SATURDAY, JANUARY 128, 1868. PORT OF STATE CONVENTION. At a meeting of the Democratic State Committec, held at Buehler's Hotel, Harrisburg, January

19, 1858, th was the property of the Con-Respleys, That the next Damocratic State Con-vention be held at Harrisburg, on the 4th day of arch next. Pursuant to said resolution, delegates from the several Senaterial and Representative districts of the State will convene in the Hall of the House of Representatives as the Capitol, on Thursday, MAROH, 1, 1968, as 10 clock A.M., to nominate candidates for Judge of the Eupleme Court and Canal Commissioner, and for the transaction of such other business as portains to the authority of anch Convention ... BUOKALEW, Chairman.

J. N. HUTCHINSON. Begretaries. FIRST PAGE Very Like the Slave Trade lature of New Tersey—Kansas; The Navy— Confirmations, by the Senate of Restored Officers The Suicide of ex-President Anson General News Oity Police. FOURTH PAGE The Pulpit The Model Men of the Bible. THE TWO GREAT FACTS PROVED BY

We are at last receiving the truth from Kanone as proved by the return of the election beld on the tiln is the enormous majority o 10.226 against the Lecompton Constitution, the frauds in Oxford, Shawnee, and Kickapoo in its favor being counted. The next hot less important ract is that which is certified to by the Hou. F. P. Stinton, later Secretary the Territory, who has despatched from Boon-ville, Mo., ander date of the 19th, that the yote of the 21st of December for the Constitution, was 6,500; "two-thirds of which are fraudulent." So, then, it appears that the people have not ly secured an immense majority against the Uslhoun contrivance, but that the attempt to count up a strong vote in its favor has only resulted in another exposure of rascality at the hellot hor. "What course will be pursued, at Washington, in view of these extraordinary developments, remains to be seen. We trust that when the Lecompton Constitution is sent to Congress, it will be so gommunicated that the full facts will be forwarded in connection with it, so that the representatives of the people may standingly. Should the Lecompton Constitution be forced through Congress, we shall then see what becomes of the theory so strongly, insisted upon, that the people Kansas can immediately proceed to form another Constitution, and also whether Cannoun and the minority will not be able to insist upon holding the people to the forms pre-scribed by the Lecompton Constitution, which being resolved, will render it impossible even to begin the creation of a new Government until 1864. We must not be surprised to see any attempt made to discard the machinery of impton Constitution at once branded punished by the troops of the Federal Governient, according to the memorable example set by Jour Trien in the case of the Rhode Island revolution, when the majority of the people ply the further right of violating established were put down by force, and a minority (on laws and the faith of nations to carry it into stitution recognised and Insisted upon be effect? The purpose of Walker was evinced cause it was legal through not be forgotten by his proceedings before he left the United ment, and before the allotted time when a reform of it may be attempted the soldiers of the general government sustaining these, the neutrality laws in fitting out an expedition Constitution going through, we shall have liable to arrest before he left our territorial a practical idea of the settlement of the jurisdiction, and equally liable to arrest any-Kansas difficulty. The humane and philanthropic gentlemen who have been asking that the diction of all nations. Technically, he could people should be compelled to arrange their not be arrested in Nicaragua; but who had a own affairs under the Lecompton Constitution; may find that while they have succeeded in excluding the majority from the rights which whose telesters, was violated in arresting him. Halding to them, they have at the same time. When Nicaragua complains of the "grave introduced integers free State a number of error" of Commodero Pauldine, we may poselements which will lead to some most unfor. sibly change our opinion of Walken and his tunate consequences; for it is as certain as projects. that the night follows the day, that any such attempt to settle the Kansas question would

COURTESY BETWEEN POLITICAL OPPO-The saling long time since we have partition of the apparent to every one. If publication to be apparent to every one. If public sentiment around us is an indication of the which took place at Harrisburg, our State feeling of the Demogracy of the State, we suspect · NENTS. capital, during the inauguration of the now there would be but a small party left after such a summary proceeding. In this county there would be but a small party left after such a summary proceeding. In this county there would be but a small party left after such a summary proceeding. In this county there would be but a small party left after such a summary proceeding. In this county there would be but a small party left after such a summary proceeding. In this county there would be but a small party left after such a summary proceeding. In this county there would be but a small party left after such a summary proceeding. In this county there would be but a small party left after such a summary proceeding. In this county there would be but a small party left after such a summary proceeding. In this county there would be but a small party left after such a summary proceeding. In this county there would be but a small party left after such a summary proceeding. In this county there would be but a small party left after such a summary proceeding. In this county there would be but a small party left after such a summary proceeding. In this county there would be but a small party left after such a summary proceeding. In this county there would be but a small party left after such a summary proceeding. In this county there would be but a small party left after such a summary proceeding. In this county there were a small party left after such a summary proceeding. ment of some former Administrations. The two Executives, so to speak, met, and parted like old friends, while their respective cabinets, associated together on the most intimate terms. The Governor elect dined with Gover nor Policok on the day before the inau guration, and after that ceremony the ex-Governor dined with Governor PACKER. These creditable examples were liappily followed by the members of the Legislature, who accom-named ex-Governor Pozicov to the cars in a panied of Governor Portogs to the body said mark of their personal respects: We make a note of these agrecable demonstrations, and trust the suspicious precedent will always be imitated hereafter. It is natural and right in a free country for men to hold independent southments but nothing is more discreditable in itself, and more calculated to produce disagredable consequences, than the exhibition of personal hospilities as the result of political disagreement. We sincerely congratulate, Governor Pagikan upon the spirit which he manufacted so his retiring predecessor, and also upon the promising aspects which sur-Magistrate of the great Commonwealth of Pounsylvania. COMMODORE PAULDING IN CONGRESS.

future elections the most inextinguishable dis-

cold and dissension.

Massicurs Sonators Brown and Poul are dulte indignant against Paulping, and by no means chary of their censuic upon the Ad ministration for its noble course in support of the aution of that true American seamon They differ with bold bitterness from the President. For our own part, we have no hesita-fion in expressing the hope that Congress will vote a medal to Commodore Paurping. It is down by Congress. But if this thing is to they do not, the people will and they will not pulous of the rights of others, but resolute to main-

The state of

THE DOCTRINE OF ALLEGIANCE. The arrest of WALKER and his guerilla force by Commodore Pauling has occasioned a great deal of discussion upon a subject that, o the American citizon must always possess strong interest. That subject is the right of expatriation, or, in other words, the doctrine of allegiance. The law of the United States, so far as judicial opinion and exposition are concerned, is that there is no right of expariation, and, consequently, that allegiance is not dissoluble by the act of the citizen alone. That was the doctrine laid down by Chief Instice ELLSWORTH in what is known as WIL-LIAMS'S CASE. "All the members of a civil community," said he, "are bound to each

The political consequences flowing from this decision, subjected it, at the time, to very severe criticism; and its reasoning and conclusions were assailed; and denied by some of the ablest pens in the country. Nevertheless, as a judicial precedent it has not yet been overruled. The Government, however, The Kansas Question; Interesting News from has shown no disposition to be controlled by the Philip The Voice of Illinois; Governor it. Indeed, as the broad ground of natural Wise query Labor Emigration; The Legistic The New Jersey Kansas; The Navy List full extent, be sustained: While the benefits of a Government are received; while the shield of its protection guards and protects Jones Sabbath Reading The Verdict and its to diffeen, he is bound to obedience; but if besons by Graybeard Religious Intelligence; be no longer asks the protection of the Gorernment; if he withdraws from the sphere of its operation, goes into a different country, and under a different jurisdiction, without the nimus of returning, his allegiance, in reason and justice, ought to be deemed at an end. The citizens of a State are not the property of its Government—not chained like seris to he soil. "The world is before them, where their guide." The English doctrine of alleglance is a monstrous absurdity. It is the offspring of the feudal system, and wholly repugnant to the more enlightened ideas of

> hould be treated as obsolete. act that cases may arise when restraining its exercise would be justifiable. Necessity is a law which overrules all other laws; it is verily the higher law whose beheats are irresistible. Suppose, for instance, a country was sparsely settled and engaged in hostilities; the emigration of its citizens at such a time would weaken its force and directly threaten its independence. Who will pretend that, on the face of such circumstances, the overnment might not justifiably interpose and restrain the emigration, and on obvious principles enforce the doctrine of allegiance This and other cases are exceptions to the right of expatriation. The public security. the public safety must necessarily confine and modify all abstract rights, whenever that security and safety are put in jeopardy by

heir assertion. Having thus stated what we conceive to he he true doctrine respecting expatriation and allegiance, we have a word to add upon the xtraordinary protensions of WALKER and his defenders. He had a right, say they, to expatriate himself. But does it follow that in excrcising this right he could raise and equip a as revolution, and those making it arrested and | military force within the limits of the country he was about to leave, in order to make war mon the country to which he was about to epair? Does the possession of one right imply the further right of violating established that the troops of the United States have up States and by his acts after his arrival in Nicato this time, supported the minority rule in ragua. That purpose was war; and war upon Kansas, and as the majority have failed to re. a country with which we were at peace, a sist the minority thus backed, how will they country whose Government we recognise plomatic agent we receive: a contion outside of the pravisions of that instru- try, in fact, which has all the exterior narks of an independent member of the great family of nations. WALKER clearly violated visions? .. In the event of the Lecompton against such a country. For so doing, he was where upon the high seas, the common juris right to complain of the act? Not WALKER. who was plainly liable to arrest; but the power

> Reading out of the Party. The following we copy from the Clinton Democrat, edited by H. L. DIEFFENDACH, appointed Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth by Gov. PACKER: ....

unsettle the political relations of many dis-tinguished men, and would throw into our "We notice a disposition in some quarters to proscribe those Demograts who cannot agree to the admission of Kanaas as a State under the Lecompentiment in the countles around us. "But why may not Democrats differ on Kanse affair without affecting their party standing? We do not see that it is a violation of the principles of the party to support or oppose the admission of a Territory into the Union as a Sinte under a certain

Territory into the Union as a State under a certain Constitution, so that it be republican in form; and in regard to the regions measures of expeditions, in regard to the regions measures of expeditions, you think it has a tways been he id, that Democrats might differ as to their properlety, without affecting their party standing, providing they remained true to the party organization. We maintain that position still, and while doing so we insist that we are sustained by the previous uniform action of the party.

"It will not do to read such more as Double." "It will not do to read such men as Dougla Walker, and Forney, out of the party. They have evoted their lives and their talents to the main-spance and advancement of Democratic principles. They have never been found in the opposition— and novel tuke-warm when the party was in dan-ger. And chall they have be immedated simply be-onuce they haist that kansas shall not be admitted into the Union under a Constitution which is no lously opposed by a majority of its citizens, and in the formation of which many of them never had an apportunity to participate? Neven—and the party will never submit to it!"

The Onto Statesman and Kansas. "The Statesman of the 17th thus closes " appeal to Congress not to admit Kansas into the Union under the Calhoun Constitution: "After what we have seen in Ohie, Indiana Tilinois, Michigan, Wilconsin, Iowa, Minnosota, an Nebraska, pot to go cast into Pennsylvania and Now York : and after Kansas herself, at a legal nd regular election, has pronounced against th Lecompton imposture, we cannot believe the

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL. FROM WASHINGTON. Kansas Question-Governor Walker in Town-Caravans of Camels in the West-Philadel-

phia Post Office, &c, &c.

phin Post Office, &c., &c., (Correspondence of The Press.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1859.

The President denied himself to everybody yesterday. The supposition is that he was engaged in deep reflection upon the intelligence which has arrived from acting Governor Denver. There is a great change going on in respect to affairs in Kansas, and just now one can form no opinion approaching accuracy, other than that Calhoun and Lecompton are fast sinking into oblivion and nothingness, with the contempt of every section of the Union, which both so richly other by compact, and one of the parties to morit. Even politicians afford an unusual exhibithis compact cannot dissolve it by his own tion in giving their hearty amen to this denout

Plans for the adjustment of the existing difficulty are being framed by members of the Democratio arty, who tire of this Kansas question, and would celieve Congress of its further consideration in any way that would fairly consult the will of the peo-ple to be affected by their action. It is alleged, o, by gentlemen who ought to know what the Administration designs doing, that Mr. Buchanan favors the rubbing out of the blotch of blunders already committed, and beginning again so that the record may, by act of the Legislature calling another Convention, read unequivocally and straight-forward what are the domestic institutions which the people of Kansas want, and how, upon a republican foundation, their State organization shall be erected.

Governor Walker is in town. I learn that a project is on foot to introduce a large number of camels into Texas, Arizona, and Now Mexico, at private venture. Lieut. Boale's experiment with these animals in constructing, his ragon-road has proved their superiority over nules, which are now used mainly for the transchoose their place of rest, and Providence the mines of Tubac and San Diego, on the Pacific,

o present era. Wherever feudality is exploded, the notion of perpetual allegiance character as have been imagined. Whatever they But, while we thus assert the abstract right have been, they have been obviated by common f expatriation, we are not insensible to the consent and the bill as reported will pass with little debate or objection.

The Hon. Paulus Powell, of Virginia, a mem-

ber of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, to whom it has been referred to investigate the question of the location of the city post office in Philadelphia, has fixed to hear all the parties

on Tuesday next.

The estimates to supply deficiencies in the appropriations of the present fiscal year for the army, and which will be included in the General Deficioncy Bill, to be reported in a day or two from the Committee of Ways and Means, amount to 36 700,000. The estimates for the Post Office deleiencies amount to \$1,469,173. Other deficiencies sum up the total amount to about \$9,000,000.

These estimates for the army provide not only for the service of the present fiscal year, but also for service in the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1859. Subsistence and means of transportation reinforcements, &c., for the army for Utah, must be provided for early operations in that Territory next spring. The deficiency in the post-office service shows that that branch of the Government is any

thing but self-supporting.

The construction of a railroad to the Pacific excites much attention. The Speaker has not constituted the special committee on the subject. It is proof of the interest felt by members from every State, that they press their claims to be placed of that committee.

Reduction..... \$314,716.55

FROM HARRISBURG.

dence of The Press.] HARRISBURG, January 22. The members of both the Senate and the House of Representatives-or those of them in town-have manimously joined in inviting Col. John W. ture upon "American Statesmen." Soveral of the members heard it delivered at Lancaster on Wednesday evening, and their desire to have their friends and acquaintances hear it is the best commentary upon what they think of it.

A bill appropriating certain money for the support of the Eastern Penitentiary was taken up and passed. The facts in the case appear to be these : The appropriation of the last session to this insti-tution had been drawn by the managers, and deposited in the Bank of Pennsylvania, which was ost by its suspension, or at least the use of it lost for some time to come... It was absolutely moved sary that they should have it, and this bill proper ses to make an appropriation, and take a transfer of the certificates of deposit to the State. It will ass the House in a day or two. A bill to create two leather and two flour in ctors in Philadelphia has been introduced si nultaneously in both houses. At present these

are both very lucrative positions, yet the labor is nostly done by deputies, who, for the most part get meagre salaries. If they were divided the puties would do the work and get the pay. The proposition I noticed some time age to an horize students-at-law to practise in court, with he consent of their preceptors and the client, has seen knocked in the head by the Judiciary Committee, which reported it with a negative recom-mendation. The ambitious young disciples of Blackstone will have to wait, however impalently—must tarry in Jericho for a short time. Both houses have adjourned until 3 P. M. on Monday. It is said that B. F. Chandler and

o have it located in Centre county, and an equaamount has since been purchased for the sum of layen thousand dollars. The present means which the board have and

which they expect to realize are as follows: Contributed by citizens of Centro county as an addressment for present location of the institu-

Total .....\$45,000 00 With these funds the board proceeded first to the erection of such buildings as were absolutely cessary to the enjoyment of the property. and to laying out the grounds and planting as extensively as practicable, preparatory to the commencement of a course of instruction. A convemencement or a course of margon-order, wagon-shed, and other necessary out-buildings have been completed; an edifice two hundred and thirtythree feet in front and five stories high, with wings at oither end, built of limostone, is in a state of forwardness, and will be completed during the nsuing summer at a cost of \$55.000.

ensuring summer at a cost of \$55,000.

This, building is adapted to the accommodation of at least two professors, with their families, and 300 students. No students have yet been taken, as the progress made in the building is not sufficiently advanced. It has been deemed better to proceed slowly, but certainly, as a measure of economy. It has been found that time is necessary in the propa-

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS Last night the Academy of Music was crowded with a brilliant assemblage. The dress circle, parquette, and second tier were quite filled, and the rest of the house presented rather a full appearance. It was the opening night of a short operation campaign. The opera was "The Barber of Saville," which, though nothing of a novelty, is generally an

The public prefer a lively to a gloomy comedy.

And thus, The Barber, Cinderella, and Don Pasquals find more real admirers than the Puritani, ucia, or any other lugubrious piece. They would rather smile than weep, in a place of public amuse-ment. The Barbar is extremely dramatic in charactor. A young girl prefers a gay young lover to a stupid old guardian, and wods him, at last, by her woman's wit, assisted by the tricks of a lively and ubiquitous barber, the real hero of the opera. Madame De Lagrange sustained the role of the persone, Rosina. Her voice has apparently not been injured by nearly three years' wear and tear a this country. Her execution is brilliant-sometimes, as where she coos rather than warbles, it is peculiar. Undoubtedly she is a splendid artist.
Yet her opening effort, "Una voce pece fa," the trial song of so many artists.—Melibran won her first laurels with it, on her return to England, in 1828, and even Alboni tried it at New York-went off rather flatly. The only hearty applause she received was in the music-lesson scene, where she gave the Hungarian Variations. At the conclusion, instead of the brilliant trio, 'De felice de nesto," which is one of the gems

of the piece, she gave as a solo, "the celebrated Lagrange polka." She sung well, as she always does, but her deficiency in dramatic power-in which Gazzaniga excels—was apparent. What exquisito bye-play might have been made where she gives Figare the letter, which she had prepared before hand, Figuro hud a very good representative in Signor Gassier. He seemed suited to the part, and it to him. He might have done better, we think, with the famous " Large al factotum' -but

thought it his duty to look amused, if not amusing

being on the broad grin almost all the time. That

splendid passage, relating the progress and effects of calumny, which we have seen rendered so dramatically as to keep the audience in hushed expectancy, was delivered with less than the

The Senate is not in session to-day, having ad journed till Monday.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. INOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. ZOLLIKOFFER, of Tennessee, saked, but did not obtain leave, to introduce a secontation of alling areas with the information which gave rise to the Utah expedition, the instructions to its leaders, and all the correspondence shedding light on the question, to show how far Brigham Young has gone in robellion or resistance to the Government of the United States.

The House then went into committee on the private calendar

Without coming to any conclusion, the committee scour rose. soon roso.

Mr. Davis, of Maryland, introduced a bill for the improvement of the Patapsee river, and to render the port of Baltimore accessible to war and steam

rigates.
The House then wont into Committee of the The invalid pension bill was taken up.
Mr. Billisonesin, argued against the practicability of a Southern, and in favor of a Northern Pacific railroad route. Northorn Pacific railroad route.

Mr. Warners, of Arkansas, asked him whether he would vote for the Southern route, if the committee should report it the nearest and cheapest and most practical route?

Mr. Billinghurs complatically said that he would not vote in favor of a Southern route whils the talk of a Southern Confederacy was so rife. He wanted to know whether the South would remain or not in the Union.

The committee then rose.

The Speaker appointed Mr. Purviance, of Pennsylvania, on the special committee to invostigate the disbursement of Lawrence, Stone, & Co. 's tariff fund, in place of Mr. Kunkel, of Pennsylvania, excused, and Mr. Dawcs, of Mussachusetts, on the committee to investigate the conduct and actions of the late Doorkeeper, in place of Mr. Pur rinnee, excused.
The House then adjourned till Monday. From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 — John G. Barr, of Alabama, has been appointed corsul to Melbonrae, Australia, vice Tarelton.

The British Post Office Dopartment has made The British Post Office Dopartment has made complaints that large numbers of newspapers, containing writing, are discovered in the mails received from the United States, and according to its request made of our Post Office Department, the latter has directed the attention of postmasters throughout the country, to the necessity of enforcing the laws and regulations upon this subject, and onjoined them to protect the postal revenue from such illegal practices, by exercising greater care and diligence in future. The British Postal Department has been requested to return to this country all newspapers, etc., illegally forwarded from the United States, at the printed rates, with a view to prosecute the sender for the penalty of \$5 for each offence.

Lieutenant General Scott, although not long dience.
Licutement General Scott, although not long

since opposed to the movement from the Paofic aide against the Mormons, is now anxious to or gatth, West Philadelphia... ganise a force in that quarter.

Its has not yet, herever, received orders.
The Sonate Committee on Foreign Relations will make a report on the President's Central American Message on Monday. make a report on the Frentiers ventral Ametronal Monday.
Several Senators are preparing themselves for the occasion, and a warm debate is anticipated.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. . Haniusburg, Jan. 22, 1858. SENATE. A number of potitions from Philadelphia were presented, for the alteration of the license law.

Mr. Buckalew read in place a bill to reapprepriate certain money to the support of the Eastern Pentientiary, locked up in the Pennsylvania Bank. The bill was taken up and present. Pentientiary, tooked up in the Fennsylvania Bank.
The bill was taken up and passed.

Mr. Chalo read a bill to create two leather and two flour inspectors for the port of Philadelphia.

Mr. Ingram read a bill providing for indexes to sheriff's deeds in the several courts of the Commonwalth

ver to it, by voly voly voly term of the incorporated societies in the city of Philadelphia.

Also, one relative to recording the members and resolutions of the incorporated societies in the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. Mansells read a bill to vacate portions of Mantua and Story stroots, Twenty-fourth ward, era. the not make the not t monwealth.

Also, one relative to the recording of deeds and mortgages in the city of Philadelphia.

Also, one relative to recording the members and resolutions of the incorporated societies in the city. The bill to incorporate the Susquehanna Mutual Insurance Company was passed.

The bill to incorporate the Norristown Cornish Engine Works was passed on second reading, and lid over.

The supplement to the Point Breeze Park Assectiation was taken up.

Mr. Turnsu offered an amendment to prohibit the running of horses for a prize or bet.

The bill was, on motion, postponed, and the Senate adjourned till three o'clock, P. M., on Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Speaker returned the thanks of Governor Pollock to the House, for the courtesy extended to him yesterday afternoon.

- Mr Owex reported, with a negative recommendation, the bill to permit students to practise law.
Mr. Anthan reported, with a favorable recom-Spendation, the act to incorporate the Gray's Lane Plank Road, in the Twenty-third ward of the city of Philadelphia.

bortation of passengers and merchandise across the storile plains toward California. At no distant day caravans are looked to be established between the mines of Tubac and San Diego, on the Pacific, and between other points where vast stretches of sandy desert have to be traversed.

The Committee on Territories of the Senate have decided to report on Monday nexts bill for the admission of Minesota into the Union as a State. The Committee which have been referred to in the daily papers have not been of so serious a character as have been imagined. Whatever they France, on Atlantic French W. Indies Spain, on Meditr'n Mr. Armstrong read a bill restoring the rights of aldermen and constables to receive fees in crimi-

nal cases.

Also, a bill relative to sales on execution.

Mr. Askim read a bill regulating sales made by
the rotall coal dealers of the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. Doungar submitted a bill to divorce Thes.
W. Smith and wife.

Mr. Mallour submitted a supplement to the act
providing for the inspection of houses.

Adjourned till Monday afternoon. ow Granada.... Venesuela..... Brazil ..... Buenos Ayres....

Philadelphia—Clear; wind N.
Toledo, O.—Cloudy.
Indians polia—Clear.
Cunciunat, O.—Clear.
Censulla, Fange.
Columbus, O.—Clear.
Muffalo—Cloudy.
Clearellad.—Cloudy; wind S. W.
Plitsburgh. Wooder. Olsveiand—Gloudy; wind S. W.
Pittsburgh-Foggy.
Toronto, O. W.—Warm and bright,
wind M.
Montroal, O. E.—Clear.
Detroil—Hary
Milwaukee—Clear. Datroit—Hary
Milwakee—Olear
Fond du Lac, Wis—Cloudy
Portage City, Wis.—Cloudy
Portage City, Wis.—Cloudy
Praire du Chien—Cloudy
Rurlington, Iowa—Clear, wind NW
Paiton, Ili.—Clear, wind SB
Springfield, Ill.—Clear, wind SB
Springfield, Ill.—Clear, wind SB
Janosville, Wis.—Clear, wind SB
Chicago—Warm and clear
Portland, Me—Wind N
New York—Clear
New York—Clear
Washington—Wind S. B.; clear an EVENING REPORT.
Washington—Wind S. B.; clear and pleasant. Dunkirk, N Y - Clear and cold; wind N. H. 

Monday. It is said that B. F. Chandler and Richard Hogeland, of Harrisburg, John A. Intil School of Northampton county, and Benjamin F. Irwinn of Camberland county, are appointed to the clerkship of the State Department. They are all now filled except the chief clerkship—salary 51,300 per annum.

The report of the Hon. Frederick Watts, President of the Board of Trustoes of the Farmers, attached to Southern Institutions. If would vote for any rend connecting the Atlanth Mr. Blushaupungar said he did not hold Mr. Warren responsible for disunion sontinents. When the gentleman denied that he was in favor of a Southern Confederacy was not meditated, but a consolidated Government, regal Empire, or something like it.

The committee then rose. The Water Department .- The total amount

The Water Department.—The total amount of duplicates for 1857 was \$370,545.92, but with additions and reductions the whole amount to be collected reached to \$378.615.92. The total collections amounted to \$353,202.72, leaving on the 1st of January, 1858, \$15.353.20 to be collected.

The total suscent of water duplicates for 1858 is \$333,363.22, as follows:

Wards Duplicates. Amt. of revenue. Wards. Duplicates.

1st and 2d. Southwark ...

51 and 4th ... Moyamensing . Revenue of Falimount Works... 11th and 12th, and 16th in part,

Revenue of Delaware Works.

The total number of feet of pipe laid during 1857 was 63.684, being a total of 96 feet more than 21 miles. Of the whole amount, 2,141 was three-inch, 20 630 four-inch, 33,462 six-inch, 3,529 eightinch, 2,191 ton-inch, and 1,728 twelve-inch. Gallons

Exhibiting the Countries it was with, the number of Vessels, amount of Tonnnge, and number of Saumon employed therein, with the Value of Cargoes entered and cleared, and total. ENTERED. American Vessels. Foreign Vessels. Total. Countries when Value of Uargoes. \$10,07 \$10,07 6 1,968 71 1 260 10 4 2,462 109 82.48 97,523 18 7,340 228 14 2,728 114 2 219 12 19 5,254 235 56 16,491 594 Total.......423 144,680 4,721 \$15,422,087 85 21,649 857 \$1,705,233,508 163,329 5,578 \$17,123,370 American Vessels. Foreign Vessals. Russia ou Black Seu Swedish W. Indies Danish W. Indies. Bremen.... 591 273 990 \$59,174 23,978 54,210 1 191 2 626 8 3,453 **3....** 6,595 8 3,406 109 45,770 141,186 77,226 62,328

ABSTRACT OF THE FOREIGN TRADE OF PHILADELPHIA, DURING THE YEAR 1957, WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PHILADEL Exhibiting the Countries it was with, the number of Vessels, amount of Tonnage, and number PHIA MARKETS.

1,626 64 2,309 67 4 611 202 7,778 298 336 12 522 16 795 19 1,943 44 1 228 23,803, 2,600 6,180

1 350

88,090

452,1791

And Allers and Allers

437

rtugal.....

The Baltimore Sun notices a meeting in that ity of a Convention of Railroad Managers, to resume, is that they may persist in making their enormous profits. At which the New York Central, the New York and Eric, the Pennsylvania Central, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads are represented. The Sun says

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, during the that the representatives of the Baltimore and week ending January 21, 1858:

Unto Railroad Company nave met the others with all due courtesy, and are giving their propositions due consideration ; but in view of the hasty manner in which other formal understandings and written ontracts have fallen to the ground in this connection heretofore, they are much more indifferent to entering into new engagements on the subject than

more and Ohio Railroad Company. The implied charge of bad faith sgainst the Ponnsylvania Contral Railroad Company, which is

January 22, 1888.

thus made, comes with an extremely bad grace REPORTED BY MARIET, SROWS, & CO., BASK NOTE,
from Railings It is a relations feet that the STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, MORTHWEST CORNER. Ponnsylvania Central Railroad Company, which is Pennsylvania Company has been the last to give

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad showed a determination not to forego their advantage of striking the Ohio river 200 miles below Pittsburgh, and thus securing freight by reason of the charges by water being less than by rail This assumption of superiority is advanced at an unfortunate time for the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-

honesty. The stock market is rather more dull than it has been for some days, but prices are well main-

tained, except in the fancy stocks, which seem entirely out of favor
Philodelphia stockholders in the Buffalo Gas light Company can obtain their semi-annual divi-.\$205,121 72 | dends (five per cent.) at the office of Wm. Buck-quarter dollars. Israel Gluckman, for counterfeiting ten-cent nell, corner of Fourth street and Harmony court.
The Gettysburg Railroad was opened from Hanover to Oxford on the 6th inst., and it is exs125,014 25 pected that it will be entirely completed during Honelett, Esq., on the charge of passing counterthe first half of the present year. The annual meeting was held on the 11th inst. Robert Mo-Curdy, Esq., was elected President.

The "Bank of Crawford County" has gone into operation. Its officers are Thomas Van Horne, Provident, and A. C. Finney, Cashier.

In the New York State Senate, Mr. Mandeville

10,829 00 152,164 07 Total for year..... PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES,

SUPREME COURT IN BANC. — Judges Lowris, Woodward, Strong, Thompson, and Porter.—The Court was occupied in hearing arguments in cases of the Public Leaves. of no public interest.

U. S. District Court.—The Grand Jury re-

turned true bills in the following cases:

Alexander Downey, for making and passing sounterfeit quarter engles.

Jacob C. Spinker, for manufacturing counterfeit pieces.
U. S. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.—Lewis Swartz feit money
Over and Terminer—Judges Allison and Lud tow.—The case of the Commonwealth ex John Gallagher, charged with homicide in killing Peter McVey, was postponed until next Tuerday on the application of the District Attorney. David Webster, Psq., defends the prisoner. There being no case ready for trial, the court adjourned to this morning.

mg cone on field, lat harsy faithful and produced to the field of the

PHILADELPHIA, January 22, 1858. The produce markets are without any noticeable feature this week, and trade in all departments is still characterized by extreme dullness. Bread-stuffs are nearly steady in price. Bark is in demand at an advance. Coal is very dull. Cottos is scarce and rather more inquired for at improved prices. Collee, Sugar, and Molasses have been very quiet. Fish are held with more firmness. In Frult there is a steady business doing at former rates. Hemp and Hides, no change. The Iron market continues very much depressed, and prices nearly nominal, for all descriptions. Lead is dulf. In Naval Stores and Oils the transactions have been limited and prices the same. Provisions come forward slowly, but there is very little demand for either Pork, Bason, or Lard. Rice is dull. Cloverseed has been in better demand, and for Timothy and Pleaseed there is more inquiry.
Wool is in fair request, and prices are armer. In
Dry Goods there has been more demand for some descriptions, and there are signs of revival. In the manufacturing business, though the depression is still great there has yet been a marked improvement, and the small amount of goods now made are likely to meet a fair market at the opening of the Spring trade. The importations are light, and should they continue so we may look for

ing of the Spring trade: The importations are light, and should they continue so we may look for an improvement in prices.

BREADSTORYS have ruled nearly steady this week, but the market, if anything, favors the sellers. Of Flour, the receipts and stocks have been moderate, with only a limited inquiry for shipment and home use. Prices remain without change; sales comprise about 6,000 bbls, at \$1.70s \$5.25 for common and good Pennsylvania and Western extras, and \$5.50a\$6.25 for fancy lots. Superfine is offered at \$4.70a\$4.75, but there is little or no demand for it. Rye Flour and Corn Meal have been extremely dult; small sales of the former at \$3.50a\$5.25 for fancy lots. Superfine is sales of the former at \$3.50a\$5.25, and of the latter at \$3.77, 232 sels, with sales of 15,000 bus at 112a1150 per bus 17.331 for ordinary and prime red, and 120a150c for white, including several lots of choice Kentucky at the latter quotations. Barley is dull and lower; 1,000 bushels New York sold at 80c, and 1,500 bus 633,126 Barley Malt sold at 92c. Rye has been in steady demand at 70s. Corn continues in fair request, 2323 glow at 60a64a644c, affoat, and 60a52c from doubt and prices are drooping, with sales of 20.000 bus new yollow at 512545 from doubt and 10.000 bus Pennsylvania, in store, sold at 34a550 per bushel.

INSPECTION OF PLOUR AND MEAL for the week ending January 21, 1858:

ending January 21, 1858;
Half barrels of Superfine...... do do do

same.
Corron.—With continued light receipts and more favorable advices from Europe, there has been a better feeling in the market, and prices have ad-vanced fully ic. Sales of 250 bales Uplands and

Orleans are reported at 10a11 is per 1b, cash and time.

FRATHERS.—Small sales of good Western are making at 42a45c. per 1b., and the market dull.

FISH.—The demand is confined to small lots from store, but prices are firmer; sales of No. 1.

Mackerel at \$10.75a\$11 per bbl., No. 2 at \$10, and No. 3 at \$9.25 Codish are selling at \$3.25, and Pickled Herring at \$3.50a\$4.

FIGURE —Raisins sell slowly at \$3.25a\$2.30 per box; half and quarter boxes in proportion. A cargo of Sicily Fruit has been selling from the wharf on private terms. There has been a better inquiry for Dried Apples at 67a85c. per 1b., as in quality. Dried Peaches come in slowly, and sell at 8a12c. for unpared halves, and 15a16c. for pared. Cranberries are not so plenty, and sell at 8a1c. per 1b. according to quality.

Gissara.—Nothing doing in crude. The last sales were at 45e per 1b cash.

Guano—There is little or no demand, and prices are nominal. ricans are reported at 10allie per lb. cash and

nfortunate time for the Bannance and information below Pittsburgh, has been available for the Ponnsylvania Central Railroad continuously, ever since last spring, and that as the charges by the water are less than by rail, the Pennsylvania Central having the shorter route to the East has had the advantage in the carrying trade, which its rival have vainly but steadily endeavored to overecome by evasions of agreements and the reduction of tariffs.

We have no faith in these combinations, and ith are sorry to find the managers of the Pennsylvania in are sorry to find the managers of the Pennsylvania Control 18. The court of tariffs are sorry to find the managers of the Pennsylvania Control 18. The Courts.

The courts and set of common cost and develocing of common

maintained.

Salts of the characteristics and four months.

Salts.—There are no transactions since our last notice.

CLOVERFEED is in steady demand, and 750 bus sold at \$5a\$5.25 for prime, and \$4.50a\$4 87; to ordinary, including some from second hands, to go out of the market, at \$5 50. Small sales of Timethy at \$2.62ja\$2.75; Red Top at \$3.75 and Plax-seed at \$1.35 per bus.

Spinits.—Brandy and Gin are without change in price. N. E. Rum sells as wanted at 37a380. Whiskey has declined; sales of Pennylvania and Ohio bbis at 20a21;c, and Prison at 22c. Drudge is worth 19a2cc, and shots 20c per gallon.

Tallow—City rendered commands 11c per 1 b, cath. Thas.—Blacks are firm, but prices are un-changed. Greens are steady.

Toucco is dull and neglected, and prices are