The Press.

VOL. I.—NO. 146. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1858. TWO CENTS.

THE PRESS,
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)
BY JOHN W. FORNEY.
OFFICE, NO. 417 CHESTNUT STREET.

DAILY PRESS,
TWELVE CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the carriers.
Mailed to Subscribers out of the City, at SIX DOLLARS PER ANNUM; FOUR DOLLARS FOR EIGHT MONTHS; THREE DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

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WARBURTON'S INIMITABLE COVERINGS FOR THE HEAD
Embrace all the points necessary to
GENTEEL EFFECT,
and all the details and nicer elegancies which impart
FINISH, COMFORT, AND DURABILITY.
Gentlemen are invited to call and examine.
oc26-6m 430 CHESTNUT Street.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

BAILEY & CO., CHESTNUT STREET,
Manufacturers of
BRITISH STERLING SILVER WARE,
Under their inspection, on the premises exclusively
Citizens and Strangers are invited to visit our manufactory.

WATCHES.
Constantly on hand a splendid stock of Superior Watches, of all the celebrated makers.

DIAMONDS.
Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Ear-Rings, Finger-Rings, and all other articles in the Diamond line.
Drawings of NEW DESIGNS will be made free of charge for those wishing work made to order.

RICH GOLD JEWELRY.
A beautiful assortment of all the new styles of Fine Jewelry, such as Mosaic, Stone and Shell Cameo, Pearl, Coral, Carbuncle, Marquisite, Opal, Lava, &c., &c.

SHEFFIELD CASTORS, BASKETS, WAITERS, &c.
Also, Bronze and Marble CLOCKS, of newest styles, and of superior quality. aul-dtw2w

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
422 CHESTNUT Street,
Have received, per steamer, new styles
Jewelry, Chatelaine, Vest Chains,
Splendid Fans, Hair Pins,
Fruit Stands, Sugar Baskets,
Jet Goods and Flower Vases,
Coral, Lava and Mosaic Sets.
Sole Agents in Philadelphia for the sale of Charles Fredeham's LONDON TIME-KEEPERS. de10

SILVER WARE.—
WILLIAM WILSON & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF SILVER WARE,
(ESTABLISHED 1812,)
S. W. corner FIFTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
A large assortment of SILVER WARE, of every description, constantly on hand, or made to order to match any pattern desired.
Importers of Sheffield and Birmingham imported ware. se30-dtw1y

J. S. JARDEN & BRO.
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
No. 804 Chestnut Street, above Third, (up stairs,)
PHILADELPHIA,
Constantly on hand and for sale to the Trade,
TEA SETS, COMMUNION SERVICE SETS, URNS, PITCHERS, GOBLETS, CUPS, WAITERS, BASKETS, CASTORS, KNIVES, SPOONS, FORKS, LADLES, &c., &c.
Gilding and plating on all kinds of metal. se2-ly

Money.

AMERICAN GOLD,
NEW YORK,
BALTIMORE, And BOSTON
EXCHANGES,
Bought and sold by
B. W. TINGLEY & CO.,
37 South THIRD Street.

AMERICAN GOLD
AND
NEW YORK EXCHANGE
WANTED
AT HIGHEST CURRENT RATES,
at
CRONIER & CO.,
SPECIE BROKERS,
m024-dtf 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

Stationery.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—DAVID M. HOGAN, Blank Book Manufacturer, Stationer and Printer, No. 100 WALNUT Street, is prepared at all times to furnish, either from the shelves or make to order, Books of every description, suitable for Banks, Public Offices, Merchants, and others, of the best quality of English or American Paper, and bound in various styles, in the most substantial manner.
Orders for JOB PRINTING of every description, Engraving and Lithographing executed with neatness and despatch.
A general assortment of English, French and American Stationery.
Concerning Mr. Hogan's contribution to the Franklin Institute, the Committee say:—"This display of blank books for banking and mercantile use is the best in the Exhibition. The workmanship and material of these books are exceedingly excellent, and their finish and appearance neat and appropriate." no20-tf

Publications.

PHYSICIANS' POCKET DAY-BOOK FOR 1858.—Just published and for sale by
LINDSAY & BLAKISTON,
No. 33 South SIXTH Street, above Chestnut.
The Day-Book contains an Almanac, Tables of comparative Medicinal Doses, Poisons and their Antidotes, British and French Medicinal Measures, Atomic Weights and Combining Proportions, Articles of Diet, Comparative Thermometric Scales, Baths—Simple and Medicated, Tables of Doses of all the principal preparations of the Pharmacopia, Visiting List and Index, Blanks for Monetary Engagements, Bank Account, Nurses' Addresses, Bills and Accounts Asked for, Vaccination and Obstetric Engagements, English, French, and American Medical Periodicals, &c., &c.
Being prepared with the co-operation of several eminent members of the Profession, the Publishers trust that this little Manual will fill a want hitherto unsupplied, and with a view to the future improvement will be happy to receive any suggestions respecting emendations, additions, &c.
The work is prepared for 25 and 50 patients, and bound in various styles. ja1

Dissolutions & Copartnerships.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of SIEGEL, LAMB, & CO. is this day dissolved by the death of G. D. LAMB.
The business of the late firm will be settled by the surviving partners, who have associated with them JOHN WIEST, W. D. SPONSLER, and D. B. ERVIN, under the firm of RIEGEL, BAIRD, & CO., and will continue the Dry Goods jobbing and importing business as heretofore, at No. 47 North THIRD street.
PETER SIEGEL,
JACOB RIEGEL,
WM. S. BAIRD,
JOHN WIEST,
W. D. SPONSLER,
D. B. ERVIN.
December 31, 1857. ja1-1m*

EDWARD H. LADD will have charge of our business in this city from this date, at No. 820 CHESTNUT Street. HUNT, WEBSTER, & CO., Manufacturers of Sewing Machines.
January 1, 1858. ja1-3m

BEATRICE CENCI.—
JAMES S. EARLE
WILL OPEN,
ON JANUARY 23D,
The beautiful
STATUE
OF
"BEATRICE CENCI,
SLEEPING, ON THE EVE OF HER EXECUTION,"
BY
MISS HARRIET HOSMER.
ADMISSION, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
EARLE'S GALLERIES,
816 CHESTNUT STREET,
ja 20 PHILADELPHIA.

THE MECHANICAL BAKERY.—On and after THIS DAY, the 11th inst., the BREAD from this establishment, and BREAD TICKETS, will be for sale at the following Depots:
At the DEPOT, corner BROAD and VINE Streets.
CALEB CLOTHIER'S, 12 North FIFTH Street.
JACOB Y. BECK'S, FOURTH, above Callowhill.
HENRY B. WILKINSON'S, cor. FIFTH and COATES.
R. G. GILBERT'S, corner COPPER and FRANKLIN.
J. GRAVENSTINE'S, cor. TWELFTH and WALLACE.
S. PANCOAST'S, corner NINTH and CALLOWHILL.
J. A. FOSTER'S, 921 ARCH street.
G. YOUNG, 1506 LOMBARD Street.
D. KNIGHT, BROAD, below Walnut.
W. W. MATHER'S, cor. ELEVENTH and LOCUST.
J. O. HORNER, cor. FIFTH and SPRUCE
Other Depots will be announced from day to day, as arrangements are completed.
Persons wishing Bread delivered at their dwellings will please register their names at the Depots, where books are provided for that purpose.
As soon as a sufficient number to establish routes are obtained, such delivery will be begun. Tickets of two kinds, one for the use of those who wish their Bread delivered at their dwellings, and one for the use of those who prefer to send for it to the Depots, will be provided and for sale at the Depots. The Carriers will be instructed to deliver Bread for "Carriers" tickets."
Price FIVE Cents a Loaf.
Price of "Depot tickets," FIVE Cents each.
Price of "Carriers' tickets," FIVE-AND-A-HALF Cents each.
ja11-dtf O. MACDANIEL, Superintendent.

LONGCHAMP'S OLD TOM LONDON CORDIAL GIN.—The best specific for *Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all the Urinary organs*; THE BARREL TONIC AND INVIGORANT.
The late important reduction of the duties on spirits has permitted the introduction of this remarkable article, used so extensively in Europe, with the approbation of the medical faculties, guaranteed pure and unadulterated, withdrawn for consumption from the vaults of the Custom House. It is recommended to all families by the best physicians, either as a curative or as a preventive of the above diseases.
F. D. LONGCHAMP,
Sole Importer and Proprietor,
217 South FRONT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
For sale at the principal Drug Stores of Philadelphia and other cities of the United States.
U. CHAMEGIN, 204 South FRONT Street, Sole Agent for the district of Philadelphia. de22-lutsu1m*

HARTSHORNE'S CURE-ALL THE GREAT PAIN-ANNIHILATOR!
This article is the greatest discovery in Chemical or Medical Science for the rapid Cure of RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, TOOTH-ACHE, EAR-ACHE, SORE THROAT, STIFF NECK, or Pain in the LIMBS, SIDE, BACK, or any part of the body.
It is also an excellent preparation for Dyspepsia and Indigestion, which arises from a weak stomach or bowels. Thousands of persons who have used HARTSHORNE'S CURE-ALL have been astonished at its wonderful power in removing any pain from the system.
Bottles 25, 50 cents, and $1, to be had of
S. H. & C. E. JENKINS,
Corner SECOND and WALNUT Streets, and
No. 6 North NINTH Street.
N. B.—If you have a Cough, use Hartshorne's Pectoral Syrup. ja16-lf

Notices.

OFFICE OF THE FIRE ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA.—No. 34 North FIFTH Street, for the Insurance of BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., from loss by fire.
JANUARY 18, 1858.
In conformity with the provisions contained in the 6th Section of an Act of Assembly, approved April 5, 1842, the following Statement of the Assets of the Association, as the same was on the 1st instant, is now published.

Bonds and Mortgages	$106,689 00
Ground Rents	13,206 66
Real Estate	11,163 23
City Warrants	750 00
Cash on hand	15,786 47
Total	$357,589 40

TRUSTEES.
GEORGE W. TRYON, President.
William H. Hamilton, Peter Fritz,
Jacob Esher, Henry C. Pratt,
Jacob M. Lex, Charles D. Hughes,
Henry F. Anners, Jacob Moyer,
John Souder, Peter A. Keyser,
Thomas E. Baxter, John Philbin.
ja20-6t WILLIAM T. BUTLER, Secretary.

UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
STATEMENT of the affairs of the Company, in conformity with a provision of its Charter.

Premiums undetermined January 1, 1857	$81,462 01
Do. received during the year ending January 1, 1858	254,291 62
Total amount of Premiums	335,754 53
Earned Premiums during the year ending as above on Marine and Inland Risks	276,380 20
Received for Interest and Salvages	33,529 76
	309,910 00
Losses, Return Premiums, Expenses, Re-Insurances paid during same period	352,768 96

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY. JANUARY 1, 1858.

6,000 Pennsylvania State 5's	$5,935
117 shares Philadelphia Bank	" 14,700
7,000 City of Pittsburgh 5's	" 5,800
7,000 " " 6's	" 6,790
14,610 Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Loan 6's	" 14,610
41,620 Camden and Amboy 6's	" 41,620
10,000 Philadelphia County Loan 6's	" 10,300
5,000 North Pennsylvania R. R. Bonds, 6's	" 3,750
100 shares North Pennsylvania R. R.	" 5,000
40 " Delaware Railroad Co.	" 1,000
Sundry Stocks, Steamboat and Transportation Companies, Certificates of Stock and Profits in Mutual Insurance Companies	14,040
	123,658
Estimated present value of the above	$98,980
Cash on hand	8,895
Notes receivable for premiums	90,681
Subscription notes for guarantee capital	49,600
Due for policies issued, and unsettled salvages, and other debts due the Company	85,451
	337,927

DIRECTORS.
Richard S. Smith, Charles Newbold,
S. Destouet, Henry Lewis, Jr.,
Francis Tete, W. C. Ken,
A. E. Borie, Albert Worrell,
Samuel Grant, Charles Vezin,
Obadiah Dutilh, G. M. Coppuck,
Hugh Campbell, John S. Wells,
John P. White, Edward L. Clark,
N. A. Smith, George Lewis,
C. W. Churchman, D. Salomon,
John R. Irwin, J. P. Steiner,
Godfrey Freytag, H. F. Robinson.
RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOSEPH COLLISON, Secretary. Ja14-2w

FAME MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Office 411 CHESTNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1858.
The following STATEMENT of the affairs of this Company, on the 31st December, 1857, is published in pursuance of the Charter:

Capital authorized and subscribed	$100,000 00
Paid in $50,000.	
ASSETS.	
Bonds and Mortgages	43,025 00
Cash on hand	11,524 06
Balances due, viz: Agents' accounts, Interest, &c.	5,811 47
Bills receivable, Premiums on Open Policies, (earned)	901 00
RECEIPTS.	
Premiums on Fire Risks, amounting to $1,717,200	12,868 74
Premiums on Inland Risks, amounting to $59,004	904 05
Interest	3,478 57
LOSSES, EXPENSES, &c.	
Fire Losses settled $3,157.18, (disputed $5,000)	3,157 18
Inland Losses	000 00
Rent, Advertising, Salaries, and all other incidentals	5,633 77
Return Premiums, Re-insurance, commissions, &c.	1,155 05

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, held this day, the following were elected Directors to serve for the ensuing year:
Geo. W. Day, Wm. W. Walters,
Barclay Lippincott, J. K. Vaughan,
D. B. Birney, A. H. Rosenheim,
Jos. R. Brognard, Chas. Stokes,
Chas. Richardson, Henry Lewis, Jr.,
John W. Everman, M. Stern.
And at a Meeting of the Directors, GEO. W. DAY was unanimously elected President, THOS. S. MARTIN Vice-President, and
W. H. MENCHARD, Secretary.
ja14-tu3w

THE QUAKER CITY INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office 408 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan 14, 1858.
STATEMENT of the business and condition of the Quaker City Insurance Company for the year ending December 31st, 1857:

Capital and Surplus	$277,655 85
Surplus, January 1, 1857	$31,571 78
Received for Premiums during the year 1857	162,507 93
Interest received	11,755 10
Salvage and Reinsurance	8,361 43
	214,496 24
LOSSES, EXPENSES, &c.	
Losses paid	$71,818 45
Dividends and Commissions paid	33,839 32
Reinsurance and return Premiums	20,047 45
Rent, Salaries, Taxes, Advertising, and Office Expenses	11,125 17
	136,830 39
ASSETS.	
Bonds and Mortgages, Ground Rents, Coupon Bonds, Bank and other Stocks	$100,050 00
Negotiable Bills Receivable	155,173 33
Cash in Bank and Due from Agts.	22,442 52
	$277,665 85

This Company continues to make Insurances against FIRE and MARINE Risks.
OFFICERS.
President—GEORGE H. HART.
Vice-President—E. P. ROSS
Secretary and Treasurer—H. R. COGGSHALL.
Assistant Secretary—S. H. BUTLER.
DIRECTORS.
George H. Hart, E. W. Bailey,
E. P. Ross, Andrew Bonsall,
A. G. Cattell, Chambers,
Joseph Edwards, J. L. Pomeroy,
John G. Dale, Charles G. Imley,
Foster S. Perkins, H. R. Coggeshall,
Samuel Jones,
H. M. Fuller.
ja15 H. R. COGGSHALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEPTUNE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 414 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1858.
The first annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Neptune Insurance Company was held this day, when the following persons were *unanimously* elected to serve as Directors for the ensuing year:
Richard Shields, Edward McClain,
George Minster, Gustavus V. Town,
Theodore N. Town, Thomas Hessler,
W. C. Stotesbury, D. Sharwood,
O. C. Butler, George Scott.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the same day, the following officers were elected:
RICHARD SHIELDS, President.
GEORGE MUNSTER, Vice President.
GEORGE SCOTT, Secretary. ja13-tf

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.
PHILADELPHIA, January 11th, 1858.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 1st day of February, 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the SANSOM-STREET HALL.
The Annual Election for Eight Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 1st day of March, 1858, at the office of the Company, No. 938 WALNUT Street.
ja12-dtel. EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE of PENNSYLVANIA to apply to the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the State of Pennsylvania for the passage of a bill to confer on the said College the right to borrow Thirty Thousand Dollars, and to issue Certificates of Loan to the persons loaning or advancing said moneys, in such amounts as shall be agreed upon, together with interest for the same. The said money to be expended in the purchase of a proper lot of ground in the City of Philadelphia, and the erection thereon of a suitable building, or buildings, for the use and accommodation of the said, the Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania. By order of the Incorporators.
ZOPHAR G. HOWELL, President.
COURTLAND F. FOLWELL, Sec'y. Ja30-6t*

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—The ship STALWART, Capt. Lucas, from Liverpool, is now ready to discharge at SHIPPEN street wharf. Consignees will please deliver their permits to the officers on board. All goods not permitted within five days will be sent to public store.
THOS. RICHARDSON & CO.,
101 WALNUT street.
ja7

OFFICE OF THE UNION CANAL CO., PHILADELPHIA, Jan 11, 1858.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Union Canal Company of Pennsylvania will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 228 WALNUT Street, (Vaughan Building,) on TUESDAY, February 24 next, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an Election for Officers and Managers will take place.
ja12-tfe2 O. THOMPSON, Secretary.

BRIDGE NOTICE.—THE TIME FOR receiving Plans and Estimates for the Chestnut Street Bridge, has, by Ordinance of Councils, been extended to the 20th day of January, 1858.
STRICKLAND KNEASS,
de30-dtja26 Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

OFFICE OF THE QUAKER CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, 408 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6th, 1858.
At a Meeting of the Directors of the Quaker City Insurance Company, held this day, at their Office, a Dividend of TEN PER CENT. was declared on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on and after the first day of February, 1858.
ja16-6t H. R. COGGSHALL, Secretary.

PUBLIC LAMPS.—THE PUBLIC IS respectfully informed that Offices have been opened by the District Superintendents of Public Lighting, at which citizens are requested to give information respecting accidents which may happen to the Public Lamps; or of any failure in lighting or extinguishing them at the proper time; or if not properly cleaned and in good lighting condition. The Books will be kept by Joseph Reilly, No. 805 Wharton st., First Ward; Charles Garty, Supt. of 2d district, No. 3 Haines st. above Sixth; Hiram G. Kirk, No. 820 North Sixth st., above Brown, Twelfth Ward; M. W. Dashong, No. 2231 Oxford street, Fifteenth Ward; Thos. Y. Bowlby, Gas Office, Twenty-Fourth Ward, (West Philadelphia;) M. H. McFadden, Gas Office, Twenty-Second Ward, (Germantown) Wm. N. Market, Gas Office, Twenty-Third Ward, (Frankford,) and at the Gas Office in Seventh street, below Market.
By order of the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works.
A. J. KITE,
Superintendent of Distribution.
de1-6m

The Press.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1858.

SPAIN AND MEXICO.

The latest European papers inform us that Spain does not want to avail herself of any co-national and friendly interference to settle her dispute with Mexico. Considering the state of the national finances of Spain, this is saucy work, and Queen ISABEL may yet wear a *sombre* look, should her expedition end in defeat.

The condition of Spain, at this crisis, is what no friend of peace, morality, and liberty can contemplate without regret. One of the finest countries in Europe, rich in natural productions, favored with a beautiful climate, fortunate in the teeming fertility of her soil, and inhabited by a race of men capable of being raised to happiness by reason of their natural nobility of character, this country has sunk into well-merited contempt among the nations, simply because for the last fifty years it has been badly governed.

"Strange that where Nature loved to trace,
As if for gods, a dwelling place,
There Man, enamored of distinction
Should mar it into wilderness!"

The evils under which Spain so grievously suffers are not of recent origin or growth. They commenced in the last century, under the imbecile King, CHARLES IV, and his infamous wife, who raised MANUEL GODOY from the lowest condition to the rank of Prince of the Peace. This unprincipled man, ambitious and unscrupulous, was for many years the virtual ruler of Spain. It was part of his system to bring up the heir to the crown (the late FERDINAND VII) in a state of ignorance, to surround him with profligates, to render him unfit to govern. The vicious example of the Queen, coupled with her undisguised and unmitigated hatred of FERDINAND, which exhibited itself in open persecution and contempt, naturally tended to destroy all of good (and the quantity was small) which his mind possessed. But his situation excited deep sympathy in the heart of the Spanish nation, already shocked by the misconduct of his infamous mother, and irritated by the misgovernment of GODOY.

The invasion of the Peninsula by NAPOLEON, the overthrow of the Bourbon dynasty in Spain, the imprisonment of the Royal family, the usurpation of the Spanish Crown, nominally by JOSEPH BONAPARTE, but actually by NAPOLEON, were either directly caused by the intrigues and treachery of GODOY, or sprung out of them. A long contest ensued (from 1808 to 1814), which ended in the restoration of the deposed princes, and the Prince of the Asturias ascended the throne of Spain, as FERDINAND VII. Never had man a better opportunity for regenerating a State. But, from 1814 to 1820, his entire career was to elevate the throne at the expense of the people. He perpetuated and multiplied abuses instead of reforming and removing them. He was a cold-blooded tyrant, capricious, cruel, and ungrateful. The blood of the best men of Spain was plentifully shed upon an ignominious scaffold—their crime being that they loved their country.

At last the public mind revolted against the tyranny. A sudden revolution, in 1820, ended in FERDINAND's adoption of the Constitution, which promised to allow political rights to the people. On the very day when FERDINAND solemnly swore to stand by this Constitution, he secretly sent to LOUIS XVIII, at Paris, a protest against the acts which he executed in public. From that hour until his death, in 1833, every act of FERDINAND's tended to the recovery of his power as an absolute king. In this he was assisted by Russian gold and French bayonets. The result was as he desired. He was an autocrat indeed. Dearly was this power purchased, by the massacre or exile of the most enlightened Spaniards, the desolation of the towns and villages in the unhappy kingdom, the destruction of her internal and foreign trade, the total loss of her transatlantic colonies, and her degradation, in the scale of Europe, from a first-rate to a fourth-rate Power.

At his death in 1833, he bequeathed a civil war to Spain. On the birth of a princess, in 1830, he issued a decree repealing the Salique law, and rendering the crown hereditary in the female line, in default of male heirs. Hence arose the contest between DON CARLOS, next brother to FERDINAND, and Queen CHRISTINA, appointed Regent during the minority of her infant daughter. After a struggle, protracted during several years, the Carlists were annihilated, as a party, and ISABELLA was acknowledged as Queen *de facto*. The evil example of her mother must have had the very worst influence on the young Queen's mind. The intrigues of Louis PHILIPPE, touching what are called "The Spanish marriages," had the effect of increasing the young Queen's natural profligacy. Wedded to a creature alike defective in mind and person—she plunged into all varieties of vice, until her name became a by-word of scorn throughout Europe.

Leaving public affairs in the hands of corrupt men, and only interfering where caprice dictates, this queen has hitherto shown no regard for the national interests. Provided that she had money to fling away in extravagance after extravagance, and to bestow upon her numerous lovers, she cared for little else. ESPARTERO, an honest minister whom she had exiled in 1843, she was compelled to recall in 1854. He is understood to have had a strong leaning for such a Government as the United States proper under. But a sense of personal "loyalty" forbade him to make such a change. One great thing he did—he banished the Queen Dowager. To have put her upon trial before the Cortes, or any other tribunal, would have involved an immensity of trouble, suspense, and probable dissatisfaction.—The principal charges against her did not amount to what would authorize capital punishment, in the event of her conviction. They had been resolved, for the most part, into one great accusation of embezzlement, and of having obtained vast sums from the public treasury of Spain, under false pretences. As Regent of the Kingdom, from the death of her husband, FERDINAND VII, in 1833, until ESPARTERO replaced her, (during the minority of her daughter,) CHRISTINA had vast sums of public money under her control, out of which, *there is no doubt, she made* very extensive "pickings." She was married to MUNOZ several years before she avowed it, and was content to be pointed out by the finger of scorn, as his paramour, rather than, by declaring her marriage, forfeit the large jointure of $175,000 per annum, to which she was entitled as widow of the late King. The whole amount of her illegal appropriations has been estimated at no less than $13,500,000.

This is a vast sum—probably more than the Queen Dowager possibly could refund, for her expenditure, during the last twenty-one years, has been great. Still, a considerable portion of it is believed to have been invested in good securities of England, France, and Holland. Within the last half century, Monarchy has been so insecure in Europe, that the different Sovereigns have usually prepared for "a rainy day," by making pecuniary investments out of the countries which they govern or misgovern. Even the CZAR, until lately, had $50,000,000 in the State securities of France and England, (withdrawn not long ago, when his military plans and movements caused a requirement for money;) LOUIS PHILIPPE had the precaution to provide for his family by investments in this country as well as in England; LEOPOLD, of Belgium, has taken the same precaution; and Queen VICTORIA—said to be haunted by a foreboding that the British Monarchy will come to a close before her own life terminates—is very greatly belied by public rumor, if she also has not provided against a possible future of private life, by investments in the United States and elsewhere.

Were the Queen Dowager put upon her trial, and even convicted, the utmost power of the law could not force from her anything except what she possesses, tangibly, in Spain. Therefore, avoiding the scandal to ISABELLA, the Queen regnant, of her own mother's public trial, with all the disgraceful disclosures it must involve, ESPARTERO allowed CHRISTINA to depart in safety, with the total confiscation of all her property in Spain, amounting to about $1,080,000.

The morals of the Court of Spain did not improve after the departure of the Queen Dowager, and the reigning Queen has about as bad a reputation as any woman, in any rank, can have. Her tenure of authority is very small. She has two children—the last a boy, with about two dozen Christian names. Letters from Madrid say that if it had been of the other sex, a conspiracy was on foot to get up a revolution, depose the Queen, and erect either a new monarchy, or change Spain into a Republic. This last, we believe, alone can make Spain a happy, great, free, and prosperous nation. There is no reason why, as a *Republic, she may not yet become a mighty* nation. Misgovernment has ruined Spain. Profligate royalty has brought monarchy into odium and hatred.

The probability, however, if a change were to take place, is that they would place another person on the throne. NAPOLEON III would not allow the Infanta to accord in married as she is to the DUC DE MONTPENSIER. The COUNT DE MONTEMOLIN (son of DON CARLOS) still claims the crown, *de jure*, but his supporters are few and his claims weak. Whatever the prospect, there is gloom. There is folly, also; for, with an empty treasury and the accidental sex of a child preventing a revolution, what sheer insanity is it for Spain to attempt an invasion of Mexico!

SPEECH OF HON. T. J. COFFEY.

Below we give a portion of the debate in Senate, on Monday last, on the bill to incorporate the Minnehaha Lodge of the I. O. Sons of Malta. The beautiful speech of Mr. COFFEY will amply repay a perusal, from the historical information which it contains, as well as *the ennobling sentiments it indicates.*

The bill passed the committee of the whole, and being on second reading,

Mr. BELLAMY asked for some information in regard to the object and character of the bill.

Mr. COFFEY said—

The Senator from Chester has requested an explanation of the character and purposes of the institution which this proposes to incorporate. These are fully indicated in the second section in these words: "The object and design of said corporation shall be the collection and disbursement of funds for the works of charity, the relief of the poor and unfortunate of the Commonwealth, without distinction of sex, color, age, politics, or religion, in such manner and form as they shall deem proper, and to encourage the feeble and inexperienced to persevere in the paths of rectitude and virtue."

I might content myself with this extract from the bill, affording as it does so full and clear a declaration of the generous and beneficent objects of this organization, but I will go further, and illustrating still further these objects by a brief reference to its past history and to some of its present peculiarities.

The Order of the Sons of Malta is a lineal descendant of that order of knights founded about the middle of the eleventh century, which, under the name, first, of the Knights of St. John, afterwards Knights of Rhodes, and lastly Knights of Malta, formed so distinguished a portion of the chivalry of Christendom. They were originally a peaceful fraternity of hospitallers in *Jerusalem, established, as the name indicates, for* the purpose of ministering to the wants of the pious pilgrims who visited the Holy Land. In the twelfth century religious zeal prompted them to take up arms in defence of the faith, and for many years Christianity found in their heroic courage and mighty arm its chief bulwark against the military achievements of the Templars, they avoided the licentiousness and arrogance which marked that haughty order, and blended with the cloak of arms the gentler ministrations of charity and peace. Driven at last from their early home by the conquering infidel, they settled for awhile upon the Island of Rhodes, and in the sixteenth century took up their residence in the Island of Malta, where for two centuries they stood, as a bulwark upon the outposts of Christendom, and held at bay the Turkish power.

But the age of chivalry is gone, and the "new creations" of modern times have long since stripped the mighty heroes of the sword and broad-shield. They gradually spread over Europe, and although their military occupation had ceased, they yet retained in their new and scattered homes the impressive rites and solemn ceremonies by which they were inoculated and enforced the pious obligations of charity and love. From these have sprung the order which asks of you to-day the means of a more efficient organization. No longer assuming to be the defenders of Christianity on the field of battle, they claim only to be the sons of that illustrious order of knighthood which gave to Malta such undying fame. Discarding the soldier, and rejecting the sectarian features of the parent stock, they have returned to the simple rule of *duty which inspired the founders, in the year of grace* 1048, to establish a hospital in Jerusalem, for the relief of sick and destitute pilgrims.

With silent zeal and patient energy, the Sons of Malta pursue this high vocation. Seeking out misery wherever it may be found, they extend a timely and effective hand. It is the true spirit of charity they do good by stealth, and no eye but the initiated can see where the secret benefaction falls. The world knows the results but not the process, and the mysterious minister of mercy, as he feeds the hungry and clothes the naked, asks no reward but the sweet luxury of doing good.

There is another feature of their organization which should not be overlooked. All other benefical associations, I believe, are founded upon the principle of mutual aid. Their primary object is to benefit and help their respective members. But it is a fundamental principle of the organization of the Sons of Malta that no member of the order shall receive pecuniary aid. He gives, but he takes not—he is the minister, but not the subject of its charities—he lives in the order all for others and nought for himself. Surely no society founded by mere human principles has ever so fully imitated the divine idea of that charity which covereth a multitude of sins.

Besides its work of pecuniary benevolence, this Order seeks, through its teachings and example, to "encourage the feeble and inexperienced to persevere in the paths of rectitude and virtue." This is, perhaps, its highest function. By its lessons of wisdom, its solemn ritual, its searching examinations, its lofty admonitions, to the higher intellectual and moral faculties, and its tendency to excite *self-examination amongst its members*, the Order of Malta seems formed to be the handmaid of virtue. Nor does it chill the soul with frigid formality. It is not lacking in the impressive but genial, combining the instruction with the attraction of humor and wit in their highest sphere.

I have said enough, and I will close with the prediction that this institution is destined to a proud place among the civilizing forces of the age, and as men in the progress of the race invoke the aid of more elevated and refining influences, the character and purposes of the Order of the Sons of Malta will be fully realized and valued—

"Making their future might
Magnetic o'er the fixed untrembling heart."

Mr. BELL said that perhaps he owed the Senator an apology for calling upon him, and expressed himself satisfied with the explanation. He had not been aware of the existence of such a society. He approved of its objects, but he was not altogether satisfied of the necessity of its incorporation. It could prosecute its works of charity without an act of incorporation.

Mr. COFFEY explained that they desired an act of incorporation in order to enable them to hold real property, accept bequests, &c. They desired to build a hall in Philadelphia.

Mr. BELL did not desire to oppose the bill. He heartily approved its object.

Opening of the Lebanon Valley Railroad.

[From the Reading Gazette.]

The first through passenger train for Harrisburg, on the Lebanon Valley Railroad, left the Reading Railroad depot yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, 15 minutes. It consisted of ten passenger cars and one baggage car, drawn by the powerful locomotive "Humming Bird," which was gaily decorated with flags and wreaths of flowers, in honor of the interesting and important event. One half of the cars were filled with excursionists from the city, bound for the State Capital, to attend the inauguration of Gov. Packer. Among the passengers were Gen. Wm. H. Keim, Maj. Young and Swartz, of Reading, and Dr. Reed, of Norristown; and the Reading Rifle Company, Capt. E. S. Ross, accompanied by the City Band. The remainder of the cars were filled up at the different stations along the line. The Lebanon Artillery, Capt. Embich, were added to the number of passengers, at Lebanon. A special telegraphic despatch informs us that the train passed over the road without the slightest detention or accident, and reached the Harrisburg depot at the appointed time—12.20 noon.

Its appearance was greeted with the loud huzzas of a large crowd which had assembled to witness the arrival of the first railroad train from Reading.

The regular passenger train which left this city at ten minutes past ten o'clock yesterday morning, also took up a large number of our citizens, to attend the inauguration ceremonies.

A large meeting was held at the Red River Settlement last month, the proceedings of which we find in the Toronto *Globe*. A series of resolutions was passed, demanding the withdrawal of the Hudson's Bay Company's monopoly; annexation of the whole country to Canada, with a representative form of government; and exposing sundry misrepresentations made by the company to the Home Government. A gloomy picture of the condition of the country is presented by a correspondent of *The Globe*. He says: "The most gloomy forebodings for the future hang over the settlement, while the want of many of the necessaries of life, such as soap and candles, not to speak of luxuries, such as sugars, wines, and spirits, makes everybody discontented, and still more disgusted with the ministrations of charity and peace. Driven at last from their early home by the conquering infidel, they settled for awhile upon the Island of Rhodes, and in the sixteenth century took up their residence in the Island of Malta, where for two centuries they stood, as a bulwark upon the outposts of Christendom, and held at bay the Turkish power.

FROM WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

GREENSBURG, January 18, 1858.

SIR: About two weeks ago the Westmoreland County Standing Committee called a meeting for this evening, that the Democratic party might express their opinion on the application of the Kansas Nebraska act, and the rights of the people of the Territories, with special reference to the Kansas-Locompton Constitution.

It being court week, the people from all parts of the county were assembled, and at an early hour the court room was filled by a large mass of citizens. James O. Clarke, Esq, chairman of the County Committee, was called on to preside, and a number of vice-presidents and secretaries were appointed.

A committee of thirteen was thereupon selected to prepare resolutions.

During their absence, Mr. Clarke addressed the meeting in a clear, calm, and logical examination and discussion of the Kansas difficulty, the position of the party, the principles involved, and the duty of the people.

The Committee on Resolutions, by their chairman, William A. Stokes, Esq., reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

The Democracy of Westmoreland county, in mass meeting assembled, do unanimously *resolve*:

1. That the fundamental basis of American freedom is the right of the people, without distinction of locality, circumstance or result, to make the laws under which they live.

2. This great right, assailed during the late Presidential contest, by our opponents, was gloriously vindicated by the election of the Democratic candidates.

3. This victory was supposed to insure to all, and especially the citizens of Territories of the United States, the free exercise of all political rights by which to declare, establish, and maintain such institutions, policy, and measures as majority might deem best adapted to promote their prosperity, security, and happ