AS THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1858.

THE WEEKLY PRESS THE WERKIT PRIES, Vol. 2, No. 3, for SATUR-DAY, Johnsty 16, is now ready. The present number contains a wash amount of valuable reading, among which will be found the following:

which will be found the following:

THERD ANNUAL MESSAGE OP GOV. POLLOCK
REFORT OF STATE TERASURER.
REMARKS OF DANIEL E. BICKLES ON THE ARREPT OF GEN. WALKER BY COMMODORE
PAULIFIED

EDITORIALS.

EUDSCRIPTIONS TO FORNEYS WEEKLY PRESS

TINGS MONDAY, 410 OF ANNUARY LAST. THE CALBE OF THE WION
THE LEADER OF THE WION
THE LEADER OF OUT ARMY IN UTABL
THE TWO SPEAKERS.
THE GRAND CONSEIRACY.
BANDWICHES WANTED.
BANDWICHES WANTED.

THE PROPHECT FULFILLED.

HAVELOCK AND MULGRAVE A CONTRAST. THE HOUR AND THE MAN. THOMAS SEFFERSON.
THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.
LECOMPTON AND BRODE ISLAND. DECORANG AND SINDIAN REVS.
DEBOPAN AND SINDIAN REVS.
A FRENCH TIEW OF OUR TINANCIAL ENTANGENERATS AND THEIR GAUSES.
THE TRUE ISSUE IN KANSAS.
CURMISSION OF STATE CONSTITUTIONS: THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION REJECTED.

THE KING B DAUGHTER. TALES.
THE PERILS OF CERTAIN ENGLISH PRISONERS,
(Continued.) By Charles Dioress.
WIT AND HUMOR. COLUMN FOR THE YOUNG.

BABBATH READING HOME INPLUENCES, IMPORTANT ARMY ORDERS, LETTER FROM GOV. HENRY A. WISE.

DB: STRING FELLOW ON THE LECOMPTON CO.

··· POETRY

VENTION. TATEST FROM KANSAS BY THE MALLS. PENNSYLVANIA LEGIBLATURE LATEST INTELLIGENCE BY TELEGRAPH AN MAILS, FROM WASHINGTON, CALIFORNIA FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

CORRESPONDENCE. FROM HARRISBURG PROM TRENTON. PROM BEBLIN. THE CITY TRIAL OF THOMAS WASBINGTON SMITH.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY... MONEY, OBAIN, CORN, CATTLE MARKETS, &c WEEKLY BEVIEW OF THE PHILADELPHIA MAR-MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

THE WELLIN FALES, is immade to successor and to clubs
of twenty, when sent to one address, \$20, in advance.
Eingle copies, for sale, at the counter of Tas Parses office, In wrappers, ready for mailing.

Persons sending clubs of twenty or over will please esr in mind that; the paper thus ordered cannot be dibeer in mind that; the paper thus ordered cannot be di-rected to each subscriber unless the club price of \$1.20 per annum is paid, and paid in advance. This is in accordance with jour published rates, and some of our friends bare overlooked it. Our heavy lists compet us to the control of the rate.

First Page .- Review of Elder's Biography of Dr. Kane; Climate of Nebraska; the Country Banks ; Escape of Counterfeiters ; Peterson's Counterfeit Detector; Letter from Berlin: Letter from Minnesota; Yesterday' Proceedings in the Trial of Thos. W. Smith ; General News. FOURTH PAGE.-Important from the Utah Expedition; Importance o Hebrew Language.

WISCONSIN BPEAKS! The Democracy of the Legislature of Wis-consin have denounced the attempt to force a Constitution down the throats of the people of Kansas. See the telegraphic despatch In every case these fearless declarations of Democratic opinion are accompanied by the munity against the expansions and contrac warmest expressions of regard for the Pre- tions of the banks.

Resolutions of the Democracy in the Ohjo Legislature.

House of Representatives.
Columbus, January 11, 1858.
There send you a copy of the resolutions that
yers unanimously passed dirough the Democratic
joint caucus. There is really but one sentiment on the subject in this State. My copy of The Para phases about among the members on the Democrati side, all impatient to see, what it contains. The

it when they go home:

Resulved, by the General Assembly of the State
of Ohio, That we have entire conditione in the
disinterestedness, the intekrity, and the ability of
the gresent Chief. Meglatristy of these United
States, and that his Administrations continuate our
cordial and undivided hopport.

Resolved, That we sufficient platform.

Resolved, That we regard the release of the
Temples Convention to submit the Constitution
framed by them to the bone independent of Kahasa
su unvise, and unfortunate for the peace of the
Territory, and we hereby deplars it to be our unalterable judgment that every Constitution of a
first State unless otherwise directed by the people
themselyse, inglet to be submitted to the bone; for
electors of such Territory, or, their approved or
rejection.

electors of such Tairtitory for their approval or rejection.

Resolven This our Benstors in Congress are hereby instructed, and our Representatives are hereby frequested, to vote against the admission of Ransas Into the Union under the Lecompton or any other Constitution that has not proceeded from the people, by a clear delegation of sower to the Convention to form and but in operation such Constitution without a further seation of the people, or which has not been saturatived do or approved by a vote of the people.

Resolved, That the Governor be hereby requested to forward to each of our sensors and Representatives in Congress a copy of these resolutions forthwith with twill be seen, by the telegraph despatch, recoived late last night, that the above admirable resolutions, passed both branches of the Ohio Legislature yesterday.

Now that our State Legislature is in session and that Congress has at last enthroned it self, at least the greatest part of it, in its ne marble hall, the usual sermons against corrupt maying hair, the usual permona against corrupt legislation may be expected. Roramately, or unfortunately, as the case may be, there is just now a most painful and practical text for such a sermon. The enormous ansectipation of \$87,000 by a single house in Boston—that of Lawaring a Strong Strong in the connection in the city.—to establish a literaconnection in this city,)-to sectire an altere

burst of hollgaunt surprise:
Appears, are made, but thus dan ar vain, to
the firm or to their assignees, to come forth what was obtained for it. &c. They preserve a studied silence. Meanwhile, there are numbers of surmises as to the probability of other aubscriptions having been made by other houses. The whole affair is deeply, darkly dishonorable and disgraceful. The representatives of the people, whether at Harrisburg or at Washington, will no doubt feel coun indignant with their constituents at an exhi bition so shameless in itself, and so well calcu lated to disgrace our country in the eyes o other nations. It is just such disclosures as these that breed riot and turbulence; that render the people desperate, and that inaugurate vigilance committees, &c. There is, however, a better way to cura this growing evil; and that is, to keep corrupt and ignorant men out of station; to elect none but good men as representatives in any office; and then, if you do not got honest service and honest legis-lition, free government is a dead failure.

of Deal civilish and the states. During the early days of December there was a joyous jubilee among the heroic champlons of the secred and mallenable dogma that the minority must rule in Kansas. They organized and they ostracised at a furlous rate

BY THE WASHINGTON UNION.
The majestic demonstrations of the masses of Democracy in Thio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin the proceedings of Mr. Brough on the same side, and spoke conwhich reach us prevery mall, and would fill down to the exclusion of everything ton Constitution. The idea of Mr. Garen was, first, that an enabling set, as proposed by stood. The last Indiana Democratic State lonvention has responded unanimously to the sentiment of the people, expressed in the primary meetings, as the following resolution, adopted after an exciting discussion, will Drover samples at the months

proyer and the great door in a still in favor of the great dootrine of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and that, by a practical application of that dootrine, the people of a State or of a Territory are vested with the right of ratifying or rejecting, at the ballot-box, any Constitution that may be formed for their government; and that horeafter, no Territory should be admitted into the Union as a State, without a fair expression of the will of the people being first had upon the Constitution accompanying the application for admission."

The Convention passed strong resolutions The Convention passed strong resolutions supporting the Cincinnati platform; the deciion of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case; approving the course of the Administra-

tion of the General Government; warmly sustors elect, " as worthy of the high position in which they were unanimously placed by their the extraordinary state of affairs now existing party; and expressed other opinions in accordance with these. It will hardly be be"Constraint and coercion are exhibited throughlieved, however, that the Washington Union ias deliberately set itself to work to misrepreent and falsify the sentiment of the Democracy of Indiana, by trying to show that the resolution above copied means exactly the reverse of the irst, on Tuesday, that paper tried to show that his resolution could not for a moment be acand ratified in full session"-and this because it was adopted at an adjourned meeting of the Convention, held in the evening of the same day, every dolegate being in his seat, and some five hundred votes having been polled in its favor. On Wednesday, however, the Union

policy of the Lecompton Convention—that is, that the minority shall rule! We have carefully read the proceedings the Indiana Convention contained in the Indianapolis Sentinel and other journals, and never have we observed a more enthusiastic and determined demonstration in favor of any rinciple than that manifested in support of the will of the majority by that important body; and yet the Washington Union insults the men who compose this great Convention, by attempting to place them in a false position before the country, and by making them utter sentiments exactly opposite to those they ex-

resolution has been so altered as absolutely to

One would suppose, from the malignant ca-gerness of the *Union* to check the irresistible sentiment of the Democracy of the Northwest on this great question, that these consistent and unterrified men were engaged in some stupendous fraud to pull down the fabric of the Government. It might as well try to check the torrent of the Mississippi as to arrest the sentiment now abroad among the Democratic nasses, that the will of the majority shall prevail, not only in Kansas, but in every State

and Territory of the American Union. NO NOTES UNDER TWENTY DOLLARS, When Mr. Buchanan made his great speed in the Senate in 1840, in support of the Inde pendent Treasury, he laid down the principle to which he has since adhered, that until the wages of labor were paid in a specie medium or one always convertible into coin, and inde pendent of the fluctuations of speculation, there could be neither security for industry, nor such a currency as would protect the com

One of the most disreputable pages in his tory is that which preserves the misrepresent ations of this plain, practical, common proposition. We recall it not for the purpos of recalling the animosities which started with has not only established the necessity of Mr Buchanan's remedy, but has brought conviction of its justice to nearly every party, if not o every individual. We now find the Republican Governor of Ohio, Hon. Solonon P. CHASE, in his message on the 4th of January

remoy should be to secure the interests of the sure to labor just compensation in actual value sed to all the hazards of financial disorder." Gov. Chase follows up this suggestion by recommending the gradual prohibition of notes of the smaller denominations, under twenty dollars, and expresses the hope that the banks themselves will assent to the legisation necessary to secure this great reform. We perceive that the Republican Governor of Massachusetts has taken a step in the same direction, though his stride is shorter than that of his friend in Ohio. He recom mends that no note under five dollars should be hereafter circulated in Massachusetts. The seeling in our own community, in regard to

dollars, is almost unanimous. We have yet to hear from any quarter a dissenting opinion. Whother a law should be passed fixing twenty dollars as the limit at once, or whether we should begin by excluding notes under ten dollars, and then at a later period by excluding all under twenty, is a subject for the discussion o the Legislature. Governor PACKER, a wise, clear-headed

practical statesman, who has reflected much npon this subject, and has gathered a vast experience in his various relations to the public service, representative and otherwise, is no doubt preparing himself to meet the public been a more successful experiment than the expulsion of all foreign small notes from the pirculation of Pennsylvania. Although a large amount of this vitiated currency has forced itself upon us since the late calamitous suspension of the banks, yet even now w realize the wisdom of the prohibition alluded to, in the considerable amount of specie still in circulation. What it must be when New Jersey, Delawate, Maryland, New York, Ohio, and all the adjacent and distant States, adopt an extended and uniform policy, the least reflecting mind may, readily conceive.

We half the spirit of co-operation on this subject, and the absence of all party feeling, as a most fortunate thing for the laboring masses. public sentiment, and the most wholesome and ensible preparation for the new condition of and elevate every class and condition of com merce and trade. And when that time shall come, no man will have more reason and right to felicitate himself upon having been one of the first to speak out for this great reform than the venerable President of the United

NEW JERSEY. The following are the resolutions introducinto the New Jersey House of Representa tives on Tuesday last, by Charles Mickle, Esq., of Burlington. What Democrat can of iect to them ?.

ject to them 1.

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, (Seints concurring.) That this legislature express their highest admiration of the patriotism and statemanship of James Buchanan, President of the United States, and relaborates the concentration of the States, and relaborates the states are supported by the States of the United States.

the DEMOCRATIC PARTY egain insulted | MR. SENATOR GREEN, OF MISSOURI. The ablest speech delivered against the people of Kansas, in the Senate was that of Ma enator Green, of Missonii who succeeded Judgo Douglas, was unnocessary; and, secondly, that the Constitution framed by the representatives of the minority was binding upor he majority, and that Congress was bound to admit Kausas under it. It is curious to refer to the speeches delivered by Mr. GREEN, while a member of the House of Representatives from Missouri, in the Thirty-first Congress, on the pplication of California for admission into the

Inion, and to study the contrast. We copy from his speech of the 4th of pril, 1850, the following remarkable passage. Every word of it was spoken in a case where the people had already declared in favor of their Constitution, had already elected their Senators and their Representatives under it and were only awaiting the formality of a yote to be enrolled in the family of States. Observe how careful Mr. GREEN was in that case. faining Messrs. Brient and Firen, the Sena- with the popular vote before him, and mark how signally and singularly his argument applies to

out the whole proceedings. On a question so im-pertant and so delicate, it was certainly due to the people of the Territory, as well as the whole Union, that it should have been submitted, as a single question, to a direct decision of the qualified electors. And not only so, but the whole structure entiment which it so clearly expresses! At of the fundamental law should have been last to those who, in a correct sense, are CITILENS, domiciled there, and who are to live under the Consti costed as the true expression of the sentiments of the Convention in opposition to the
series "formerly reported by its committee,
and relified in full session"—and this pecuse
of the Union. They left their families in the States, at their permanent homes, and went to California for a temporary purpose; and it is not just for them to shape the institutions of a gov-ernment under which they are not to live. It is contrary to the well-ostablished principle of self-government. The permanent citizens of a country takes another tack, and seeks to show that the hould govern it, and not strangers and advenurers, however worthy, who happen to be within its limits. And if it would be an arbitrary act nean nothing but an chdorsement of the for Congress to interfere in such cases, it would so, to interfere and accomplish the same thing. And what right had the Executive to advise the erection of a State, when Congress had refused to pass a law authorizing the same thing? The Executive advises, encourages, and accomplished

> special message of the President, was worthy of the son of the immortal statesman, his father. We have high hopes of his son; and especially in opposing all schemes of violence and of fraud, no matter where attempted. The cause of Paulding is the cause not only of the country, but of humanity and of decency.

We are indebted to Messrs. BREWER, of the Senate, and RAMSAY and KIRRPATRICK, o

aither by Mr. R. Welle, agent, No. 5 Strawberry KANE, at the factory, Frankford.

that the interest of Mr. A. B. RENSHAW, as part ner in their house, has ceased by mutual consent. Messrs. Sower & Bannes, booksellers. an interest in their business, are; that the tille of the firm has been changed to Sowen, Barnes, The firm of KENNEDY & HAYES has been dis last, repeating Mr. Buchanan's idea, as fol-

solved, Mr. JANES HAYES retiring: the business

of the firm to be settled by Mr. Wu. T. Kennedr, at No. 416 South Second street. Mr. R. MANLEY having retired from the busi ness of Bank Note and Exchange Broker, recom mends to his friends his two sons, CHARLES and REUBEN MANLEY, who, with Mr. Wu. H. BROWN have associated themselves under the firm of Man-LET, Brown, & Co., for the purpose of continuing the same business, at the old stand, northwest ner Third and Chestnut streets.

A limited partnership has been entered into be tween Messrs. Clement Rezves, George Deal Jr., and Isaac Regres; the latter being the special partner, who contributes eight thousand dollars to the capital of the firm. The busine (wholesale grocery) will be conducted under the title of REEYES & DEAL.

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS. MENDELSSHON'S "ELIJAR"-On the evening of next Monday week, (January 25,) the Harmoni Sacred Music Society will give their first concert They commence with Mondeleshon's Oratorio of Elijah, which has never before been performed in this city. No intimation has yet been made as to what artists will assist.

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Star of the West.

Correspondence of The Press.

Washindron, January 13, 1858.

Washindron, January 13, 1858.

Washindron, January 13, 1858.

Washindron, January 13, 1859.

New York, January 13.—The steamship Star of the West.

She brings the California mails to the 21st of punishment by the offended State. The Pressight had committed a mistake in being too mild tand for head committed a mistake in being too mild tand for head committed a mistake in being too mild tand for head committed a mistake in being too mild tand the punishment by the offended State. The Pressight had committed a mistake in being too mild tand to be a the last of the West.

She brings the California mails to the 21st of the West o (Correspondence of The Press.)

Washington, January 13, 1858.

The receipts from customs at the port of New York, on yesterday, were \$93,000, the largest amount for one day since August last. These receipts have been daily increasing for some weeks, not only at the port of New York, but at the other principal scaports of the United States, and the hope is entertained that there will exist no necessity for the issue of the entire amount of \$20,000.

It must be remembered, however, that the War Office recommends to Congress the appropriation of some five or six millions of dollars in the deficiency bill, which will be the first general approsicients in the regular army appropriation bill for the current fiscal year, and to provide means for the state of the Star of the West.

New York, January 13.—The steamship Star of the West, Irom Applawall on the 4th inst., arrived at this port at inte port collect his port at Interest port of the West following the West for the West, Irom Applawall on the 4th inst., arrived at this port at Interest port and applaymant in the steamer of the West for the West for the West, Irom Applawall on the 4th inst., arrived at this port at Interest port and special to the 21st of December, \$1,600,600 in specie, and one hundred and elight yeaven passengers.

The Star of the West were the West connected with the steamer of the West from Applawall on the 21st of the West from Applawall on the 4th inst., arrived at this port at Interest port of the West from Applawall on the 4th inst., arrived at this port at Interest port of the West from Applawall on the 4th inst., arrived at this port at Interest port of the West from Applawall on the 4th inst., arrived at this port at Interest port of the West from Applawall on the 4th inst., arrived at this port at Interest port of the West from Applawall on the 4th inst., arrived at this port at Interest port of the West from Applawall on the 4th inst., arrived at this port at Interest port of the West from Applawall on the 4th inst., arrived at this p the current fiscal year, and to provide means for early and effective operations in the Mormon

country.

In this case, unless the receipts into the Treasury increase very largely from this out, there may be a demand upon the Secretary by the urgent wants of the Government for the issue of all of the The increased receipts at New York are interest

ing as indicating a revival of trade at that port and, to a certain extent, a revival of trade through business it is to waich closely the finances of the Union, that the reduction of the rates of inte in European capitals will have its influence here and may result in its depleting our bonded ware-houses, which are now plethoric with imported merchandise of every character, and consequently in filling the treasury vaults to the extent of the duties due to the Government.

Whatever of doubt the Administration had as to

whether there really aviated a sufficient cacus

on the part of the S suints of Salt Lake Valley is dis-

pelled by the intelligence that Gov. Cumming has proclaimed the Territory in a state of rebellion; and so satisfied are military men that there will be protracted hostilities, that brigadier generals are moving to secure for themselves in that quarter "the proud control of fierce and bloody War. It is certain that reinforcements will be sent ou

and it is equally certain that Col. Johnston will not be superseded in command. His prudence not be superseded in command. His prudence and soldierly qualities have commended him to the confidence of the Department, and, looking to the delicate nature of the service, none better certainly be equally objectionable for citizens of the delicate nature of the service, none better other States, after failing to get Congress to do attend and more able could be selected for its performance.
The United States Agricultural Society med

this morning in the lecture-room of the Smith sonian Institution, Marshall P. Wilder, President and Ben. Perley Poore, Secretary. The question what Congress had refused to permit! And with to be discussed during its session are, "The Chinese Sugar Cane;" "The Necessity of having a More Perfect Knowledge of the Mineral Necessiall this evidence before me, I am to be told that it case is quite anomalous and extraordinary "

The speech of James B. Clay, of Kentucky, in the House of Representatives yesterday, against Gen. Walker, and in manly support of Commodore Paulding and the Schools;" and "The Agricultural Politics of our "The Agricultural Politics o Country." The present is the sixth annual meet

There will be an effort, I learn, made to admi Kansas, Minnesota, and Oregon into the Union an States, in a general omnibus bill.

FROM HARRISBURG. The Executive Manslon Question - Disjeic Attorney in Philadelphia-Taxing Churches

and tolleges—The Consolidation of the Lephanon valley and Reading Railroads, &c.

ADDITIONAL DISCOLUTIONS AND CoPARTNERHIPS.

Since publishing our resume of the mutations that have recently taken place among our business firms, the following additional changes have been announced:

The partnership heretofore existing under the name of Fire & Millionan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 9th instant; the business to the Commonwealth commissioners of the house to be continued as heretofore, at No.

The copartnorship heretofore existing between several gentlemen, under the title of "The Summerdale Printing, Dyeing, and Finishing Company," has been dissolved by mutual consent of parties; the affairs of the company to be settled either by Mr. R. Weller, agent, No. 5 Strawberry treater or Measurements.

The ADDITIONAL DISCOLUTIONS AND CoPARTNERHIPS.

ADDITIONAL DISCOLUTIONS AND CoPARTNERHIPS.

The Consellation of the Lephanon this title outside the interaction of the sellor's place.

The American Minister at Lima was investigated. The American Minister at Lima was investigated in the Service by Mr. B. The message of Governor Denver of Kansas.

The American Minister at Lima was investigated.

The American Minister at Lima was investigated in the Service of the Service of the Received Head and the Corporation Consultation, advising the account of the Service of the Service of the Service of the Service of Consolitation, advising the avoidance of legislation until the action of the Service of Wisconsin, introduced a joint in the section of the section of the American Minister at Lima was investigated.

The American Minister at Lima was investigated.

The Mr. DOULITTLE, of Wisconsin, introduced a joint in the Service of Washing the account of the Service of the Service of Consolitation, advising the avoidance of legisla Every American desires to have-" be it eve

ment so strong in their breasts, it is surprising provided a permanent residence for their Chief Magistrate. Instead of shifting from street to street—taking such house as happens to be vacant -upon such terms as the landlord choses to xact, by would then live "at home," everybody would know where to find him, and ss years rolled on

expression which seems to furnish the true anim Governor Pollock, "that the Chief Magistrate supposed to represent the people socially as we

Pennsylvania? Is it to be measured by the ex travagance of the few millionaires who aspire to lead in fashionable life, or by the frugality of the Commonwealth? If the former, then high salaries are proper; if the latter, then they should be moderate, and these representative men, executive, legislative, or judicial, should, in their way

sessions various amounts to hity-five other consigness.

Business at San Francisco was exceedingly dull. Mercantile affairs were far from encouraging. The demand for goods from the country had almost entirely esused.

Monetary affairs remain about the same as at prev u dates.

Money commands 2½a3 per cent. per month. The California news contains no feature of striking interest.

king interest.
Coplous rains had fallen all over the State. Coplous rains had fallen att over the pane.

The journals give glowing accounts of the success of the miners.

Ses of the miners. coss of the miners.

The Mormons having all left San Bernardine for Salt Lake City, their farms were being sold at a

sident, in regard to the nomination of officers who were affected by the action of the Retiring Board, which amendment prescribed that it should not be construed so as to allow an increase of the number of officers on the active service list as now authorized by law.

Messrs. Houston, of Texas, Toombs, of Georgia, and others, earnestly favored the reconsideration, contending that the effect of the provise was to prevent justice being done to the officers who have been injuriously affected by the action of the Navirousling Board and the service officers as being the victures of a most perfidious treachery.

would then live "at home," everybody would know where to find him, and ss years rolled on this home would become embellished, not with the tinselsplendors, but with the substantial elegancies and comforts that befit the residence of a republican Governor. Surely this ought to be so, and withal this Chief Magistrate ought to have salary enough to enable him at least to obey the Christian injunction, "be not forgetful to entertain strangers."

Thus far I suppose all reasonable men are agreed. But there is a class of persons among us who maintain that our high officials ought to have high salaries—such as will enable them, it is taid, to maintain their stations with "dignity and splendor." Now we find in the recent message of our worthy (tovernor—though our construction of it may be somewhat different from his own—an, expression which seems to furnish the true aniver.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, mentioned two cases of gallant officers who had been struck down while on homorable service, one in Paget's Sound, and the other on the Coast of Africa.

Mr. Halls, of New Hampshire, eulogized Comismodore Stowart, and denounced the Retiring Board great to put the content of the president of the president of the president on mointed to six months after the passage of the revolution.

After a long deviate the amendment was rejected, and the joint resolution.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, gave notice of his

on minute of six months after the passage of the resolution.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, gave notice of his intention to offer an amendment to Mr. Declittle's joint resolution for a medal to Commodere Paulding, to the effect that Congress has heard with surprise of the arrest of General Walker and others at Punta Arenas, by Commodere Paulding, and feeling satisfied that the said ast was a violation of the territorial sovereignty of Nicaragua, and not sanctioned by any existing law of Congress, disavows the act; and being officially satisfied that the said Paulding noted without instructions from the President or Secretary of the Navy, Congress hereby expresses its condemnation of his conduct in this regard.

server bare bone performed in this city. No initiantion has yet been mude as it will be a server bare bone performed in this city. No initiantion has yet been mude as it was proper; if the latter, then they should be a server bare bone performed in this city. No initiantion has yet been mude as it was not been mude as it was not been mude as it was not been mude as it was not been been mude as it was not been mude as it w the standard thing distiplicated at a formation of the control of

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. HARRISBURG, January 13. SENATE.

The Speaker presented the annual reports of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and the Surveyor General; which were ordered to be printed. A faw neithers were presented. A few petitions were presented.

Mr. WRIGHT read in place a bill to incorporate the Tacopy Print and Dye Works.

Mr. RANDALL read a supplement to the charter of the Broad Top Improvement Company, authorizing the borrowing of money to pay its debts; which was taken up and passed. Mr. Bell read a supplement to the act relative to limited partnerships.

Mr. Straus read a supplement to the act reducing the rate of interest on money from 8 to on motion of Mr. INGRAM, a committee of five were appointed to re-district the county of Phila-delphia for the election of Senators and Repre-

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Ingram. Wright, Randall, Coffee, and Shaoffer, as the committee. Mr. RANDALL presented a bill to incorporate the Atlas Fire Insurance Company. Fire Insurance Company.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Chankeston, Jan. 13.—The steamer Isabel, from Havana on the 10th, arrived here this morn-From Port as Prince

New York, Jan. 13.—An arrival at this port urnishes Port au Prince dates to the lat inst. Business was dull and depressed. The markets rere generally unchanged. From Santa Fe. St. Louis, Jan. 13 — The Santa Fe mail has arrived. Governor Rencher has been installed in office. About the usual number of Indian depredations are reported.

The Expected Steamers.

National Agricultural Society. WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 —The National Agricul-tural Society commenced its sixth annual meeting at the Smithsonian Institute to-day. Twenty-four States and Territories were represented by numerous delegations The proceedings are of an interesting and important character. President Wilder declines a re-election.

Nomination Confirmed.
Washington, January 13.—The Senate, in executive session, to-day, confirmed the nomination of Thomas W. Fleming, as surveyor of customs the Augusta, tha. at Augusta, Ga.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—No. 30. David Lecomte et al., vs. Franklin Steele. Argument for plaintiff concluded.
No. 33. The Commercial Bank of Manchester vs. Henry Bucknor. Argument for appellant commenced.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 13 —Governor Hicks was in augurated to day, at noon. His address delivered on the occasion opens with a reference to the evil angurated to-day, at noon. His address delivered on the occasion opens with a reference to the evits of foreign immigration, and to the naturalization question. He quotes the Farewell Address of Washington against foreign influence; says the people of Maryland bave declared in a way not to be misunderstool their appreciation of these evits, and their determination to remedy them. The right to vote is conferred by the Constitution alone. Its limitations are prescribed in that organic law; and it is evident, from the result of the late elections, that the people of this State think it requires further guard. He next touches upon religious interference, alluding to the attempt to divide the public school fund among sectarian schools. He condemns the agitation of the slavery question and of disunion sentiments "Whilst Maryland will barken to no suggestion inmical to the Union with non-clave-holding States." He alludes to the recent election troubles, and disapproves of military interference at the polls. He alludes to the evil of carrying concealed deadly weapons, and to the law's delay in the prosecution of oriminals.

Destructive Fire at Buffaie.

Destructive Fire at Buffalo BUFFALO, N. Y., January 13. — Wessner's browe ry, at Jefferson and Barton streets, was burnt thi morning. Loss \$15,000; on which there is an insurance of \$1,000.

THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Jax. 13, 1858 Two articles, which are going the rounds of the press, call for a passing notice from us, as advodates of a hard money currency. The first of these Two articles, which are going the rounds of the press, call for a passing notice from us, as advocates of a hard money surrency. The first of these is a very interesting account of the carriage of a very large remittages of silver from Vienna to Hamburg, which was sent to relieve the financial embarrassments of the latter city, and which formed the sole freight of a pretty extensive rail, way train. The second is the following editorial notice from the columns of the National Intelligent Company, and the bonds of the whole subject:

"To Joseph Heary. Eaq. Director on the part of the City of Reading:—Dear Size: In reply to your inquiry as to the agreement for comboildation of this empany with the Beading Company, I state distinctly that ene of Reading should be assumed by the Reading should be carried out in good faith, or not at all, while I have anything to do with this company. It is only young word of hour not at all, while I have anything to do with this company. It is only young word of hour not at all while I have anything to do with this company. It is only young word of hour not at all, while I have anything to do with this company. It is only young word of hour hat his agreement then the conditions agreed upon between Mr. Cullen to assure you the city to be returned to it. And I pledge to you my word of hour that this agreement here in the conditions agreed upon between Mr. Cullen to assure you the city to be returned to it. And I pledge to you my word of hour that this agreement here in the conditions agreed upon between Mr. Cullen to assure you the city of th

the whole subject:

"The Virtues of 'Hard Money."—The letter of our intelligent London correspondent announces a state of financial distress in the rich city of Hamburg which far surpasses, in extent and severity, that which has recently passed over nearly the whole of Europe and our own country, and from the effects of which we are now only slowly recovering. Hamburg, as is well known, forms the monetary and commercial centre of a wide and populous district, embracing in its scope a large part of Germany, Denmark, and Sweden, as well as other portions of the continent with which its relations, if less immediate, are hardly less important.

which its relations, if less immediate, are hardly less important.

"We have been induced to advert to this unhappy condition of affairs in that opulent city because it inculcates a useful lesson of instruction for the admonifier of those political theorists who find in a "hard money ourrency" an infallible specific for the pravention and cure of 'panics," "revulsions," and pressures;" for it need not be said that Hamburg, in contrast with most of the great financial centres of the world, has long rejoiced in an exclusive metallic currency, and is therefore found in an admirable situation to test both the positive and comparative virtues of the system so resilive and comparative virtues of the system so ornestly commended in certain quarters for adop-tion in this country.

"What, then, is the working of 'hard money'

State mores.

The Moreons broig all late San Bernardine for a proper section of the state of the document of the state of

mestic exchanges, and that so far from the trouble there being traceable to the nature of its domestic metallic currency, it arises from the abuse of the soft and arrange, by half the world, of paper representations of money, time bills of exchange.

To show that the pressure in Hamburg is the effect of the working of the hard-money system, connected into between the currency of the city and the directed to the working of the hard-money system, connected into between the currency of the city and the directed into between the currency of the city and the directed into between the currency of the city and the directed into between the currency of the city and the directed into between the currency of the city and the directed into between the currency of the city and the directed into between the currency of the city and the directed into between the currency of the city and the directed into between the currency of the city and the directed into the currency of the city and the directed into between the currency of the city and the directed into between the currency of the city and the directed into between the currency of the city and the directed into between the currency of the city and the directed into between the currency of the city and the directed into between the currency of the city and the directed into between the currency of the city and the directed into between the currency of the city and the directed into between the currency of the city and the directed into between the currency of the city and the directed into between the currency of the city and the directed into between the currency of the city and the directed into between the currency of the city and the directed into between the currency of the city and the directed into between the currency of the city and the directed into between the currency of the currency of the city and the directed into a currency of the city and the directed into a currency of the currency of the currency of the currency of the city and the directed into a curr panic, and suspensions, can and do arise from the too lavish exercise of the currency-making power of the banks; but it has not been shown, nor will it ever be shown, that the Hamburg bankers are in trouble because they make their daily exchanges, each with the others, in hard money.

We are not of these the control of these the control of the control of the control of these the control of the control cial convulsion to an ill-regulated currency, but ble into specie at any and every time, beyond the actions are adjusted, has the same reference to the from a variety of causes, but the duration and viruhealthy, and well-regulated condition of the merency cannot prevent the occurrence of periods of consequences—commercial pressure and distress:

fancies declining somewhat in price. In the Money market there is no change to record. January 13, 1868. FIRST BOARD.

frequency of their return, to restrain the sudden-

SECOND BOARD.

8ECOND BOARD.

6000 City R 6s lota... 89% | 2 Sch Nav... 9;

50 Pa R... 40% | 4 Leh êcrip... 36;

21 do lots... 40% | 25 Elm R... 10

14 N Pa R... 99;

AFTER BOARD.

solidation took effect. With this assurance before them; Councils would have better consulted the nterests of the city by aiding, instead of opp-

. "OFFICE LEBANOR VALLET RAILROAD,

BY THE PILOT LINE.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK. ondence of The Press. New York, Jan. 13, 1858-5.20 P. M. Wall street is not particularly busy to-day. Both as to the price of and demand for money the market is substantially the same as it was yester-day, and as to the facilities for borrowers, I can-not find that any change worth mentioning has taken place. The banks are well inclined to dis-count liberally if the right sort of paper is offered to them, "but," said a Bank President to me to day, "you surely don't want us to make our load of doubtful notes heavier than it is." This argument is hard to meet, but the question

still remains whether many good notes are not con-sidered doubtful, and whether the conditions no-cessary to constitute the right sort are not too "What, then, is the working of 'hard money' in Hamburg? The answer is at hand in the concurrent statement of all Hamburg and of all out of Hamburg who have business relations with that city, that the recent money pressure has been more generally and disastrously felt at that point than in any other part of Europe."

The first of the atticles as all the beauter of the point that severe? I am not prepared to say that the banks generally and dissertingly left at that point than in any other part of Europe."

The first of the articles we allude to shows only

But I feel that we have an immense amount of that the people of Hamburg would find it more more lying idle which might be well employed convenient to use gold as well as silver for their in adding to our national wealth, while it fed the

bankers.

Extending their business beyond proper limits.

It is said that the treasury notes will not by sent here, unless against a certificate of deposit at inflating credit everywhere, they gave drafts upon Hamburg for payments, and in the acceptances of these drafts beyond the bounds of caution and pridicance, the Hamburg bankers have found them selves drawn into the great vortex of failure and distress, and in their own ruin pay the penalty of over-confidence in the business strength of their correspondents.

The Intelligencer well knows that the difficulties of the bankers of Hamburg are outside and entirely independent of any question of their domestic exchanges, and that so far from the trouble there being traceable to the nature of its domestic

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SECOND BOARD.

THE MARKETS
ASSES —The market is quiet for Pots at \$5 50, Pearls, leady; \$5 75 for good tans. COFFES —The demand at private sale is fair Sales his moraling of 300 bage Rio at 5% olbyc, and 50 mats ara at 16%. Also, by anction, cloud half the catague offered,) 2,000 begs sold at 8% ellc, averaging 5%.

non Valley Railroad Company, at Rending, will be found full of interest at this time.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lebanon Valley Railroad Company was held at the company's office, on Penn street, yesterday afternoon. The following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year, or until such time as the company may become consolidated with the Reading Railroad Company.

President—Hon. Simon Comeron.

Directors—Isaac Eckert, G. Dawson Coleman, John Banks, G. A. Nicolis, J. W. Killinger, and James Miholland.

Necretary and Treasurer—Daniel S. Hunter.

The newly elected board comprises all of the old members, except Messrs. John Tucker, and Samuel Bell. who, having declined, Messrs. Banks and Miholland were chosen to supply their places.

The agreement entered into under the provisions of the act of Assembly authorizing the consolidation of the Reading Railroad and behanon Valley Railroad Companies, was submitted to the stock holors of the latter road, at the meeting yesteriday, for their approval or rejection. The attendance was quite large, and, although neither the city of Reading nor the leading Railroad Company voted, a large number of chares were represented. The vote stood as follows:

The legal proceedings now pending before the Supreme Gourt, will prevent the certificate of conference of the consolidation of 4,629 votes.

The legal proceedings now pending before the Supreme Gourt, will prevent the certificate of con-