The Press.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1858.

FIRST PAGE.—Italian Opera in the United States; The Murder in Madison County, New York; Sabbath Reading; The Democracy of the Bible, by Graybeard; Religious Intelligence; Harrisburg Correspondence; Letters from California; Trial of Thomas Washington Smith; General News. FOURTH PAGE—Weekly Review of Philadelphia Markets.

CONSISTENCY.

This is a word which terrifies a great many honest men. We see it going the rounds of the papers now, like a great apparition. Who is to be frightened by it? Not, certainly, the Democrats who advocate the principle of the Kansas organic act, and insist that it shall be sternly applied in the ratification of the fundamental law. They stand where they stood in 1854. They have not swerved. These men made a covenant in 1850, that henceforward Congressional intervention and control in the affairs of the Territories should cease; and that from its ashes the great, indestructible principle of the popular rule—of the will of the majority—should rise. Four years later this popular principle was brought forward in Congress, and solemnly substituted for the fossil remains of an old act of Congress, called the Missouri Compromise, which was removed from the path of progress, leaving the future clear and unobstructed. It is a little amusing to hear the men who took part in these reforms charged with inconsistency because they now adhere to the principle, and demand its application to the very first case that has arisen since 1854.

An effort is made to justify this accusation of inconsistency, (which, indeed has its only appropriate significance when applied to a Democrat who favors the Lecompton frauds, and demands that Congress must sanction and sanctify it,) by trying to show that all Democrats who side with Judge DOUGLAS are in collusion with the Republicans. This is bringing in a dangerous witness to sustain a false charge. It proves too much, for how can it be, if the Democrats stand fast to the doctrine that Kansas is to be settled by the people of Kansas, and if the Republicans affirm this position, and so give up their dogma of Congressional domination over the Territories—how can it be that the Democrats have changed? But enough of this absurdity. When the so-called Know-Nothings of the South join hands with the Democrats of the South to sustain the Lecompton Constitution, we hear nobody charging that the latter have gone over to the former. All men make common cause in the South when the South is assailed, and we do not see how, when a great truth calls for union elsewhere, that men's motives should not be as correct and as unselfish in one latitude as in another.

For our own part, however, we hate excuses; and only say this much to show how easy it is to pierce a transparent and evanescent bubble.

WAGON ROAD TO THE PACIFIC.

News has been received from Lieut. BEALE, who has charge of one of the wagon roads to the Pacific, stating that it was his intention to return over the route he had surveyed, in order to test its practicability during the winter season. He speaks in the highest terms of the country through which he passed, and from the great abundance of wood, water, and grass, it cannot fail to be one, if not the great highway to California.

Lieutenant BEALE expected to leave Fort Tigon about the first of January, with an escort of eighty dragoons, as far as the Colorado, after which he would travel to Independence with fifteen picked men, expecting to reach the latter place about the 20th of March. His expedition has been a most successful one, and much credit is due the Lieutenant for the energy and perseverance he has displayed in carrying out the instructions of the Secretary of War.

Since the above was written we have received a report of Lieutenant BEALE's Expedition from Texas to California. It is full of interest, and will be eagerly read by his numerous friends.

THE NEWS FROM KANSAS.

It seems to be conceded on all hands that [illegible] the Constitution, on the 4th of January—some accounts placing the majority as high as twelve thousand. This vote was given under the law of the Territorial Legislature. Of the other election, that for State officers, called by the Convention, nothing definite has been heard. Only a portion of the opponents of the Convention seem to have voted, and both sides claimed to have carried parts of the ticket.

There can be little doubt that the first step of the new Legislature chosen on the 4th will be to call a new Convention to frame a new Constitution, and that this instrument, with the Lecompton fraud, will be before Congress, if not at the same time, at least before the question is formally met.

SINGLE REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.

We have great hopes that the proposed statute providing for the election of members of the Legislature from this city, in single districts, will work many good results. It will enable every citizen to know exactly what sort of a candidate he is voting for. It will compel care and caution in the nominating Conventions. It will give merit a chance over management. There is no doubt that for a community like this such a law is the best, and we are glad to hear and to believe that there is little doubt of the change being made. It may also lead to other reforms of equal importance.

STATE TREASURER.

Hon. HENRY S. MAGRAW was last evening nominated for re-election as State Treasurer by the Democratic members of the Legislature, in caucus assembled. He was nominated on first ballot. This is a handsome compliment, and it was well deserved. Mr. MAGRAW has for two years past filled the important office of State Treasurer with marked ability and integrity, and the Legislature have wisely decided to make no change. The election will take place on Monday next.

NEBRASKA ASKS A FAIR CHANCE FOR KANSAS.

The following resolutions were adopted by the House of Representatives of the Territory of Nebraska, on the 29th of December, by a vote of thirty to three. It will pass the other branch by an equally large vote:

Whereas, The Lecompton Constitutional Convention of Kansas has failed to submit the Constitution which they framed for the sanction or rejection of the citizens of that Territory, in violation of the spirit and intent of the act organising the Territory, and in contravention of the cherished doctrine of popular sovereignty, which, after a convulsive and angry struggle, protracted during three years, has but just been firmly established in the minds and in the hearts of the American people—a doctrine especially dear to us as citizens of a sister Territory, "twinned at birth" with Kansas, conferring upon us, as it does, all of the political rights which we enjoy; and *whereas* it is understood that the framers of that Constitution and the violators of this great doctrine intend presenting Kansas at the door of the Union for admission into the sisterhood of States during the present session of Congress; and *whereas* we fear that the establishment of such a precedent might have an important and deleterious bearing upon the character of our own domestic institutions, giving to a few the power of determining the nature of the Government under which all are to live, therefore be it

Resolved, That we deprecate this ruthless violation of the principles of the act which created us a people, and which guarantied to us the right to regulate our domestic institutions in our own way, thus conferring upon us the right to exercise that high prerogative which distinguishes the American freeman from the subjects of despotic powers.

Resolved, That we deprecate the action of this Convention in failing to submit their work to a vote of the people as violative not only of the spirit and letter of the Nebraska-Kansas act, but as a wilful trampling under foot of the solemn pledges which were freely made all over the Union during that mighty struggle which resulted in placing the present Administration into power, and in the triumphant vindication of the truth, justice and safety of the principles upon which that great battle was fought.

Resolved, That our gratitude is due to those distinguished statesmen, Stephen A. Douglas, W. A. Richardson, and others, defenders and champions of the popular sovereignty idea, for their bold and determined defense of the principles of the Nebraska-Kansas act; and that we regard their present position on that subject as entirely consistent with their masterly efforts during the past three years for the establishment of their favorite theory of popular government.

WM. A. PORTER, Esq., having resigned the position of City Solicitor, the City Councils have elected W. L. HIRST, Esq., one of our most experienced lawyers, to fill the vacancy thus created.

THE INDIANA RESOLUTIONS.

The following passage-at-arms, not reported by telegraph, took place in the Senate, on Wednesday last:

THE KANSAS QUESTION—ANOTHER PERSONAL EXPLANATIONS.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, the 13th inst., Mr. Fitch, of Indiana, having asked and received the privilege of the floor, for the purpose of making an explanation, which he described as partly personal and partly political, proceeded to explain the history and purport of the resolutions lately adopted by the Democratic Convention of Indiana. These resolutions, he argued, were meant to be an endorsement of the policy marked out by the Administration with reference to Kansas—a policy which he, as an Indiana Senator, had determined to sustain, but which he would not do in opposition to the known and declared wishes of his political friends in that State. The resolution adopted by that Convention in its adjourned session, and which appeared to be condemnatory of the President's Kansas policy, was so only because of an inaccuracy in the telegraphic despatch. How that inaccuracy arose, he would not pause to inquire.

The resolution, after re-affirming and defining the doctrine of the Kansas-Nebraska act, proceeds to say, "and hereafter 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*." Instead of hereafter the telegraphic despatch had substituted therefore, thus materially affecting the sense; for the Convention, in using the word hereafter, had intended to endorse specifically the very doctrine of President Buchanan, who, in his message, had expressed his approval of this principle of popular submission with reference to all future Territories, while advocating none the less the acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution without such preliminary ratification, which unfortunately had not been provided for in the Kansas-Nebraska act. Such being the terms of the resolution, Mr. F. said that it contained an approval of the President's policy, and not of that expressed by a distinguished Senator in opposition to that policy; and he read an extract from a private letter written to him by a member of the Democratic Convention in corroboration of the language and purport of the resolution as he had explained it.

Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, thought the whole explanation of Mr. Fitch entirely out of order. It was disagreeable to him to listen to such details respecting a party convention with whose proceedings the Senate had no concern.

Mr. Douglas remarked that he should not have claimed the courtesy of the Senate in the matter, if he had not been referred to by Mr. Fitch in connection with the resolution. The verbal inaccuracy cited had doubtless arisen in its transmission through the telegraph offices, where such mistakes were of daily occurrence. That the resolution, however, in its corrected form, could not be made to sustain the construction put upon it by Mr. Fitch, was capable, he thought, of an easy demonstration. An examination of its language would show how impossible it was to reconcile such an interpretation with the former clause of the resolution, in which the Democracy of Indiana declare "that they are in favor of the great doctrine of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and that by a practical application of that doctrine the people of a State or Territory are vested with the right of ratifying or rejecting at the ballot box any constitution that may be framed for their government, and that hereafter no Territory shall be admitted into the Union," &c. Hence it would be seen that the Indiana Democrats distinctly and unequivocally announce that, according to their understanding, the people of Kansas, by virtue of the organic act, have a "vested right" to ratify or reject at the ballot box any constitution that may be framed for their government; and to suppose that they intended to except Kansas from the benefit and "practical application" of that doctrine was to suppose that they meant to repudiate, with respect to this Territory, the very act which had just been endorsed and expounded by them as guaranteeing to the people a "vested right" which would be ignored by accepting the Lecompton Constitution. And, moreover, as the constitution of Kansas had not yet come before Congress, it was apparent that in the use of the word hereafter the Convention had expressly designed to embrace the case of that Territory as well as all others that might arise in the future.

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

FROM WASHINGTON.

California Land Claims, &c.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1858.

The General Land Office has received the following returns of surveys from California, by the last steamer:

Plat of the Jurisras Rancho, containing 4,439 67-100 acres, finally confirmed to A. and F. German.

Plat of a part of the Rancho Entre Napa, designated as the Rincon de los Carneros, containing 2,557 08-100 acres, finally confirmed to Julius Martin; and

Plat of Nome Lackee Indian Reservation, containing 25,139 71-100 acres.

This reservation is situated north of San Francisco, about one hundred and twenty miles, and was located by the Superintendent of Indian Affairs in September, 1854, in execution of the general Indian policy of the country to settle the scattered tribes of aborigines upon lands where they can be taught agriculture and the arts of civilization.

The Secretaries of the Navy and of War visited the navy yard this morning, with the delegations of Pawnees and Sioux which have been here for some days. The big guns and the talk of the big wars with other nations did not startle the stoical red men, and the principal inquiry for their minds was how many game one of Dahlgreen's tremendous peacemakers could bring down at one [illegible]

The discussion in the House of Representatives to-day made it apparent that the temper of members was for a deep and searching investigation of the charge that the firm of Lawrence, Stone, & Co., of Massachusetts, paid out during the last Congress the sum of $87,000 to secure the passage of the tariff of 1857. The declaration was made boldly that the merchant princes of New England struck hands with the ultra free-traders to break down the industrial interests in Pennsylvania.

The official copy of the State Constitution, ratified by the people of Oregon, has not arrived by the *Star of the West*, as it was expected that it would. The reason ascribed for its non-arrival is, that there was no connection with the steamer from Oregon at San Francisco. X. Y.

Speech of Hon. Wm. Montgomery—Annexation of Sonora, &c., &c.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, January 14, 1858.

Hon. Wm. Montgomery, from the Washington district, Pennsylvania, made in the House yesterday, by all odds, the best speech that has yet been made on the arrest of Walker by Paulding. He did not give the conduct of the gallant Commodore a cold support, but warmly advocated everything he had done, and sustained the positions he assumed from Vattel and the law of 1818 itself. His argument on the point of landing a United States force upon Nicaraguan soil was conclusive. Nicaragua by her President, her cortes, and her representative at Washington, had demanded of the United States that her people should be saved from aggressive acts of our citizens, and this demand publicists say we were bound to comply with, and in doing so could pursue the invaders as Paulding did, for their arrest.

When Mr. Montgomery took the floor it was late in the day, and the House was wearied with the length of the debate. Very few listened to him at first, but before half of his hour had run on he had the marked attention of the House, and so impressed were Gen. Walker's supporters of the necessity for a reply from their ablest man, that Phelps, of Missouri, the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, was induced, going outside of the list of speakers which he had marked down, to give the floor to Stephens, of Georgia, who had already spoken on the subject.

It is stated that our Minister at the City of Mexico will be recalled for consultation with the Cabinet, but I can hardly believe that there is any truth in the statement. Of all other times, our interests demand the presence in that city of a full ambassador of the United States. If Mr. Forsyth does return to the United States, it must be because a direct proposition has been made, as is suspected to be the case, from Comonfort, and partially agreed to, for the purchase of the State of Sonora. There is not a particle of doubt that the inhabitants of New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California desire the annexation of this State of Sonora, for the reason that it affords a convenient outlet for the trade of that region by the way of the Gulf of California; and there can be as little doubt that the Dictator of Mexico, in the existing distracted condition of the several States of that confederated Republic, wants money and must have money to make head against the revolutionists that crowd in opposition to his rule from almost every point of the compass. Where else can he get this money? Not from England, unless, as a matter of selfish policy on her part, she will try to prevent us from securing what she cannot gain herself. She has already trusted Mexico beyond her ability to pay.

The money must come from the United States, and by the sale of territory. I am led to believe that such a proposition has been made to this Government, but that it has not yet been determined whether to accept or reject it. But even so, I cannot see why Mr. Forsyth should leave his post just now; for it is well known here that Mr. Buchanan is casting about for his successor. When his successor shall be appointed, and it will be soon, it will then be time enough, I think, for Mr. Forsyth to show himself in Washington.

It seems that the proposition for the addition to the army of five new regiments, two dragoon, two mounted riflemen, and one infantry, does not meet with the approval that it was expected it would. It is alleged that the war against the Mormons cannot be protracted; that as very little trouble can be expected from the Indians within our limits, seeing that they are hemmed in upon nearly all sides; that difficulties with other nations are improbable, and that of consequence there is no necessity for a permanent addition to the standing military force of the United States. A volunteer force to act with the regular force under Colonel Johnston is favored because of its better adaptability to the service required, and because when the occasion which called it forth has ceased to exist, it can be at once disbanded. I am of the opinion that the new regiments will be voted, but it will be done after debate and a struggle.

In expectation that this will be done, applications for commissions have been sent into the War Department in number enough not only to supply the complement of officers, but also to fill out the ranks of the regiments. X. Y.

LEBANON VALLEY RAILROAD.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

LEBANON, January 12, 1858.

EDITOR PRESS: On Monday next our railroad will be opened through to Harrisburg. This important improvement has been nearly four years in course of construction, and has been built in the most durable manner. Your citizens can leave the city on Monday morning at half-past seven o'clock, and arrive in Harrisburg at half-past twelve. The fare will be $3.25. A new route like this must attract travel, and we hope to see it liberally patronized by the Philadelphians.

A correspondent of *The Press* to-day speaks of there being a move on foot, on the part of the stockholders on the line of this road, to effect a repeal of the act which provides for the consolidation of this road with the Reading road. In this your correspondent is in gross error. There are no stockholders moving in such a direction that we can discover. On Monday last the election was held in Reading to determine that question, so far as the stockholders of this road are concerned. It appeared that there were between four and five thousand ballots cast for consolidation, while there were but two hundred and twenty-two shares, held by two individuals, cast against it. One of these only held twenty-two shares, which have since been *seized by the United States marshal*, so that really only one *bona-fide* stockholder uttered an objection at the ballot-box (the proper place to be heard) thereto. On the other hand, the borough of Lebanon voted its stock, $50,000, in favor thereof, and I am assured that the people of Reading are, almost to a man, in favor of it.

We all understand our own interests, and know that this measure is vital to the success of the road. Without it, the road becomes bankrupt in thirty days, the stock held along the line will be sunk, and hundreds of honest laboring people will lose their all. Why, then, will the Legislature agitate this question, at the bidding of persons no way concerned in our stock?

This is a great matter to Philadelphia, and we have a right to look for sympathy and support from the press of that city. The question of the constitutionality of the consolidation act is before the courts, and we beg the members of the Legislature to leave it there. A CITIZEN.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

TRENTON, Jan. 14, 1858.

The resolutions which are made the order of the day for *to-day* in our Legislature have just been postponed until "this day three weeks," by a strict party vote.

The postponement was based upon the fact that the recent information from Kansas rendered their passage, *at this time*, unnecessary, as it would probably lead to an amicable adjustment by Congress of the Kansas difficulty at an early day. However, the resolutions hang like the sword of Damocles, ready to fall whenever the necessity may arise. Their moral effect remains the same as if they had been passed, and we only hope that Congress, meanwhile, may harmonize the party by harkening to the protest of Kansas, and securing to the people those rights pledged to them by the Democracy.

You are perfectly safe in assuming that there will be no difficulty in passing them, should the necessity arrive.

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

"Fraud and Its Victims," a drama, "in a prologue and five acts," adapted by Stirling Coyne from the French, and from which Dion Boucicault plagiarised that precious composition, "The Poor of New York," will be produced at the Arch Street Theatre this evening, with new scenery, &c. The cast includes Mr. Wheatley, Mr. and Mrs. Davenport, Miss Emma Taylor, Mr. J. S. Clarke, and Miss Anna Cruise.

Programme of the public rehearsal of the Germania Orchestra this afternoon, at three and a half o'clock, at the Musical Fund Hall:

1. Overture—Sicilian Vespers ....Verdi.
2. Lobgesang—Song of Praise........Mendelssohn.
3. Waltz—Elite Taenze..........Lanner.
4. Adagio, from fifth symphony.......Beethoven.
5. Polka—Pepita..........Strauss.
6. Overture—Jessonda..........Spohr.
7. Duet—Masnadieri..........Verdi.
8. Gallop..........Keler Bela.

☞ The newspapers announce the death of Col. J. J. Lehmanowsky, which occurred at Selersburg, Clarke county, (Indiana,) on the 4th inst. Col. Lehmanowsky was well known in this city, having once been the head of a military school here, and having delivered a series of lectures on the Napoleonic wars, in which he was an active participant. Col. Lemanowsky was a Pole by birth, a useful minister in the Lutheran church, and in every sense an extraordinary man.

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

MRS. D. P. BOWERS' WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND WALNUT.—"The Count of Monte Cristo."

WHEATLEY'S ARCH STREET THEATRE, ARCH STREET, ABOVE SIXTH.—"Sarah's Young Man"—"Fraud and its Victims."

NATIONAL THEATRE, WALNUT STREET, NEAR EIGHTH. "The Poor of New York."

NATIONAL HALL, Market Street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth.—Old Folks' Concert.

Closing of the Morris Night School.—The closing exercises of the Morris public evening school in Palmer street, above Duke, took place last evening. [The room was] crowded to excess by those interested in the scholars, and the greatest interest was manifested in the exercises.

From the report of the principal, Mr. Wm. H. Hunter, we learn that this school had been in session fourteen weeks, commencing with 256 pupils, and numbering in all 443 at the close. The largest number of scholars present on any one night was 282; average nightly attendance during the term 205, and the weekly average 244.

The attainments of the scholars varied from entire ignorance of reading, writing, and arithmetic, to that of a tolerably fair English education. Generally, however, the mass were very imperfectly educated. The rapid improvement and generally correct demeanor of the pupils during the term was such as to warrant the assertion that the evening schools are gradually working a reformation in the minds and morals of the young men who attend them. The report closes with some suggestions to parents and masters, that they should, from time to time, examine the progress made by their children and apprentices.

At the conclusion of the reading of the report, able and eloquent addresses were delivered by the Rev. George Chandler, and Morton McMichael, Esq. The former gentleman made a warm appeal in behalf of the public school system of our city, and the latter briefly but forcibly spoke of the incalculable benefits which have resulted hitherto, and still promise to result, from the cause of free public education. His remarks had a very perceptible effect, and at their close were greeted with cordial and prolonged applause.

Presentations of handsome books were then made to the following teachers: Miss R. Barnard, Miss Mary Green, Miss Emma Baker, Miss Fanny Cramer, Miss Rebecca Sharpless, Miss Ellen Watts, and Miss Emily Miller. Neat speeches from the pupils accompanied these presentations.

A Scene at the Pennsylvania Bank.—The old Pennsylvania Bank building was yesterday morning the scene of a very interesting auction sale of the desks, furniture, &c., of this somewhat notorious institution. A large number of persons were attracted by the announcement of the sale. The throng was divided into two classes; first, those who were attracted to the spot by curiosity; and, secondly, the vendue hucksters, who were more bent upon getting bargains than they were upon seeing or moralizing over the relic of the institution which has recently occupied so large a share of public attention.

Most of the property offered for sale was mere rubbish—old dilapidated desks and racks, used-up tables, discarded locks, antiquated iron chests, &c., &c., the best of the furniture and fixtures having been retained for the use of the institution. Most of the articles brought but little in comparison to their first cost, but that little was fully as much as they were worth. Among the most curious articles offered were three immense locks, one of which, we should judge from its appearance, was made by Patrick Lyon, and probably cost the latter his liberty for a time, and the bank a pretty round sum in the way of damages. This old lock was sold for three dollars and fifty cents, a sum very considerably below first cost, particularly if, as we suspect, it was one of those Pat Lyon was charged with having fitted with duplicate keys for his own use.

In the president's room things looked desolate enough; the matting was laid up in rolls ready to be knocked off to the highest bidder, and the arm chairs, much the worse for wear and hard usage, were piled up in readiness to be sold to some dealer in old furniture. Dust covered everything, and the spirit of desolation seemed to hover over the spot. We saw several persons musing thoughtfully in this department. The cashier's room was in much the same condition, but it was not so much an object of interest as the president's room. Altogether there was much of a suggestive character in the scenes and incidents of the sale.

The Protection of Game.—Among the wholesome provisions of our municipal statutes has been one to prevent the sale of game in our markets and thoroughfares out of season. There are so many excellent reasons for this, that we need hardly dwell upon the benefits arising. But of late there has sprung up a lucrative business of selling western game here, and the profit made by selling game in season has bred up an intense desire on the part of the vendors to sell out of season. In order to accomplish this, a modification of the statute is demanded, so that it shall specifically exempt western game from the operation of the act. Now when the deer or birds are once in market, who can tell whether they were killed here or at the West? It is plain that it will all be Western game in order to escape penalty. Such an amendment, therefore, would amount to a practical repeal. The gunning propensities of our city population have well nigh exterminated all kinds of game, and in view of this a number of gentlemen are in the habit of importing birds from the West to perpetuate the breeds. This is the case with quail. Let the game laws be altered as proposed, and there will be no longer any protection for these.

New Street Locomotive.—The North Pennsylvania Railroad Company have now upon the city portion of their road a "dummy engine." This is essentially a locomotive, but so arranged that its progress is unattended with the usual noise. Very little smoke is emitted, and the machinery is so completely under the control of the engineer, that the whole affair can be stopped in an instant, even when progressing at its highest speed. It will be used by the Railroad Company, if found to work well, to draw passenger trains between their lower depot at Front and Willow streets, and the depot on the outskirts of the city. The mules, of course, will be dispensed with, and much trouble and inconvenience obviated. The North Pennsylvania Road is used by numbers of our merchants, whose residences are upon the route beyond the city. With such men time is valuable, and any invention that will dispense with the quadrupeds in the drawing of the cars will be a great improvement, and receive their consideration. These engines are used in Baltimore and New York, and are favorites with the citizens, performing as they do their stated work with safety, celerity, and economy.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Non-Arrival of the America.

HALIFAX, Jan 15—11 P. M.—There are still no signs of the steamship America, overdue with Liverpool advices to the 2d inst.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, January 15.

SENATE.

The Senate was not in session this morning.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, asked that the House take up the joint resolutions of the Senate, the whole effect of which was this: An act was passed at the last session authorizing the naval officers, who were affected by the action of the Retiring Board, to apply within one year, to have their cases examined, the action by the Naval Courts of Inquiry being granted, on which the President might nominate for restoration. It was not known outside of the Senate what was going on there, but it was known that these courts have acted on certain cases. The President has made nominations which have not yet been disposed of by the Senate, but it was fair to presume that the Naval Committee of the Senate were considering the proceedings of these courts. This was the last day when anything can be done under that resolution, which, if not now passed, will render inoperative all that these courts have done.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, would prefer that the resolution should come up for consideration in the regular order. It proposed to increase the number of the officers of the navy, to which he was opposed.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, objected to its consideration.

Mr. BURNETT's of Kentucky resolution was passed, authorizing a special committee to investigate the facts attending the sale of Fort Snelling, and employ a stenographer. He remarked that this was a case in which the public interests required a close examination.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, from the Committee of the Judiciary, reported a resolution which was adopted, authorizing the committee to send for persons and papers in relation to the charge against Judge Watrous, of Texas.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, offered a preamble, setting forth that as it appears by the published report of the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Middlesex Manufacturing Co., that $87,000 were paid to secure the passage of the tariff act of 1857, and as no satisfactory explanation has been given relative to the application of all but $3,000, there should be an investigation, the charge tending very seriously to prejudice the reputation and character of the members of the last House who voted for the tariff act.

Therefore, he proposed the appointment of a select committee of five to investigate the charges, and inquire whether any member or officer of the House received any part of the money, with power to send for persons and papers. If the committee find that any part of the money was paid for the use or benefit, directly or indirectly, of any officer or member of the House, the committee is empowered to present specific charges; in which case another committee of five shall be appointed to investigate such charges. The accused to be informed of the place and time of meeting, in order to be present for their defence, and the examination of witnesses, &c.

Mr. STANTON said he had delayed offering the resolution till now, in the hope that some gentleman who favored the tariff act would move for such an investigation. The charges were presented in such a form as demanded the notice of the House. It was not a mere newspaper rumor, but the information was furnished by a moneyed corporation, through its committee, appointed to investigate its finances and the disbursement of its funds. He earnestly advocated the propriety of the passage of the resolutions in order to ascertain whether money had been used to influence the action of the House.

Mr. BURLINGAME, of Massachusetts, said that, as a general rule, he would be against taking cognizance of any transaction which did not occur in the presence of the House or Senate, or so near either as to interrupt the deliberations of Congress. He would not magnify the power of the House nor have it take jurisdiction of matters which might more properly be taken charge of and investigated by the tribunals established by law for the purpose of securing to the citizens of the country their rights, but in this case he would depart from the general rule of policy he would select for his own guidance. So many grave charges have been made by individuals and the partisan press, with what motives and for what purpose he would not undertake to intimate, that it seemed to him that the House would consult its dignity as well as its honor by adopting the resolutions. Of the facts disclosed by the committee of the manufacturing company he knew nothing excepting what he had seen in the newspapers, but it seemed that the entry of money used in procuring the passage of the tariff act was found in the books. There was, however, no charge, even by implication, against any member of Congress, but charges had been made by responsible persons. He, as a Representative of Massachusetts, in which the manufacturing company had its chief establishment, wished this matter probed to the bottom. He took occasion to say that he did not believe that the hands of any member of the House had been stained by the money of Lawrence, Stone, & Co. The name of the senior member of that firm has stood, and stands to-day as a cynosure of mercantile honor and integrity. He would not deepen the shadow which rested on it because of the honored dead who bore it and the generous living who bear it. He hoped this investigation would disclose the fact that the senior member of that firm had been unfortunate rather than involved in the intention of crime. Whatever may have been his motives, he preferred to esteem him as a friend, but he would not shield him from the consequences of a commission of wrong.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, said no man held the political press in more contempt than he. He stood in no fear of it, and held it in such utter [illegible] *When charges are made in the press, he deemed* them unworthy of investigation. He regarded his reputation and the reputation of every gentleman here more than enough to look in the face the whole combined press of the country; but this was *a different case*. It involved one of the merchant princes, in the books of whose firm the entry appeared of $87,000 paid for procuring the passage of the tariff act. This is a statement based on a responsible name, and is an adequate foundation for an investigation. The record did not say how the money was distributed. It may have been spent legitimately to pay the expenses of agents. If it had got into the hands of any member of Congress let him die the death. He was for following the precedent of the last Congress in conducting this proposed investigation. The select committee appointed to inquire into the charges against certain members charged with corruption oppressed no man in his rights and character. All were treated fairly, carefully and tenderly. He opposed at length Mr. Stanton's proposition, which charged the committee with the powers of a grand jury, and in the absence of the record left the character of the accused open to suspicion.

Mr. STANTON, in reply, said he proposed that the committee should keep a full record of the proceedings, to be produced whenever occasion required.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, said the gentleman proposed to take everything of advantage to the accused, and thus would embarrass the proceedings with difficulties.

Mr. KUNKEL, of Pennsylvania, remarked that all such investigations involved time, trouble, and expense, but he was in favor of the one now proposed. The charges were extensively made over the whole country, and if they were nothing more than newspaper charges, he would be still for an investigation. He could not concur with the opinions of the gentleman from Maryland, relative to the newspaper press, which had not failed to serve its function. You may put corrupt men in the House and the Senate, and corruption may reek all along the avenue, yet with all its abuses a free press may save the liberties of the people. This charge, however, was not made in the newspaper press alone, but on the authority of a committee of the stockholders of the Middlesex Manufacturing Company. He knew nothing about Lawrence, Stone, & Company. It is said they were the "merchant princes of New England." But he knew these "merchant princes" had struck hands with free trade interest in the last Congress to crush out the industry of Pennsylvania.

The gentleman from Massachusetts spoke of the high character of Lawrence, Stone, & Co. Were they to be eulogized in Congress because their books show they spent $87,000 to control the industrial pursuits of the country?

Mr. BURLINGAME replied that the gentleman from Pennsylvania was laboring under a misapprehension; and after repeating what he had said, he added, If the gentleman means that that was eulogy on the senior member of the firm, let him make the most of it. I did not consider it eulogy.

Mr. KUNKEL. *If the gentleman retracts, I am satisfied.*

Mr. BURLINGAME. I retract nothing; I never said it.

Mr. KUNKEL. If the gentleman avers that he did not pronounce an eulogy, I am mistaken. Members were assailed with regard to corruption in connection with the tariff policy. It had been charged over and over again that members had combined for mercenary considerations to affect that policy, together with propositions to admit railroad iron free of duty. Thus the great interests of Pennsylvania were kept in anxiety and suspense. The charges were uttered when the tariff act was under consideration. He heard them when he went home. But for the mild and genial winter there would have been starvation within the borders of that State.

Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, thought it was proper that some investigation should take place, though it did not affect him, and those with whom he acted.

Mr. MORGAN, of New York, wished to know by what authority the gentleman made that assertion.

Mr. HARRIS replied that he had before him the names of those who voted for a modification of the tariff. Nothing had transpired to show in what direction the money had gone, but from what transpired at the last session, the Democratic side had very little to fear from the present investigation. It might be well enough to go to Boston, but they had better turn to the *Congressional Globe*, where would be found a case worthy of consideration. He meant that of Mr. Matteson, who, fortunately, was not a member of the Democratic party. He then offered an amendment, setting forth the proceedings of the last House relative to Mr. Matteson, and instructing the committee now proposed to take all the facts into consideration, and report what action was necessary in vindicating the character of the House, Mr. Matteson still resting under those grave and serious imputations.

Mr. STANTON raised a question of order, the amendment not being in accordance with the pending resolutions.

The Speaker ruled it out of order.

Mr. STANTON thought it was the first duty of every family or political party to purge its own household, and he would twice as readily vote to expel a member from his own party for sufficient reasons, as a member from the other party, because it was important that its integrity should be preserved. Gentlemen on the Democratic side had some family affairs to settle, including the Fort Snelling sale. The cardinal objects of the manufacturers was to get rid of the duty on wool, and the gentlemen on the other side voted accordingly. Therefore, they are the very men implicated in the nature of this charge. In reply to Mr. Davis, of Maryland, he said it was possible that no injustice had been done the accused parties at the last Congress by the investigation of the select committee, but he made the point that the rights of members are not to depend on the discretion of the few gentlemen who may compose such committees.

Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, wanted to know whether Mr. Stanton meant to say that any Democratic member was implicated in the sale of Fort Snelling.

Mr. STANTON. I meant to say that the Administration made the sale, and a member (Mr. Smith) from the gentleman's own State moved for an investigating committee, and it seems all round to be a family affair—that's all.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, protested against the positions assumed by Mr. Davis from Maryland, and Mr. Harris of Illinois. The latter had attempted to throw suspicion on the members of the House, and, like the man of old, thanks God he is not like other people, and wraps his cloak of self-righteousness about him. He trusted that the attempt to make the select committee of last Congress a precedent would not be successful.

He would throw around the most humble individuals the safeguards of the law. The Constitution guarantees that the person charged shall be confronted with his accusers. The former committee called profligates from the streets to blacken the character of members of Congress; and in secret chamber allowed them to give evidence in the absence of the accused. He protested against raising a committee and ordering witnesses to be called, without the accused being permitted to confront them. The character of a member of Congress should not be held in less esteem than that of a petty thief, who is entitled to a fair trial. He repeated that the investigating committee of the last Congress prevented the accused from confronting the witnesses, and having suppressed a part of the evidence, asked the House to pass judgment.

Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Grow) says I and others are like the man of old. If he means to assert that I thank God I am not as some other men, he is correct. If the gentleman will put himself in the position of the other man mentioned in the Scripture by way of contradiction, and exclaim "God be merciful to me a sinner," I have no doubt the exclamation would meet with a hearty amen from every gentleman on this floor. [Laughter.]

Mr. LETCHER, of Virginia, wanted to know why Mr. Stanton and Mr. Grow sat quietly in their seats when resolutions were introduced proposing an investigation into the conduct of the late clerk of the House, and in relation to the sale of Fort Snelling.

Mr. STANTON replied that the Fort Snelling case involved nobody by name.

Mr. LETCHER, resuming. Nor do these proceedings involve the name of any member of Congress. When the case of the late clerk was taken up, why did not the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Grow) protest. Now, he said, a great outrage was to be committed, rights to be violated, and the accused arraigned and persecuted in secret, and brought before the House for judgment.

Mr. STANTON said the clerk of the House was the person named. The Fort Snelling case did not involve the rights of any member, or the character of the House. The sale of the property was an act of the Executive, and as the House had no power to try him, they could not pass censure.

Mr. LETCHER. Your explanation amounts to this: You did not rise on one occasion because nobody was named, and you did not rise on the other because somebody was named. So far as Secretary Floyd was concerned, a more unfounded charge was never made on the reputation of a public man.

Mr. ROBERT SMITH, of Illinois, said that he offered the resolution for a committee to inquire into the facts concerning the sale of Fort Snelling. He never said the Secretary of War did anything wrong in the matter, but thought from the knowledge in his possession that the subject required investigation. This was due to the Secretary of War, the Administration, and the Democratic party. He had notified the chairman of the committee that he would appear at any time and tell his story. He thought that something was wrong in that sale, but did not charge it by implication on the Secretary of War. It was all wrong, unwise, and imprudent to sell the buildings at Fort Snelling.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, with the record before him called attention to the fact that only thirty Republicans voted for the tariff bill on the passage, with ninety-eight who opposed the Republican party. Among the nays only two Democrats voted against it, while seventy Republicans voted against it. Therefore, he thought the chances of being involved in the charges would be against his friend from Illinois.

Mr. LETCHER replied that one good turn deserves another. He did not consider the charges as resting against the Democratic party, because with the practical illustration of the last Congress, *eo nomine* the Republican party stand guilty.

Mr. SHERMAN responded. If there was anything wrong, or fraud, or bribery engrafted in the legislation of the tariff bill, it was not done by the Republican party, for thirty Republicans only voted for and seventy against it, while only two Democrats voted against it.

Several votes were taken on amendments to Mr. Stanton's proposition, when the House adopted the substitute offered by Mr. Letcher, that a select committee of five members be appointed to investigate the charges preferred against the members and officers of the last House, growing out of the disbursement of any sums of money by Lawrence, Stone, & Co., or other person, and report the facts to the House, with such recommendations as they may deem proper, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. STANTON withdrew his preamble, as the House had seen fit to throw the subject in the hands of the Democratic side.

Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, rising to a question of privilege, offered a preamble and resolution proposing Mr. Matteson's case be investigated, looking to his expulsion from the House. As Mr. Matteson was not present, he moved that the subject be postponed till Monday week.

Mr. HENRY BENNETT, of New York, stated that Mr. Matteson had gone home in consequence of sickness in his family.

Mr. HARRIS said he would call up the subject on Monday week unless good reasons were shown for its further postponement.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, wished to offer an amendment, which was read for information. It called for the testimony suppressed by the Corruption Investigating Committee of the last Congress, it being of great importance, and asserted that by such a suppression the committee failed in the discharge of its duty.

The SPEAKER declared the amendment out of order.

Mr. SEWARD, of Georgia, doubted whether Mr. [Blair's] proposition could be acted on, as it proposed to instruct a committee of the last House. It should be referred to the Judiciary Committee in order to determine that question.

Mr. HARRIS. I don't see the pertinency of the gentleman's remark.

Mr. SEWARD. That's your fault, not mine. [Laughter.]

The House took from the Speaker's table the Senate bill making appropriations of indemnity for the slaves carried from the Southern States by the British during the last war. The reading of the names of the slaves occasioned excessive merriment.

Mr. GIDDINGS, of Ohio, obtained the floor, but gave way for a motion to adjourn till Monday next. The motion prevailed.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 15.

SENATE.

Mr. RANDALL, Mr. INGRAM, and Mr. MARSELIS presented petitions from Philadelphia for the repeal or modification of the tavern license law.

Mr. RANDALL presented a petition from the stockholders of the Bank of Pennsylvania for the passage of the pending bill authorizing the sale or assignment of the charter of the said bank.

Mr. WRIGHT presented a memorial from Andrew Miller, Esq., member of Common Council from the Third ward of the city of Philadelphia, asking the Legislature to authorize an investigation of the proceedings of the Councils of that city, relative to the purchase of the Sedgely estate for a public park.

Mr. WILKINS presented a petition from the stockholders of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburgh, and from citizens of Philadelphia, praying for its recharter.

Mr. STRAUB presented a petition for the repeal of the law taxing money at interest.

Mr. BUCKALEW read in place a bill for the repeal of the law regulating the distribution of the contingent fund of the Legislature.

Also, one relative to the management of the North Branch Extension Canal.

Mr. BELL read in place a supplement to the act limiting actions against real estate.

Mr. WILKINS read in place a bill relative to liens on common carriers.

The bill to authorize the Holywell Coal and Iron Company to borrow money was passed.

The programme of the ceremonies to attend the inauguration of Governor Packer, on Thursday next, was reported.

The following nominations for State Treasurer were made:

H. S. Magraw, of Lancaster; Henry S. Mott, of Monroe; John J. Meany, of Philadelphia; Perry N. Hunter, of Montgomery; Peter A. Johns, of Fayette; Thomas Ross, of Bucks; Geo. W. Hammersley, of Philadelphia, and a number of others.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The two Houses met in Joint Convention to count the vote for Governor. The official vote was announced as follows:

William F. Packer.................. 188,846
David Wilmot...................... 146,139
Isaac Hazlehurst.................. 28,096

Mr. HIPPLE reported a bill to confirm the title of the Chambersburg Bank to certain real estate in Philadelphia, with a favorable recommendation.

Mr. FOSTER read in place a bill relative to domestic attachments, and the better regulation of banks.

Mr. CALHOUN read in place a bill leaving to the discretion of the Courts the power to imprison for violation of the license law.

Mr. MELLON read a bill reducing the number of members to the Philadelphia Common Council.

J. H. DONNELLY read a bill relative to law students. *Adjourned.*

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Navy Department has received despatches from Lieut. Commanding Craven, of the schooner Varina, dated Gulf of Darien, Dec. 5th, in which he says he arrived there on the 2d, and has a base line of 400 feet. He would be prepared to ascend the Atrato on the 8th of December, leaving Acting Master Radford to prosecute the survey of the Gulf in his absence.

The President has issued a proclamation embodying the treaty of settlement on the Sound Dues question, and declaring its binding force on the Government and citizens of the United States.

C. F. Hurlburt, of New York, an assistant clerk of the House of Representatives, resigned to-day.

WASHINGTON, January 15.—According to information received at the Navy Department, the United States frigate Wabash proceeds to Key West, there to await orders, as to where Colonel Anderson and his men shall be landed.

The five Indian delegations now here, were to-day shown the wonders at the arsenal, navy yard, and barracks. They were treated to an exhibition of cannon target firing. The Secretary of War presented a gun to each chief.

Four companies of the first dragoons, are now stationed at the department of New Mexico, to be transferred to the department of the Pacific, to which is to be attached so much of the department of Utah as lies west of the seventeenth degree of longitude.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—No. 158. Elisha Foote *vs.* Horace C. Silsby. Motion to dismiss argued.

No. 33. As before reported. Argument for appellee continued; for appellant concluded.

No. 35. James R. Teller *et. al.*, *vs.* Jonathan T. Potter *et. al.*; argued for the defendants; submitted on printed argument for the plaintiffs.

No. 36. J. Mattingly and wife *vs.* John H. Bond; argued for the appellants.

Adjourned till Monday.

The National Agricultural Society.

WASHINGTON, January 15.—The National Agricultural Society adjourned to-day, after the most valuable session ever held.

General Tench Tilghman, of Maryland, was elected President, in place of Mr. Wilder, resigned. Nearly all the old officers were re-elected. The permanent office of the Society has been established at Washington.

Yesterday's Weather Reports.

[Per the Western Telegraph Lines. Office 311 Chestnut street.]

DETROIT.—Dark and cloudy; thermometer 35 deg
INDIANAPOLIS.—Clear and pleasant
PITTSBURGH.—Cloudy and rainy; thermometer 42 deg.
BUFFALO.—Clear and mild, wind north-east; thermometer 32 deg.
TOLEDO, (Ohio.)—Cloudy; thermometer 42 deg.
CLEVELAND.—Raining; wind south; thermometer 42 deg
CHICAGO.—Raining; thermometer 31 deg
MILWAUKEE.—Cloudy; raining; thermometer 32 deg.
PORTAGE CITY.—Snowing hard; thermometer 33 deg
FOND DU LAC, (Wis.)—Rain and snow; thermometer 32 deg.
FULTON, (Ill.)—Raining; thermometer 36 deg.
JANESVILLE, (Wis.)—Raining; thermometer 33 deg.
DUBUQUE, (Iowa)—Snowing; thermometer 36 deg.
SPRINGFIELD, (Ill.)—Warm and rainy; thermometer 41 deg.
ST. LOUIS.—Raining; thermometer 44 deg.
PRAIRIE DU CHIEN.—Mild; thermometer 34 deg.
CAIRO, (Ill.)—Raining; thermometer 45 deg.
COLUMBIA, (Ohio.)—Raining steadily; thermometer 45 deg.

Nomination for State Treasurer.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 15.—At a Democratic caucus of the members of the Legislature held this evening, Henry S. Magraw, of Lancaster, was nominated for re-election as State Treasurer. On the first ballot the vote stood as follows:

Henry S. Magraw............................56
Henry S. Mott, of Monroe...................17
John J. Meany, of Philadelphia.............10
—— Workman, of ——.......................7

New York Legislature.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—There were several ballots taken in the House to-day for Speaker, and various plans were submitted, but all attempts at an organization were fruitless.

Message of the Governor of Wisconsin.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 15.—The message of Governor Randall was delivered to-day. Among other matters he discusses the banking law of the State; advises such action as is calculated to check the evils *growing out of it; recommends* an investigation of the charges of bribery and corruption, and the distribution of public lands under the act of 1856; advocates the Pacific Railroad, by a northern route; discusses the slavery question at *length, taking a strong State-rights ground*; and is opposed to Federal encroachment for the benefit of the slave power.

Movements of General Walker.

RICHMOND, Jan. 15.—General Walker left this morning for Petersburg. The banquet given him last night was a splendid affair. Walker's speech created a strong impression.

Arrival of Filibusters.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Twenty of Gen. Walker's men arrived here to-day, in the United States sloop-of-war Jamestown.

THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, January 15th, 1858.

The European news shows a steady amelioration in the London money market, a rapid accumulation of gold, and easier rates both at the bank and in the discount houses. Every indication is presented of a plethora of unemployed capital, the first effect of which is found in the increasing prices of stocks. The same features are prevalent here, and the stock market shows a fair business at prices which are not difficult to understand when compared with the prices of six months ago, and the great decline in all other articles purchased or sold. This state of things is alone indicative of a future in which high rates of discount will be rarely demanded, *unless where the risk of loss is proportionably* great.

English Consols have advanced from the lowest point in October 7½ per cent. The price was then 86½, and it has now reached 94 for account. This advance is about the same as after the panic of 1847, when the lowest point reached was 79¼, and the recovery at the close of the year was to 85¼, ex-dividend. The rate of Bank of England discounts, which on the 25th October was fixed at 8 per cent., was reduced at intervals to 7, 6 and 5 per cent. before the end of the year, and by the 15th June following it was 3½ per cent.

The decline in all kinds of merchandise and produce will be apt to occasion additional failures, and capitalists who have succeeded in withdrawing their money from commerce and commercial paper, will, for a time, prefer to invest it into stocks.

While all kinds of investment securities are appreciating in price, no paper can be sold unless known to be, beyond a doubt, at rates below one and a half per cent. a month, and but little passes at even these high figures. Favorite paper can be sold at from 8 to 10 per cent., but the supply of it is very limited.

The following are the receipts of some of the principal railroads for last month, compared with those for December, 1856.

	1857. December.	1856. December.
Baltimore and Ohio	$381,143	$466,103
Chicago and Burlington	71,630	100 724
Fort Wayne and Chicago	105,944	137 425
Norwich and Worcester	15,915	25,479
New York and New Haven	53,505	66,486
Pennsylvania Central	309,516	336,869

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.—The following is the amount of coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, during the week ending January 11, 1858:

	Tons.	Cwt.
From Port [illegible]	[illegible]	08
" Schuylkill Haven	4,794	17
" Auburn	540	05
" Port Clinton	2,015	05
Total for the week	12,952	07
Previously this year	139,212	00
Total for year	152,164	07
To same time last year	196,427	07

The Pittsburgh bank statement for the week ending January 11th compares with the previous statement as follows:

	Jan 5	Jan. 11		
Circulation	$1,353,675	$1,355,906	Dec.	$2,031
Deposits	1,126,922	1,146,922	Dec.	20,000
Due to other banks	133,621	105,652	Inc.	28,209
Specie	1,243,306	1,186,901	Inc.	55,405
Loans	5,101 469	5,153,215	Dec.	51,746
Due by banks	515,631	621,052	Inc.	105,401

The receipts of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad during the month of December were as follows:

	Main Stem.	Wash'n Branch.	Total for both roads.
For passengers	$52,516 83	$26,743 57	$79,251 40
For freight	291,017 13	10,841 89	301,859 02
	$344,557 96	$37,585 46	$381,143 12

The following is a statement of the receipts of the past month, as compared with those of the corresponding month of last year:

	Main Stem.	Wash. Branch.	Total.
Dec. 1856	$431,656 68	$34,447 19	$466,103 77
Dec. 1857	343,559 96	37,585 46	381,145 42
Decrease	$88 093 62	Inc. $3,138 27	Dec. $84,960 35

We notice by the latest California papers that money has grown easier during the fortnight owing to a falling off in the demand, and within a few days loans upon merchandise security have been readily negotiable at two per cent. per month. As we write more funds are offering than there are borrowers for.

An agreed case has been made up and submitted to the Supreme Court for testing the right of the people to legalize the payment of the California State debt by vote as they did at the late election; a decision is looked for speedily, and it is not doubted will be affirmative.

Owing to a conflict going on in the courts of San Francisco, between the Commissioners of the City Funded Debt and the Board of Supervisors about some legal technicalities, the City Treasurer *is not empowered to remit funds to New York to provide* for the coupons falling due, but will pay them on presentation at his office in this city. This is directly a violation of the terms upon which the loan was contracted, and will injure the credit of the city abroad.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES,
January 15, 1858.

REPORTED BY MANLEY, BROWN, & CO., BANK NOTE, STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, NORTHWEST CORNER THIRD AND CHESTNUT STREETS.

FIRST BOARD.

900 Ches&Del Cn 10s.66	5 Lehigh Scrip.....36
200 City 6s.....new.99½	59 do b5.36
600 do 90	50 do 36
1000 do PR issue.90	50 Catawissa R...b5. 8½
400 do 89½	33 Penn R......lots.40
1000 City R 6s.......90	100 do b5 40½
500 Penn 6s.........100	51 Harrisb R lots....55
1000 Kentucky 6s....101	18 N Penn R....lots. 9½
3000 Penn R 6s2d mts.79½	3 Cam&Amb R.....95
1000 Del R 6s 1st m...85	6 do.......b5wn.95
600 Wilmington R 6s 86½	400 L Island R...lots.10
1100 City 5s '86 s5wn.79	50 Morris Canal.....42
100 Read R.....cash.28	6 Norristown R.....55½
100 do s5wn&int 28	100 Elmira R....lots.10
200 do b5wn.28½	500 Lehigh Zinc...s5. ½
100 do b5.28½	8 N America Bk...126
100 do 28½	13 Philada Bank....104
50 do 28½	25 Bank of Penn.... 5

BETWEEN BOARDS.

1000 N Penn R 6s lots.52	100 Penn 5s..........85

SECOND BOARD.

1000 City 6s.........90	25 N Penn R...s5wn. 9½
7600 City R 6s........90	8 Elmira R..........10½
2000 N Penn R 6s.....52	100 Wilmington R....21
2000 Schuyl Nv 6s'82.58	61 Minehill R.......60
1000 do ......'72.75	20 Morris Canal pfd.99
3000 Lehigh Val R 6s.70	5 N America Bank.127½
25 N Penn R....... 9½	

AFTER BOARD.

200 Schuyl Nv 6s '82.58½	10 Morris Canal pfd.99
1000 Reading R 6s '70.73½	100 Reading R.......28½
20 N Penn R 9½	100 do 28

CLOSING PRICES—STEADY.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U States 6s '68	111	..	Sc N 6s '82 pref.	16	17
Phila 6's int off.	90	90½	" stock	9	10
" " RR.	90	90½	Wmsp't & Elm R.	10	10½
" " New.	96	96½	do 1st mort 7's.	56	60
Pennsylv 5's	86	..	do 2d m.	44	46
Reading R.	28	28½	Long Island	10	10½
do Bonds '70.	73½	73½	Vicksburg	7½	8
do Mrt 6s'44.	81	..	Girard Bank	9½	9½
do do '86.	68½	68½	Lehigh Zinc	½	1
Penna RR.	40	40½	Union Canal	2	3
Morris Canl Con.	41½	42½	New Creek	½	½
Schu N 6s 82.	67½	58½	Catawissa R R.	8½	8½

Old Folks at their concert this (Saturday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, and evening at 7½ o'clock, will appear in some new, fashionable costume of days gone by, and discourse such soul-cheering music as makes you feel. Go to-day to the best concert saloon in this country, National Hall, Market street, above Twelfth.

The Philadelphia Hose Company have nearly completed the repairs of their house, which were requisite before it would accommodate the new steam fire engine. This apparatus, it is anticipated, will be received and placed in a position for service some time during next week.

Short Credits.—The manufacturers of cotton and woollen goods, in this city, intend to hold a meeting at noon to-day in the Board of Trade Room, to consider the necessity of shortening credits on sales of American goods, and the best method of accomplishing the object. The subject will, no doubt, be fully discussed.

The St. Lawrence Hotel Tragedy.

Trial of Thomas Washington Smith for the Murder of Richard Carter

(Continued from first page.)

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The following witnesses were called in rebuttal:

Jacob Deckhart, sworn.—I was on the police force 4th November last; am still; I saw him at Alderman Eneu's office, Fifth and Chestnut streets, that day, whilst he was undergoing a hearing; he did not converse with me at the office; Alderman Eneu requested me to take charge of the prisoner; put him in charge of a couple of officers who took him down stairs; I asked the officers if they had searched him; I examined him; he had this letter in his coat pocket; I gave it to Alderman Eneu; in the meantime the commitment was prepared, and we got a carriage and took him to prison; about the time the carriage started, he remarked what a great crowd there was following him; it was dark, couldn't observe anything peculiar about his eye; I had no opportunity of distinctly viewing his face or eyes; his manner appeared to be rather cool; didn't appear to be very much excited; appeared to be somewhat grieved, as one would suppose a man to be under such circumstances; he conversed, I suppose, till we got to the prison, some twenty minutes; as we started from the office he remarked what a great crowd there was; there was a great crowd going down Fifth street, on both sides; I remarked to him that they were not following us—they were going to their homes, I suppose; we had got on some couple of squares; he remarked "he had done justice between God and man;" a couple of minutes afterwards he said, "and he had the audacity to say he would go and see my sister;" I told him I had no desire to hear anything about it; he then ceased talking of it; I asked him whether he was a *resident of Philadelphia*; he said that he stopped in Philadelphia, at the Madison House, I believe; don't exactly recollect what he said; we were then within about two squares of the prison, when he said, if you'll put that knife in my hand, and bring that woman to me, you'll have no more trouble with me; he said he would make Albright a *present of the pistol, and me the knife*; he spoke about the way I am now speaking, very calmly, rather a low tone; he requested that we should give information to his sister and to a gentleman in Market street; I told him I supposed all his friends would hear of it by morning; he said something about Myers, Claghorn, & Co., or one of the firm; I had nothing to make me think the man was not sane; he talked rationally; never saw him before; appeared to talk like a very sane man that night.

Mr. Mann offers the letter in evidence. The envelope is postmarked Washington, October, 1857.

Alderman Eneu sworn.—I am an alderman in the city of Philadelphia. I was not at the central station house until about an hour and a half after the arrest had been made; first saw the prisoner when he was brought before me between 7 and 8 o'clock, on the *evening of the occurrence*. The persons who witnessed the murder were being examined; the prisoner was present at the time and some two hundred spectators; I had an opportunity of noticing his behavior, deportment, and conduct generally; his manner was at times restless, and at other times apparently composed; he *seemed during the examination to be laboring under* great mental excitement; after the witnesses had testified as to the murder, he was anxious to make a statement; I told him it wouldn't be prudent; he stated he wished to give me a full account of all that had occurred; I told him he had better be cautious, that whatever *was said to me by him would come up in judg*ment against him, and that my advice to him was to keep his own counsel, and to converse with none but those he should employ to defend him in relation to the affair; he still persisted; I then directed the officer to remove him and take him down stairs; I cautioned him for at least the second or third time; I can't say that I observed any particular glare about his eyes; there was nothing unnatural about the appearance of the eyes; nothing that I could see or judge at the time; I have seen some 4 or 4 insane persons; my observation has been rather limited in that respect; there was nothing in his eye, manner or appearance strange or unnatural; my impression was he was a sane man excepting that he was laboring under great excitement; my opinion is the same now.

Cross-examined.—Considerable excitement in the *office*; my attention was confined mainly to the witnesses; I would occasionally glance at the prisoner.

Re-examined.—I went down stairs to see the prisoner; directed the turn-key to open the door; then delivered him into the hands of the officers, saying, "These persons will convey you to prison;" he made a polite bow and *passed off* in custody of the officers; I inquired of him during the examination whether he had any questions to ask after the examination of every witness; the only persons were those at the hotel and the officer who had arrested him that I examined; he answered in substance the same every time; on these occasions I looked at him and noticed his manner and appearance.

James Hy. Buckley, sworn.—I am Chief of Detective Police force. [Same letter produced.] This letter and papers were left with me; I am not personally acquainted with Mr. DeBow; I corresponded with him when he had charge of the census department; I believe this letter to be in his handwriting; I saw him first when brought before Ald. Eneu for a hearing; he was in the magistrate's room; I was there during the entire examination; I looked at the prisoner; I had opportunities to do so; I noticed nothing more than an excitement which I should think would attend the circumstances; nothing glaring about his eye; I think there was nothing unusual about his manner; he occupied a small space, and he did move a little about backwards and forwards; there was not much space for him to move; I noticed *nothing unusual in his manner more than I would in a* person under similar circumstances; I made notes of his testimony and his expressions.

The witness here went to the Mayor's office for his notes.

To Mr. Thayer.—I made these notes *at the time*, and made them for the use of the Attorney *General in case* they are required.

I see by notes the prisoner said——

Mr. Brown objects to this testimony.

Mr. Mann replies.]

Judge Allison.—In the Chester county bank case it was decided that the confessions made by a prisoner when in custody, to Andrew Morrison, one of the keepers of the county prison, ought not to have been allowed to be given in evidence against him. The court, after argument and deliberate consideration, set aside the verdict and granted a new trial. This judgment was rested upon the ground, that it was contrary to public policy, and not consistent with a fair administration of the criminal law, to allow confessions or statements made under such circumstances, to be given in evidence against a defendant, when on trial. This was going very far, and we do not desire to be understood, as endorsing the entire correctness of that decision, but the principle holds with much greater force against the present offer, which is, that an officer connected with the police department of this city shall be allowed to read his jury notes or memoranda made by him of what the prisoner said when under examination before the alderman. Neither, we think, ought he to be allowed to refresh his memory by reading his memoranda, and from a memory thus refreshed to testify to that of which he has no other recollection. The statement taken down by the witness at the time was unknown to the defendant; not having been put upon his guard, it would be virtually entrapping him into declarations which might otherwise have been more guardedly made.

Of all the facts connected with the examination, of [the] defendant, of which the witness has a recollection, [illegible] derived from his notes, he ought to be allowed to testify, but not otherwise.

Judge Ludlow concurs in the present ruling.

Witness.—After the examination of each witness he was asked if he had any questions to ask, and he said "no"; after the examination was all over the prisoner said I acknowledge I killed the man; the alderman stopped him, and told him he had better not say anything; he made some effort, but the alderman would not allow him to say anything more; seemed desirous to say something to the people as his explanation why he killed the man; I recollect nothing further of his manner and appearance; judging from what I observed and saw of him there, my opinion is he was perfectly sane.

Cross-examined.—The evidence of his sanity was overwhelming, I thought.

Wm. M. Bull, sworn.—I am nominally a lawyer—a member of the bar; I saw the prisoner the night Mr. Carter was killed; I was in Alderman Eneu's office on private business when the prisoner was brought in; I went into the outer office with the alderman; the prisoner came in and stood directly in front of the alderman's or Mr. Buckley's desk, I observed the prisoner very particularly—stayed there the whole time; I saw the face and eyes of the prisoner very distinctly; I observed an excitement about him, and heard what he said, but observed no particular glare about his eyes; he appeared to be excited; I heard him say, "he killed the man, or, I killed Carter; every now and then, while he was speaking, he would push his hand through his hair; his hair was quite long; it would fall over his eye; I observed nothing particularly unusual in his manner; nothing more than might be observed in any one under similar circumstances; observed an glaring expression in his countenance; I think he asked no questions at all of the witnesses, forming my opinion on his manner and appearance, I think his conduct was similar to any sane man under similar circumstances; my opinion is, he was sane; my opinion has not changed at all; my opinion now is he was sane.

Cross-examined.—I went not upon presumption, but on observation.

Thomas H. Riley, sworn.—My place of business is 110 Walnut street; am in the coal business; shipping; have *three partners; we occupy the first floor principally*; I recollect hearing of this murder within an hour after it occurred; I saw the prisoner on the 2d or 3d of November; I think it was the 3d; after half-past 3 and before 6 o'clock some time; I saw him in my office; my partner and I were sitting in the back room; Mr. Smith came in and asked whether we wished to advertise in a Southern paper; there was no abruptness in his manner; the reply was, our business was mostly North and East, and we did not wish to advertise; he did not mention what paper; can't remember his precise words, but he made a reply; he said, then I can do nothing with you, or something of that sort; he walked out; his appearance during that interview was, he had a very free and easy kind of Southern appearance; the appearance of his face and eyes was very natural; I observed no glare in his eye, nothing of the kind; there was nothing in his manner, appearance, or conversation that was distracted, broken, or unnatural; my opinion now is, he was sane at the time he was in our office.

Cross-examined.—Never had seen Mr. Smith before in my life; have detailed the whole of the conversation; he was there from four to five or six minutes; he walked back to the back office; his hat's peculiar shape attracted my attention; I had a very good opportunity to see his countenance; we receive coal from Tamaqua.

Wm S. Campbell, recalled.—I have stated I saw the prisoner at the St. Lawrence; saw him when firing the third shot; I observed no peculiar glare about his eye, *he appeared to be very much excited and confused*; I caught his eye when he was coming out of the room; did not observe anything peculiar about his eye; I would consider him a sane man at that time.

Cross-examined.—He continued within my eye a very short time, perhaps one or two minutes; I knew perfectly well what I was doing; I had never seen him before.

Henry S. Fleming, recalled.—I went to the alderman's office and saw the prisoner there; observed his manner there; after I had been sworn and had given my testimony, the alderman asked him whether he had any questions to ask me; he said "not any;" he said it very quietly, but he was laboring under great excitement, more so than he had at the hotel; I observed his eye the time he fired the last two shots, and I then had a fair opportunity of observing any unusual glare or not; I was somewhat agitated, but cool enough to observe with accuracy what was going on; didn't see any unusual glare about his eye; if there had been I think I would have observed it; I observed his eye when I got to the Mayor's office; I observed it when he was asked to put questions to the *witnesses*; he looked me in the face; said he had no questions to ask—he had shot the man; his manner was not very agitated; he talked low, not as loud as I talk now; it wasn't necessary; he was right in front of the alderman; he was restless, but he couldn't move about much, there wasn't room; my opinion is he was sane at that time.

Cross-examined.—I have stated, I think, all the facts on which my judgment is founded; had never seen him till that evening; I thought he was very cool for the circumstances.

Re-examined.—I form my opinion on everything I have said in this case.

James McCandless, recalled—I saw the prisoner at the hotel probably half an hour; I have described that he was conversing with Mr. Carter; *I did not observe anything unusual in his behavior or deportment; didn't observe any wildness of manner;* didn't particularly look at his countenance while he was conversing; I did not see him when he first came in; saw his countenance at the time of the shooting; observed something peculiar about his eye; do not know that I could call it a glare; I saw him when he walked out; saw him during the time he was going out, and after he was out; I saw him in the police office; I observed his countenance then; there was nothing unusual about it, than that he appeared much excited, and as I stated before, something peculiar about his eye; I observed his conduct at the Mayor's office; there was nothing peculiar in it; I heard what he said at the Mayor's office; when the examination of the witnesses was gone through with, he wished to stand up before the alderman and make a statement; he said, "I'm an honest man," and requested to make a statement; the alderman suggested he'd better not; made one or two efforts, and was then taken out of the office; my opinion is he was sane and had full knowledge of what he was doing—*first*, because of his composed manner of sitting while conversing with Mr. Carter; *secondly*, the manner in which he used his weapon; and *thirdly*, his manner after shooting, warning those to stand off, stating he would *submit to the officer of the law*; again, when out in the street turning his head around, to observe if he was followed, I suppose; and his manner to the officer in asking him for protection as if he feared he would be mobbed, and his manner in the alderman's office; this I base my opinion upon.

Cross-examined.—Had never seen Smith before; I mean by "nothing unusual," as compared with other persons laboring under intense excitement; I am staying at the St. Lawrence Hotel; have spoken to persons on this subject; my attention was particularly drawn to him at the time of the firing.

Mr. Carter (the nephew of deceased), recalled.—I observed prisoner's countenance as he came into the hotel; I saw his eye; I saw no glare in his eye; his countenance bore an ordinary expression, mild, and rather amiable; I saw no wildness or distraction in his countenance, there was nothing peculiar in his manner, or in the tone of his voice; my opinion is that he was sane at that time; there was nothing in his appearance which would have induced me to think otherwise.

Cross-examined.—This letter is in my handwriting.

Letter offered in evidence to impugn the credibility of the witness.

Letter objected to, and the court refused to admit it.

Joseph Maxfield, sworn.—My place of business is 110 Walnut street; I am a partner of Mr. Riley's; I heard of the murder very shortly after the occurrence; I saw the prisoner the day before, I think; certainly within two or three days; at my office; about four o'clock in the afternoon; I was sitting in the back office writing a letter; Mr. Smith came in and asked if we would wish to advertise in any Southern newspaper; I told him we never advertised, and if we did we should advertise in the *Eastern papers, as our business is chiefly there*; then he said, you don't think it would be beneficial to your interest to advertise South; I said no, and he went away; I noticed nothing peculiar about his manner; he was gentlemanly and self-possessed; I noticed no appearance of excitement about him; I did not observe his eyes; his sideface was towards me; the appearance of his face was not at all ghastly or wretched; his manners were rather polite; I saw nothing in his manner, conversation, or appearance to induce me to believe him insane; there are two other partners of mine, Newel Startewant and another.

SUPREME COURT IN BANC—Judges Lowry, Woodward, Strong, and Thompson.—Thomas Cooke vs. the City of Philadelphia. William L. Hirst, Esq., the new City Solicitor, appeared in court yesterday morning to represent the city in the following case, which will be seen to be of much importance:

This was an action brought by Thomas J. Cooke against the City of Philadelphia for money had and received. The District of Kensington had in June, 1852, filed a claim for water pipe against the heirs of Ward, on a lot of ground on Queen street, on which a factory had been erected. The claim stated the pipe to have been laid in January, 1852. Two mortgages, one dated June 18, 1847, and one July 18, 1847, had been given on the lot. In May, 1852, this lot of ground was sold at sheriff's sale for $3,250. This sum, or purchase money, was appropriated first to the payment of a ground rent created in June, 1847, and then of the two mortgages, leaving nothing for the claim of the District of Kensington.

In 1856, Mr. Cooke, the plaintiff in this case, was desirous of having water introduced into his factory, but was refused a permit until payment was made of the district claim. Mr. Cooke paid the claim, received the water, and subsequently brought suit against the city to recover the amount. The points now submitted to the Supreme Court are—1st, whether the district lien was not discharged by the sale; 2d, whether the amount of the claim, payment being made under a mistake of law, is recoverable back; and 3d, whether, independently of the question of lien, the city of Philadelphia has not the right to say that water shall not be introduced until the amount of the assessment for water pipe has been paid.

For the city of Philadelphia, Wm. L. Hirst and Geo. L. Ashmead, Esqrs.; for the defendant in error, E. Spencer Miller, Esq.

BY THE PILOT LINE.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 15, 1858—5 20 P. M.

Although the general tenor of the foreign news, as telegraphed from Portland, is considered very favorable, that part which alludes to a sudden revulsion having taken place in the funds on the day of the steamer's sailing has exercised a depressing influence on the market, and our timid capitalists are resolved to wait until they see what the fall signifies.

There is an alarm that the unfavorable change is due to something more than the failure of a broker, and we are still so easily frightened, that where there is a semblance of danger we run back to shelter the moment the word "storm" is whispered, no matter how clear the sky or promising the indications of lasting fine weather. I have therefore to record a very dull market to-day, and not only that, but an unfavorable turn in its moral aspects, without any change in rates.

I fancy, however, that the arrival of the mails or the news by the America, which may come in at any moment, will dispel the fears and put us back where we were yesterday, full of hope, and gaining confidence in our neighbor and strength for ourselves. The same influence, coupled with a general disposition to realize, caused a fall in the Stock market and a great heaviness in many stocks, Western stocks in particular.

State stocks and railroad bonds also declined; but the bulls console themselves with the hope that there will be a great rise to-morrow, and that while there is a glut of money the stock market will be sustained, particularly for the securities which are considered good investments. The market is so irregular and unstable, even from one day to another, that I cannot undertake to give you any idea of the probable course of things so far as stocks and shares are concerned. It is impossible to do so, as much so as to foretell the weather. I prefer to do like "E Meriam, Brooklyn Heights," tell the public what has happened, and not try to divine what is to happen.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, JANUARY 15.

FIRST BOARD.

2000 U S 6s '67	113	50 Pac M SS Co s60	70
20000 Ohio 6s '60	99½	50 do s60	69½
500 do	100	50 do s30	69½
10000 Ky State 6s	102	50 do b3	71
8000 Tenn 6s '90	87½	62 do	70½
9000 Missouri 6s	84½	300 N York Cen R b60	79½
3000 do	84	300 do	78½
3000 do	83½	200 do s30	78½
15000 do	83½	100 do s	78½
20000 do b30	84	50 do	78½
2000 do	83½	50 do	78½
5000 do b60	83½	300 do	78½
1000 Cal 7s '75	70½	40 Erie Railroad	20½
5000 do	70½	50 do	20½
4000 do	70	75 do	20½
4000 do b30	70½	100 do s10	20½
1000 Erie Bonds '75	45	530 do	20½
1000 Hud R 1st mrt	97½	50 do b30	20½
8000 Hud R 3d mort	52½	15 Third Ave R	85
3000 Harlem 1st mrt	72	500 Reading R s3	56
11000 Mich Cen 8 p ct 1st		700 do	56½
mt S'kg F'd Con	88½	900 do s30	56
6500 Ill Central Bd	88½	300 do s30	56½
5000 do btw	88½	100 do s10	56½
5000 do s30	88½	200 do c	56½
6000 LaCrosse&MilLG	41½	277 Mich Cen R	63½
15000 do s30	41	5 Mich So & N I R	20½
1000 do	41½	135 do	20½
5000 Gal&Chi 2d mt	78½	50 Panama R s30	90½
1000 Chi & Rk Isld Bd	90	100 do	91
47 Merchants Bk	104	50 do s60	90½
10 Bk of America	105	30 Ill Cen R b3	96
10 MetropolitanBk	101½	10 Clev & Pittsb	10½
5 Park Bank	90	15 Clev, Col & Cin R	96
15 Bk State of NY	101	100 Gal&Chi R s60	73
12 Bk of Com'ce	99½	100 Clev & Tol R s30	42½
10 Nassau Bank	84½	200 do s60	42
100 Del & Hud Cnl	111½	10 do	43
112 Cumb Coal	13	25 Chi & R I R b60	70½
300 do s30	12½	50 do	70
200 do b60	13	50 do b30	70
100 do	12½	50 do s10	69½
100 Hud River R	19	50 do b10	69½
[illegible] do b60	19	470 La Crosse&Mil R	12
325 Harlem R	6½	100 do	11½

The market for foreign exchange was firm, and sixty days sterling sold at 109½a110 for bankers, and francs at 5.22½a5 17½. The bank managers who met yesterday to consider the question relative to interest on deposits were unanimous in their opinion to discontinue the practice, but the little banks have not given in their adhesion, although it is thought that they must.

There was a large sale of cassimeres to-day by Wilmerding & Mount. The attendance was large and the bidding spirited, the average price being about 65c ℔ yard. The exchanges at the Clearing-House to-day were $12,535,323 63, and the balances were $809,402 34. The cash transactions at the Sub-Treasury were as follows:

Receipts.......................... $155,591 47
Payments.......................... 175,182 53
Balance........................... 2,933 177 14

The receipts include $57,000 from customs.

The notes of the following banks in the State of New Jersey are received on deposit at the Metropolitan Bank at ¼ of 1 per cent. discount:

Bank of Jersey City,	Mechanics' Bank, Newark,
Bank of New Jersey,	Mechanics' and Traders' Jersey City,
Belvidere Bank,	
Cataract City Bank,	Newark Banking Company,
City Bank, Perth Amboy,	Newark City Bank,
Clinton Bank,	Orange Bank, New Jersey,
Farmers' and Mechanics', Rahway,	Phillipsburg Bank,
	State Bank, Newark,
Farmers' Bank, Wantage,	State Bank, Elizabethtown,
Farmers' and Merchants', Middletown Point,	
	Somerset County, Bank,
Freehold Banking Comp'y,	Sussex Bank,
Hackettstown Bank,	Union Bank, Dover,
Hoboken City Bank,	

MARKETS.

FLOUR, &c.—The demand for western canal flour is moderate, and the market is heavy under the steamer's news. The arrivals are moderate and the trade purchase only for their present wants.

The sales are 4 600 bbls, at $4 25a$4.35 for common to good State; $4 50a$4 65 for extra do.; $4.25a$4.30 for superfine Indiana and Michigan; $4.80a$5 for extra do; $4 65a$4 80 for common round-hoop extra Ohio; $5a$5 50 for good to choice do; $5.25a$7 for St. Louis brands and extra Genesee.

Canadian flour is also heavy and in limited demand. Sales 470 bbls at $4.25a$4 35 for superfine; $4.60a$6 for extra do; Southern flour is in limited request for the trade and the West Indies. Sales of 1,600 bbls "Haxall" within a few days at about $8; and inferior to good Baltimore at $4.25a$5, and the better grades at $5.10a$5 50.

Rye flour is quiet—sales of 70 bbls at $3a$4. Corn meal is more active—sales of 1 200 bbls at $3a$3 05 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine afloat.

GRAIN.—Holders of wheat are much firmer; the demand is fair for milling and for export. The arrivals are limited. The sales are 1,400 bus at $1 25a$1 30 for white Kentucky; $1 25a$1 35 for white Virginia, and $1 05a$1 06 for Milwaukee Club. Rye is quiet at 72a73c.

Barley is steady at 70a80c. Barley malt is firm at 90 cts. Oats are quiet at 42a46c for State western. Corn is rather firmer at the close, although lower than at our last writing—the sales are 10,000 bus at 71a72c for new southern yellow; 71a73c for do. white. Old is nominal.

PROVISIONS.—The inquiry for pork is fair, and with moderate offerings of mess, this is firmer; but prime is lower. The sales are 500 bbls at $11.75a$12 for prime; $14 for thin mess, and $14.75a$14.80 for mess.

Beef is in moderate demand and is heavy—sales of 170 bbls at $5 75a$6.50 for country prime; $9a$10 for mess, and $10a$13.50 for repacked western. Beef hams are in fair demand—sales of 100 bbls at $14 50a$16 50.

Bacon is quiet; the supply of good is very light. Cut meats are steady—sales of 160 hhds at 6c for shoulders, and 8a8¾c for hams.

Dressed hogs are in fair demand at 6a6¼c. Lard is firmer, the inquiry is fair—sales of 290 bbls and tcs at 8¾a9¼c. Butter and cheese are steady and in limited demand.

A MAN WHO THOUGHT HE WAS DEAD.—About 1 o'clock this morning, Jacob Killer (a portentous name, by the way) stepped out of his home and fired off a revolver, which he says had been loaded for some time. One charge went out at the wrong end of the barrel, and took off the end of his thumb.

It seems that just as he fired, a man named Hainbard Laren was passing upon the walk, and dropped down under the impression that he was killed. He lay there, believing himself dead, until Officer Williams picked him up and took him *to the station-house*, and *convinced* him that he was really alive, at which discovery he seemed greatly delighted. Dr. Shaw was called, and a slight bruise was discovered on his face, near the eye, which he probably received in his fall.—*New York Post, last evening.*

GRAND TOURNAMENT IN FLORIDA.—The Knights of Leon challenge all other Knights to break a lance with them in a tournament near Tallahassee, on the 29th January. All gentlemen admitted as Knights on the payment of twenty dollars entrance fee.—*Tallahassee Floridian.*

The total products of the Mexican mines, since the conquest of Cortez, are estimated by the New Orleans *Picayune* to be not less than $11,760,000,000, a sum in comparison with which any of the incredible stories told of the wealth of the ancient Aztec seems probable.

Edward Seidel, a native of Saxony, and resident of Rochester, N. Y., committed suicide in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 9th instant, by taking arsenic. Cause—out of employment and money.

The strike on the Marietta and Cincinnati railroad is over. Several of the strikers are in jail, and will be tried for riot and for obstructing the United States mail. The trains are now running regularly.

In laying a submarine cable for a telegraph between England and Algiers, it has been discovered that in some places the Mediterranean is 2,000 fathoms deep, or nearly two and a half miles.

Alarm of Fire.—An alarm of fire prevailed at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, in the western part of the city, in consequence of the burning out of a chimney in the vicinity of Carpenter and Eleventh streets.

Identified.—The body found drowned in the Delaware at Pine-street wharf, as mentioned yesterday, has been identified as that of Patrick Fogerty, who resided in the vicinity of Greenwich and Front streets.

Death from Want.—Coroner Fenner held an inquest yesterday, on the body of an infant child, in a house at Seventh and St. Mary streets. A verdict of "death from want" was rendered.