TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1858.

FORNEY'S CALIFORNIA PRESS WILL be Ready at the OFFICE OF THE PRESS, No. 417 OHESTNUT STREET,
At Totalect Tender,
This paper is published expressly for
This paper is published expressly for

First Page Among the Magazines; Leter from New York; Harrisburg Correspondence; From Utah; From Arkansas; The Latest from Mexico; The Utah Expedition; Oity Police; Closing Scenes in the Trial o Those Washington Smith Speech of Mr. Brown; General News; Communication Shipwrecks. Fourth Page-Foreign Mis-

THE SOUTH, AGAIN. Having replied to the charge of The South f wassailing the Administration and the South with the utmost vindictiveness," and shown that, with the exception of the adoption of the Lecompton Constitution by Congress without a vote of the people of Kansas, we had not, by word or deed, opposed a single measure of the Administration, nor by a single word insinuated aught against the President or any of his Cabinet in any of their acts, we now have a word or two more to say to The South and its followers:
The South has been established but a little

longer than Tus Parss, and what has been its course towards the Administration and its measures? We have no file of that paper before us, but we have inisread or forgotten its contents if it has given its praise, of unqualified approbation, to any measure or to any member of the Administration, except as they relate to the Lecompton Donvention; and we are quite sure that it has " assailed the Administration" on one of more occasions with the utmest yindictiveness." We would suggest to The South, therefore, to take the beam out of its own eye before it attempts to take the most from ours; or rather, in true Scriptural phrase, it will "them recommore clearly" how to take it out. Why revolt now, at the very time it denounced Ans Passs for assailing the Administration of its action on the Walker selzure with a "vindictiveness" unexampled in the columns

of THE PRESS.

During the past ten or fifteen years, while the Democracy of the non-slaveholding States were battling for the rights of the Southern States, sought to be invaded by a portion of their fellow-citizens, the particular friends of The South were the bitterest enemies of the Democracy of the North, and did more to paralyze their efforts and break down their influ once and number than could be done by all the factions of the North, and now we find this same faction engaged in their old vocation of antagonizing the Northern Democracy, and in getting up a sectional war to embitter and divide the councils of the Democratic party and the country.

The sectional war of Northern fanaticism upon the "peculiar institutions" of the South, that the Northern Democracy so gloriously closed by the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act and the election of Mr. Buchanan, we understood to be a war upon their constitu tional right to hold slaves at home and in all the Territories of the Union, without molesta tion, or to recover them in any Territory or State to which they might abscond, without let, hindrance, or delay—in short, that sla-yery was not to be meddled with, in any way, and by the people among whom it existed; and we had no knowledge of any other "peculiar institution" of the South that could be raised un to divide and to distract. It appears now however, that the South has other "peculiar institutions" that we must support, or be read out of the party and the Union; that the neonle have no right to make their own Con stitutions, unless the Conventions they create see proper to give them that power !- that "the representative," as Mr. Adams once said, eshould not be paralyzed by the will of his constituents;" that popular sovereignty mean

"representative sovereignty!".
Another "peculiar institution" of th South appears to be " filibustering," and this we are called upon to protect, and not only to read out of the Democratic party all who oppose it, but actually to dismiss from the navy all the gallant officers who interfere with their piratical designs.

What other speculiar institution of the South" we will next be called on to defend or support, it is hard to determine, but no doub Mr. Payon and his followers will find some, a soon as the Lecompton fraud and the WALKER piracy shall be settled.

We would advise The South to look through the records of Congressional debate, and see what the old "chivalry" of the South said about the right of the people to make their own Government. If it has not time or taste for this, we may do it at our leisure. It is mear a quarter of a century a long period in the history of our Government-since any Constitution, or even an amendment to any Constitution, North or South, has been adopted without having first been submitted to the people for their approval. Arhansas was the last. Florida, and all the States that have come into the Union, since then have so submitted their Constitutions; and we have never heard of any of the old States amend. ing their Constitutions (and several, North and South, have done so) without submitting such amendments to a vote of the people. All the precedents that are raked up in support of the absolutism of Conventions are taken from a period previous to this time, and will be found to be less and less frequent as they come down to this time. The right of the people to make their own Gover mments. and to have them carried on according to their wishes, has "grown with our growth and strengthened with our strength," and it is now too late to shave this Samson of popular sovereignty of his looks. Should they be short by the adaption of the Lecompton Constitu tion by Congress, they will con grow again

and he will crush all his foes beneath his returning strength. And why should Tus Passs assail the Administration of JAMES, BUCHANAN-he whom to elevate to the position he now holds, has been the constant thought, the ardent hope, and the untiring exertion of the whole life of its editor-his every act by day and his every dream by night, in boyhood and in manhoodwhy should he assail this Administration ? Certainly for no private griefs, for The Pages has none; and if its editor had any, he would soom to prostitute its columns to avenge them. Why should THE PRESS assail a Penn aylvania Democratic Administration-an Administration that others may have done more to bring into power than its editor, but none labored with more zeal and untiring de-votion, and none, in this State or out of it, can feel more true and sincore anxiety and desire for its success. Or why should The Pitess assail a National Democratic Administration? The whole active life of its editor has been devoted to build up and sustain the National Democratic party and its principles-its principles as laid down in its national platforms, and published to the world by its great chief. tains, JEFFERSON, JACKSON, POLK, PIERCE, nd others-and that nowhere, in all its political history, shine with more living light than when inscribed by the pen of James Buouthan, either in the councils of the nation or in the courts of the greatest empires of the world; and to the success of this great party, and these great principles, we have sworn upon the altar of our country to devote the best services of all that remains to us of life. Can

The South and its editor say as much? THE PRESS has given Mr. BUOHANAN and his Administration a true and hearty support in all their measures, save one-and on that one it has spoken from high and sacred convictions of duty, that rise far above all pervictions of duty; that rise far above all personal considerations, or ites, or interests. In
support of this principle—the right of the
paople to make their own divernment, despite
all trick, or force, or fraud—if it unfortunate—
If happens to differ with the Administration
and the South we have consolation to know
that we are supported by an overwhelming
majority of the Democracy of the North, and the
East and West—of that Democracy that has
giver supported all Northern and Southern

this country are on the increase, the wincing of certain neighborly boasly is to the contrary notwiththis country are on the increase, the wincing of certain neighborly boasly is to the contrary notwiththe upper rooms of this splendid store-house are
countred to state that the front portion of all
the upper rooms of this splendid store-house are
countred to state that the front portion of all
the upper rooms of this splendid store-house are
countred to state that the front portion of all
the upper rooms of this splendid store-house are
countred to state that the front portion of all
the upper rooms of this splendid store-house are
countred to state that the front portion of all
the upper rooms of this splendid store-house are
countred to state that the front portion of all
the upper rooms of this splendid store-house are
countred to state that the front portion of all
the upper rooms of this splendid store-house are
countred to state that the front portion of all
the upper rooms of this splendid store-house are
countred to state that the front portion of all
the upper rooms of this splendid store-house are
countred to state that the front portion of all
the upper rooms of this splendid store-house are
countred to state that the front portion of all
the upper rooms of this splendid store-house are
countred to state that the front portion of all
the upper rooms of this splendid store-house are
countred to state that the front portion of all
the outer to a state that the front portion of all
the country are on the increase,

Democratic Administrations, and all Southern measures, when they were right, but who cannot give their support to the one nor the other when they are wrong. BUSINESS POSITION AND PROSPECTS IN

NEW YORK.
One of our corps, seized with what Horatlo One of our corps, seized with what florated calls "a truant disposition," lately visited the Empire city. Being extremely discreet and steady, as becomes his calling and responsibilities, he eschewed all society, except that of the grayest and most solid business-men. He bilities, he eschewed all society, except that of the grayest and most solid business-men. He resecuted an inquiry, or rather a series of inquiries, among these persons. He laid himguiries, among these personners of the self out, with questioning tongue and listening self out, with questioning tongue and listening fow mon in the Commonwealth who have been so ears, to obtain information. Naturally of a "clear in their office," of so much ability, or such the self of the s his feelings by speaking at all, but the results ne desired to arrive at could be obtained only n conversation, so, like another Quintus Currius, he threw himself into the gulf, and asked all manner and no end of questions. His conclusions, or rather the various con-

lusions of the New York people, amount to what follows: That a splendid harvest covering the fields, where it did not all the granaries of the

West, was the cause which made first the Pressure, then the Panic, and lastly the Banks' Suspension. That it was fortunate these evils occurred

in due order as above, or not an ounce of gold would have been left in the vaults of the Bank of England. That the almost simultaneous monetary difficulties into which Europe, and particularly England, fell, soon after the American break-up, clearly evidenced the existence of a deep conspiracy, on the part of Europe

and especially of England, to prevent the

drain of specie to this country. That the Bank of England, by finally raising lte rate of discounts to ten per cent., did great deal to keep the gold in Europe. That the failures of British houses, across the water, to the tune of over \$250,000,000,

were only part and parcel of the same deep That John Bull was very foolish to send an immense supply of manufactures and produce to this country, when the market was glutted with them, and, if he did not get cash or value for them, could fairly blame none but himself, and, really having thus put into a lottery, was extremely foolish and ill-bred for grumbling at not having drawn a prize.

That the Western people were remakably mart in running up such tremendously large accounts with the Eastern States, the dealers of which, more in despair than hope, now siucerely wish that they " may get it." That some great change must take place in the cash or credit system, or in both. That cash-payers should get good discounts

and that credit-seekers should have very short eredit, and that not without some evidence that they were willing and able to pay. That the Broadway storekeepers-with the exception of Wall-street bill-shavers and commercial lawyers-were almost the only persons who actually profited by the panic, having, at an early stage of the Crisis, covered their windows with great placards to the effect that they were "giving their goods away"which they did, no doubt, if that means selling them, nominally at reduced prices, but acutally at an advance on the usual prices.

That the wisest possible action was the suspension of specie payments. That the Banks deserved to lose their Charters for having ceased to give gold for their That the public ought to exult in there no

being more gold held by the Banks than they ever before possessed, "within the memory of the oldest inhabitant." That the Banks, with heaps of gold o hand which they cannot profitably employ, resemble the respectable gentleman who won an elephant in a raffle, and was greatly puzzled

what to do with his prize. That there will be nothing like a fair and promising resumption of business until the Fall, at the earliest.

That business will be extremely lively and thriving before the end of February, on which every individual needs only "go in and win." These are the principal opinions affoat in New York business-circles and our taciturn coadjutor, who so faithfully collected and reports them, can only say, for himself, as he corrects "the proof," that they are slightly

conflicting. EDWIN FORREST, Esq. We have had the gratification of receiving letter, dated the 15th inst., from our distinguished fellow-citizen. Mr. FORREST writes n good spirits; declares that the worst of his illness is over, that he mends daily, and shortly expects to return homewards, and that he is under the deepest obligation to his Cliuton, Susquehanna, Bradford, Union, Northum-friends. (at Cleveland, Ohio.) who have been berland, Columbia, Montour, Luzerne, Lycoming, unwearied in their kind attentions, and relieved the severity of his sufferings by warn sympathy and "the best of nursing."

PREPARATIONS OF SPRING TRADE.

Among the most cheering evidences of an active spring trade are the vigorous efforts that are now peing put forth by many of our commercial hous to prepare themselves for it.

Indeed, since the dust and smoke of the financial torm that has just passed over the business world have been in a measure cleared away by the gradual restoration of confidence, the field seems to be all the infrer for those houses that were enabled to out ide the angry waves of the revulsion. The usual, ande among our business firms, and which, as we have reason to believe, will, in not a few instance end to give additional strength and vigor to the parties making them. The removals among our pleased to find are usually of a character indicaing increased enterprise, rather than a dispositio o curtail or contract.

As an instance corroborative of this, it is bu rendering due justice to enterprise to mention the removal of Measre. Suith, Williams, & Co., which will be found announced in another column of The Press. This firm has long ranked among the first staple dry-goods jobbing houses in this city, although the business of the establishment he herotofore been conducted in quarters entirely too limited for the demands of convenience. Unlike (from the peculiar condition of their business as rangements) served to strongthen rather than weaken their resources. This result is mainly due o their tast and capacity for each operations Their removal now to the large and commodiou 'iron front' in Market street, above Fifth, may in one sense be said to be taking the initiative o our staple dry-goods houses in point of palatia business calfices. When this splendid structure was completed, a short time since, ready for its first occupants—Messes. Hoskivs, Heiskull, & Co .- it elicited the highest encomiums from the pross of our city, not only upon the symmetry of its architectural beauty, but upon the judgmen and taste displayed in its internal construction and adaptation to secure the greatest possible ad vantage as a business mart.

The bailding is five-story, with an unbroker width of thirty-three and a half feet, and extend ing through to Commerce street, a distance of two nundred and eight feet. Two immense sky-lights, sach twenty feet by ten. perforate this vast pile of store-rooms from the roof to the basement floor, the sab-cellar being lit from the rear of the building. As may readily be inferred, the means afforded for displaying a stock of goods to fine advantage in the apartments of such an edifice are very superior; and the view presented when these great halls of merchandise are thronged with buyers, and the various fabrics are undergoing sundry revolutions in the hands of atten-tive clerks, will be a spectacle at once worthy of the business enterprise of Philadelphia, and complimentary to the sagacious industry of this pros

Although characterized as a "staple" house Messrs. Suith, Williams, & Co. purpose dealing extensively in goods of a finer class, such as are isually confined to silk houses, which, if carried out as they now design, will give the establishmen a character peculiarly its own, and will doubtles be attended with advantageous results. Too mucl encouragement cannot be given to that kind of mercantile go-sheadaliveness that only aspires to expansion in proportion to its accumulated means; and the ability and courage which this firm has evinced, at a time when we are jus emerging from a crisisso well calculated to dampon the arder of business man, speak well for their indicious management ami d perilous times.

When we visited this establishment on Saturday. the various apartments presented a respectably the Weather Reports, Monday, January 18. [Por the Western Telegraph Lines. Office 311 Chestnut and Street.] sub-cellar we were shown upwards of three hun-dred packages of unopersed goods, which, with the great supply of spring goods now in course of pur-chasing, will no doubt contribute towards making T this new dry-goods emplorium a point of special at-

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON. [SPECIAL DESPATCH FOR THE PRESS.] WASHINGTON, January 18, 1858.—The Speaker has appointed, as members of the committee to in-vestigate charges of corruption in reference to the

passage of the tariff act of 1957, Massrs Krancos of Ohio, Moons of Alabama, Kunkel of Ponn sylvania, Wright of Georgia, and Russell o Now York. Mr. Dick of Pennsylvania, has in troduced in the House of Representatives a bill to divide the State of Pennsylvania into three judicial districts. The Northern district is to be composed of the counties of Eric, Crawford, Mercer, Ve nango, Warren, Forest, McKean, Elk, Potter, and Wyoming. The other districts are to remain as they are now, except in so far as they are affected by the act in framing a new district.

The President has been called upon to commun cate to Congress all the information in his pos-session concorning Kansas affairs. The answer is looked for with much interest, as it will no doubt embrace correspondence between the Administra tion and Governor WALKER and Secretary Stan must have great influence on the existing centro versy respecting the Lecompton contrivance.

House of Representatives, Captain Darling. Executive Session of the Senate-Reinforce ment of the Utah Army. ment of the Utah Army.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Senate, in executive session to-day, disposed of nearly all the nava nominations consequent upon the action of the Courts of Inquiry. The few postponed for further consideration will, there is little, if any doubt, be also confirmed. P. D. Janin was confirmed as Professor of Spanish at the Military Academy at Wes Point.

A committee of investigation has been raise

upon the conduct of the late door-keeper of the

Point.

An order has been issued for additionally reinforcing the army at Utah by B and K companies, of the Second Regiment of Dragoons, now at Fort Leavenworth, and sixty-four enlisted men as Company A. engineer soldiers, with a company of or gamization.

The House Committee on Elections were last week engaged in the Ohio contested case, and will report at an early day.

Preparations for the Gubernatorial ration.

Preparations for the Gubernatorial Inaugurations for the inauguration of the Governor elect, William F. Packer, are progressing, and will be on an extensive scale. A large number of military and other citizens have arrived in town, and the hotels are densely crowded. The town is in a perfect whirl of excitement. The military companies already here are chiefly from Lancaster, Reading, Lebanon, Cumberland, Dauphin, and other places. These from Philadelphia and the West are expected to-night. The streets are now resounding with music in every direction—some of the best bands of musicians in the State attending the military. The weather is pleasant, and if it continues to moreous the procession will undoubtedly be of an imposing character. A platform has been erected on the steps of the Capitel, where the inaugural will be delivered. orecton on the steps of the Capitel, where the inaugural will be delivered.

Mr. Packer dined to day with Gov. Pollock.

Attorney General Black is in the city. The inaugural of Gov. Packer, it is stated, will not occupy more than a column and a half, and contain a specific recommendations. Various rumors are identification as to its treatment of the Kansas queition.

Enter from Kansas.

57. Louis, Jan. 18, 1858.—A gentleman who arrived from Kansas by last hight's train stated that President Calhoun was to commonce counting the returns of the election on the 21st of Decomber, on Tuesday last, in the presence of the presiding officers of the Legislature and Governor Denver. As soon as that was done a messenger would be despatched to Washington with the vote and the State Constitution. President Oalhoun would not leave the Territory till after the returns were made of the election of the 4th of January for State officers. The result of that election is still in doubt.

Col. Henderson, of Leavenworth, was forcibly taken from the stage, when a few miles from that city, by a party of free-State men, on the 11th inst, and has not since been heard from

Destructive Fire at Scranton, Pa. SCRANTON, Pa., Jan. 18.—A destructive fire is raging here this evening. It is feared a steam flour mill, storehouse, hotel, and several dwelling houses will be destroyed. Markets. CINCINNATI, January 18.—Flour unchanged; whiskey 15c and steady; hogs excited, and plenty of buyers at \$5; provisions are unsettled and and the market is so excited that accurate quotations cannot be given; green meats fall higher: 3,500 hogs received within the last forty-eight hours.

hogs received within the last forty-eight hours.
Pirrspungt, January IB.—Flourextromely dull at former quotations; no sales from first hands; grain generally unchanged; raw whiskey 17c.

		erm.
ittaburgh-Clear	34	degrees above.
uffalo-Clear, wind W	29	đe.
oledo. OCloudy	36	do.
levelandCloudy	36	đo.
hicagoClear	. 24	do.
ringfield, Ill Clear	30	do.
ulton, IllClear	12	do.
nesville. KyClear	15	do.
rairie du Chien-Clear at suprise	4	deg. below.
ock Island, Ill Clear	15	degrees above.
urlington, lowa-Clear	14	do.
Louis Clear		do.
abuque, Iowa-Clear	14	· do.
ond du Lac, Wis Cloudy	16	do.
iro. Ill Fine weather		do.
ortage City, Wis Cloudy	.28	do.
pronto, O. W Frosty, little snow.		đọ.
ilwaukee-Appearance of anow	. 2:3	do
stroit-Slight snow falling	.32	do.
ontreal-Olear	. 2	₫ø,
	- 1	

Service of the control of the contro

THE PRESS.—FULL ADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1868.

TENTY-FULL OF STATES AND ADELPHIA CONTRACTORS AND ADELPHIA CONTRACT

as mein ambasen er at the Wichte Diete. laid
ollows:
19 Baldwin, Chester county \$2 1310
6 Reideburgh, Chester county 9 a 10 5
16 Kennedy, Chester county 9 a 19 (
20 McCiure. Chester county 9 a 10 0
41 Marple, Ohio 7 s 8 5
15 McCurdy, Ohio 3 2 9 0
26 l'. Baker, Ohio, (inferior) 7 s & 5
44 McQuaid, Ohio 7 8 9 3
25 Conker & Co., Pennsylvania 8 a 10 0
35 Strickland, Ohio 7 a & 5
17 Fellheimer, Ohio 7 a 5 C
16 W. Neill, Ohio 7 a 8 5
30 Bowman & Kitchen, Ohio 7 a 9 c
37 Fuller, Western Ba 90
16 Eckman, Chester county 9 a 10 6
40 Krancs & Co., Ohio 8 a 8 5
14 Franks & Co., Ohio 8 a 96
12 J Abrains, Chester county 9 a 10 0
Of Sheep and Lumbs about 2 500 wars offer