces, under the command of Col. Johnston. The Secretary of War and Lieutenant-General Scott are in daily consultation on the subject.

Whatever appropriations may be desired for any contemplated extraordinary duties of our army will be estimated for, and the estimates submitted to the Committee of Ways and Means, to be embraced in the deficiency bill.

The President, I learn, declines committing himself as to his future action on the Kansas question to anybody, stating that that action cannot be fairly determined on until the fullest information has been received of the election returns of the 4th of January, and their character, whether fair or fraudulent.

The recommendations of the message in reference to a hard-money currency have made a deep and favorable impression upon the minds of members, and will, I think, be productive of valuable results. The tariff act of 1857 will undergo a revision; but any material and fundamental change of its provisions during the present feeling on the subject, can hardly be hoped for. A specific duty and a home valuation may be urged upon the importation of iron. Heretofore, Pennsylvania has stood alone in the Union in support of this branch of industry; but, just now, the iron wealth of Michigan, Missouri, Minnesota, and other States, (for Minnesota is a State to all intents,) has been developed, and their representatives are urgent in their demands that it shall not be disregarded.

A proposition will be submitted to Congress for the abolition of the existing warehouse system, that goods shall pay duties immediately upon their importation. Of course, I presume that the goods now in bond will be excluded from the effects of any such law.

A reception was given at Secretary Cobb's residence last evening, which was well and fashionably attended.

The subjoined are the main facts set forth in the latest weekly statement of the United States Treasury:

Treasury balance, Dec. 31	$5,014,705 75
Amount of receipts	326,565 83
Drafts returned, paid	866,325 34
Drafts issued	963,537 16
Reduction	$636,971 23

X. Y.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

U. S. Capitol, Washington, January 7, 1858.

SENATE.

Mr. J. H. Hammond, Senator from South Carolina in place of Mr. Butler, deceased, took his seat in the Senate.

Mr. Seward, of New York, presented petitions from the citizens of Canandaigua, New York, praying for the adoption of some practical measure by which the people of the North may co-operate with the people of the South in the extinguishment of slavery, by making fair and honorable compensation to the slave owners for the full value of their slaves.

The petition was ordered to be tabled.

On motion of Mr. King, of New York, a resolution was adopted, requesting the President to furnish, if not incompatible with the public interests, copies of the correspondence and despatches from our Ministers at the Courts of England, France, and other powers, on the subject of the dangers of emigrants, arising from their contracting with irresponsible persons for their inland passage.

On motion of Mr. Foot, of Vermont, a resolution was adopted, calling on the President to communicate all the official despatches and correspondence of Robert McLane and Peter Parker, late Commissioners in China, with the State Department.

On motion of Mr. Gwin, of California, the Committee on Foreign Relations were instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation by law for the compensation of the Minister Plenipotentiary to the Empire of Japan, and for the officers of the United States Government in Japan.

The following message was received from the President, in response to the call for information relative to the recent events in Central America:

In submitting to the Senate the papers for which they have called, I deem it proper to make a few observations. In capturing General Walker and his command after they had landed on the soil of Nicaragua, Commodore Paulding has, in my opinion, committed a grave error. It is quite evident, however, from the communications herewith transmitted, that this was done from pure and patriotic motives, and in the sincere conviction that he was promoting the interests and vindicating the honor of his country.

In regard to Nicaragua, she has sustained no injury by the act of Commodore Paulding. This has inured to her benefit, and relieved her from a dreaded invasion. She alone would have any right to complain of the violation of her territory, and it is quite certain she will never exercise this right. It does not lie in the mouth of her invaders to complain in her name. She has been rescued by Commodore Paulding from their assaults. The error of this gallant officer consists in exceeding his instructions and landing his sailors and marines in Nicaragua, whether with or without her consent, for the purpose of making war upon any military force whatever, which he might find in the country, no matter from whence they came. This power certainly did not belong to him. Obedience to the law and conformity to instructions are the best and safest guides for all officers, civil and military, and when they transcend these limits and act upon their own responsibility, evil consequences almost inevitably follow. Under these circumstances, when Marshal Rynders presented himself at the State Department on the 29th ult., with General Walker in custody, the Secretary informed him that the Executive Department of the Government did not recognise Gen. Walker as a prisoner; that it had no directions to give concerning him, and that it is only through the action of the judiciary that he could be lawfully held in custody to answer any charges that might be brought against him. In thus far disapproving the conduct of Commodore Paulding, no inference must be drawn that I am less determined than I have ever been to execute the neutrality laws of the United States. This is my imperative duty, and I shall continue to perform it by all the means which the Constitution and the laws have placed in my power. My opinion of the value and importance of these laws corresponds entirely with that expressed by Mr. Monroe, in his message to Congress of December 17th, 1819. That wise, prudent and patriotic statesman says it is of the highest importance to our national character, and indispensable to the morality of our citizens, that all violations of our neutrality laws should be prevented. No door should be left open for the evasion of our laws—no opportunity afforded to any who may be disposed to take advantage of it to compromise the interest or honor of the nation.

The crime of setting on foot or providing the means for military expeditions within the United States, to make war against a foreign State with which we are at peace, is one of an aggravated character, and early engaged the attention of Congress. Whether the executive government possesses any or what power under the Constitution, independently of Congress, to prevent or punish this and similar offences against the laws of nations, is a subject which engaged the attention of our most eminent statesmen in the time of the Administration of General Washington, and on the occasion of the French Revolution.

The act of Congress of the 5th of June, 1794, fortunately removed all the difficulties of this question which had heretofore existed. The fifth and seventh sections of this act which relate to the present question are the same in substance with the sixth and eighth sections of the act of April, 1818, and have now been in force for a period of more than sixty years. The military expedition rendered criminal by this act must have its origin, must begin, or be set on foot, in the United States; but the great object of the law was to save foreign States, with whom we were at peace, from the ravages of these lawless expeditions proceeding from our shores.

The seventh section alone, therefore, which simply defines the crime and its punishment, would have been inadequate to accomplish the purpose and enforce our international duties. In order to render the law effectual, it was necessary to prevent the carrying on of such expeditions to their consummation before they had succeeded in leaving our shores. This has been done effectually, and in clear and explicit language, in the authority given to the President under the eighth section of the act to employ the land and naval forces of the United States for the purpose of preventing the carrying on of any such expeditions or enterprises from the territories or jurisdiction of the United States against the territories or domain of any foreign prince or State, or of any colony, district, or people, with whom the United States are at peace.

For these reasons, had Commodore Paulding intercepted the steamer Fashion, with General Walker and his command on board, at any period before they entered the port of San Juan de Nicaragua, and conducted them back to Mobile, he would have prevented them from carrying on the expedition, and have been not only a justifiable but a praiseworthy act. The crime well deserves the severe punishment inflicted upon it by our laws. It violates the principles of Christianity, morality, and humanity held sacred by all the civilized nations, and by none more than by the people of the United States.

Disguise it as we may, such a military expedition is an invitation to reckless and lawless men to enlist under the banner of any adventurer to rob, plunder, and murder the unoffending citizens of neighboring States who have never done them harm. It is an usurpation of the war-making power, which belongs alone to Congress; and the Government, at least in the estimation of the world, becomes an accomplice in the commission of this crime, unless it adopts all the means necessary to prevent and to punish it. It would be far better, and more in accordance with the bold and manly character of our countrymen, for the Government itself to get up such expeditions, than to allow them to proceed under the command of irresponsible adventurers. We could then, at least, exercise some control over our own agency, and prevent them from burning down cities and committing other acts of enormity of which we have read.

The avowed principle which lies at the foundation of the law of nations is contained in the Divine command, that all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them. Tried by this unerring rule, we should be severely condemned if we shall not use the best exertions to arrest such expeditions against our feeble sister Republic of Nicaragua.

One thing is very certain—that the people never existed who would call any other nation to a stricter account than we should ourselves, for tolerating lawless expeditions from their shores to make war upon any portion of our territories. By tolerating such expeditions, we shall soon lose the high character which we have enjoyed ever since the days of Washington for the faithful performance of international obligations and duties, and inspire distrust against us among the members of the great family of civilized nations.

But if motives of duty were not sufficient to restrain us from engaging in such lawless enterprises, evident interest ought to dictate this policy. These expeditions are the most effectual mode of retarding American progress, although to promote is the avowed object of the leaders and contributors in such undertakings.

It is, beyond question, the destiny of our race to spread themselves over the continent of North America, and this at no distant day, should events be permitted to take their natural course; the tide of emigration will flow to the South and North, and nothing can eventually arrest its progress, if permitted to go there peacefully. Central America will soon contain an American population, which will confer blessings and benefits, as well upon the natives as their respective Governments. Liberty, under the restraints of law, will preserve domestic peace, whilst the different transit routes across the Isthmus in which we are so deeply interested will have assured protection.

Nothing has retarded this happy condition of affairs so much as the unlawful expeditions which have been fitted out in the United States to make war upon the Central American States. Had one-half of the number of American citizens who have miserably perished in the first disastrous expedition of General Walker, settled in Nicaragua, settled as peaceful emigrants, the object which we all desire would ere this have been in a great degree accomplished. These expeditions have caused the people of the Central American States to regard us with dread and suspicion.

It is our policy to remove this apprehension and convince them that we intend to do them good and not evil. We desire, as the leading Power on this Continent, to open, and, if need be, to protect every transit route across the Isthmus, not only for our own benefit, but that of the world, and thus open a free access to Central America, and through it to our Pacific possessions. This policy was commenced under favorable auspices, when the expedition under the command of General Walker escaped from our territories, and proceeded to Punta Arenas.

Should another expedition of a similar character again evade the vigilance of our officers and proceed to Nicaragua, this would be fatal, at least for a season, to the peaceful settlement of these countries and to the policy of American progress. The truth is, no Administration can successfully conduct the foreign affairs of the country, in Central America or anywhere else, if it is to be interfered with at every step by lawless military expeditions set on foot in the United States.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

January 7, 1858.

Accompanying the documents, many of which have already been published, is a letter from the Secretary of the Navy to Lieutenant Almy, of the steamer Fulton, dated October 12, 1857, in which he tells him that his instructions do not authorize him to act arbitrarily, or upon mere suspicion; but where he found an American vessel is manifestly engaged in carrying on an expedition or enterprise from the territories in the jurisdiction of the United States against Mexico, Nicaragua, or Costa Rica, he will use the force under his command to prevent it, and not permit the men or arms engaged in it, or destined for it, to be landed in any port of Mexico or Central America.

Similar instructions were sent to the Secretary of the Navy, of his having entrusted the army with the execution of the orders independently of himself, adding that he felt his prerogative as commander-in-chief of the squadron was turned aside with but little consideration, and that his presence at Aspinwall would have but a slight appreciation. Mr. Toucey replied that he had a right, under the instructions of the President, to order the Fulton on business of which Commodore Paulding could not have the slightest knowledge.

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, moved the reference of the message to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and to be printed, together with the accompanying documents.

The motion to print was agreed to.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, dissented from the arguments contained in the message. The President had assumed that the neutrality laws which required that such expeditions as this should be suppressed, also conferred upon the Executive the power to go beyond the jurisdiction of the United States to suppress them. This seemed to be the key of the policy on the part of the Administration, which sent the navy down to the coast of Central America, instead of stationing the vessels where they should have been stationed—namely, at the mouth of the Mississippi, and on the coast of Alabama. Were this expedition all that it is described to be, it is only a misdemeanor instead of a violation of the neutrality law. The suspicion that there was an intent to make war against a nation with which we are at peace, would have justified the detention of General Walker and his men within the limits of the United States, but not their arrest beyond our own limits. As we have no extradition treaty with Nicaragua, they could not have lawfully been taken upon her soil. Even had they been fugitives from justice, the President has no more power to make such arrests than any member of Congress. If our neighbors are too weak to protect themselves, we should use all lawful means to protect our citizens from invading their territory.

But it is not within the theory of our Government to fit out expeditions to catch half a dozen, or a dozen, or one or two hundred men who may choose to leave the United States and land upon their shores. In this respect he thought we were making great departure from the principles which heretofore guided the conduct of our Government. If it be the pleasure of Congress to give the President police powers over the high seas, and authorize him to use the army and navy as a constabulary force, let it be done by the passage of a law with that view.

Mr. Mason doubted the expediency of discussing the subject without more mature deliberation. The President was, by the Constitution, at the head of the army and navy, and the laws of the land direct how these are to be used. He contented himself with the remark that it was clearly incumbent on the President to see that the neutrality laws were faithfully executed.

Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, referred to the President's admission that Commodore Paulding had committed a grave error. According to his own premises such a conclusion was altogether illogical, and the conduct of Paulding was as conformable to the law as if he had received express instructions to do what he did.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, regarded it as little singular that while the President disapproved of the arrest of General Walker, he, at the same time, excused that act. The arrest of Walker was in violation of the law; for if Com. Paulding had a right to make the arrest, his conduct is not only excused but applauded. If he had no legal right to do that act, then the President owes it to the people and the country to condemn it. If Walker was guilty of any violation of the law, and had been arrested and brought back to our shores as a fugitive from justice, why is he not put into the clutches of the law? Why was he brought to New York, placed in the hands of the United States marshal, and then brought here and delivered to the Executive, and then set at liberty? Why was he not carried back to Louisiana by the same authority, that arrested him, and there put upon his trial on this charge of violating the law?

This was a farce being played before the American people, which was disreputable to all engaged in it. There had been trumped up this charge against Walker when they knew there had been no violation of the law. If they believe he has violated the law, they have been guilty of a dereliction of duty in not punishing him for it. The fitting out of an expedition in violation of the neutrality laws was one thing, and the voluntary expatriation of a citizen was an altogether different thing. If Walker went there avowing it was his purpose to endeavor to regain the rights of which he had been dispossessed, he did no more than he had a right to do.

He (Mr. Brown) had a right to take his musket upon his shoulder, and go and tell the President, and Secretary of War, and the district attorneys and marshals, everywhere, that he meant to wage war against Nicaragua, or any other nation, and they would have no right to molest him. If one man has that right, two men or five hundred men have it. The mistake was that the Administration were intending to punish what the law never meant should be punished—namely, the intent, while in the United States, to fit out an expedition beyond the limits of the United States, with a hostile purpose towards the nation with which we are at peace. He had as high regard for the officers of the navy as for any other citizen. But if anything could bring reproach and eternal disgrace upon the navy, it was this precise course of action. First, Commander Chatard let Walker pass him, and then seeming to have a glimmering idea that he mistook his duty, he undertook to cover neglect by resorting to mean and dirty attempts to insult Walker in his camp, evidently with the intention of provoking him to some act, so that he might have an excuse to fire into him. Then Commodore Paulding appeared, a man ripe of years, doing what every one knew he has done, and which it was unnecessary to recapitulate, and writing just such a letter as ought to affix eternal disgrace upon him. It was a disgrace to the very epaulettes on his shoulders.

It was high time that our naval officers shall be confined to the discharge of their duties according to law, for there was too much disposition shown to exceed the law, by one and all of them. He could not say that the President would have discharged his duty to the laws, and to the best interests of the country, by pointedly rebuking the lawless act of Paulding than by excusing it. It would not do for the President to say that Paulding's act was a violation of the law, and then wink at it. No matter if Nicaragua does not complain. It was not for us to violate our laws, when Nicaragua does not complain and execute them when she does complain. Our duty is to go according to the law. If Commodore Paulding has conformed to the law, let him be applauded. If not, let him be condemned. He admired the spunk of the Senator from Illinois, (Mr. Douglas,) in boldly expressing his views heretofore, although he differed from every view uttered by that Senator on the Kansas question.

Mr. Houston, of Texas, was anxious to have the documents printed, because he wanted information on the subject. When the information was made public he should express his views.

Mr. Seward, of New York, referred to the fact that the President announced in his message that the arrest of Gen. Walker was without authority of law; but the question then came up whether the officer who committed this act should be censured or punished in any way for it. On that point the President makes an excuse for Commodore Paulding, which was that the party who had been arrested had been indicted in the United States for an offence against our laws, and failing to arrest them on the high seas, the naval officer had arrested them in the performance of the very act they had meditated.

Here were two parties who were delinquent. In the first place, there was a band of lawless men who had escaped the vigilance of the police, and gone abroad to levy war, in violation of the laws of the United States, with a nation with whom we are at amity. On the other hand, there was an officer who, through the excess of vigilance, had surpassed his instructions, and had himself committed a violation of the law. He thought the President has balanced this case with exact justice. The President had censured the fugitives, and while admitting the good intentions of that officer had also censured him for violating the law. What more could be asked? Suppose a punishment more or less severe should be passed upon this officer, what shall be done with the chief offender, who has been brought back.

Nothing has been done toward bringing him to trial for the offence for which he stands indicted, and the President is defied to his teeth by Walker, in his late letter, in which he states that, no matter who may interfere, at home or abroad, he is determined to proceed in the prosecution of his design. If the honorable Senators insisted upon it, he was quite willing that censure should be passed upon Commodore Paulding; but he must ask them, in justice, to mete out some punishment for this greater crime. Suppose the Government should punish Paulding, and leave the others go unpunished, what is the lesson which will be learned from this affair? It is that you may go out of the jurisdiction of the United States, and levy war against any nation with whom we are at peace, provided you can only escape the vigilance of the police on land.

And if you shall be arrested after you commence your acts, although the State shall be grateful for the protection they receive, still the officer who makes the arrest shall be punished, and you shall not be apprehended. To be consistent they should go further, and propose to restore General Walker to the place from which he was taken; and, if it was right to invade Nicaragua, it was equally right to invade New Granada or Brazil, or any other South American State. Why should we punish the Pawnees or Apaches for committing depredations upon our citizens, and claim that our citizens shall go abroad with impunity, and commit depredations upon the people of other States? If gentlemen think the principle is right, let them introduce a bill to repeal the neutrality laws

Mr. Davis. To what principle does the Senator allude?

Mr. Seward. It is this: that the crime is altogether in the offender's being caught. If he can escape from the United States and reach the country against which the war is to be made, then the act is innocent and right.

Mr. Davis. Nobody on this side of the chamber asserts such a principle as that.

Mr. Seward called the attention of the Senator to what had been said by his colleague (Mr. Brown,) that General Walker had violated no law; but the President, on the other hand, thought he had not only violated the law of the land, but had also violated the higher law. (Laughter.)

Mr. Davis replied that it was the sacred privilege of an American citizen to bear arms; and, whenever he chose to leave his own country and risk his life and fortune in fighting for the oppressed elsewhere, he had a right to do so. It was upon that principle that the war of 1812 took place; and it was a principle dear to every American heart.

Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, was of the opinion that the principles laid down in the message are neither warranted by the Constitution, nor by any statute law of the United States, nor by any principle of the law of nations. The question was not whether General Walker was committing a crime against Nicaragua.

Let her punish him, if she is able. Who made us the avenger of her wrongs? Was Walker committing any crime upon the high seas? What has he done? The Senator from New York (Mr. Seward) says he has made war upon a foreign nation. That is no crime by any law of the United States. It is a crime to set on foot within the United States an expedition against a foreign nation with whom we are at peace; but to go outside from our limits and make war is no offence either by the neutrality laws or anything else. He did not want to punish any man for an error of judgment.

If Com. Paulding was right, he ought to be rewarded with a medal, just as Com. Ingraham was, for violating the neutrality laws in Turkey for a praiseworthy object. The proposition was in substance that the end justifies the means. He denied the right of the Government to arrest persons on the high seas, and ask them where they were going, and what their business was, and send them home if they were not satisfied about them. The right of an American citizen to expatriate himself was a sacred right, and we should be careful how we trench upon it. While the Administration are talking about the iniquity of Gen. Walker's proceedings in Central America, they go on deliberately, in violation of the faith of treaties and the honor of nations, to invade a foreign country for the purpose of arresting him.

Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, thought the message contained grave and important errors, and entered his dissent from them. The President dared not to defend, while he endeavored to palliate this outrage to an American Senate. After examining some of the grounds upon which that palliation was attempted, he said the President assumed a question now before the legal tribunals of the country. He had assumed that the neutrality laws had been violated, and that it was his business to enforce them. Mr. Toombs denied that there was any proof that such was the case. But he admitted, for the sake of argument, that this was true. What right has the President to use the army and navy all over the earth? This was a usurpation of the authority, not only in derogation of the law, but in derogation of his oath of office. He must got the authority of the law to use any extra-territorial jurisdiction whatever. He could command no popular respect as a vindicator of the laws of the country unless he himself shall obey the laws. But in this case the law has been violated for the purpose of vindicating another. He said Governor Kossuth was invited into the Senate chamber to show himself years ago. That gentleman was driven from power by Austria and Russia, and came here after "material aid" to replace himself.

That was just the case of Walker; and while he was glorified the other was vilified. As to the letter of Commodore Paulding, the worse brutality of that correspondence, it must be admitted by every human being, totally unfitted him, not only to be commander of a ship, but even to be its cabin boy.

Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, understood it would be a cause of war by Nicaragua against this country, if an expedition be unlawfully set on foot within our jurisdiction against her. The President was as much bound to maintain the faith of treaties as any law of the country.

Mr. Mallory, of Florida, vindicated the character of Commodore Paulding. He alluded to his revolutionary ancestor, but did not pretend to palliate this act. If such acts of naval officers be permitted, in a very short time this country would be involved in hostilities with foreign nations. If you send naval captains to stop filibustering with loose instructions, they will understand them as seamen, not as jurists. He understood that the Administration had detached Captain Chatard because he did not arrest Walker. If he is punished for not doing that act, we ought to applaud Paulding for doing it.

Mr. Douglas returned the compliment of the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. Brown), who had said he admired his pluck for expressing his opinions. He found he was getting into good company, and was beating up recruits faster than Walker. He thought it would be found, after a while, that they were all in the party, and were not to be accused of faction because they happened to differ with the President in some of their views. Strange things happen now-a-days. Even the Senator from New York (Mr. Seward) was supporting the Administration, and defending it from the attacks of the Democrats.

Mr. Seward said the President had announced that Walker not only violated the laws of the land, but the "higher law;" and he (Mr. Seward) would be recreant to his duty as an advocate of the higher law, if he did not support the President. [Laughter.]

Mr. Douglas thought the "higher law" very well in its place, but not in executing the neutrality laws. He would rather look at the statutes of the United States and see where the authority was for the President to use the army and navy.

The law of 1818 defined the jurisdiction to extend one marine league from the coast, and the Government had no authority to make an arrest beyond that distance. He was in favor of giving the neutrality laws a fair, faithful, and rigorous execution. This is a Government of law, and let us stand by the laws and execute them, whether we like them or dislike them, so long as they stand on the statute-book. He had no sympathy for filibustering.

Its tendency is to defeat the very object we have in view—namely, the expansion of the area of freedom. He was in favor of the expansion of this country, but in a lawful and regular manner. He was not willing to send out naval officers, with vague instructions, filibustering all over the high seas, under the pretence of putting down filibustering. He had opposed the Clayton and Bulwer treaty because he did not wish to bind this country to do that which it might be necessary for its safety to do—that is to say, to annex these territories, only half the distance to California, and on a direct road.

Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, thought the debate premature. Nothing had been read but the message of the President. They did not know what light the instructions might throw upon the subject. He believed the expedition of Walker, from Mobile, was a flagrant violation of the laws of the United States, and the President did nothing but his duty in authorizing the naval forces to prevent that expedition from attacking people with whom we are at peace. He believed it due to the character of the nation that such steps as that should be taken to put down these marauding expeditions, which bring disgrace on the country.

No question was taken on the reference of the message,

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The committee appointed to inquire into the circumstances attending the sale of Fort Snelling consists of Messrs. Burnett, Morris of Illinois, Murroll, Faulkner, and Pettit.

To-morrow being the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, it was agreed that when the House adjourn to-day, it be till Monday next.

The House then went into committee on the President's annual message.

Mr. Thayer, of Massachusetts, maintained that if the people wish, they can and shall Americanize Central America; but it should not, however, be done in a way that would tarnish the national honor by violating treaty stipulations and the laws of the United States, but in accordance with the highest laws, both human and divine. He expressed regret that Mr. Haskin yesterday proclaimed himself in favor of "grand larceny." A meaner thing cannot be said of it than to call it by its own name. He was grieved that any party should be in favor of either "grand" or "petty larceny." It was not only disgraceful, but utterly contemptible. The only proper way to Americanize Central America was by an organized emigration. This might have been done within the last three years if there had been no neutrality laws, and without Executive interference. He wanted other neutrality laws, so plain that every man knows whether he is right or wrong. The South, owing to its sparse population, cannot afford to spare its citizens, but the North, in consequence of a superabundant population, must have an outlet to go somewhere. Something must be opened to the descendants of the Pilgrims. (Laughter.) They were now crammed in between the Atlantic Ocean and the Rocky Mountains. A better time than this could not be desired for Americanizing Central America. In consequence of the financial pressure, Europe will send to our shores during the present year not less than half a million of men who, together with the quarter million of the surplus people of the North, must go somewhere. These are enough to make eight States a year, if we have the territory where they can be placed and used economically, which was sure to be done. (Laughter.) He repeated, if you repeal the neutrality laws, the North will fill up Nicaragua before the year 1859, and that comfortably. After setting forth the benefits to result from emigration to Central America, with their subsoil ploughs, shovels, hoes, and seeds, he said that the country would not complain if emigration would be promoted and encouraged by a company with a capital of from two to five hundred thousand dollars, which could spread through the country information showing what are the natural resources of Central America, and the inducements to emigrate thither.

Mr. Adrian, of New Jersey, trusted the neutrality laws would be amended, so as to more effectually check the marauding spirit which, in disregard of all laws, has interfered disastrously with the transit route between the two oceans. Suppose Commodore Paulding did bring General Walker back, his motives and intentions were right, and knowing what the Government desired, he accomplished it. Walker and his men, he trusted, never would return, and they should be restrained from so doing. Peaceful emigration was the only legitimate way to settle Nicaragua. He said Mr. Haskin went a little too far in proclaiming that the Northern sentiment is in favor of grand larceny. It was not the sentiment in New Jersey, whose people are honest. and believe in good morals. They did not approve grand any more than petty larceny.

Mr. Washburn, of Maine, made a speech to show that Messrs. Douglas, Cass, and other prominent statesmen, who were instrumental in the passage of the Nebraska-Kansas bill, claimed that the doctrine of popular sovereignty gave the people of the Territory the right to legislate on all their domestic institutions, while the President maintained that the slavery question only was to be submitted for their judgment. Mr. Washburn argued that Congress had the right to legislate on slavery in the Territories, and that the Administration never intended that the people of Kansas should decide that question for themselves. In the course of his remarks he reviewed and earnestly condemned the Lecompton movement, which was founded on fraud and injustice.

The committee then rose and the House adjourned.

FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Sloop-of-War Cyane at Norfolk, and the Steamer Black Warrior at New Orleans.

Norfolk, Jan. 7.—The sloop-of-war Cyane, from Port au Prince, *via* Havana, has arrived at this port, having been twenty-two days on the passage.

The officers are all well, but fourteen of the crew are sick. The Cyane brings Captain Mayo, of the brig Packer, lately held as prisoner at Cape Haytien on an alleged charge of smuggling; also, the remains of late Midshipman Brodhead.

No deaths have occurred on the Cyane for twenty-two months.

The Spanish squadron remained at Havana.

Three hundred men had died by fever on the Spanish war ships.

There was considerable fever still at Havana. Several members of the Opera troupe were ill.

The filibuster steamer Fashion was still at Havana.

New Orleans, Jan. 7.—The United States mail steamship Black Warrior, from Havana on the 4th inst., has arrived at this port.

Sugars are firm, the prices being unchanged, but having an advancing tendency. Stock in port 60,000 boxes.

Freights are inactive.

The steamer Havana was still at Havana. She was reported for sale. If not sold soon, she will return to the United States.

Washington Affairs.

Washington, Jan. 7.—The Senate to-day, in Executive Session, confirmed the nomination of Theodore Sedgwick, as District Attorney of New York, in place of Mr. McKeen, removed, by a vote of 28 against 25. Beverly L. Clark, of Kentucky, was also confirmed as minister to Guatemala; K. B. J. Tyman as consul at Vera Cruz, and Thomas B Stephenson as Judge in New Mexico.

Messrs. Shields and Rice, newly-elected Senators from Minnesota, have arrived in Washington.

Reliable information has reached here that nearly, or quite 7,000 votes were cast for the Lecompton Constitution on the 21st ult., which is believed to be a majority of the whole number of votes in Kansas. A portion of the free-State men have nominated a State ticket, and were expected to vote for it on the 5th inst. Their programme is to elect men pledged to call a Convention to change the Constitution, not to destroy it.

President Calhoun would not open the votes on the Constitution until after the election of the 4th of January. This news is regarded in political circles as highly favorable to a speedy settlement of the Kansas question by the action of the people of Kansas themselves.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, Jan. 7.—No. 25. Before reported; argument continued for appellee; concluded for appellants.

No. 27. Frank Dynes *vs.* Jonah D. Hoover; argument for plaintiff commenced.

Massachusetts Election.

Boston, Jan. 7.—The election in the seventh Congressional district to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Governor Banks, resulted in the choice of Daniel W. Gooch, the Republican candidate, by 2,000 plurality.

Republican Nominations.

Concord, N. H., Jan. 7.—The Republican State Convention to-day nominated Governor Haile, by acclamation, for re-election, and A. H. Dunlap, of Nashua, for Railroad Commissioner.

The Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill RR.

Providence, Jan. 7.—The directors of the Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad have voted to surrender the road to trustees for the benefit of the stockholders.

Suicide of a Filibuster and Newspaper Attache.

Richmond, Jan. 7.—William H. Cowes, lately under General Walker in Nicaragua, and afterwards connected with the Memphis (Tenn.) *Bulletin*, committed suicide last night by taking laudanum.

Serious Effects of a Fall.

New York, Jan. 7.—Rev. Dr. Knox, of the Collegiate Dutch Church, who recently received serious injuries from a fall, now lies in a very precarious condition, and he is not expected to live through the day.

Cincinnati Money Market.

Cincinnati, Jan. 7.—The money market to-day is tight. Exchange on Philadelphia ½, and Baltimore 1 per cent. discount. Missouri bank notes have been thrown out. The Merchants' Bank of Cleveland has suspended.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Harrisburg, January 7.

SENATE.

The Speaker presented the annual reports of the State Treasurer and the State Librarian.

Mr. Bell presented a petition from Samuel A. Dorlan, of Chester county, for a divorce.

A few other petitions were presented.

Mr. Straub read in place a bill relative to the currency and finance.

Mr. Coffey read a supplement to the Relief law passed at the extra session.

Also, a bill concerning proceedings in action of ejectments.

Also, a supplement to the act incorporating the Susquehannah and Waterford Turnpike Company.

Also, a supplement to the act incorporating the Indiana and Armstrong Company.

Mr. Brewer read a bill to revive and continue the act graduating the price of lands on which there is money due to the Commonwealth.

Mr. Harris read a supplement to the act establishing a Land Office.

Mr. Buckalew read a bill to repeal the act separating the State and School Departments.

Mr. Marselis read a supplement to the act incorporating the Point Breeze Park Association.

Mr. Bell read a bill to authorize the appointment of a justice of the peace for Media, Delaware county

Mr. Wright read a bill to incorporate the Girard College Passenger Railroad Company.

Mr. Gazzam read a supplement to the act to increase the width of Diamond alley, and extend it to Union street, in Pittsburgh.

A resolution was passed authorizing the clerk to appoint two pages. Also, a resolution appointing Henry Wonold an additional doorkeeper.

A message was received from the Governor announcing that the following bills passed at the last session became laws without his signature, not being returned within three days of the meeting of the extra session, viz:

To incorporate the Octorara Bank; to incorporate the Monongahela Valley Bank; a supplement to the act to incorporate the Easton Bank; to incorporate the Milton Savings Bank; to incorporate the Bank of Phœnixville, and to incorporate the McKean County Bank.

Also, announcing that the following bills were signed by him during the recess, viz:

A supplement to the Delaware River Railroad Company; to change the name of the Bank of New Castle; to incorporate the Bank of Fayette County; supplement to the act consolidating the wards of Pittsburgh for educational purposes.

Mr. Gazzam pronounced a brief eulogy on the late James B. Backhouse, late member from Allegheny county

The Senate then adjourned till Monday at three o'clock P. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The annual reports of the Auditor and State Treasurer were presented.

The report of Mr. Hazard, the Compiler of the State Archives, was also submitted.

Mr. Dohnert offered a resolution calling upon the State Treasurer to report where the money of the Commonwealth is deposited.

Mr. Yearsley, of Philadelphia, said that painful rumors were in circulation in relation to the public moneys, and he was anxious to give the State Treasurer an opportunity of vindicating himself, and he also believed that that gentleman was anxious to do so.

The proposition was discussed by Messrs. Jenkins, Calhoun, Dohnert, and Mill, but the House refused to suspend the rules so as to adopt the resolution.

The death of J. B. Backhouse, member from Allegheny, was announced by Mr. Voeghley, his colleague, who offered resolutions of condolence.

He was succeeded by Messrs. Foster, Struthers, and Calhoun, who severally paid glowing tributes to the memory of the deceased.

On motion, the House adjourned till Monday at 3 o'clock P. M.

FROM THE UTAH EXPEDITION.

Reported Butchery by the Mormons.--The Rumor Discredited.

St. Louis, Jan. 6.—The St. Joseph papers of the 29th ult., just received, state that an express had passed through that place with despatches for Fort Leavenworth, bringing intelligence that Colonel Cooke's command had been overpowered by a superior body of Mormons, while passing from Harris Fork to Fort Bridger. Two hundred of the troops are said to have been butchered, and that the Mormons hung all the officers that fell into their hands.

The report is believed here to be entirely false or greatly exaggerated. Colonel Cooke's command consists of eight companies of the second dragoons.

Maryland Legislature.

Annapolis, Jan. 7—The State Legislature organized this morning. In the House all the American caucus nominees were elected. J. Summerfield Berry, of Baltimore county, Speaker; J. Vaughan Smith, of Somerset county, Clerk.

The Senate elected Edwin H. Weston, of Harford county, President; Chapman Harwood, Secretary; and Dr. Tingle, of Worcester county, Reading Clerk.

The message of the Governor was not sent in, owing to the lateness of the hour at which the House organized.

New York Legislature.

Albany, Jan. 7.—The Legislature passed resolutions of respect to the memory of Mr. Marcy.

The House made several ineffectual ballots for Speaker.

Message of the Governor of Massachusetts.

Boston, Jan. 7.—The message of Gov. Banks was delivered to-day. The document is mainly devoted to local affairs, but closes with a review of the Kansas difficulties.

The funded debt amounts to $1,300,000. Provision had been made for all but $215,000. Unless expenses are reduced below those of last year, there will be a deficit of $660,000, to be met by a State tax. He urges economy, a reduction of the legislative session to sixty days, and the payment of fixed salaries to members.

He recommends the suppression of bank notes under five dollars, and after three or four years the suppression of notes under ten dollars.

He refers to the naturalization question before the Legislature, with whom he cheerfully concurs in the adoption of measures to maintain the purity of elections and protect the rights of American citizens.

Concerning Kansas, he says that nothing but the direct intervention of the Federal influence can force through Congress the Lecompton Constitution, and that if the Government, with the sanction of the people, can force upon Kansas a Constitution, conceived in fraud and violence, it will be the weightiest blow ever given against free Governments.

Walker Indignation Meeting at Petersburg.

Petersburg, Jan. 6.—A Walker indignation meeting was held here this evening. The largest hall in the city was crowded. Among the speakers were Mr. Pryor of Richmond, A. D. Banks, and others. Resolutions denouncing the arrest of General Walker by Commodore Paulding were adopted.

Political Excitement in Canada West.

Sandwich, C. W., Jan. 7.—Great excitement existed here to-day, in consequence of the sheriff declaring McLeod elected to Parliament over Rankin, the Ministerial candidate. From two to three thousand people assembled, and the sheriff was obliged to flee to Michigan to save his life. McDonald Reeve attempted to address the crowd, but he was beaten and severely injured.

Report of the New York Bank Superintendents.

Albany, January 7.—The report of the bank superintendents of this State submitted to the Legislature recommends that no mortgages be allowed to be taken hereafter as security for circulating notes; to compel every incorporated bank gradually to replace their present circulation by notes secured in the same manner as free banks; to compel all banks in the city of New York to keep 20 per cent. of their average weekly deposits, of all descriptions, in coin—special deposits of coin not to form a part of the statement. The banks out of the city to keep the same per centage upon the average of their average quarterly deposits either in coin, or the balance to credit in a solvent bank in New York, Brooklyn, Albany, or Troy.

The Havre Market.

New York, Jan. 7.—Private letters, received by the steamer Atlantic, reported the Havre cotton market, on the 21st ult., as closing dull but steady. Orleans was quoted at 89f. The sales for four days amounted to 5,700 bales.

The Weather.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 7.—The weather is clear, and the thermometer indicates 30 degrees.

Markets.

Cincinnati, Jan. 7.—Flour is held higher; sales of 600 bbls at $3 75a$3.80 for superfine. Whiskey dull at 14½c. Hogs unsettled; the receipts are large; sales of 700 head to-day at $4.50. 700 bbls Mess Pork, deliverable in March, sold at $12.50. Provision market generally unsettled.

Cincinnati, Jan. 7.—The weather is clear, the mercury standing at 30 degrees. The river is falling rapidly. Hogs are dull at 4a4½c. The receipts have been 14,000. Lard is dull at 8c.; green meats are ½ lower; shoulders, 3½; sides, 4½; hams, 6½. Flour is advancing; sales at $3.75a$4. The receipts have been light.

New Orleans, Jan. 7—Cotton—Sales of 6,000 bales, with an advance on some qualities of ⅛; others unchanged. Prices are irregular, and accurate quotations cannot be given. White Wheat is quoted at $1.12½; mixed Corn 55a58c; Pork dull at $13 for Mess; Lard, in kegs, 9½a10c; Gunnys 10½. Freights on Cotton to Liverpool ½c; Cotton to Havre 1 franc. The market is firmer. Sterling exchange 104½a106½. On New York ½ per cent. premium.

PROCEEDINGS OF CITY COUNCILS.

A stated meeting of City Councils was held yesterday afternoon, at which the following business was transacted:

SELECT BRANCH.

A communication from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department was read, and referred. The number of fires that have occurred during the past quarter has been 112, the loss upon which is $153,665, upon which there is an insurance of $108,910, leaving a balance of an uninsured loss of $14,755. The Chief states that the department is in a good condition, but that there are a few persons connected with it who are disposed to do whatever they please, whether it is right or wrong. He complains that when he attempts to save property, he has streams of water turned in his face.

Mr. Beideman presented the annual report of the managers of Wills' Hospital. It was ordered to be placed on the journal of Councils.

A communication was received from the Philadelphia Hose Company, asking Councils to place a telegraphic instrument in their house. Referred to the Committee on Trusts and Fire Department.

A communication was received from William A. Porter, Esq., tendering his resignation as City Solicitor. On motion, the resignation was accepted.

The quarterly report of the Superintendent of the Girard Estates was presented and referred to the Committee on Girard Estates.

A resolution to meet Common Council in joint convention at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of electing two directors of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company was offered and adopted.

Mr. Beideman presented a preamble and resolution adopted by the Committee on High Schools.

On motion, they were referred to the Controllers of the Public Schools.

Mr. Neal read in place an ordinance to regulate the price and sale of wood in this city. Referred.

Mr. Nathans offered a resolution, requesting the Board of Port Wardens to report to Councils the number of permits granted by them for the construction of piers and wharves into the Delaware river; also, the localities and names of the owners of said piers and wharves. Adopted.

The ordinance from Common Council, making an appropriation to the Board of Inspectors of the county prison, for 1858, was taken up and concurred in, after slight amendment

Mr. Beideman read in place an ordinance to make an appropriation of $1,252 45 for the purpose of paying the expenses of the publication of the extra assessments, which was passed without discussion.

The resolution from the Common Council, admitting the Fame Hose Company into the Fire Department, was discussed by Messrs. Neal, Beideman, and Cornman. A proviso was offered that no claims for past services or for 1858, be made; pending the discussion on which, the members proceeded to the other chamber, to meet in joint convention.

On re-assembling, the debate on the resolution was continued by Messrs. Bradford, Beideman, Neal, and others, after which the resolution, as amended, was agreed to

Mr. Roberts offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Water Works be instructed to inquire and report as to the propriety of charging water rent on all buildings in such streets as have the pipes laid therein. Agreed to.

The ordinance from Common Council making an appropriation for the year 1858 to the department for supplying the city with water, was next taken up.

Mr. Neal moved to amend the bill by inserting that the laying of pipe should be done by contract.

Mr. Cornman was opposed to this, as contractors did not use sufficient lead. He thought the work could be done to better advantage by the department.

Mr. Gamble, in a speech of considerable force, contended that the contract system was exceedingly objectionable. He moved to strike out all that portion of the bill which proposes that the work shall be done by contract.

Mr. Bradford expressed similar views.

The discussion was protracted by Messrs. Beideman, Cornman, Kline, and others, after which the amendment of Mr. Gamble was agreed to.

Mr. Cuyler offered an amendment to the bill appropriating $200 for the purpose of planting trees in that part of Fairmount lying between Coates street and the reservoir.

Mr Cornman proposed to increase this sum to $1,000. Mr. Cuyler accepted this modification. During the consideration of this bill the gas went out, leaving the chamber in total darkness. Numerous humorous remarks relative to having a little more light, "going it in the dark," &c., were indulged in.

A motion to adjourn was made, and was about to be put, when the gas was again introduced, much to the gratification of the members of the Chamber, and the discomfiture of the reporters, who were congratulating themselves on the prospect of a release from their tedious and uninteresting duties in noticing local legislation, at an earlier hour than usual.

The amendments were agreed to, and the ordinance passed finally.

The ordinance from Common Council appropriating $29,354 to the Department of Surveys was concurred in with a slight amendment.

The ordinance from the same source making an appropriation to the Superintendent of Trusts was concurred in.

The Chamber then adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

The resignation of Mr. John F. Molloy, of the Twentieth ward, was received, and laid on the table. He is a member of the Legislature.

Mr. Mascher presented the twenty-third annual report of the Managers of Wills' Hospital. Laid on the table.

Mr. Morris submitted a petition asking for the paving of Carrol street, in the Nineteenth ward. Referred to the Committee on Highways.

The following report was submitted by the Superintendent of the Girard Estates, showing the receipts and expenses of the department for the past year:

Stocks and Loans Appropriated for the Improvement of the Eastern part of the City and Delaware Avenue.

	Par value.
State of Pennsylvania 5 per cent. Loan	$56,577 32
City of Philadelphia 5 per cent. Loan	99,400 00
Do do do do	49,600 00
City Gas 6 per cent. Loan	10,000 00
22 Shares of Stock in the Insurance Co. of Pennsylvania	4,400 00
42 Shares of preferred Stock Un. Canal	2,100 00
Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan 6 per cent	255,312 84
Union Canal Co. 6 per cent. Loan	1,000 00
Schuylkill Nav. Co. Loan	38,390 70

Appropriations from the Residuary Fund, approved January 11, 1857, for the use of the Directors of the Girard College for Orphans, for the year 1857—Appropriated, $95,910; expended, $90,683 41; unexpended, $5,257.59.

Receipts for the Residuary Fund for the year 1857—$161,417.53.

Mr. Miller, of the Committee on Highways, submitted a report stating that the department had no right to repair or repave streets without a resolution of Councils, which was a cause of much delay, with a resolution authorizing the paving and grading of a large number of streets. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Mascher presented a minority report in regard to the fire companies which were recently reported to Councils for violating the ordinances and disobeying the orders of the Chief Engineer. It was laid on the table.

A motion was made that they proceed to consider the resolutions attached to the majority report, but it was not agreed to.

Mr. Mascher, of the Committee on Trusts and Fire Companies, submitted a resolution admitting the Fame Fire Company into the Fire Department, which was agreed to.

Also, the quarterly statement of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, the particulars of which have already been made public.

Also, a petition from the Philadelphia Hose Company, asking for a fire alarm telegraph box in their house. Referred to the Committee on Trusts and Fire Companies.

Mr. Alexander, in place, submitted an ordinance authorizing the purchase and consolidation of the different gas works. Ordered to be printed for the use of the members.

Mr. King moved to suspend the order of the day, in order to consider the resolution in regard to a change in the system of levying the taxes; which was not agreed to, by a vote of 31 to 26.

The Chair submitted the resignation of William A. Porter, Esq., the City Solicitor, which was laid on the table.

The resolution passed by Select Council, to meet at four o'clock to elect directors of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was concurred in.

Mr. Steel moved to suspend the rule, so as to consider the ordinance extending the time for the sale of game in the city, which was agreed to. It extends the time for selling venison, grouse, &c., from the 5th of January to the 25th of February.

Mr. Wilmer opposed the ordinance, as it would be the means of destroying the little amount of game which is still left around the city.

Mr. Steel advocated the passage of the bill, and after some debate it passed.

The ordinance making an appropriation of $28,254.30 to the Survey Department was next considered.

The following were the principal items:

For salaries of Chief and Assistant Engineers	$5,100
For salaries of District Surveyors	6,000
For survey and grade regulations	800
For continuation of survey of Passyunk	500
For continuation of the survey of Passyunk	1,000
For grade regulations south of Erie avenue	500
For adjustment of lines of second division of Twenty-first ward	300
For revision of grades in Manayunk	800
For resurvey and adjustment of grades in Germantown	800
For survey and grade regulations of Chestnut Hill	400
For arranging street lines and curb heights in Frankford, Bridesburg, and White Hall	500
For grade regulations north of Lehigh avenue	700
For the arrangement of grades upon City avenue	300
For plans and grade regulations of a portion of the late township of Blockley	900
For plans of a portion of the late township of Blockley	700
For plan and grade regulations of the unsurveyed portion of West Philadelphia	300
For plans and grade regulations of Kingsessing	900
For work that may be ordered by Councils during 1856	2,000
For work done by the commissioners of the late township of Passyunk	1,561 30
For work done by the commissioners in the township of Blockley	1,700

Mr. Miller moved to amend that when the district surveyor shall neglect or refuse to survey and regulate any lot within ten days after notice to do the work, the Chief Engineer shall have authority to do the work and take the fees.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill then passed a final reading.

The ordinance making an appropriation out of certain trust funds to the superintendent of trust was next considered and passed a final reading.

The ordinance making an appropriation of $193,210 to the Guardians of the Poor, was next taken up, and discussed at some length. The items of this appropriation have already been published.

Mr. Bromley moved to amend to strike out $600 for fuel in the Tenth district, and insert $450, which was agreed to. He moved to add $300 to the amount for out-door relief.

Mr McMakin objected to this, as the amount named in the bill was all the Guardians asked for.

Mr. McMakin moved to strike out $3,000 for oil, and insert $7,200 for the introduction of gas; $400 for the gas to be consumed, and $200 for oil.

Mr. Drayton opposed the amendment, as there would be no restraint there to the consumption of gas; and he thought it a luxury to which the paupers were not entitled. Besides, he thought there would be no saving.

Mr. McMakin was surprised at the objections made by the last speaker. He thought the introduction of gas into the almshouse would save the city $2,000 per annum.

Mr. Mascher opposed the amendment, as it would be an extravagant expenditure of the public money. He argued that the prison does not require one-fourth of the amount which would be required for the almshouse, and they had already appropriated to them $300 for the next year.

Mr. Miller was in favor of the gas as all the other departments had it.

[Pending the discussion of the "gas question," the gaslights went out, leaving the dignified members in total darkness. The debate was continued until the gas was again put on.]

Mr. Parker thought there was something about the expenses of the Guardians of the Poor which should be investigated.

A motion to postpone the bill was not agreed to.

Mr. Hacker urged the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. O'Neill said gas was a luxury and unnecessary. He was in favor of giving the poor all the necessaries of life—to these they had a right; but he was opposed to lighting the Blockley Poor House with gas.

Mr. Miller spoke in favor of the introduction of gas, as it was cheaper and better than any other light.

Mr. Stevenson moved to amend "that no part of the appropriation shall be expended without a resolution of Councils.

Mr. McMakin accepted the amendment.

Mr. King thought this was throwing suspicion upon the integrity of the members of their own party and the Guardians of the Poor, who, for all that he knew, were quite as good as the members of Councils.

Mr. O'Neill replied to the last speaker. He thought he was always crying "stop thief."

Mr. Stevenson thought the gentleman was getting personal and should be called to order. (Laughter.)

Mr. O'Neill was sorry that he had trod upon Mr. Stevenson's toes—he couldn't help it. (Laughter.)

After some further debate the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Parker said the alms-house contains now 500 more persons than at this time last year, and yet the amount to be appropriated is materially reduced. He desired some explanation.

Mr. Drayton said the prices of flour and other articles were much lower now than at the same time last year.

Mr. McMackin moved to amend to add $1,684 to pay the board of the eight assistant resident physicians.

Mr. Drayton said this was the most audacious proposition that he had ever heard.

The amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. Parker called for the ayes and nays on the final passage of the bill, and no quorum voting, Council adjourned.

THE CITY.

Police Items.—For the past week or two, the residents in various parts of the Twenty-fourth ward have suffered much from the incursions of chicken thieves. On Wednesday night, Lieutenant Leech determined to put a stop to the thieving, if possible, and arrest some of the rascals. For that purpose he started out about eleven o'clock, accompanied by Officer Urian. They walked around the country until about two o'clock yesterday morning. At that time they reached Grey's lane, and heard a noise as if some persons were tearing pales from the fence of Mr. Evan Thomas's place. As Mr. T. was a very careful man, the lieutenant examined the fence, and found that the damage had been recently done. The officers then went to the Gray's ferry bridge, and had the draw taken off, so as to allow no person to pass over. They returned and again heard the noise, but at this time at a place occupied by Moses Russell. The officers concealed themselves, and presently saw two colored individuals, laden with chickens, jump over the fence. Lieutenant Leech stepped out, and presenting his revolver told the rascals to drop their bundles and surrender. Immediately the couple drew knives, and one threatened to cut the officer. The other laid down his bundle and put his knife away. Colored thief No. 1 commenced bullying, and made a step towards the lieutenant. The latter dropped the muzzle of his pistol and fired, wounding the marauder in the fleshy part of the leg.

Officer Urian then came up, when the scoundrel made a plunge at him with such force as to fall to the ground when the officer dodged the blow. On getting up the lieutenant again shot him, and he fell. He arose to his feet immediately, and made at Officer Urian. The latter fired three shots at him, when he fell to the ground, apparently dead. The officer stepped up to him, when the rogue sprang up, and the two made tracks for a neighboring swamp. The officer pursued, while the colored man kept on. The thieves exercised their pedal extremities more freely, and got into a wood, and the night being very dark, they made their escape. The officers prowled about the spot until near daylight, when they discovered one of the chicken fanciers coming out of Grey's lane. They immediately gave chase, and after an exciting race, succeeded in capturing him on the Darby road The individual proved to be the one who was shot. He was locked up for a hearing. His face and the back of his neck are pretty well peppered with shot, while two balls remain in his legs.

Yesterday afternoon the accused had a hearing before Alderman Eneu, and gave the name of Charles Smith. Lieutenant Leech testified to the facts above stated. The defendant passed the station house early in the evening and turned up the lane. The knife was produced and is one generally used by cordwainers. Smith was arrested about 7 o'clock; he had nine large Shanghae chickens belonging to Mr. Hoopes, in a carpet-bag

John J Hoopes testified that he lives near the Mount Moriah Cemetery; he lost twelve fowls during the night out of the stable; night before last there were ten taken. The chickens were valued at $1.50 per pair; he identified the fowls found on the prisoner.

The accused was committed to answer at court. He is an old offender and has been in the hands of the police several times.

We understand that the boy (Dougherty) who was arrested on suspicion of setting fire to the barn and carriage house of Gen. John D. Miles, (on the line of the Chestnut Hill Railroad.) a few evenings ago, by which a large amount of personal property was destroyed, was discharged from custody, there not being proof sufficient to hold him. Indeed, we are told that Gen. Miles himself is of opinion that the boy is guiltless. Immediately after the discovery of the fire a man was seen to leave the premises. He wore a red flannel undershirt and had his shirt-sleeves rolled up. It is highly probable that he was the incendiary. The number of attempts to commit arson is increasing in the Twenty-second ward. The motive which incites to the crime must be one of the most fiendish character.

John W. Young, of the reserve corps, has been promoted to the position of sergeant of that body of police. Mr. Y. was stationed about the Exchange, Third and Chestnut streets, in his official capacity, and discharged his duties in a manner that reflected credit upon his judgment and won the approbation of many a pedestrian.

Inauguration of the New Mechanical Bakery.—A large company was present yesterday, by invitation, at the opening of the Mechanical Bakery, at the south west corner of Broad and Vine streets. The company included gentlemen from nearly every section of the State, and was composed of the most distinguished representatives of the commercial, scientific, and industrial interests of the community. Among those present we noticed the late Chief Justice Ellis Lewis, William H. Allen, L. L. D., of Girard College, members of the Select and Common Councils, &c. Speeches were made by William D. Lewis, Esq., president of the Company; Hiram Berdan, Esq., and several other gentlemen.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Philadelphia, Jan. 7, 1858.

The stock market was quite active and lively to-day, and the record of the sales shows a very respectable amount of business at improving prices. Reading Railroad bonds, '86, sold to the extent of $36,000, at 66½ to 66¾; City Sixes, new, sold at 94½; City Railroad Sixes went up to 88¾; Morris Canal, preferred, touched 95; North Pennsylvania Sixes sold at 50; Pennsylvania Railroad second mortgage sixes sold at 80; the stock reached 39½; Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 16½; and bank stocks were in demand at improving figures.

The money market is easier, but the improvement is rather one of rates for choice paper, than of general confidence in the offerings, second rate paper being fully as difficult to negotiate as at any time within a month.

The London *Times* has steadily opposed the policy of the ministry in suspending the bank charter act. Its latest articles have been devoted to the plea, that by suspending the act, many failures were averted, and it demonstrates, in answer, that the failure of a house only shows the real value of its paper, which before bore an imaginary one; and that a proclamation of insolvency causes no existing property to disappear. The actual losses have been going on for five or six years past, but are only now found out. Referring to the fact that while the figures of the foreign trade showed a large increase, bullion in England was constantly decreasing. The *Times* cites the enormous losses of the broken banks, owing to advances to shippers, as proof that the export trade has for years been carried on at a loss. It winds up as follows:

"Of course the money was not entirely got rid of in this way. Large sums were made away with in personal dissipation, and occasionally, doubtless, marriage settlements were also provided. Those who live, however, upon what they do not earn, impoverish the country precisely to the extent so expended. Meanwhile the giant drain has been caused by the rise in prices of all foreign produce. Not only has the over-production which has been stimulated throughout all the manufacturing districts led to an unhealthy rise of wages and an undue consumption of imported articles, but the speculations of the insolvent shippers, who have ordered their agents to buy up silk, cotton, sugar, coffee, and all other commodities, at any price, in order to make their returns, has caused the English consumer for years past to pay 10, 20 or 30 per cent. for the necessaries of life beyond what would otherwise have been the case. The Brazilian coffee grower, the Chinese silk cultivator, the American cotton planter, &c., have all been driving a grand business at our expense, and thus, year by year, notwithstanding the toil and economy of the really honest and industrious classes among us, we have seen ourselves get poorer and our specie resources gradually diminish. The truth came upon us in October last like a thunderclap We had no idea but that we were full of property, but we then found that our fancied property, instead of consisting of merchandise, gold or foreign debts, consisted of nothing but accommodation bills figuring in bank assets for their nominal amount, and in some instances not worth the stamp on which they were placed. No suspension of the Bank Charter act or issues of promissory notes, supported by nothing, could bring back one farthing of what has thus been squandered. All that such measures can ever effect, besides giving encouragement to speculators, and bill discounters to resume as soon as possible their old career, is to mitigate for the moment the fall in imported articles, so as to give the foreign producer still an unnatural advantage, and prevent such of our people as have long been impoverished by the prevalence of artificial prices from getting as promptly as possible the full advantage of a return to a natural state."

Under imperial orders to tranquilize the public, the French newspapers have gone into raptures over the improvement of financial affairs in France, comparing their rate of discount with that of the Bank of England, and felicitating themselves on that freedom from overtrading which is undoubtedly, in a great degree, the natural and inevitable consequence of the fear and sense of insecurity which must ever deter a prudent capitalist from speculation while he lives under so fickle a Government as France enjoys.

The pressure in Italy and Austria is not perceptibly abated, but at Hamburg and in Prussia the opinion prevails that the bottom has been touched, and that matters will go on henceforth toward improvement.

Going over the advices from all parts of Europe, we do not find in the Atlantic's news much cause for congratulation. There seems to be rather a sense of exhaustion and total stagnation than any real recuperation; and beyond the naked fact of an advance in one or two of our staples, we do not find any evidences of reviving trade or improving prospects. We fear that the recovery from the effects of the storm of 1857, in Europe, will be the work, not of weeks or months, but of years.

The Emperor of Japan has held another consultation with his court upon the subject of intercourse with foreigners, and has determined to grant to all nations, without any more special treaties, the privilege merely of taking shelter in certain ports from stress of weather, and supplying themselves with provisions and water. This is the extent of the privileges granted by Japan, either to England, Russia, the United States, or to any other nation, except Holland, which nation by virtue of extreme humility, is allowed the use of a port, and the privilege of a trifling and limited trade, confined to one ship a year. In settlement of accounts, the value of money brought by the Americans shall be ascertained by weighing it with Japanese coin, gold with gold and silver with silver, and six per cent. commission allowed to the Japanese for the expense of recoinage. In explanation of this, it is stated, that, while in the United States the relative value of gold to silver is as one to sixteen, in Japan it is as one to three one-seventeenths, so that, although the Japanese give the same weight of their gold coin as the foreign coin they receive, yet owing to the difference of relative value, a loss ensues of more than seventy-five per cent, on foreign gold, as compared with silver. American ships, resorting to Simoda, Hakodade or Nangasaki for supplies or repairs, if they have no gold or silver coin, may pay in goods."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES,
January 7, 1858.
REPORTED BY MANLY, BROWN, & CO., STOCK BROKERS, NO 80½ WALNUT STREET.

FIRST BOARD.

100 City 6s......new.94½	1000 Leh V R 6s.b5wn.64¾
200 do..........88¾	1000 do......b5wn.64¾
200 do..........88¾	2 Morris Can.......41½
1400 do.......lots.88¾	5 do.............42
400 City 5s.........72	3 Morris Can pref..94½
900 do..........72	2 do...........94¾
200 Ph Wil & Bal R 6s 85½	10 do...........95
1000 N Penna R 6s.....49½	100 Reading R......29¼
500 do..........50	100 do..........29¾
2000 Read R 6s, '86...66½	100 do.......b5.29¾
5000 do '86....66½	100 do......b5.29¾
5000 do '86....66½	10 Norristown R.....51½
2000 do '86....66½	2 do..........51½
1000 do '86....66½	20 do..........52
5000 do '86....66½	14 Phila Bk.....lots.102
4000 do '86..s5.66½	2 Corn Ex Bk......18½
2000 do '86..s5.66½	1 Mechanics' Bk....23½
1000 Leh V R 6s.b5wn.64½	5 Commonw'th Bk.16½

BETWEEN BOARDS.

1100 City 5s.....lots.72	6 Penna R........39½
2000 do......2 ds.72	10 Reading R......29
3000 do.......b5 72	12 do..........29
200 City 6s........88½	100 do..........29¾
1000 Morris Can 6s....72½	50 do..........29¾
1000 Sch Nav 6s, '82...59	25 Cam & Am R......98½
3000 Read R 6s, '86....66½	55 Mechanics' Bk.lots 24
1 N Penna R.......9½	

SECOND BOARD.

3000 N Penna R...lots.50	15 N Penna R....lots. 9½
1000 do......s5wn.50	50 Wilmington R.....21
1000 Penna R 6s...2m.80	5 Lehigh Scrip.......35
1000 do.......2m.80	13 Penna R..........39½
3000 City 5s.......s o.72	45 Elmira R.....3 dys. 9½
1000 Sch Nav 6s, '72...75	10 Minehill R.........60½
4000 Susq Can 6s.s5 lts.47½	200 Catawissa R.....b5. 5½
20 Harrisb R.....lots 54	50 do............5½
100 Reading R..C&P.29	15 Sch Nav pref..lots.16
150 do.......lots 29	8 Far & Mech Bk.....52
5 Morris Can pref..95	9 Mech Bk......lots.24

CLOSING PRICES.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U States 6s '68	111	..	Sch N 6s '82 pref.	15½	16½
Phila 6's int off	88½	90	" stock	9	10½
" " RR.	88½	90	Wmsp't & Elm R.	9½	10
" " New.	94	94½	do 1st mort 7's.	52½	60
Pennsylv 5's	82½	82¾	do 2d m.	42	45
Reading R	28¾	29	Long Island	10	10½
do Bonds '70	70	75	Vicksburg	7	
do Mrt 6s '44	80	..	Girard Bank	9½	9¾
do do '86	..	..	Lehigh Zinc	½	¾
Penna RR	39½	40	Union Canal	2	4
Morris Canl Con.	42	45	New Creek	½	¾
Schu N 6s 82	58½	59	Catawissa R R	5½	6

LATEST.

500 Reading R....lots 29½ | 2 Penna Bk..........39½

BY THE PILOT LINE.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

New York, Jan. 7, 1858—5.20 P. M.

The bright day, and the bright news from Europe. have made bright the faces in Wall street and its vicinity, and people were more approachable on money questions to-day than I have seen them since the keep-all-you-can game commenced. I don't say that there is any very noticeable change in the rates of discount for money, or that money is easier; but men who have money are now looking for borrowers, and though they are fastidious in their choice, they are not, as formerly, completely impregnable.

If I am not very much mistaken, before many days have elapsed borrowers will find it much easier to get what they want—that is, those who really are deserving and sound—and this I regard as cheering in the extreme. The treasury notes will be issued to-morrow sennight, (the 15th inst.) but the eagerness to invest in them is not near so great as was expected. It is thought that the Secretary of the Treasury has fixed the rate of interest too low, and that investors can "do better."

There is absolutely nothing doing in foreign exchange for Saturday's steamer. Rates are nominally the same, and it is generally believed that bills will be largely bought for the Wednesday's steamer from Boston, the news by the Atlantic having largely restored confidence in foreign houses, and given a fair prospect of cheaper rates in England particularly. The news has produced a very favorable effect in our cotton, grain, flour, and provision markets, and we hope for a speedy activity in exports of these staples of our wealth. Holders are so firm at present that exporters are afraid to venture far, but the indications of agreement are present, and I believe that the promise will be soon realized.

Domestic exchange is fast improving, and will soon be at par. On your city the rates are now ⅛a¼; on Baltimore, 1½a2; New Orleans, 1½a2; Rhode Island, ⅛a1; and on the Western States about 2 per cent.

The following are the quoted prices for land warrants, with a firm upward market:

	Buy. Per Acre.	Sell. Per Acre.
40 acre warrants	85c.	95c.
80 acre warrants	80	84
120 acre warrants	72	75
160 acre warrants	80	84

The following is an extract from the report of the Banking Superintendent of the State of New York, published this evening, showing what were the debts of all the banks of the State, of every description, on the 14th March and 26th of December, 1857:

Items.	March 14, '57.	Sept. 26, '57.
Capital	$102,505,550	$107,507,669
Circulation	32,510,291	27,122,981
Profits	12,102,471	13,037,429
Due to banks	29,630,666	19,267,253
Due to individuals and corporations other than banks and depositors	946,497	1,137,345
Due treasurer of the State of New York	4,551,386	3,445,859
Due depositors	100,641,358	83,539,894
Due others not included under either the above heads	2,068,655	1,753,791

We annex the means and resources:

	March 14.	Sept. 26.
Loans and discounts	$158,058,934	$170,546,774
Overdrafts	460,322	480,333
Due from banks	13,561,454	13,760,025
Real estate	7,269,973	7,374,811
Specie	11,973,987	14,221,345
Cash items	24,609,893	14,224,345
Stock & promissory notes	25,253,933	23,506,377
Bonds & mortgages	9,096,419	5,781,463
Bills of banks	2,882,574	2,564,513
Loss and expense account	1,089,275	1,029,179

The exchanges at the Clearing House to-day were $15,091,649.16, and the balances were $1,386,931.72. The cash transactions at the Sub-Treasury were as follows:

Receipts	$184,834 16
Payments	184,293 41
Balance	2,078,241 65

The receipts include $74,000 from customs.

The business at the stock board was very large, and the market was very firm and buoyant at full prices.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Jan. 7.

FIRST BOARD.

40000 U S 6s '68 coup 112	100 Erie Railroad 20
5000 Ohio 6s 1886 103	1573 do 20½
2000 Ohio 6s '60 98½	150 do s30 20½
1500 do 99	100 do b3 21
1500 Indiana State 5s 81	530 do 20½
5000 Tenn 6s '93 81	450 do 20½
700 do 81½	300 do s10 20½
1000 do 81½	200 do b10 20½
10000 Virginia 6s 91	100 do 20½
11000 do 91½	200 Harlem Railroad 6½
15000 Missouri 6s 79	100 do do b30 6½
5000 do 78½	10 New Jersey R 121
10000 Erie Bds '83 68	10 N Haven & Htfd 114
5000 Erie Bds 1875 44	100 Reading R s60 57
2000 Erie Conv '71 34	1350 do opg 58½
1000 do 36	300 do s30 58
1500 Hud R 1st mt 97	200 do b60 58½
5000 Hud R 3d mt 51	500 do opg 58½
1000 Harlem 1st mt 67	1100 do b60 59
3000 Harlem 2d mt 57	100 do s30 58½
500 N Y Cen R 7s 95	22 Mich Cen R 49
1000 Read R Bds '56 67	25 do 49½
5000 Mich Cen 8 per ct	10 do 50
1st mt S'k'g Fund	50 Mich South'n R s3 20
Con Bonds 83½	195 do 20½
20000 do s5 82	100 do b15 20½
4000 do 83	67 Mich S & N I pfd 34
1000 Ill Cen Bds 86	250 Panama R 90½
6000 T Haute & Alton 37½	100 do b60 91½
4000 Gal & Chi 1st mt 91	50 do b15 90½
2000 LaCr & Mil L G 40½	50 Ill Central 90
1000 do 40½	1950 Clev & Tol R 43½
5 Bank of N Y 101	150 do 43½
32 Bank of Am 102	100 do 43½
25 Phenix Bank 100	50 do s10 43½
179 Amer Ex Bk 100	300 do b3 43½
11 Metro'pn Bk 100	20 do 43½
10 Sh & Leather Bk 99½	125 Chic & R I R 74
900 Canton Co s3 20	350 do b30 74
10 Del & Hud C'l 110½	50 do b60 74½
20 Penn Coal Co 70	50 do b60 73½
31 Cumb'd Coal 11½	100 do b30 73½
215 Pacific Mail Co 73½	615 do 73½
50 do b30 73½	100 do b60 73½
50 Am Coal Co 78	75 Milw & Miss R 33
272 N Y Cen R 77	20 do 32½
100 do s30 76½	1130 La Crosse & Mil 11½
250 do 77½	50 do 11½
200 do b30 77½	265 do 11½
250 do s10 77½	200 do 11½
250 do 77½	

SECOND BOARD.

15000 Virginia 6s 91½	100 N Y Cen R b3 77
3000 do 91½	220 do s3 77
4000 Missouri 6s 79	100 do b30 77½
5000 do b10 79	50 do b60 77½
5000 do b30 79½	50 do 76½
13000 Tenn 6s '90 81½	100 Harlem R b10 6½
7000 do 82	900 do 6
2000 NY State 6s '62 102½	280 LaCrosse & Mil R 11½
5000 Mich State 6s 91	100 do b60 12
3000 Ohio 6s '60 99	175 do 12
5000 Ohio State 6s '86 102½	50 Erie R 19½
1000 Erie 2d mt Bds 88	100 do b3 20
2000 Erie R Con '71 36	200 do 20
2000 Erie 3d mt Bds 68½	50 do s10 20
1000 Harlem 2d mt 57	40 Reading R opg 58½
3500 Hud R 1st mt 97	800 do opg 58
3000 Ill Cen Bds 86	100 do b50 58½
5 Continental Bk 95	100 do s15 58
23 Merchants Bk 106½	10 Mich Central R 50
40 Penn Coal Co 70½	150 Mich So & N I R 20½
100 Pac M SS Co 73½	200 Panama R b60 91½
25 do 73	230 Clev & Tol R 43½
50 Del & Hud Cl b30 110½	100 do b60 43½
100 do 110½	150 Chic & RI R b15 73
190 Cumb Coal s30 11	100 do 73
100 do b10 11½	100 do b30 73
13 New Jersey R 121	40 Mil & Miss 32½
79 do 122	

THE MARKETS.

Coffee is without change: small sales of Rio at 8½ a 11c; Java, in mats, at 16c, and Maracaibo at 10½ a 11c.

Cotton—Prices are not fairly settled this morning, but the market, we think, is ½c better.

Flour, &c—The market is without important change; the demand fair, in part for export. The arrivals are moderate, and holders generally are asking higher rates, which restricts business.

The sales are 6,100 bbls at $4 30a4 35 for common to good State; $4 55a4 75 for extra do; $4 39a4 40 for superfine Indiana and Michigan; $4 55a5 25 for common to good extra Ohio; $6 25a6 50 for good to choice do; $5 25a7 25 for St. Louis brands, and $5 30a7 50 for extra Genesee.

Canadian flour is held with much firmness; the demand is mainly for the trade; sales of 400 bbls at $4 35 a4 45 for superfine, and $4 65a6 for extra brands. Southern flour is without important change; the demand is fair for the trade, and the arrivals are not large; sales of 800 bbls at $4 50a5 for mixed brands, and $3 10 a3 80 for extra. Rye flour is in fair demand at $3a4.

Corn meal is in fair request; sales of 500 bbls at $3 20 a3 25 for Jersey, $3 50 for Brandywine, and $17 for puncheons. Buckwheat flour is in demand at $2 25 per 100 lbs.

Grain—The inquiry for Wheat is mainly for milling. Common qualities are held above the views of shippers; the arrivals are limited. Good winter is firmly held; sales of 1000 bushels at $1 15 for red southern, and $1 25 a1 30 for good to prime white do. Rye is in fair demand; sales of 1,200 bushels at 72a73c.

Barley is held with more firmness; the sales are 1,000 bushels State at 75a80c—the latter an extreme price. Oats are in good request at 33a39 for Jersey, 42a44 for State, 45a46 for Western, and 43a45 for Canadian.