FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1868. From Page, New Ballroad Route to Harrieburg; Late and Important from Utah;

and omitty, at Harrisburg, can procure the partisan of free labor. DALLY PARSE from VILLIAM D. JACK, who is What an arrant mockery, then, is this act the exclusive agent for that place.

The daily increase of the circulation of Tux Pares in the dity of Philadelphia is a wonder of newspaper irrogress. We state what every news agent, and every one experienced in the business. We state what every news agent, and every one experienced in the business. Although we add to our stand for himself. Although we add to our edition every lary, yet, we find it unable to supply the deniand. We are now running into a circulation such as no paper, except the Leave has over reached in this city. The same life in all the officer and towns of the State. We find it is and readers in all the cities and towns of the State.

We find make every exertion to respond to We shall make every exertion to respond to this generous and extraordinary support. THE WEEKLY PRESS is going ahead with

Wa groot Hon. WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, the Representative from the Greene and Washington district, in this State, in the present Congress, and thank him for his manly and straightforward speech on Wednesday, in the House, in support of the President's special message approving Commodore PAULDING's arrest of WALKER and his men. It was a first rate issue to open upon; and we are not sur-prised to hear from our correspondent that " your (our) friend Monroomeny made one of the most complete and convincing arguments in the House, in support of PAULDING, that have yet been delivered. He made, also, a profound impression.

A PRENCH EDITOR UPON GEN. WALKER,

[Translated for The Press from Le Coastitutionnel, Dec. 23, 1887.]
[We give this article without note, coment, or correction, that our readers may see boy our Gallic neighbors see us. The strictures upon the position of our Government to Walken's fillbustering are, of open to material correction. ED. Pages 14-200

The Democracy of America often startles us by its feats of characteristic audacity. One of the latest examples is the fact that a wellknown brigand shief has been permitted to make open preparation for an expedition to which the Administration is opposed. He was allowed to complete his arrangements, encountering no tibstacle until the very last moment, and even then he was immediately eleased upon bail, Justice herself seeming willing to promote the execution of his culpable enterprise; but he had hardly departed, thanks to the complaisant inactivity of the very power that should have been his greatest obstacle, than yessels, which do not overtake him, are sent in pursuit; and the entire affair is so managed that the question naturally arises whether the Government was really his accomplice, or whether it was unable to prevent him, and thus meriting the derisive laughter of the world for its impotence.

There is a certain leading journal in the

United States which sports an eccentricity of style that renders its cynicism only the more revolting. This paper occupies itself in arranging plans and making calculations at varimed with all the laws of political and commerployment it recommends a resort to arms and the invasion of neutral countries; and to the new dictator of Mexice it submits the following proposition : "The United States has long coveted Cuba, and it has offered, and still of fers, one hundred millions of dollars for it: Mexico has a thousand pretexts for a war with Spain-take possession of Cuba, the conquest will not cost you more than twenty millions. and we stand ready to buy it of you for one one hundred millions-you will gain a clear profit of eighly millions of dollars." In addition to this, the same journal emphatically states that it does not see anything in the present financial crisis, but matter of self-congratulation to America . We are the debtors. and not the creditors, of the English," says the journal, "they will suffer from our insolvency, but we will not be injured by theirs. Whether we pay them or not, they must buy our cotton for they cannot stop their manufactures.35 In other words, the United States will be the gainer by all the ruin and disorder that it has caused in the British market. Then all is for the best-let us applaud the crisis!

There is yet another aspect in which the free Democracy of America exhibits a spectacle not less strange to our eyes. We have made frequent mention of the complicated affairs of Kaness. They have a peculiar interest on account of the existing struggle upon the question of slavery. During the recent election of representatives to the Territorial Legislature and Federal Congress, there was such an overwhelming majority in favor of free labor, that the question seemed definitively decided against the establishment of slavery in the osom of the future State, and the whole American press so interpreted the result of the elections. The Constitution which was to govern the State was not formed, it is true; but hat hat document must be submitted to the judgment of the people, and as their will, in this respect, was already so clearly manifested there remained no longer any doubt as to that clause of the future Constitution. But even the fundemental law of the rule of the majority seems to be liable to modification in the Republic o the New World. See what has been the re-

In October, 1856, when Kansas was under reign of violence and terror; when the proslavery party, although in the minority, had possession of the whole Territory, a Legisla-ture was elected without a shadow of legality. The partisans of free-labor, confident that frank and force would counteract all their elforts, did not even present themselves at the polls. This illegal Legislature called, in last June, for a Convention, which met in August, and then adjourned until the end of October, in order to draw up a Constitution for the new State. During this interval a general election was held under the superintendence of Gov WALKER, a man of such acknowledged impartiality that the free-State men, no longer in fear of their personal security, met their opionents at the ballot-box, and triumphed by ar immense majority.

Meanwhile, the Convention assembled at

Lecompton, and completed its work, viz: the solution of the following problem given a considerable, majority opposed to slavery, to find the means of introducing that institution, nolens volens, into the new State. The solu tion was most ingenious. In the first place the deputies at Lecompton decided that their president, Mr. Calhoun, should exercise all the functions of Governor of the Territory and they took equal care that all the officers who should preside over the balloting upon the Constitution were of the pro-slavery party. Finally, observe in what form the question has been subuitted to the people: "All the white male inhabitants of the Territory " are called to vote upon the adofition of one or the other of these formulas : the Conwithout slavery. If the latter should receive the majority of the votes, the article already inserted in the Constitution concerning slavery will be crased, and that institution "shall not exist in Kansas, excepting that the right of properly in slaves plready in the Territory shall be absolutely respected.

With the exception of the perfidious reservation in the last clause, the whole question admits of the case solution. In the first place the inhabitants of Kansas demand wherefore they are called to vote only upon one clause of the Constitution, and not upon the whole. There is here an unpardonable violation of the doctrine of popular sovereignty—the Constituent Assembly of Lecompton refuse to the people of Kansas the liberty of rejecting that Constitution which they will be compelled to obey. Oan the people of the Territory have

believe that the question of slavery will be now decided in good faith? Certainly not: they know that the ballot is only an artifice, not only because the exclusive control of the polls is abandoned to the pro-slavery party, but simply because there is no Constitution without slavery.

The particular clause relating to slavery

could be struck from the Gonstitution by virtue of an opposing majority; but, there would still remain in the Constitution certain articles risburg; Late and Important from Utali, the California News, Interesting from Nica-rague; The Double Suicide—Extraordinary confirming all the laws previously adopted by Letter; City Police; Trial of Thos. Wash the first illegal Legislature. Foremost among Indices of the State Treasurer.

In answer to numerous inquiries, we what is called the Black Edws, and punish with death whose ever dares to declare himself a would state that members of the Legislature, the "partisan of free labor.

perpetrated by the legislators of Kansas! If their puerile contrivance is accepted in good The daily increase of the circulation of Tuz riences, the free-State men do go to the polls

afterwards to Congress, another Constitution conformed in all points to the wishes of the majority. On the other hand, they are counthe greet. We must again repeat our selled to vote for "the Constitution without my for furnish back, numbers. We have slavery," which their new Legislature will make of none effect by abrogating all laws

slavery," which their new Legislature will make of none effect by abrogating all laws previously enacted, and abolishing the code noir.

Which of these methods will be followed? How will they make their escape from the labyrinit? We'do not know; but the past conduct of the men who compose the proslavery party does not promise much for the future tranquility of the country. Without recalling the frauds and violence that have already characterized their actions, it is only necessary to examine how they comported themselves during the short session held at Liccompton. "They were constantly intoxicated," says a correspondent of a British journal, "and nothing was more usual than blows with the dagger or horsewhip, and combats with fire arms." The estimation in which the African race is held by these gentlemen can be gathered from the following instances:

One of the members, a firm advocate for the slave interest, proposed that the trade in blacks should not be permitted within the State another members and the proposition. The 34th Native Infantry had mutined at Chit.

The steamer Sarah Sands has been half destroyed by fire, but succeeded in reaching Mauritius with the troops on board. The troops on board the Sarah Sands was been half destroyed by fire, but succeeded in reaching Mauritius with the troops on board. The troops on board the Sarah Sands was the vessel, Merely the shell remained of her, and there was fifteen feet of water in her hold when she reached port.

The troops on board the Sarah Sands has been half destroyed by fire, but succeeded in reaching Mauritius with the troops on board. The troops on board the Sarah Sands has been half destroyed by fire, but succeeded in reaching Mauritius with the troops on board. The troops on board.

The troops on board. The troops on board.

The troops on board.

The troops on board.

The troops on board.

The troops on board.

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The troops on board.

The troops on board.

The troops on board.

The troops on board.

The troops on board.

The troo blacks should not be permitted within the State; another member opposed this proposition as dangerous, because it established a distinction between slaves and other articles of morchandise, whilst the law, commercially speaking, placed a negro on a level with a horse or a bale of cotton; another objected to the same proposition, saying that if he considered that the blacks were human, he would

neist that they should not be made subjects of trade, but that he had no scruples on that score, for he considered them as closely allied to the family of monkeys! In this way do those rude adventurers, who monopolize the power in the new States of the Union, mingle their odious buffooneries with the most tragic incidents and the gravest political discussions. It is such invaders-emissaries of the great Southern party—that are continually menacing the public tranquillity of Kansas, where their party is so anxious to establish slavery. It is time that the partisans of free labor-those actually engaged in im proving the soil-should shake off the yoke of this turbulent faction, and found upon the basis of a popular Constitution the peace and pros

FROM HARRISBURG.

[Correspondence of The Press.] State Treasurership-A New Liquor Law-A

Opinions. ... HARRISBURG, Jan. 14, 1858. The distinguished gentlemen from the different ections of the State, who propose to be in attendsuce at the inauguration of Governor Packer, are beginning to arrive. If the present delightful weather should continue, there will be a brilliant military and civic display-exceeding anything in the previous history of the State.

Quite a large number of petitions from Thua-delphia, numerously signed, were presented in favor of a modification of the present liquor law. A determination is evinced in both branches enact a new law, in consequence, as they contend of the impotent workings of the one now on the statute-book. The bill, which was published in several of your city papers several weeks since, was offered by Mr. Ramsey. It has been referred to the Committee on Vice and Immorality, of in many of its provisions before the committee

On the propriety of purchasing a house for the Governor to live in, an extended debate took place this morning, which was participated in by the leading members on both sides of the House. The bill passed the Secate without any discussion, or even a call of the year and nays. It makes the Auditor General, State Treasurer, and Secretary of the Commonwealth a committee to purchase a certain house on Front street as a Gubernatorial residence, for the sum of \$10,000; and in the debate that took place there was the first opportu-nity yet offered to judge the mettle of the new members. Messrs. Goepp of Northampton, Smith of Be rks, Owen of Philadelphia, and Nill and Mo-Clure of Franklin, showed themselves to be both clear-headed and fluent, and will be valuable additions to the forensic talent of the House. was moved to postpone the question until to-morrow, to give members an opportunity to examine the premises personally, when it will become the special order of the day, and I think will pass

Mr. Buckslew has offerred a bill providing for the publication of the dissenting opinions of the supreme judges as well as those of the mejority of the supreme judges as well as knows of the majority of the bench. This is a move in the right direction, and I am sure will most with the approval of the logal profession generally. When we consider that the majority is often only one in a vote of five; that majority is often only one in a vote of five, that deaths, resignations, and elections every few years change the opinions of the Supreme Court on questions of moment; and that a dissentient judge is always more caroful to give his reasons and hunt up the authorities to sustain his position, it will be en how much is lost to lawyers in the present plan of publishing only one side.

Weather Reports. [Per the Western Telegraph Lines. Office 311 Chestnut atreet.]

Toldo, (Ohio), Jan. 14—Cloudy; thermometer 38 egrees.
Pirrssonou, Jan. 14.—Pleasant and clear; thermometer 36 degrees. Furrato, Jan. 14.—Clear and mild—wind east; ther-nometer 28 degrees. nometer 23 degrees. Louisville, (Ку.), Jan. 14.—Warm and hazy. Columbus, (Ohio), Jan. 14.—Clear; thermome

DETROIT, Jan. 14 .- Slightly hazy; thermometer 2 egrees.
Sr. Louis, Jan. 14.—Clear and pleasant; thermome FULTON, (III), Jan. 14.—Clear and pleasant; ther nometer 30 degrees. CHICAGO, Jan. 14.-Clear and mild: thermometer? Springrikup, (Ill.), Jan. 14 .-- Clear and cool; ther ownerer 14 degrees
JAMSVILLS, (Wis.,) Jan. 14.—Pleasant; thermometer, 25 degrees.

Garo, (Hi.,) Jan. 14.—Cloudy; thermometer co egrees.

Bushingron, (Iowa,) Jan. 14.—Cloudy; thermoniete
7 degrees

Dunyque, (Iowa,) Jan. 14.—Clear; thermometer 28 Mitwaukes, Jan. 14 .- Clear and calm; thermometer 22 degrees.

Paints by Uniun, Jan. 14.—Cool and hazy; thermo-meter 22 degrees.

Pontrace City, Jan. 14.—Clear and calm; thermo-moter 20 degrees. Fond ou Lac, (Wis ), Jan. 14.—Clear.

MONTREAL, (C. W.), Jan. 14.—Clear and fine; river uil of ice, and persons crossed over yesterday at Lon-uell; thermometer 22 degrees Tonoxro, Jan. 14.—Warm; wind east; a little frost LAST WEDNESDAY evening a concert took place

at Germantown, the proceeds to be used for the elief of the poor of that section. The concert was relief of the poor of that section. The contest will be under the able management of C. J. Wieter, Jr., gravers.

The ship-of-war Marion is fitting out at NorThe ship-of-war Marion is fitting out at NorThe ship-of-war Marion. Her prinone or the other of those formulas: the Con-stitution with slavery, or the Constitution of the city and Germantown, volunteered their services. The violin sole, by Carl Weber, and the piano-fantasis de Bravoure, by Charles Zogbaum, were executions of a high order. Mr. Zogbaum gave, last night, the ovidence of a scientific and talented performer. The hall was well filled, and the concert appeared to give satisfaction to all

> WE HAVE just received from Messrs. Lee & Walker copies of the Anvil Chorus, from Il Troyaore, arranged for the plane by C. Everest. It is especially beautiful for the correct representation that is given of the sound of the anvils as heard in the opera, and for the great brilliancy of the music. It is easy of execution, and is sold at the low price of twenty-fix gents by Las E. William of the workers of twenty-fix gents by Las E. William of the workers of twenty-fix gents by Las E. William of the workers of twenty-fix gents by Las E. William of the workers o music. It is easy of execution, and is sold at the low price of twenty-five cents, by Lee & Walker. SALE OF PENSTLYANIA BANK FURNITURE.— Our readers who desire desks, office furniture, iron chests, &c., will de well to attend the sale this morning at the Pennsylvania Bank. See Freeman's suction advertisement.

The last specific and the second specific and the control of the c

THE LATEST NEWS

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH: AMERICAN AT PORTLAND. FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. Relief of Luckanto Confirmed. THE MINNESOTA AT HONG KONG. Consols 93 7-8 a 94.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BURNING OF THE STEAMER SARAH SANDS. DEATH OF EARL SPENCE. The Slaughter at Lucknew.

BANK OF FRANCE REDUCED THE RATE OF DISCOUNT. PISCOUNT.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 14.—The serew steamship North American has arrived, with Liverpool dates to Wednesday, the 36th uit., four days later than by the Africa.

The North American reached Portland at 8 o'clock this evening. She sailed from Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 50th uit. She brought 73 passengers.

The steamer America arrived out on the 28th allium.

The steamer America arrived out on the 28th ultimo.

The London money market was easier, and there was a prospect of a further decrease in the bank rates of discount.

Lord Hamersly is to be succeeded in the British ministry by Lord Clanricarde.

The relief of Lucknow is fully confirmed by the details of the Indian mails. The slaughter of the rebuls has been great.

The United States steam frigate Minnesota, with the Hon. Wm. B. Reed, the United States commissioner, had arrived at Hong Kong. Speedy operations against Canton are to take place.

The Bank of France has reduced the rate of discount to 8 per cent.

count to 8 per cent.

The Earl of Spencer is dead.
FRANCE.
It is said that all the exiled Generals have received an unconditional permission to return to

pected, and they had concentrated all their available forces at that pointry had mutinled at Chitagong, and marched to Decca. A force of a hundred Europeaus had gone to intercept them. The territory of Cawnpore was threatened by a large force from Cude.

Serious disturbances were expected to occur at Rajpootre, and European troops were urgently wanted.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec 30.—The Times' city article says: The funds opened steadily, and showed a tendency to increased firmness until after the regular hours, when a sudden decline look place, which is attributed to operations in connection with the failure of a dealer announced yesterday. Money was in rather increased request, but there was a full supply at 4 an i per cent. A considerable amount of gold has been sent to bank.

considerable amount of gold has been sent to bank.

The exchanges on the Continent are lower.

The suspension of Mesers. Tupton, Hulton, & Co., an old house in the Manohester trade, is announced The liabilities of the firm were £30,000. The suspension of Mesers. Hinlon Brothers, of old Broad street, is also announced. The prospects of liquidation are favorable for both parties.

The Daity News says it is believed that the house above alluded to has transactions open to an extenteonsiderably more than a million, chiefly of options. The demand for money is moderate at the bank, owing to the fact that good bills are readily discounted in open market.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—The Cotton maket closed time. All qualities have slightly alvanced since previous quotations, lower grades showing an improvement of \$4.

On Saturday, the 26th, there was no charge, it being perity of this new State of the American

provement of 1/d.
On Saturday, the 26th, there was no change, it being made a holiday. The sales on Monday and Tuesday, the 28th and 29th ult., amounted to 17,000 bales, speculators taking 4,000 bales and 1,000 being sold for expor-MANCHESTER MARKET.—The advices from Map-LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The money market closed slightly easier. Consols for account closing at 93 % 20 %. at 29s. Iron, Pig Iron, or Clyde, closed steady at 51: 64 = 52s.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUPP MARKET, December 29. — Flour is very dull at a decline of signis. Western 20.—Flour is very dull at a decline of docis. Western Canal is quoted at 23sm24s dd; Philadelphia and Baltimore 24sm25s dd; Ohlo 23sm27s. Wheat is firm—Hod wheat to 24sm2s 3d; white 5s 10dm8s. Corn dull, and the market generally unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET, December 20.—
Dear in 3stry average and the province of the stry average and the province of the stry average and the

is 3d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, December 29.roduce generally is slow of sale, but prices are unal

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1858

Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, submitted a resolu-tion, which was adopted, requesting the Secretary of the Interior to communicate an estimate of the quantity of land which will intre, under the act of March, 1857, granting lands to Minnesota for railroad nurroses. of March, 1857, granting lands to Minnesota for railroad purposes.
On motion of Mr. Davis, of Mississippl, a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of War for a roport of the commission on war claims in Oregon and Washington Territories.
Mr. Houston, of Texas, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to provide for the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State.
The joint resolution directing the presentation of a medal to Commodore Paulding was made the special order of the day for Wednesday next.
After the transaction of business of no general importance, the Scante went into executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House went into a Committee of the Whole in the state of the Union on the President's annual

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
The House went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the President's annual Messago.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, explained and defended his views, heretofore expressed. He affirmed, and challenged contradiction when he said it, that under the neutrality laws, as they now stand, owing to their imperfect phreseology, the President cannot at all use the army or navy. It was only by construction or interpretation that he could do so. All doubts should be removed by legislation respecting these laws. He argued that no power in the United States could prevent American citizens from leaving the country and joining an enemy, or could punish them. But for Paulding's interposition, Walker would now be secure in possession of the presidency of Nicaragua, and he was the only legitimate chief magistrate of that country. He repeated, that Walker and his mon should be sent back, and full restitution should be made to them for their losses, occasioned by the conduct of Commodore Paulding, who kidnapped him.

Mr. Blair, of Missouri, gave notice of his intention to offer a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of acquiring territory, by treaty or otherwise, in Central or South America, for the purpose of colonising there the free blacks of this country, and those who may hereafter obtain their freedom; to be protected as a dependency under the flag of the United States. He believed the extension of slavery was at the bottom of the aggressive movements against Central America. He was opposed altogother to the propagandists, and thought the Government ought forthwith to take steps with the view of such colonization, which was recommending by Jefferson, and approved by the "Fathers of the Republic." In advocating his proposition, he adverted to the commercial, civil, and other blessings which would result from its consummation.

Mr. Eranton, of Ohio, endeavored to engraft an amendment to one of these resolutions, tender

The resolution to refer the subject of military The resolution to refer the subject of military expenditures to the Judiciary Committee was amended, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of amending the neutrality laws.

The proposition of Mr. Pholps to refer the subject of the Pacific Railrond to a select committee of thirteen was debated, but not concluded.

The committee rose. Adjourned

From Washington.

Washington, January 14—The receipts in the Treasury have considerably improved during the past week. The hundred dollar treasury notes have been issued at the rate of a hundred thousand dollars per day. The plates for larger denominations have not yet been received from the engrances. The ship-of-war Marion is litting out at Nor-folk, destined to the African Squadron. Her prin-cipal officers are: Commander Brent; Lieuteanis Norris, Whiting, Stone, and Weaver; Master, John A. Stribling; Surgeon, Randolph F. Mason. The Quartermaster General is engaged in making preliminary arrangements for sending fur-ther supplies to the Utah expedition, but no money is now available for such purposes.

The Kansas Election. Sr. Louis, Jan. 14.—The roturds from the Kansas election arrive slowly, and the result is uncertain.
Disturbances had occurred at Kickapoo, and

Further from Utah Sr. Louis, Jan. 14.—The Republican has letters from the camp of Col. Scott, the headquarters of the Utah army, but they contain nothing impor-tant in addition to that already reported.

PENNSYLVANIA. IRAS. LATURE.

SENATE.

Mr. Wilkins presented a petition from the stockholders of the Merchanit's and Manufacturors' Bank of Petiteburgh, asking for a recharter. The petition divoleses certain fraudulent fransactions between the book keeper of a bank and a broker of Pittsburgh, but represents the bank to be in a sound condition.

A bill to incorporate the Supreme Grand Council of the Sons of Malta of Philadelphia was reported. The committee on the subject reported a resolution to open and publish the returns of the election for Governor on to-morrow, and to meet in the half of the House for that purpose.

Mr. Scorield read in place a bill relative to arbit trations.

Mr. Winner read a supplement to the consolidation law of the 'city of Philadelphia. This supplement relates to the opening and closing the streets running around the "Hunting Park."

Mr. Burkering, Jah. 14.

Mr. Burkering, Jah. 14.

SENATE.

Imanagement of our municipal affairs, which formed and most critical. How irrational, how farely receive due attention from the best in formed and most critical. How irrational, how farely receive due attention from the best in formed and most critical. How irrational, how farely receive due attention from the best in formed and most critical. How irrational, how farely receive due attention from the best in formed and most critical. How irrational, how farely receive due attention from the best in formed and most critical. How irrational, how farely receive due attention from the best in formed and most critical. How irrational, how farely receive due attention from the best in formed and most critical. How irrational, how farely receive due attention from the best in failure industry, trade, and busines, and the policy and most critical. How intensity of the house present and alone standard by which to decide on the administrative ability of those entrusted with administrative, or the undered the sum of upon proper. But it is a farenoun tally set the decide on the administration, or the legistat

white Hall Bridge Company, Lehigh county. The bill was passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Senate bill authorizing the purchase of an Executive mansion was called up, and after a discussion, a motion for its indefinite postponement was made, which was defeated by a vote of 32 years to 64 nays, was made the special order for to-morrow at twelve o'clock.

The following bills were reported favorably: To incorporate the Rorristown Cornish Enteror of Company, and to incorporate the Central Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

Mr. Ranser read in place a bill to change the mode of granting licenses.

Mr. Exans read in place a bill relative to agencies of foreign insurance companies.

Mr. Ourn read a further supplement to the Act of Consolidation.

Mr. Bur read a bill to incorporate the Coal Bank Company, at Schupikill Haven.

The Auditor General reported that he had verified the report of the State Treasurer, made verterlay, and had found the balances right, as fas he could judge from the Treasurer's books. Has has sent circulars to the various depositories to assortain the correctness of the report.

The bill authorizing the Broad Top Improvement Company to borrow money was referred to the Committee on Corporations. Adjourned till to-morrow.

Confirmations by the Senate.

We have been the purchase of an the hundred dollars—a reduction fine the indication of the assessed taxes of the entire State. He edit of the assessed taxes of the entire State. He extends the city of Philadelphia pays more than one-third of the assessed taxes of the entire State. He estimates the city of the assessed taxes of the entire State. He extends the city of Philadelphia pays more than one-third of the assessed taxes of the entire State. He estimates the city of the assessed taxes of the city of the assessed taxes of the entire State. He extends the city of the assessed taxes of the entire State. He even the city of the assessed taxes of the entire State. He even the city of the assessed taxes of the entire State. He even the

Confirmations by the Senate. Washington, January 14.—The following nount antions were confirmed by the Senate to-day in Executive session:

Francis W. Pickens, of South Carolina, as minister extraordinary to Russia.

Beverly L. Clark, of Kentucky, minister residentin Guatemala.

Beverly Tucker, of Virginia, consul to Liverpool.

William Thompson, of New York, consul at Southampton.

James W. Berden, of Indiana, consul at Hawaii.

John Eulick, of Pennsylvania, consul at Basie. iawali.

John Eulick, of Pennsylvania, consul at asle.

Charles J. Fox, of Michigan, consul at Aspin-Charles W. Glantz, of Pennsylvania, consul at tettin.
William Treville, of Ohio, consul at Valparaiso.
Wyman B. S. Moor, of Maine, consul of the genral British North American provinces.
Ernst Volger, of Virginia, consul to Barce-

aris. John F. Porteus, of South Carolina, consul Oporto.

The Senate to-day while in executive session, debated during fourer five hours the questions connected with the restoration and transfer of naval efficers whose cases had been acted upon by the courts of inquiry, and recently sent in for configmation.

From New Mexico.

St. Louis, Jan. 14 — Advices from New Mexico have been received, giving the organization of the Legislature. Donaciana Vigel had been elected President of the Senate, and Morville Ashurst, of Alabama, Speaker of the House.

The Santa Fe Gazette has been purchased by a party of gentlemen, who design placing it on a permanent basis. It will support the Administration.

Gayener Revelor calls the attention of the Governor Rencher calls the attention of the Logislature to the mineral and agricultural wealth of the Territory, the condition of the Treasury, and the importance of establishing courts in each

The Yeliow Fever at Havana and Port au The Yeliow Fever at Havana and Port au Prince.

New York, Jan. 14.—Private advices from Havana state that Signor Amedio. the celebrated basso of the Marctzek troupe, was sick of the yellow fever. No mention is made of Signor Brignoli being sick.

An arrival from Port au Prince states the yellow fever to be raging seriously at Port au Prince. Scarcely a vessel visits the port without burying a portion of her crew. The captain and five men of the brig Kiloa arrived here from that port are sick.

The Congress Rubber Snits. New York, January 14 -In the case of the Conimporters, the United States District Court has denied the applications of the defondants to be discharged from bail, Judge Ingersoll having ordered them to find bail in the sum of \$4,000.

The Congress Rubber Company have many similar suits in different parts of the country, for the violation of their patent for clastic rabber goods. Connecticut Politice.

HARTFORD, Jan. 14.—The State Convention o HARTFORD, Jan. 14.—The State Couvenus ing inclinations were made:
For Governor—W. A. Buckingham.
For Licatemant-Governor—Julius-Catlin.
For Secretary of State—John Boyd.
For State Treasurer—Lucius J. Hendee.
For State Comptroller—Win. H. Buell.

U. S. Supreme Court. Washington, Jan. 14 .-- No. 33 .-- The Comming Bank of Manchester, completents and any ants, vs. Henry S. Buckner. Argument con

Washington, Jan. 14.—The southern mail ha arrived, with papers as late as due. They contain no news.

At a meeting of City Councils yesterday Mier-noon, the second annual message of Mayor Vaux was received and read. The document is a very statistics of the condition of the city for the pa

year.
To the President and Members of the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia.
(IENTLEMEN: The requirements of law, uniting with the obligations of duty, make it incumbent on the executive head of the city, to transmit to Councils this annual communication.
During the year 1857, the management of those departments, which are properly denominated departments of the municipal government, under the act of consolidation, has been signalized by economy, promptness, honesty, and efficiency. No ground exists, on which can justiy be based, either censure or complaint as to the operations of these adminisexists, on which can justly be based, either censure or complaint as to the operations of these administrative branches of our municipal system. The experience of the past year confirms the opinion expersed in my annual communication to Councils on the 8th of January, 1857, that a revision of the law establishing these departments is absolutely necessary. The duties imposed on some of them are incongruous.

law establishing these departments is absolutely necessary. The duties imposed on some of them are incongruous.

There is a positive necessity for a supervisory, and at the same time directing, authority, which is shall have a practical as well as a theoretical existence. The nearer our municipal system of administration approaches that of our Federal Government, the more easily can the people comprehend it. The various and important interests which are identified and connected with municipal government should be managed by an organism of the simplest construction. To effect this, it is of the highest construction. To effect this, it is of the highest construction. To effect this, it is of the highest construction. To effect this, it is of the highest construction. To effect this, it is of the highest construction. To effect this, it is of the highest construction. To effect this, it is of the highest construction. To effect this, it is of the highest construction. To effect this, it is of the highest construction. To effect this, it is of the highest construction. To effect this, it is of the highest construction. To effect this, it is of the highest construction. To effect this, it is of the highest construction. To effect this, it is of the highest construction. To effect this, it is of the highest construction. To effect this, it is of the highest construction. To effect this, it is of the highest construction. To effect this, it is of the highest construction. To effect this, it is of the highest construction. To effect this, it is that the entire plant have been as ably managed to the sum of \$200,608 82, and the receipts for the public good. Political prejudices, partisms schemes, individual theories, contesting for control, should be condemned as at open war against the substantial welfare of the people. Any attempt at legislation of the public pool. The public pool where the public pool. The public pool where the public and the provision and for the construction of abasin at the public, and in the disco

The cost of such an establishment is most frequently taken as a criterion by which to judge of its value, its workings, and the objects and onds it accomplishes. There is no principle of criticism more unsound—none more unworthy of an enlightened constituency. Government is a necessity. Its requirements are fundamental. Its ends incontroverible. Its structure and its powers are created by those on whem it operates. Upon what principle, then, can such a system be judged by the cost which its existence involves? That which is best administered is best, provided connumy and honesty are patent in every investigation into it operations.

The welfare, health, happiness and security of the meltic are the great security of the meltic are the great security.

nonesty are patent in every investigation into its operations.

The welfare, health, happiness and security of the public, are the great aims of municipal organisation. These cannot be secured without paying for the means by which they are procured. The funds to discharge these disbursements are raised by taxation. The taxes are the yearly quote each citizen pays not only for his own welfare, health, happiness and security, but also for their general benefits, as evidence of municipal character. Each citizen thus receives a direct and an indirect advantage. Surely it is the narcharacter. Each clusten thus receives a direct and an indirect advantage. Surely it is the nar-rowest of all narrow foundations, for a fair judg-ment of any administration of municipal shafter, to base it solely on the number of cents in the dollar, these benefits, advantages and results, yearly cost the citizon.

This principle, carried out to its conclusion, would result in this: that me government is best, because it costs nothing. There are numerous

any confidence that oven the right of suffrage, Sale this Monking—Chothing, Bootzes, &c.

Non-Arrival of the America.

See Thomas F. Meagher, Esq., is about to visit thus respectively, will, be regarded? Can they the United States.

Non-Arrival of the America.

See Thomas F. Meagher, Esq., is about to visit because it costs nothing. There are numerous vital and absorbing considerations, which should center into the estimate of the character of the ources.

THE CITY. AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

WHEATLET'S ARCH STREET THEATRS, ARCH STREET, SOYS SIXTH.-" The Lady of Lyons" -" The Hypo-rile"

A considerable portion of the message is devoted to the subject of finances, and reveral suggessions are made in this connection.

A portion of the document gives an abstract of American and foreign toninge, Ac., entered and cleared from and to foreign countries during the eight years ending December 31, 1857.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

The expenditures of this department have been \$23,264.79, being \$36,529.71 less than the amount appropriated for the past year. Of this, there has been expended for sectional plans of survey and regulations, \$10,291 65. The extent of line regulations, completed in 1857, reach near 130 miles of streets, and cover an area of about 3,800 acres Under this head there is much said upon the subject of sewerage and drainage. ject of sewerage and drainage.

The Mayor considers it almost impossible foeither "latent or pitent decet" to escape the struting that is now exercised in the Controller department. The Mayor expresses his satisfaction that the branch of the public service is honorably admir

The ourrent expenses of the department for 1857 were \$359,202 19. For 1856 the appropriations for this service were \$420,003.46. In 1855 the sum was \$743,021.06. was \$743,027:06.

The message says:
"During the past year the public health has been most satisfactory. The cleaning of the streets is now performed by contract. It is as well done as can be expected from the contract system. I am decidedly opposed to this plan of performing this most necessary labor for preserving the public health. It is almost impossible, in any carefully prepared contract, to agree on the performance of all that is required from those who are thus employed."

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES, &C.

The appropriation made to this department for the year 1857 was \$372,000, of which amount the sum of \$359,202.19 was expended, leaving a bal ance to merge on the 31st of December of \$42,797.81 The message holds that notwithstanding the financial condition of the city, the following im-

financial condition of the city, the ionoring in-provements should be made:

A new bridge over the river Schuylkill; the collargement of the water busins and other parts of the water-works; the culverts domanded to preserve the public health; commodious and se-cure buildings for the public offices; a new hospi-tal for malignant and contagious diseases; the consolidation of the gas works, and the establish-ment of a department of "gas and lighting th-city;" the cleaning and deepening the docks of the Delaware front; the expense necessary te-enclose the Lemon Hill property, and new polic station-houses. THE LAW DEPARTMENT. Under this head the year's official daings of t

REALTH. Under this caption the Mayor gives the tables comparative mortality in the different cities. The Mayor invites the attention of Councils

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES, &C.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

The Mayor invites the attention of Councils to the question whether the rents, issues, and profits, belonging to the Sinking Fund should not be paid to the City Treasurer on this account. The property purchased for market sites not being profitable, the Mayor thinks it ought to be sold or exchanged for city loan.

"The necessity for enlarged accommodations in the public buildings is no longer a matter for doubt. The accommodations for the executive department are most unsuitable for its increasing business, and I carnestly invoke the action of Councils on the subject." Councils on the subject."

The report of the Commissioner of City Propert shows that— The report of the Commissioner of City Property shows that—

"The annual appropriations for the year 1857 amounted to \$57.082 57, of which there have been expended \$57.082 06, leaving a balance unexpended of \$7.142 51; special appropriations, amounting in the aggregate to \$18,070 50, were also made; out of which have been expended \$11.751 89, leaving a balance of \$1.321 61 unexpended. The annual and special appropriations for the vear amount to \$73,139 07; the expenditures to \$64.761 95, leaving unexpended, and to the credit of this department, \$8,461 12.

"The amount of revenue received, and paid to the City Treasurer, for the past year, was \$20,811.38."

In many of our public squares and packs while

11.38.11

In many of our public squares and parks striking improvements have been made. Where trees have fulled to grow in consequence of the severity of the season, or from other causes, they have been removed, and their places filled by the choicestables. removed, and their places filled by the choicest varieties.

The Sedgely property was recently added to Kairmount Park, giving to us certainly one of the largest, and, so far as its natural features and its locality are concerned, one of the most beautiful places of public resort in the country; but it is requisite that many improvements should be made there; as it is, it is a splendid monument of the liberality of public-spirited citizens, and it now requires municipal liberality and energy to render it what it was designed to be by the donors.

The "Hunting Park" improvement have been so far oxecuted, that the entire plans has been staked out on the ground.

To trifle with the vast complications which create, and exist in, a municipality, is unwarranted and indefunsible.

Above all is such an effort indefensible when the real motive is to make these great interests, associated under municipal care and protection, the proy of more political gambling for payly aggrandisement or success. The effort may enlist the profligate or unreflecting, but they who will surely lose are the masses of the community. Their self-protection and self-interest willidefeat, at the crisis of such an effort, its authors and its objects. Such an offer, its authors and its objects. Such an one fort, its authors and its objects. Such an one fort, its authors and its objects. Such an one fort, its authors and its objects. Such an open success.

The government of undertaking. If the great ends of good government can be attained by the revision suggested, I shall be rejoiced, but it is far better that no such attempt be made, unless the wiscet and purest influences unite for its success.

The government of a large city is a machinery of no inconsiderable complications. Its component compositions are not necessarily in harmonious are torn. Though coost tituting a nominal unity, they are segregations in fact, doriving their power from different sources, and hence bolding no direct responsibility to any controlling authority. It is unjust, therefore, to attempt to fix on an executive chief of an administration of municipal affairs, so constituted, an accountability, for its imperfect or unantifactory results. Every sensible observer will discover defects and imperfections, but the cause of their existence should not be mistaken for the inability to prevent their development.

The cost of such an establishment is most frequently taken as a criterion by which to judge of its value, its workings, and the objects and only it is a proposition was made for this purpose the part year, its own as a condition of the city's finances.

of the ity's finances."

The persage expresses the hope that the evils under thich the department now labors will be remedid by the members of the fire companies themseles, and suggests that, instead of the Joint Commice on Legacies and Trusts hearing complaints by violation of the fire ordinance, a Board be cread composed of the Chief Engineer, the Chief o'Police, and the President of the Fourd of Directot, which shall have full powers to determine complaints and inflict penalities.

inine copiants and innice penalties.

i Police Department, under the divisionel Precentive, Fire Detective, Telegraphic, Municipal and Magisterial, is very extende. The Mayor defends their efficiency, and urges the grumbling against the department is unreascable. The public demands are unreascable, and they regard it as "possessed of superhuman pwers." sonable, ind they regard it as "possessed of super-human swers."
"For ho year 1857 the current expenses of the ontire Pice Department have been reduced \$22,-493.44, and that the estimated expenses of 1858 are less, is nearly \$3,000, than those of 1857. The following able indicates the sum unexpended in 1867, aniwhich, consequently, remains in the City

Thoma F. Meagher, Esq., is about to visit

Mr. James C Campbell, the Mayor's clerk, ertered the room, and said:

"Mr. President. I have the honor, sir. to submit to you the annual message of the Mayor."

Mr. Boyer moved to dispense with the reading of the document, as it would appear in the papers.

Mr. Ridgway objected, and Gen. Miles continued to read a portion of it.

The Chair submitted a communication from the Board of Health, notifying that Mr. C M. Dono-yan, of the Twenty-fourth ward, had tendered thair reasurements.

Mr. Lewis submitted a petition from the Reading Railroad Company, asking permission to place a sideling on Deck street. Referred to the Committee on Highways. clerk, er- | will produce lower rates of usance than those to

hittee on Highways.

Mr. Burnell, a petition for the paving of Hampen street, in the Fifteenth ward. Referred to he same committee.

Mr. Hollman, one asking for the paving of Lare treet, in the Nineteenth ward. Referred to the ame committee.

Mr Wolf, one asking for a division of the seventh Mr Wolf, one asking for a division of the seventh precinct, Twenty-second ward. Referred to a committee of the members from that ward.

Mr. Boyle, one for a culvert at Broad and Carpenter streets. Referred to the same committee Mr. Drayton, of the Committee on Finance, submitted an ordinance making an appropriation of \$2.935 50 to pay certain judgments and small claims against the city. Agreed to.

Mr. Mascher, of the Committee on Trust and Fire Companies, submitted a report adverse to admitting the Hibernia and Hand-in-Hand Hose Companies, to granting 400 feet of hose to the Fellowship, tiermantown, and Nicetown fire companies, to granting a donation of hose to the Shiffler Hose Company; against the petition to organize a new fire company in the Fifteenth ward; against the petition of the Mechanic Engine Company for a fire-alarm bell. The committee was discharged from a further consideration of the subject.

pany for a fire-alarm bell. The committee was discharged from a further consideration of the subject.

Also, a report and resolution authorizing the loan of the hose of the "Young America" to the Philadelphia Hose Company. Agreed to Also, a resolution giving Messrs. J. A. S. Parham permission to place a new style of fire-plug in Chestmut street, opposite the custom bouse, and one in Market street, above Seventh Agreed to. Also, an ordinance making an appropriation of \$1.50 for the purpose of placing a fire-alarm telegraph box in the house of the Philadelphia Hose Company. Agreed to

Mr. Baird, of the Committee on Wharses and Landings, submitted a report and ordinance, auto Messrs Vaughan & Fisher, at \$125 per year for ten 'years, provided they extend the wharf one hundred feet.

Mr. Mascher objected to so long a lease
Mr. Baird said it would cost this firm full \$6,000 to make the improvement, and a five years' lease thereign the lease of the Sheaten area.

to make the improvement, and a five years irase therizing the lease of the Shackamaxon street wharf rould not pay them. The ordinance was agreed to. The Committee on Wharves and Landings submitted a resolution directing the superintendent of the Girard Estate to put a bulk head at the foot of Spruce street. Referred to the Committee on Girard Estates Dr. Stites moved that a committee of conference be appointed in regard to the bill authorizing the construction of the Cohock-ink creek, Meore street, and Twenty-fifth street culverts, as Select Councils have decided that their augustuments were

out of order. This gave rise to considerable deout of order. Inis gave rise to considerate bate.

Mr. Miller moved that the message from Select Council be returned to that body, with the request that they will take a vote upon the amendments made by Common Council, which was agreed to. The amendments made by Select Council, to the ordinance making an appropriation to the Department of Wharves and Landings, were concurred in.

ment of Wharves and Landings, were concurred in.

The amendments to the ordinance making an appropriation to the Highway Department were concurred in. The most important was an addition of \$1,000 for plan and estimate of a bridge over the Schuylkill, at Chestnut street.

The amendments to the ordinance making an appropriation to the Prison, Watering, and Surrey Departments, were also concurred in.

Mr. Parker rose to speak, but the Chair decided him out of order.

Mr. King said that at the last meeting the chairman of the Finance Committee made an outrageous attack upon the minority in this Chamber, and in doing so made many gross misrepresentations. Mr. Parker rose to speak, but the Chair decided him out of order

Mr. King said that at the last meeting the chairman of the Finance Committee made an outrageous attack upon the minority in this Chamber, and in doing so made many gross misrepresentations

Mr. Miller moved that the gentleman (Mr. King) have leave to make a statement.

Mr. Drayton seconded the motion, and it was agreed to

Mr. King then spoke for about half an hour, during which he pursued the members of the I'i mancial Committee with a sharp stick—declaring that the present appropriation bills were inadequate for the want of the departments, and that they were a fraud upon the public.

The amendment made by Select Council, to strike out of the Highway bill, "that all excavations and digging for the laying of water pipes shall be done by contract," was non-concurred in.

The ordinance passed by Select Council, to strike out of the Gray of the strike of the Wist of the Gray of the Wist of the have leave to make a statement.

Mr. Drayton seconded the motion, and it was

day next.
The resolution directing inquiry into the pro-The resolution directing inquiry into the pro-priety of charging a water rent against all proper ties in front of which the pipes are inid was agreed to, with an amendment, that the committee device some plan of securing a better supply of water in the extreme northern and southern sections of the Mr. Parker called up the resolution passed by Select Council, authorizing the appointment of a committee to investigate the accounts of the Guardians of the Poor.

Mr. Miller moved to amend that the Committee Guardians of the Poor.

Mr. Miller moved to amend that the Committee on Finance make the investigation.

Mr. Drayton thought it unfair to heap so much labor upon the Finance Committee.

Mr. Boyer thought this subject should be investigated by the Committee on Poor.

The resolution from Select Council was then concurred in.

concurred in.

Mr. Mascher moved that they proceed to consider the ordinance reorganising the Department of the Board of Health.

The ayes and nays were called on this motion, and the vote stood 32 to 11, vis:

Canada..... and the vote stood 32 to 11, vis:

YEAS—Mesers. Austin, Baird, Bassitt, Boyle, Butcher, Clay, Cooper, Day, Dougherty, Drayton,

Total.

New York.

30

10

Walborn & Co, Nos 7 and 9 North Sixth street, have a large and varied stock of fancy furnishing goeds, to an examination of which we invite every reader of The Parss. This is an old and standard house in Philadel.

Faulkner, Fry. Hall, Handy, Jones Keller, Krlton, Kerr, Kueasa, Mang, Makins, Mascher, McIlwain, Palethorp, Potts, Schooh, Taylor, Tuder, Vanhorn, Wildey, Wilmer, Wolf, John Miller, (president)—32. BY THE PILOT LINE. LETTER FROM NEW YORK. (president)—32.

NAYS—Messrs. Black, Royer, Burns, King, Andrew Miller, Morria, McPedden, BicManus, Parker, Perkins, John Thompson—11.

The Chair decided that there was no quorum

ondenos of The Ptem. } NEW YORK, Jan. 14, 1858-5.20 P. M. The bank presidents have been in sension all the after-noon discussing the expediency of slopting a resolution not to pay interest on deposits. There is some opposi-

The state of the s

THE MONEY MARKET.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The stock market exhibits steadiness in prices, with a limited amount of business transactions without change.

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The stock market exhibits steadiness in prices, with a limited amount of business transactions in the stream of the stock market exhibits steadiness in prices, with a limited amount of business transactions.

The stock market exhibits steadiness in prices, with a limited amount of business transactions in the stream of the str NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, JANUARY 14.

Mr. Roberts moved to further smend, by making the amount \$1,000. Agreed to.

Mr. Cornman moved to strike out the provious of the common control of the sum appropriated. Not agreed to.

Mr. Cornman moved to strike out the provious requiring the board to have the sanction of Councils before expending any amount of the sum appropriated. Not agreed to.

The members of the Chamber proceeded to Common Council room, for the purpose of meeting in convention to elect a City Solicitor.

On re-assembling, the consideration of the bill was resumed, and, after the transaction of some unimportant business, the Chember adjourned.

CONNON COUNCIL.

ON THE MARKETS

AMES — The market is a shade lower for Pets; sales convention to elect a City Solicitor.

On re-assembling, the consideration of the bill was resumed, and, after the transaction of some unimportant business, the Chember adjourned.

CONNON COUNCIL. The sales are 7,150 bbls at \$4.25@\$4 30 for common to

The Temes quotes the following tables in sup-

GOLD AND THE BANKING CENTERS-1855.

The present reserve is the largest ever known

forms for new ones, under the act of 25th April,

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES,

JADUARY 16, 1005

REPURTED BY MANIEY, BROWN, & CO. BINE TOTE STOCK AND RECHESCE BROKES, MARTHWEST CORNEL THIRD AND CH-STED THREES

FIRST BOAKD. January 14, 1858

500 City 6s new ... 95 C Cataw R ... 6 V 900 City R 6s lots ... 82 20 Morris Cauel... 42 N 700 do ... 82 T 6s Morris Cauel... 42 N 6500 N Pa R 6s lots ... 52 T do ... ... 31

BETWEEN BOARDS

SECOND BOARD.

Bid Aikid | Bo'N 81 '92 pref.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

500 do ... 52% 1100 Sch Nav 6a 82 lot48% 5000 Chest & Del Cl 1 es 56 100 Read R... 25% 10 do cash ... 25% 36 N Pa R lo s ... 9% 18 Cataw R lott ... 6% 10 do bown ... 0%

7 do ... 51
200 Leh Zinc lots ... 40
32 Pa R lot ... 40
32 Pa R lot ... 40
35 Leh Zinc lots ... 34
0 Sunb & Eric R ... 12
25 L I-1 R ... 104
10 Bauk of Pa ... 3
10 N Au Bank ... 125

81,975,000 140,939,000 159,511,000

per 100 Be.

Provisions.—The pork market has fluctuated considerably since our last. Prices have declined 25e per bbl, but at the close this was mainly recovered with a brisk demand for the East. Sales of 578 bbls at \$14 60 at \$11 75 for new mess and \$13 for prime. the accumulation is so rapid that the hitherto un-England and France (\$234,000,000) may possibly be reached before half the present year runs out. The available new product of gold since the disoveries in 1848, 1851 is, as near as may be. as

ANOTHER HORRIBLE AND MYSTERIOUS

MURDER.

(From the New York Express of last night, as efficers Nott and Burdtck, of the Third presinct, were patrolling their beats, when near the corper of Barcelay street and Broadway, their attention was attracted to a colored man in front of the Astor House, who appeared to be in a fainting sondition. On examination the officers found the man to be speechless and his clother saturated with blood. Upon further examination it was discovered that he had been stabbed in the right breast, evidently by a swort cane or knife. The man was conveyed into the station house, but died on the way. His name was James Roberts, alias Wm. Montgomery. It is supposed he received the wound comewhere in the Third ward, as the blood was tracked for a consilerable distance down Vessy street.

ARREST AND CONFESSION OF THE MURDERER This (Thursday) morning officer Bell, of the 6th precinct, arrested Morgan L. Phillips, alias "Dr. Hunter," (a "red drop" man, charged with the murder of the negro. James Hoberts, on Wedneslay evening He was arrested as he was about entering his office in Chambers street. He confesses to the murder, but alleges that he did it in self-defence.

The prisoner is a roi disant "Doctor," who makes disreputable diseases his specific. He runs violent opposition to another "Doctor" of the same alvar, and in the same business. In certain localities of the city, the walls are covered with the posters of these rival "sure-curse," and it is In California to January
1. 1857......\$118.175.000
Estimate for 1857..... 60,000,000 \$178,175,000
In Australia to January
1. 1857.......\$269,217,000
Estimate for 1857.......\$0,000,000 \$329 217,000 Me-srs Wells, Fargo, & Co , No. 400 Chestnut street, announce that they are prepared to effect the exchange of the old bonds of the State of Cali-

localities of the city, the walls are covered with the posters of these rival "sure-cures," and it is supposed that the prisener was out engaged in destroying the bills of his compeer, and that de-ceased had been hired by the other doctor to watch and prevent his proceedings.

CITY ITEMS.

THE STATEMENT of the Penn Mutual Life Inurance Company for the year ending on the Blet of De-umber, 1857, appears in our advertising columns this | SECOND BOARD | SPECOND BOARD porning When we consider the calamity which has fallen upon all branches of business within the last ar a note of the number of persons who pamed a certain point on Chestnut street in a given time, and their pe-culiarities were recorded of 1,400 ladies, 1 307 wre-hoops at least nine feet in diameter, and 1,300 swept up

> Of 1,500 gentlemen, 14 squinted, 817 wors mustaches largely in the majority

Lovery Der -Yesterday was moet truly a love

NEW Books -All the latest publications are SEN BOOKS—All the latest publications are received by G G Erans, at his Original Gift Book Store, and rold as low as at any other place in the rountry. With every purchase, too, a gift is furnished, which must be worth treatly-five conta, and may be worth one hundred dollars. The gifts embrace jewelry, including watches, coal, and flour. For a dollar, one may not only get a book, but a ton of coal

Favor Firstishing Goods -Mesers R C.

Prices of Market Beef — Extras, \$7a\$7 25; first quality, \$6: 25a\$6 50; second quality, \$5: 550; third quality, \$1; ordinary quality, \$4.2).

Prices of Store Cattle.—Working Oxen from \$80 a \$100 to \$150a\$178; but little inquired for. Cows and Calves \$30, \$40, \$45, \$50a\$60 Yearling, none; Two years old, \$20a\$25; Three years old, \$20a\$30.

Sheen and Lambs — 2 000 at market prices, in Sheep and Lambs.—2,000 at market prices; in lots, \$1.50, \$1.75a\$2 each; extra and selections, \$3. \$3.50a\$4.

| Swino --600 at market; prices, need | Swino --600 at least | Swino Swino -600 at market; prices, live weight, 5a6c

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