The Press.

VOL. I.—NO. 155. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 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.

TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,
Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Three Dollars per Annum, in advance.

WEEKLY PRESS.
The Weekly Press will be sent to Subscribers by mail, (per annum, in advance,) at.........$2 00
Three Copies, " " 5 00
Five Copies " " 8 00
Ten Copies " " 12 00
Twenty copies, " " (to one address)..20 00
Twenty Copies, or over, " (to address of each subscriber), each.........1 20
For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send an extra copy to the getter-up of the Club.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for The Weekly Press.

Hats.

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.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM SCALES.
FAIRBANKS & EWING,
MASONIC HALL, 715 CHESTNUT STREET,
ja25-3m PHILADELPHIA.

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, Lava, &c., &c.
SHEFFIELD CASTORS, BASKETS, WAITERS, &c.
Also, Bronze and Marble CLOCKS, of newest styles, and of superior quality. au1-dtw&wly

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
432 CHESTNUT Street,
Have received, per steamers, new styles
Jewelry, Chatelains, 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 Frodsham's LONDON TIME-KEEPERS. de10

SILVER WARE.—
WILLIAM WILSON & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF SILVER WARE,
(ESTABLISHED 1812,)
S. W. CORNER FIFTH AND CHERRY 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-d&wly

J. S. JARDEN & BRO.
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
No. 304 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.,
ja7-d1Feb2 31 South THIRD Street.

AMERICAN GOLD AND NEW YORK EXCHANGE
WANTED
AT HIGHEST CURRENT RATES,
BY
CRONISE & CO.,
SPECIE BROKERS,
no24-dtf 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

Stationery.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
DAVID M. HOGAN, Blank Book Manufacturer, Stationer and Printer, No. 106 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 selection of the material is good, the workmanship most excellent, and their finish and appearance neat and appropriate." no20-tf

Dissolutions & Copartnerships.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm of RANDALL & MEREDITH, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
SAMUEL J. RANDALL is duly authorized to settle the business at 151 South FRONT street.
W. SEWARD RANDALL,
S. A. MEREDITH,
S. J. RANDALL.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26, 1858.
S. A. MEREDITH will continue the Coal business on his own account, at 151 South FRONT, above Walnut street. ja27-d1m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the special partnership, between HENRY T. STANDBRIDGE and HENRY L. ELDER, is renewed, and continued for three years from January 1st, 1858.
HENRY T. STANDBRIDGE, General Partner.
HENRY L. ELDER, Special Partner.
PHILADELPHIA, January 1, 1858. ja1-law6w

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE, IN PURSUANCE of Act of Assembly, formed a limited copartnership under the name of LESLEY G. MORROW, in the Coal business, in the city of Philadelphia, wherein LESLEY G. MORROW is the general partner, HUGH MORROW being special partner, and has contributed the sum of fifteen hundred dollars as capital to the common stock; said partnership to continue five years from the 8th January, 1858.
LESLEY G. MORROW.
ja14-law6w* HUGH MORROW.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have entered into a copartnership, under the name of ALTEMUS & COZENS, for the transaction of a Foreign Dry Goods Commission Business, at No. 241 CHESTNUT street.
GEORGE W. ALTEMUS,
WM. B. N. COZENS.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1st, 1858.
N. B.—Being agents for the most celebrated make of Linen Goods in the United States, we would particularly invite the attention of the trade. ja26-6t*

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

Publications.

PHYSICIANS' POCKET DAY-BOOK FOR 1858.—Just published and for sale by
C. J. PRICE & CO.,
No. 33 South SIXTH Street, above Chesnut.
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 Medicinal, 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 its future improvement, will be happy to receive any suggestions respecting emendations, additions, &c.
The above are prepared for 25 and 50 patients, and bound in various styles. ja1

BEATRICE CENCI.—
JAMES S. EARLE
WILL OPEN,
ON JANUARY 29th,
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,
ja20 PHILADELPHIA.

5,000 GALLS. WHALE OIL,
1,000 gall. Elephant Oil,
50 bbls. No. 1 Lard Oil, for sale by
CROASDALE, PEIRCE, & CO.,
no10-tf No. 104 N. Delaware avenue.

VERY SUPERIOR NO. 40 TWO-THREAD FILLING TWINE, just received and for sale by WEAVER, FITLER & CO.,
ja2-tf No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. WHARVES.

STORAGE on SECOND and THIRD FLOORS can be had at 119 North Water street. Apply to MARTIN & MACALISTER. no23

RUSSIA AND AMERICAN TARRED CORDAGE—a superior article, manufacture and for sale by WEAVER, FITLER & CO., No. 23 N. Water st., & 22 N. Wharves.

COGNAC BRANDY.—UNITED VINEYARD Proprietors' old vintage, in halves, quarters, and eighths, for sale by A. MERINO,
ja30-y 140 South FRONT.

GAS FITTINGS.—MALLEABLE IRON Gas Fittings, Gas Tube, Brass Cocks, &c. For sale by HANDY & MORRIS,
ja30-3mo FRONT and WALNUT Streets.

J. C. O'NEILL,
IMPORTER OF
WINES, BRANDIES, &c.,
No. 16 North TENTH St., Philadelphia. feb6-3m

Notices.

THE RELIANCE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, office No. 308 WALNUT street.
JANUARY 16, 1858.
The following statement of the affairs of this Company, on the 31st of December, 1857, is published in pursuance of the charter, viz:

To Capital Stock	$176,900 00	
Certificates of profit, convertible into stock	1,026 00	$177,926 00
To Contingent Account for Premiums. On Fire Risks outstanding Dec. 31, 1856	55,676 22	
To Fire Risks received, net, in 1857	52,648 15	108,324 37
To Interest Account, net, received in 1857	14,779 11	
To Policies, Transfers, and other profits	1,612 66	16,391 77
		$302,642 14
By profit and loss, December 31, 1856	3,62[illegible] 77	
By profit for losses in 1857, on bills receivable	2,518 32	
By Losses by Fire paid in 1857	37,075 13	
By Expenses, including agencies and taxes	11,309 60	54,529 82
Remaining with the Company		$248,112 32

Which is invested as follows, viz:

In First Mortgages on City Property	$120,200 00
In Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s 6 per cent. Mortgage Loan, 30,000, cost	25,500 00
In Allegheny County 6 per cent. Pennsylvania Railroad Loan	10,000 00
In Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s Stock	4,000 00
In Stock Account for 583 shares of the Reliance Mutual Insurance Co	19,150 00
In County Fire Insurance Co.'s stock	1,050 00
In Scrip in sundry Insurance Companies	425 00
In Bills Receivable, business paper	54,410 07
In Book Accounts, accrued interest, &c	2,514 94
In Cash on hand	10,862 31
	$248,112 32

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.
CLEM TINGLEY, President.
DIRECTORS.
Clem Tingley, George M. Stroud,
Wm. R. Thompson, John R. Worrell,
Samuel Bispham, Benj. W. Tingley,
George W. Carpenter, Z. Lothrop,
Robert Steen, H. L. Carson,
Charles S. Wood, Robert Toland,
Marshall Hill, Cornelius Stevenson,
Jacob T. Bunting, Charles Leland,
William Musser, Wm. M. Semple, Pittsb'g
ja18-mwf10tif B. M. HINCHMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEPTUNE INSURANCE COMPANY, 414 WALNUT street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28, 1858.
STATEMENT of the business and condition of the Neptune Insurance Company Dec. 31, 1857, in pursuance of section 15 of the General Insurance Law, approved April 2, 1856:
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, $500,000.

Subscribed and paid-up capital	$100,000 00	
Premiums on Policies issued in 1857	35,061 68	
Interest received in 1857	3,247 53	
		$138,309 21
LOSSES, EXPENSES, &c.		
Losses, Re-insurance, Return Premiums, and Commissions paid	$9,038 54	
Salaries, Rent, Printing, Advertising, Stationery, and Office Expenses	5,297 39	
		$14,335 93
ASSETS.		
Bonds and mortgages	$62,500 00	
Stocks and Bonds	23,000 00	
Bills Receivable	28,219 90	
Cash on hand, due from Agents, and Outstanding Premiums	10,223 28	
		$123,973 28
LIABILITIES.		
Amount at risk	$596,574 47	
Unpaid Losses (not due)	$3,599 00	
Sundry items	288 57	
	$3,887 57	

RICHARD SHIELDS, President.
GEORGE MINSTER, Vice President.
DIRECTORS.
Richard Shields, Edward McClain,
George Minster, Gustavus V. Town,
Theodore N. Town, Thomas Heath,
W. C. Stotesbury, D. Sharwood,
O. C. Butler, George Scott
ja29-1m GEORGE SCOTT, Secretary.

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		$277,665 85
Surplus, January 1, 1857	$31,571 78	
Received for Premiums during the year 1857	162,807 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	33,838 32	
Reinsurance and Return Premiums	20,047 45	
Rent, Salaries, Taxes, Advertising, and Office Expenses	11,125 17	
	136,880 39	
ASSETS.		
Bonds and Mortgages, Ground Rents, Coupon Bonds, Bank and other Stocks	$100,050 00	
Negotiable Bills Receivable	155,173 53	
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 R. Chambers,
A. C. Cattell, J. L. Pomeroy,
Joseph Edwards, Charles G. Imlay,
John G. Dale, H. R. Coggshall,
Foster S. Perkins, Samuel Jones,
H. M. Fuller.
ja15 H. R. COGGSHALL, Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.
MARINE, FIRE, AND INLAND TRANSPORTATION INSURANCE.
OFFICE No. 232 WALNUT STREET,
South side, east of Third street.
The properties of this Company are well invested, and furnish an available fund for the ample indemnity of all persons who desire to be protected by insurance.
MARINE RISKS taken on Vessels, Freights, and Cargoes.
INLAND TRANSPORTATION RISKS on Merchandise per Railroads, Canals, and Steamboats.
FIRE RISKS on Merchandise, Furniture, and Buildings, in City and County.
INCORPORATED IN 1794. CAPITAL $500,000.
ALL PAID IN AND SECURELY INVESTED.
TOTAL PROPERTIES $1,007,825 26.
PERPETUAL CHARTER.
DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin, William Welsh,
Samuel W. Jones, William E. Bowen,
John A. Brown, James N. Dickson,
Samuel F. Smith, S. Morris Waln,
Charles Taylor, John Mason,
Ambrose White, George L. Harrison,
John R. Neff, Francis R. Cope,
Richard D. Wood, Edward H. Trotter
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
HENRY D. SHERRERD, Secretary. ja19-tf

FAME MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No 411 CHESTNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 7, 1858.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the paid up Capital, payable on and after the first proximo
ja20-eodtfel THOS. S. MARTIN, Secretary.

☞ Scenes in Holy and Classic Lands, in a course of SIX LECTURES, by Rev WILLIAM BACON STEVENS, D. D., at CONCERT HALL.
First Lecture—On TUESDAY EVENING, January 12th—Subject: "Jerusalem under four Monarchies."
Second Lecture—On MONDAY EVENING, January 18th—Subject: "Bethlehem, Nazareth, and their Legends."
Third Lecture—On TUESDAY EVENING, January 26th—Subject: "The Sacred Waters of the Holy Land."
Fourth Lecture—On TUESDAY EVENING, February 2d—Subject: "The Crusaders in the Holy Land."
Fifth Lecture—MONDAY EVENING, February 8th—Subject: "The Acropolis and the Areopagus of Athens."
Sixth Lecture—On MONDAY EVENING, February 15th—Subject: "The Throne and the Palace of the Cæsars."
Tickets $1 for the course. Lectures to commence at 7½ o'clock.
The proceeds for the benefit of the "Northern Home for Friendless Children. ja11-mth tfel6 ll

AT A MEETING OF THE HOLDERS of FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the PHILADELPHIA AND SUNBURY RAILROAD COMPANY, held on the 13th inst., pursuant to public advertisement, Mr. G. D. ROSENGARTEN was called to the Chair, and Mr. J. L. MOSS was appointed Secretary.
The Committee of holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds, who have now become the proprietors of the Road, having laid before the meeting its present condition and prospects, it was resolved that, in order to aid the proprietors in equipping the Road, the holders of the First Mortgage Bonds should agree to accept for their coupons due August 1st, 1857, and February 1st, 1858, obligations of the Company, payable on or before the expiration of five years, (at the option of the Company,) bearing interest from 1st February, 1858, and convertible into Stock, at the option of the holders; interest payable thereon semi-annually on 1st August and 1st February.
The holders of First Mortgage Bonds are requested to call at the Office of Messrs. E. S. WHELEN & CO., and sign the agreement to carry out such an arrangement. ja14-mwf tfeb1

OFFICE ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 311 WALNUT Street, January 4, 1858.
Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors, a second instalment of FIVE DOLLARS per share on the stock, notes, and subscription to the capital stock of the Company, is required to be paid at the office of the Company on or before MONDAY, the first day of February, 1858.
ja6-eodtFeb1 W. M. SMITH, 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 Baily, No. 808 Wharton st., First Ward; Charles Carty, Supt. of 24 district, No. 3 Haines st. above Sixth; Hiram G. Kirk, No. 520 North Sixth st., above Brown, Twelfth Ward; M. W. Desbong, No. 2231 Coates street, Fifteenth Ward; Thos. V. Bowlby, Gas Office, Twenty-Fourth Ward, (West Philadelphia;) M. H. M'Fadden, 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.
oc1-6m

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. 308 WALNUT Street.
ja12-dtfel EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

COTTON—200 bales good Middling to Middling Fair Cotton, in store and for sale by
MARTIN & MACALISTER,
au1 119 North Water street.

The Press.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1858.

STATE CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Committee, held at Buehler's Hotel, Harrisburg, January 19, 1858, it was

Resolved, That the next Democratic State Convention be held at Harrisburg, on the 4th day of March next.

Pursuant to said resolution, delegates from the *several* Senatorial and Representative districts of the State will convene in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at the Capitol, on THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court and Canal Commissioner, and for the transaction of such other business as pertains to the authority of such Convention.

C. R. BUCKALEW, Chairman.
J. N. HUTCHINSON, R. J. HALDEMAN, Secretaries.

HAVELOCK.

Considerable dissatisfaction is felt, and loudly expressed in England, in consequence of the rather cavalier manner in which the late General HAVELOCK has been mentioned, by the Indian Government, in their despatches to the East India Company and the Board of Control. The Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times* says:

"The loss has created a most painful impression in Calcutta. We are all a little hardened here. We have seen so many generals fall, have become so accustomed to misfortune, have learnt so completely to expect mismanagement, that nothing *moves us now. Yet even here a Government* telegram announcing, 'All going on well at Alumbagh; *General Havelock died two days ago*,' excites a little disgust. The press dare not complain under penalty of confiscation, but the public voice is pretty audible. We have now but two generals left in whom the public have any confidence whatever—Sir C. Campbell, and Brigadier Cotton, of Peshawur. Should an accident happen to the former, who has a habit of placing himself *in the hottest of the fire, our prospects will be* poor indeed. Neill is dead, and Wilson, of Delhi, is sick unto death, Sir Henry Havelock we are now mourning, Sir James Outram would not supply his place, General Windham is under a cloud, Sir Hugh Rose is wanted at Bombay, and the many young men equal to the occasion have not sufficient rank."

The same authority pays this graceful tribute to the memory of the departed hero:

"The deceased General," he says, "has been a prominent character in Indian history for nearly twenty years. He was one of the few who passed through the Affghan campaigns with added reputation. In the first Punjaub war he was Lord Hardinge's most trusted friend. A slight, spare man, about five feet five inches in height, with an emaciated face and an eagle eye, he belonged emphatically to the class who have never to contend with disobedience or mutiny. As a general, he was the best tactician we have had in India; and as an officer, though stern, and sometimes exacting, his antique heroism made him the idol of his men. He was, indeed, perhaps the bravest man in his own army, and was never so chatty or agreeable as under fire. Like most of our Indian statesmen and soldiers, the Lawrences, Edwards, Nicholson, Montgomery, and many others, he was a Christian of the old stamp; a strong, God-fearing Puritan man, who thought often in Scriptural phrase, and deemed it no shame to teach his soldiers to pray. 'Turn out the saints,' said Lord Gough on one occasion, when he anticipated desperate work; 'Havelock never blunders, and his men are never drunk.'"

As might be expected, the famous Circumlocution Office, whose business is *not* to do a thing, has been busy in HAVELOCK's affairs. On the 27th of November, General HAVELOCK was duly and officially announced, in the *London Gazette*, as having been made a Baronet by Queen VICTORIA's orders, as Sir HENRY HAVELOCK, of Lucknow. He did not survive to learn that this hereditary dignity had been conferred upon him—his death taking place two days before the date of his Baronetcy. Some discussion has taken place in the English journals as to whether General HAVELOCK, having been a dead man before the Baronetcy was conferred, could legally be considered as its recipient, and, therefore, whether Captain HAVELOCK, his eldest son, had any right to assume the title. This has been solved by a curious disclosure—namely, that though the Baronetcy was granted on the 27th of November, the patent conferring it had actually not been made out and engrossed up to the 15th of January. In other words, the Circumlocution Office had let seven weeks pass without taking any step whatever to carry into legal effect the wishes of the Chief Magistrate of the country. Queen VICTORIA, who has a fiery temper of her own, is not likely to take this neglect very quietly, but the Circumlocution Office will care very little for her Majesty's anger. The lowest clerk in that venerable and worse than useless establishment is so connected with the high nobility by blood and association, that the idea of dismissing any of the *troupe*, for neglect of duty, would be contemptuously smiled down as preposterous.

As the letters-patent were never put in hand, it is now determined to antedate them about five weeks, so as to make the Baronetcy be granted from the day on which Sir HENRY HAVELOCK relieved the garrison of Lucknow. This will place his son's succession beyond doubt.

Another point merits notice: HAVELOCK has died in rather distressed circumstances. After having undergone much labor, many privations, and occasional losses, during forty-three years of military service, he has not been able to leave anything like a provision for his widow, daughters, and sons. Parliament, no doubt, will carry out the intention of settling £1,000 a year upon Lady HAVELOCK and the family. But this is a small sum among several persons, especially as they are now elevated to a position which is incompatible with contracted means. We notice a proposition, in some of the London journals, to commence subscriptions for a Havelock Fund, the intention being to raise a sufficiency for the respectable support of the family of the hero of Lucknow. A discussion has arisen, whether the subscriptions should be limited to a guinea or a shilling; but, whatever the restriction, if the suggestion be worked out in a proper manner, at least £20,000 can readily be obtained. Not much is to be expected from the high nobility and aristocracy of England, for HAVELOCK *obtained his* renown wholly by merit and not at all by family connexion. But the matter would be ardently taken up by the People. HAVELOCK was, most emphatically, one of the People. He sprang from the Middle Class, and he has belonged to it all his life. Whatever honors he obtained—and they were tardily and begrudgingly bestowed—he won them solely by his sword and his brain. Neither money nor family connexion pushed him forward. He was a self-made man—one of the Democracy of his native land.

There is a report that, had Sir HENRY HAVELOCK lived to return to England, it was the intention of Queen VICTORIA to have made him a Peer. We believe that Queen VICTORIA, even if such were her desire, has very little power to carry it out. Her Ministry alone have the ability to confer titles of rank and honor, and very capriciously exercise it, seeing how, a few weeks ago, they changed Mr. CAVENDISH into "Baron CHESHAM," simply because he possessed wealth, because he had voted for the Whig party in the House of Commons, and because he was one of the numerous cousins of the Duke of DEVONSHIRE.

HAVELOCK has not survived to receive a peerage. There are precedents for conferring that honor on his family. One very much to the point was the case of Sir RALPH ABERCROMBY, who expired, like WOLFE, in the arms of victory, after having defeated the French at Alexandria in Egypt. His widow was created Baroness ABERCROMBY, in her own right, and, on her death in 1821, her eldest son succeeded to the peerage, which is now held by her grandson, Lord ABERCROMBY. Again, in October, 1805, when Lord NELSON was killed at Trafalgar, having left no male child to succeed him, the Viscounty was elevated into an Earldom, and conferred upon his brother, as next of kin. Later yet, when Mr. CANNING died in harness, as Prime Minister, his widow was created Viscountess CANNING, with succession to her son, who is the present incapable Viceroy of India. There are precedents enough, therefore, for conferring posthumous honors on the dead, through the living; but as HAVELOCK did not belong to the "Upper-Ten" of British society, we do not expect that any thing extraordinary will be done to render special honor or confer special advantages upon his family.

We have discussed this question, though purely a British one, because, in the whole course of our experience, we do not recollect so much interest created, in this country, respecting any foreigner—except LAFAYETTE, whom we count as a fellow-citizen and compatriot; LAMARTINE, when he waved his hand over the surges of Anarchy, in 1848, and the angry billows were stilled; and LOUIS KOSSUTH, when he visited us, a few years ago, and captivated thousands by his wondrous eloquence. The interest felt in HAVELOCK is as intense as in each of these instances, with the probable exception of LAFAYETTE, who had fought and bled in the battles for our National Independence.

The Admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, and its Probable Effect on the Future of the Democracy.

[From the Washington Daily States.]

Kansas, it would seem, is still decreed by fate to fresh phases of difficulty to the politician who so lately thought he had reason to bid the subject a hearty adieu. It comes before us now in the least questionable shape, but in so opposite a manner to that we so lately deemed unquestionable, that it demands a consideration, more for our self-defence as Democrats than for any settlement of its troubles. *They, it would appear, are settled by the* people of Kansas for themselves.

Governor Denver's proclamation to the people of the Territory, showing that there is a majority of *ten thousand* of the bona fide voters of the Territory against the Lecompton Constitution, is the first well-authenticated evidence we have that the people of Kansas are almost unanimously opposed to it. We have had plenty of newspaper statements to that effect, and no lack of their *endorsement by politicians; but we never have had* the facts presented to us as they now are. They come to us as the official votes of the citizens of Kansas, endorsed by the signature of the Federal official governing the Territory; and we cannot but recognise their full bearing and importance.

We remarked on Saturday that the result of Governor Denver's returns gives an entirely new aspect to the Kansas question; and it is a matter for thoughtful consideration whether Kansas ought *to be taken into the Union with the Lecompton* Constitution, and a majority of three to one against it. We have persistently refused to be led by the statements of stultified letter-writers, and scheming or speculative politicians, representing or misrepresenting each and every side of this Kansas controversy. We have always argued for a simplification, and not a complication of the facts of the case; advised our readers to wait patiently for such simplification, and not to be deluded by the *exertions of demagogues in search of political capital*; and who, hoping to bless their own stars, have bounteously cursed Kansas by their interference.

We have now to take decided action on the question. In a few days the representatives of the entire people will be put to the test of sustaining the doctrine of non-intervention and State rights, on the principle that the people have a right to form their own Constitution; or that a Constitution condemned by three-fourths of the people of *Kansas shall be forced upon them by the National* Congress.

We cannot too earnestly beg of the Democratic Senators and members, from the North and the South, to give to this vital question all the honest consideration such a fundamental question as this of State rights demands, and especially for its present relation to Kansas. We beg of them to consider the question in all its bearings—its gains, its losses, and its final results. Noisy declamation on the one hand, or bland sophistry on the other, must not defraud twelve of the Confederacy of their rights. Let them act like reasonable reasoning men, honest to themselves by being honest to those principles of State rights Democracy by which their constituents sent them to Congress.

It is beyond doubt that a large majority of the Northern Democracy is opposed to the Lecompton Constitution, on the ground that the people of Kansas who have a right to choose their own institutions are opposed to it. The press of the Democracy tell us so; and Democratic Legislatures, in a number of instances, have instructed their Senators and members of Congress to oppose it. On the other hand, the South are almost unanimous in its favor. Now, the question is, should the South press the Northern Democracy to vote for the reception of the Lecompton Constitution at any sacrifice?

The national Democracy of the North have always fought, and always will fight, side by side with the united South, on any question touching the aggrandizement or safety of the Union. The Northern Democracy have stood by the South in the acquisition of territory heretofore, and it is prepared to stand by the South in the acquisition of territory hereafter. The knowledge of these facts ought to make the South careful how it perils the strength of the North, by forcing it to a vote which, in all probability, might sacrifice its position *in the councils of the nation, and break up* the party power of the Democracy in the North. The facts, on all sides, warn us of such danger. On the other hand, how is the South to be benefited by such a sacrifice of the North? Let us see.

The admission of Kansas, in defiance of the expressed will of its people, will, according to the reported returns, bring into the Senate of the United States two Black Republican Senators, which will weaken the South two votes in that body. If *we are to draw any inferences from the* prevailing opinion at the North, the Democracy there must be prostrated for some years by the admission of Kansas under such circumstances. If our Southern friends have overlooked the effect of a defeat of the Northern Democracy for the next two or three years, we will refresh their memories to the following facts:

In the Senate of the United States, parties now stand—37 Democrats, 25 Opposition. From elections which have already taken place, there will be accessions of Democratic Senators from Tennessee, Kentucky, Minnesota, and Texas, which will make parties stand 42 Democrats, 22 Opposition. Within the next two years Senators are to be elected in nine Northern States in the place of the present incumbents; and those already elected, who are Democrats, viz: Allen of Rhode Island, Wright of New Jersey, Bigler of Pennsylvania, Pugh of Ohio, Stuart of Michigan, Fitch of Indiana, Douglas of Illinois, Jones of Iowa, and one of the Senators from Wisconsin; besides Bright, of Indiana, may lose his seat on account of illegality, and a Plug Ugly may be sent from Maryland in place of Mr. Pearce—in all eleven seats will need occupants. Some of these States, whose Senators' terms will expire, may already be classed as Black Republican, and the reception of the Lecompton Constitution by a Democratic Congress may result in the entire defeat of the Democracy in the States now Democratic. Thus, in all probability, eleven additional Senators will stand on the Black Republican side of the United States Senate, making parties stand thus: Democrats, 31; Opposition, including Kansas, 33. Majority for Opposition, 2.

This is not an encouraging picture to look upon. But politicians, if they will, can make the prospect pleasanter. We do not think we exaggerate the difficulties to be apprehended at the North by the reception of the Lecompton Constitution by a Democratic Congress. With Governor Denver's proclamation before us, endorsing the people of Kansas in the protest against the Constitution, we cannot see how a Democratic Senator or member of Congress could face his constituents in the North, if he voted for its acceptance. The South not only positively gains nothing, but loses much by making the acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution a test with the Northern Democracy. It will only help to drive it out of Congress, and drive the Northern Democratic Senators out of Congress, who would stand by the South in bringing in Arizona as a slave State, or securing to us Cuba, Nicaragua, or Mexico.

It is not our desire to dictate what the South or the North should do in this emergency; but we do desire to see the national Democracy united and strengthened, and believe it our duty to fearlessly present to that great party such facts as may tend to warn it against destruction. This is the more particularly needful now, in view of the new issues which must arise within a few years, and which must be the means of securing wealth, power, and an extension of our institutions southward, if our statesmen now look calmly at the facts before they plunge the North, with the South, into this Lecompton maelstrom. They should neither sacrifice the North nor South for Kansas; especially when there is such incontrovertible reasons (as given by Governor Denver) for letting Kansas alone.

A Monument to the late Captain Alden Partridge.

[For The Press.]

When good and distinguished men die, an obligation seems to rest upon the surviving friends to perpetuate their memory by some visible memorial. This obligation is particularly binding when the deceased, in his life-time, had conferred great benefit upon the whole or part of the people. This was particularly the case with the late Captain Alden Partridge, of Vermont. He spent a long life in teaching wisdom to the young men of the United States, and endeavoring to prepare the citizen soldiers of our country for a proper discharge of the important duties the Constitution and laws impose upon them. In this respect he has done more than all other instructors together, to establish a proper military *esprit du corps* among our volunteers, and raise higher the standard of discipline; and the volunteers of Philadelphia owe him a debt of gratitude.

In consideration of the distinguished services of Captain Partridge to the citizen soldiery of our country, the writer is of opinion they should unite in an effort to raise some fitting monumental stone over his last resting place, to perpetuate his good deeds and many virtues. They will be joined cheerfully in this duty by his former pupils, who are scattered throughout the country, and who remember their good old preceptor with filial affection. A small sum, only, will be required to accomplish this work; and let it not be said that those who have received and profited by his instruction are unmindful of the duty they owe his memory. A few years ago, the military of the city and county of Philadelphia, were so sensible of the obligations they were under to Captain Partridge, that they presented him a handsome sword; which act would seem to designate those gentlemen as the proper persons to take the lead in the erection of a monument to his memory.

AN OLD CADET.
JANUARY 28th, 1858.

Vessels in Port.—There were in port yesterday four steamships, six ships, seven barques, three brigs, and twenty-six schooners.

Governor Wise—His Position Before the Country.

[From the Richmond Enquirer of Jan. 29.]

There are but few men in the nation whose political career has been characterized with more signal success than that of the present Governor of Virginia. There is no man in the country who has a stronger hold upon the admiration, esteem, and affection of his State. It is not his advocacy of the immediate interests of their peculiar localities that attaches the people of any county or section of Virginia to him; for he is now, and has always been, devoted to the *whole State*, regardless of whatever prejudices may have existed, or may still exist in the East against legislation for the benefit of the West, or in the West against legislation for the benefit of the East. As a "white basis" man he was triumphantly elected to the last reform Convention, from a district bounded by the ocean. As an "internal improvement" man he is applauded in "tide-water," as well as in the recesses of the mountains. Although the originator and zealous supporter of his favorite "fundum" scheme, oyster-eaters and oyster-catchers alike, in Eastern Virginia, still confide in him, admire him, and defend him. His Tammany letter, it is true, was as unacceptable as it was unexpected to many of his friends, among the staid Democracy of the Old Dominion. But it has not driven them from him. It has not shaken their confidence in his fidelity to the South. It has not induced a distrust of his devotion to the Democratic party. Some of our Southern cotemporaries of the press, beyond the limits of Virginia, may ask how it is, why it is, that Henry A. Wise is so omnipotent in his State that even his letter to the Tammany Society, in which *they* see so much of treason, has not torn him down from the eminence he occupies in the largest slaveholding State in the Union. We will anticipate the question and answer it in a few words. It is because *the people of Virginia know the man*. Because he has the heart of a patriot, the head of a statesman, and the spirit of a hero. Because his views on all questions, whether of local, State, or Federal policy, are never contracted, but always comprehensive, and generally original and practical. Because he thinks for himself, without waiting for the wind-vane of popular sentiment to direct him. *Because his allegiance to the South is based upon convictions of justice and right*; and because that *Tammany letter* proclaims a principle upon the maintenance of which the equality and security of the slave States in the Union depend. When the letter appeared in the public prints, we expressed the opinion that it was calculated to embarrass the Democratic party, or that portion of it, at least, which concurred with the Administration in favor of the acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution without further conditions. We still think so. But we have never dissented from the views it announced on the abstract principle—that in this country *the people* alone are sovereign and supreme. And no man can dispute that principle, without rendering himself liable to be charged with being a monarchist. Governor Wise has always been a zealous defender of popular rights. And in no instance has he ever more boldly declared his sentiments on any subject than on the Kansas question, in his Tammany letter.

He may be assailed in the South and applauded in the North, but no right-minded man in either section will ever really doubt that he is still the same bold vindicator of Southern rights, the same patriotic champion of the Constitution and the Union, the same "fearless tribune of the people" that he has ever been since the early commencement of his political career. For fairness, fearlessness, energy and genius, the American people can point to no man superior to Henry A. Wise. He stands before the country in a proud position. As a Southern man he says to the North, we will not encroach upon *your* rights, and you must not encroach upon *ours*. We contend for principles, for fairness, justice, and equality. We demand them *of* you, and we will concede them *to* you. You shall not defraud us, and we will take no unfair advantage of you. Such is his attitude regardless of the clamor of his enemies.

The Explosion and Total Burning of the "Fanny Fern"—Several Persons Killed—A large number Scalded and Missing—Painfully Exciting Narrative.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial of Saturday.]

The steamer Fanny Fern, Captain Woodward, burst one of her boilers yesterday, producing a terrible catastrophe. It appears that she was on her way from St. Louis to Pittsburgh, with a fair load of freight, and some fifty or sixty passengers. Passengers on board have informed us that, when the boat left Lawrenceburg, on her way up, she was considerably lifted to one side, to which is partially attributed the casualty.

When opposite Gravel Pit, a few miles above Lawrenceburg, and a few miles, also, below North Bend, she burst one of her boilers, scattering death and destruction all around. We conversed last evening with some of the passengers who were on board, and also with one of the stewards of the boat.

They say that the explosion was terrific, and that, as a matter of course, great confusion prevailed, each one of the many passengers trying to save him or herself. It was thought at first that from thirteen to fifteen were killed, but, from what we can learn, there is not so great a number.

The boat was in command of Captain Ben Woodward, and as he was standing near the pilot-house, at the time, and was among the missing when everybody saved got ashore, it is pretty certain that he must be among the killed. The clerk, Mr. Alfred Rogers, is very badly scalded, and last *evening, when we called at the Broadway Hotel*, where he had been taken, fears were entertained that his recovery was doubtful.

One of the stewards informed us that a Mr. J. Harrison, who hails from New York, was blown up from the deck and alighted in the river, and that a skiff, that happened to be at the shore, was sent to his rescue. The propellers of the skiff succeeded not only in picking up Mr. Harrison, but they took his lady out of her stateroom, and deposited her *safely on shore*.

John F. Mehler, from Baltimore, was in state room No. 5, and was blown up with the roof; he was pretty badly scalded in the face and hands. The second clerk, Mr. Henry Drum, was also badly scalded. The steward, A. J. Kirkpatrick, was scalded on the arm and left side. Two of the firemen were instantly killed; we did not get their names.

Moses Scott, the chief pilot, escaped uninjured; but Wesley Jacobs, the *second pilot, was slightly* scalded.

One lady, whose name we could not learn, jumped overboard with a child in her arms, and was saved by one of the cabin boys, who was afterward drowned. His name was James Cavanaugh, who resided in Allegheny city.

As it happened, the cars of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad had run off the track at Gravel Pit, where the casualty occurred, and the wounded, as well as the uninjured, were brought up to the city on board.

It is hardly possible to calculate the amount of damage done to property, or the loss of life sustained. By some of the passengers the cause of the accident is attributed to one thing, and by others to another; some think that the engineer was in fault, and others that it was owing to the way the boat was loaded. We shall probably hear further particulars to-morrow.

Capt. Woodward was standing upon the starboard guard talking with Mr. Thompson, the mate, and was blown by the explosion into the river, and has not since been seen. He was undoubtedly drowned. The mate was thrown against the railing, to which he held on until he recovered from the concussion, and immediately got out the life boat and made an effort to save the passengers, in which he was fortunately successful.

The first clerk, Alfred J. Rogers, and the second clerk, Harvey Drum, both of Pittsburgh, were in the office over the boilers, and both were thrown a distance of about 60 yards into the river and were picked up by the life boat and conveyed to the Indiana shore. Mr. Rogers had his face, hands and feet very severely scalded, and Dr. Fishback, who attends him at the Broadway Hotel, thinks he is injured internally. Mr. Drum was scalded on the face, hands and arms, but less severely. He is also at the Broadway.

A widow lady and child, whose name is not known, on her way from St. Louis to some place about fifty-six miles back of Maysville, who came on board at Louisville, were drowned. After the boat was in flames, the mother rushed to the stern of the boat, fastened the child to her person, and jumped into the river. She had been deserted by her husband in Missouri, and had been given a free passage to enable her to reach her friends. Both mother and child sank and were seen no more.

The chambermaid, Hannah Thomas, from Allegheny, Pa., was blown out of the boat with a part of the cabin a considerable distance into the air, and was seen to fall into the river, and was drowned.

A Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, of Pennsylvania, a new married couple, on their way to their residence, were both drowned. Mrs. M. was seen upon the stern of the boat, terribly frightened and uncontrollable, and finally jumped into the river. Her husband, who was standing by her side, followed to rescue her, but in the effort to secure a floating plank both sunk to the bottom, locked in each other's arms.

Andrew J. Kirkpatrick, a cabin passenger, was slightly scalded on the back of the neck and right arm, but is able to walk about. He is at the Broadway.

W. Scott, the pilot at the wheel at the time of the explosion, fell amongst the ruins of the wheel-house to the lower deck, but escaped with but slight injuries.

Mr. Wilson, a deck passenger, an Englishman, on his way to Canada, was blown into the river and drowned.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, cabin passengers, from Tennessee, were thrown into the river, but were saved by the life-boat.

David Miller and John King, two of the crew, were thrown into the river by the explosion, but were saved.

John Hull, the carpenter of the boat, was blown overboard, but received no injuries. He succeeded in reaching a floating door, and was successful in swimming ashore.

James Maloy, Michael Donahue and John ——, (the latter boarded at widow Moloy's in Pittsburgh,) all deck hands, are supposed to be drowned, as nothing has been heard of them since the explosion.

The porter of the boat, James Anderson, aged about 24 years, from Xenia, is also missing, as is the pantryman, James Zavanaugh, from Pittsburgh.

Two firemen, both colored, Thomas Walker and Robert Riddle, are known to be lost. Walker was drowned, and Riddle killed by the explosion.

Roswell Beach, a watchman, was standing on the starboard side of the boat, and was thrown overboard, but subsequently made his way to the shore.

All the persons who are known to be saved from the wreck were conveyed to the Indiana shore, and the train of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad coming along soon after, the injured, scalded, and escaped passengers and crew were conveyed to this city, and properly cared for. Many of the deck passengers who, fortunately were uninjured, took passage on board the Hazel Dell, to their various points of destination. Others remained in the city, in charge of friends, or as public charities.

THE SCALDED AT THE COMMERCIAL HOSPITAL.—One of our reporters visited the Commercial Hospital last evening, and found therein four of the passengers of the unfortunate Fanny Fern. The first was Henry M. Casey, of Philadelphia, where his wife resides, who was a cabin passenger; scalded pretty severely.

John Flynn, on his way from St. Louis to Philadelphia, a shoemaker by trade, aged about 25 years; hands and face badly scalded.

Wm. Paul, a cabin passenger on the Fern, a resident of Canada West, on his way to Cincinnati from St. Louis. He was in his state-room, dressing, and in an instant found himself among the wreck and rubbish. He succeeded in gaining the shore, badly scalded.

John W. Kerr, a canal boatman from Allegheny Pennsylvania, got on board at Louisville to go to Pittsburgh; his friends reside at Braddock's Field. He was sitting in the cabin talking to another gentleman, and had just remarked that it seemed as though the steamer was getting pretty hot, when the explosion occurred. He is horribly scalded all over the body, head, and face, and presents a most painful appearance. There is barely a possible chance for him to survive his injuries.

Henry W. Casey was lying in his berth in the cabin, on the upper deck, at the time of the explosion. In an instant after he found himself on the boiler deck, surrounded and partly covered with the ruins of the cabin. He managed to extricate himself and succeeded in getting into a boat, which conveyed him to the shore. He was scalded all over the body, feet, face, and head; his eye brows were badly burned, and a severe wound inflicted upon his head.

The explosion of the boilers scattered the fire from the furnace, and in a few minutes the boat was in flames. The passengers who were uninjured ran wildly about, and several jumped overboard and were drowned, while others were picked up by the small boats and conveyed to the shore. Those who were saved describe the scene as one of great consternation, the passengers who were not thrown overboard running about shrieking and screaming in the wildest manner.

FOREIGN MISCELLANIES.

It is said that there will be a larger number of marriages in England on the bridal day of the Princess Royal than was ever known to be celebrated in one day before.

THE ANNUITY TO THE PRINCESS ROYAL.—The act of Parliament (20th and 21st Victoria, cap 2) to enable Queen Victoria to settle an annuity on the Princess Royal was passed on the 20th of June last. She is empowered, by letters patent, to give and grant unto the Princess Royal, or to such persons as she shall think fit, for the use of her Royal Highness, an annuity of £8,000 for her life, to commence from the date of the marriage with Prince Frederick William of Prussia, to be free from all taxes, assessments, and charges, and to be paid quarterly, on the 5th of January, 5th of April, the 5th of July, and the 10th of October. The proportionate share is to be paid on the next next quarter day after the marriage. The annuity is to be charged and payable out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom. The annuity will therefore commence on the 25th inst.

KING ALBERT.—The *Court Circular* thinks the time is come when the Prince Consort's position should be "rectified," and that he should receive the style of King. It informs its readers that "his right to that honorary style does not rest with the volition of Ministers or with the pleasure of the people. It is the law of England since the days of Henry VIII, that the husband of a peeress in her own right shall, if he has issue by her, be tenant by courtesy of her barony, earldom, &c. This rule, it is said, applies not by right, but 'by grace,' to the spouse of the reigning sovereign; but the law of grace is just as potent in a question of this nature as is the law of right. It is clearly within the personal prerogative of the Sovereign to order and command that the Consort of the Crown shall, in all such things as title, place, and precedency, have and enjoy the attributes of royalty."

An Antwerp paper mentions that Queen Victoria, who has of late devoted much time and displayed great talent in the art of photography has lately sent the Empress Eugenie, as a New Year's present, a charming album full of photographs taken by herself. On the leaves of this very unique work are to be found portraits of the Royal children in the costumes of various Shakspearian characters, the portrait of Prince Albert, together with views of Windsor Castle, Balmoral, and Osborne-house.

ASTONISHING PERFORMANCE.—On the 13th January, at Windsor, Mr J. S. Rarey, from the United States of America, had the honor of exhibiting before her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the royal family and suite, in the riding-house, his miraculous power over the horse. Several animals were selected as subjects of his experiments. He commenced with a wild colt, eighteen months old, belonging to the Prince Consort, which was brought from Shaw Farm, and which had never been handled except by halter, and had been chosen by Col Hood for the occasion. After being alone with the animal for about an hour and a half, the royal party entered, and found Mr. Rarey sitting on its back, without holding the rein, the horse standing perfectly quiet. Mr. Rarey then made a few remarks in regard to his great experience in the treatment of this noble animal; a drum was afterwards handed to Mr. Rarey, which he beat with fury whilst sitting on the horse's back, without the colt exhibiting any signs of fear. The royal party afterwards withdrew for a few minutes, and on their return found the animal lying down and Mr. Rarey knocking its hind legs together, one of which he put against his face.

Afterwards a restive horse, from Mr. Anderson's stables, in London, which Mr. Rarey said he had before handled, was placed at one end of the riding-house alone. Mr. Rarey went to the other end, and at his command the horse walked quietly up to him. He then made the horse lie down in the presence of the Queen, when Mr. Rarey crawled between his hind legs, and over him in various ways. Mr. Rarey then rolled the horse on his back. The horse was afterwards placed in various positions, in which it stood without holding, and without a bridle. A third horse, selected by Mr. Meyers, the riding master, as a very notorious animal, was then brought in, and in a few minutes afterwards it was made by Mr. Rarey to do all which had been done by the other horses. At the conclusion of this exhibition of Mr. Rarey's wonderful power over the horse, his Royal Highness the Prince Consort expressed to Mr. Rarey his gratification and thanks. The secret has been entrusted to Major-General Richard Airey, in confidence, who has pronounced that there is nothing in the treatment but what any horseman would approve of. The secret will be made known when a sufficient number of subscribers have been obtained.

The English Conservative party, who have been in a state of torpor for several years past, are about to take advantage of the chapter of accidents. *They are about to organize a course of tactics* during the coming session in order to oust Lord Palmerston's Government. A meeting of the opposition leaders in both houses has been held during the last few days, and when Parliament meets next month all the followers who have seats in that assembly will be summoned to Lord Derby's private mansion to decide on a course of action the most likely to effect the end in view. The chances of success rest on the possible break-down of the *forthcoming Reform Bill and the New Indian* Scheme—measures sufficient to test the strength of the strongest Government.

COST OF PRINTING FOR PARLIAMENT.—A return presented to Parliament shows that the total amount of the cost for printing for the various Government offices (paper, printing, and binding) during the session of 1856, amounted to £24,952. The Irish-office figures for £6 415, the Home-office for £5,951, the Foreign for £1,404, the Colonial for £1,351, the Treasury for £3,599, the Board of Trade for £2,371, the War Department for £1,769, and the India Board for £2,019. The Admiralty only figures for £56. These sums are exclusive of the cost of printing ordered by the two Houses of Parliament themselves, and job-work printing. The number of copies of each paper printed varies from 1,750 to 1,750.

DECIMAL COINAGE.—A blue book, just published, *contains questions communicated by Lord* Overstone to the Decimal Coinage Commissioners, with answers thereto. The questions, of course, are of a very minute character, and purely scientific, while the answers include a number of papers of great value and interest, from the pens of the most eminent of our *savans*, such as Professor Airy, Professor De Morgan, Dean Peacock, Sir W. R. Hamilton, Mr. Julius Page, Professor Miller, Sir J. F. W. Herschel, Dr. Gray, Rev. P. T. Ouvry, Mr. J. Patterson, of Albany, (United States,) Mr. Snowden, the director of the United States Mint, Mr. J. R. M'Culloch, and others.

The credit system at Oxford University has received another melancholy illustration. Mr Edward Scratton, who had been an undergraduate at Oxford, had run a career of folly and dissipation, fallen into the hands of money-lenders, and altogether contracted debts to the extent of £96,000. He came before the London Insolvent Court on Monday, the 11th, and, there being no opposition, he was discharged.

On Saturday, the 9th of January, the doors of the Ecclesiastical Courts throughout the kingdom closed to open no more, after having existed for nearly 800 years.

An American journal, or rather a journal advocating the interests of the United States, is about to be established in London.

The *Globe* understands that the Government of India has ordered an inquiry, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the statements made by the *Friend of India*, as to the treatment of the King of Delhi and his son, are true.

THE INDIA BILL.—The *Globe* states that the India Bill is still under the consideration of the Cabinet. For years to come the Indian army must be composed to a great extent of Englishmen, and the control of the Horse Guards must proportionately extend. The *Globe* disbelieves the report that the Minister for India must be a Peer. Ministers desire, both on this point and in reference to patronage generally, to secure the best materials for the Government of India.

There is a rumor in London that Lord Palmerston is disposed to offer the post of Secretary of State for India to Sir James Graham. Lord John Russell being unwilling to undertake the heavy duties which will be connected with the department.

By accounts from the departments it appears that the cold has been very severe all over France.

The correspondent of a London paper says: "Some two months past you were informed that the Countess Lehon, who had long lived on terms of great intimacy with the Count de Morny, had put in a claim for restitution of large sums of money which she alleged to have entrusted to him. This claim was made immediately after the Count's marriage, and as the lady had full confidence in the Emperor's 'incorruptible integrity,' she applied to him to examine her claim. His Majesty accepted the office of arbitrator, and decided that the Count de Morny was indebted to the Countess de Lehon several millions of francs. The Count de Morny, not being in a position to comply with the exigencies of this decision, has as yet made no payment, and the affair is likely to come before the tribunals."

Two high functionaries in Paris are to be tried on a serious charge. They are accused of embezzling three hundred thousand francs out of the stores from the Crimea. It is needless to add that the case excites much interest in the French capital.

The Princess de Solmes, a daughter of Madame Bonaparte Wyse, is about starting a newspaper at the fashionable watering place of Aix les Bains.

The King of Portugal's marriage is to take place at the end of April. Great preparations are making for the ceremony.

A Vienna letter states that the reductions in the Austrian army have been more considerable than had been contemplated. 50,000 men having been already discharged, whereby a saving of 12,000,000 florins has been effected; and it adds that other reductions are to be made.

CONVENTS IN PRUSSIA.—According to a recent statistical return, there exist in the Catholic provinces of Prussia 69 convents and religious communities, comprising 975 members, of whom about three-fifths are females. They are principally Ursulines and Sisters of Charity.

The Egyptian Government by every means in its power is facilitating the transit of English troops across the Isthmus. The railway stops at twenty-five miles on this side of Suez, and upwards of eleven hundred asses enable the troops to perform the remainder of the distance. The Viceroy of Egypt has gone further than this—he has authorized the purchase of twelve hundred horses for the cavalry of India. The want of cavalry at the present time is acutely felt in India. Horses are scarce and dear; an animal which in England would not command £20 is worth upwards of £100 there. In fact, so scarce are horses that orders have been sent to Australia for their importation into India.

The detailed accounts from India are full of interest. They throw light on many transactions which were previously obscure. The blundering of General Windham, which was subsequently retrieved by the skill and tact of Sir Colin Campbell, the commander-in-chief, and the graphic sketch by Brigadier Inglis, respecting the defence of Lucknow, throw a painful interest around events the naked facts of which were previously known through the medium of the electric telegraph. Sir Colin, considering his advanced years, has shown extraordinary energy throughout this campaign. Within twenty days he travelled more than nine hundred miles, fought several pitched battles, and in every instance succeeded in defeating the enemy. But the revolt, it is clear, is far from being suppressed. One Indian newspaper declares "that the rebellious spirit of the country is up, and it will need expenditure of troops and time to put it down." Another journal from the scene of the rebellion is equally desponding—"The mutiny seems interminable; no sooner is it put down in one district than it breaks out in another." More troops, more patience, more money, are wanted to crush out this terrible revolt.

THE CITY.

Fatal Accident to Col. R. B. Jones, Jr.—On Saturday morning, about half-past ten o'clock, a shocking accident happened to Col. Richard B. Jones at his confectionary and restaurant, Arch street, below Eighth. A girl, who was in the kitchen, (which is in the upper part of the building,) saw Mr. Jones sitting on the seat of a third-story window in the rear, which opens upon the stairway. He appeared to be doing something to the sash. Her attention was attracted in another direction, and a moment after, Mr J. fell to the ground in the yard, striking the left side of his head upon the edge of a marble step.

It is believed that he was reaching up for the purpose of pulling down the upper sash, when he lost his balance and fell to the ground. Mr. Jones was picked up bleeding and insensible, and carried into the house. Several physicians were soon in attendance, but the injuries of the sufferer were beyond their skill, and he lingered in an insensible condition until three o'clock, when he died. The intelligence of the melancholy event spread very rapidly, and until the time of the death of the unfortunate man hundreds of persons called at the house to inquire concerning his condition. The deceased was about thirty-five years of age. He left a wife and two young children.

Few men were better known in the business part of the city than Colonel R. B. Jones, and none probably had more friends and fewer enemies. He came to this country from England when a boy, and he was for some time engaged in the hotel of Charles Bender, in Dock street. When quite a young man, Mr. Jones started the Exchange Hotel, in partnership with Daniel Copple. Mr. Copple afterwards retired from the concern, and the deceased continued the business on his own account with great tact and success. A few months since Mr Jones disposed of his interest in the hotel to his brother-in-law.

On the 1st of July last, Mr. Jones opened the restaurant and confectionary establishment in Arch street, which was the scene of the sad event which deprived the proprietor of his life. Before the consolidation of the city and districts, Mr. Jones was elected a member of Common Council from Walnut ward. He served in Council for a single term, with credit to himself and advantage to his constituents. Since that time he has taken no active part in politics. The funeral of Mr. Jones will take place on Wednesday afternoon, and proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

Fire.—About six o'clock on Saturday evening a destructive fire broke out in the store of John W. Harmer, formerly Hillegas & Harmer, No. 140 North Third street, near Race. The building is five stories high, with an iron front, and belongs to Charles G. Sower. The house contained a stock of auction dry goods, notions, &c., valued at $18,000. The books were saved, and the goods in the first story removed by the police and the firemen. The fire commenced in the second story, where the destruction of the goods was complete. The contents of the upper stories suffered principally by water. The building was considerably damaged in the interior. The hatches had been left open, and the flames ascended through them to the top story. The loss on the structure is fully covered by insurance. The flames were first seen bursting out of the second-story window, both back and front. There was an immense mass of fire in this story. The store had been closed about three-quarters of an hour. The origin of the fire is singular and mysterious. There was an insurance of $10,000 upon the property.

The Philadelphia Hose Company put their new steam engine in service at this fire for the first time. There was some delay in getting the apparatus in service, in consequence of the forcing hose having been given to an engine company before the arrival of the steam engine upon the ground.

Between nine and ten o'clock on Saturday night the roof of a dwelling in Charlotte street, above Brown, was slightly damaged by fire.

Alleged Misdemeanor in Office.—On Saturday morning, Alderman George W. Williams, of the Eleventh ward, was before Alderman Ogle, on the charge of having committed Wallace Webster to answer the charge of arson without hearing any witnesses to sustain the accusation. Mr. Webster carried the case to the Court of Quarter Sessions on a writ of habeas corpus, and the court discharged the defendant from custody. Mr. Webster has now brought suit against Ald. Williams, to test the legality of this alleged high-handed act. Mr Earle, the counsel for the defendant, asked for a continuance of the case, which request was granted. The hearing is arranged to take place to-morrow afternoon at four o'clock.

The closing exercises of the Olney Night School, twenty-second section, took place on Friday night last. A report of the school, for the three months it has been open, was read by John Roberts, Esq., the visiting director, and resolutions of thanks to their teachers—Mr. Fred. F. Christine and Miss Emilie Emerson—were read and adopted by the pupils. Appropriate and spirited addresses were then made by Samuel C. Ford and John Crocker White, Esqs. The exercises were interspersed with some very good music. The principal closed in a touching and beautiful speech. The large room was filled to overflowing, and the audience testified their pleasure in the most unequivocal manner.

Rough Treatment.—Considerable excitement was created in Vine street, below Eighth, on Saturday evening, in consequence of the violent ejection of an individual from a lager beer saloon. The ejected had imbibed beer and refused to pay for it, and the indignant landlord pitched him head foremost into the street. The head of the man came in violent contact with some object, causing the blood to flow pretty freely. The damaged beer-drinker was carried to a neighboring drug store, where his wounds were dressed, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of the publican.

Drowning Case.—On Saturday afternoon the body of John D. Ford was found floating in the Schuylkill, near Race street wharf. The deceased left his home in Rittenhouse street, near Fifteenth, five weeks since, while partially deranged. He was sixty-five years of age, and has left a family. Coroner Fenner held an inquest in the case. A verdict of found drowned was rendered.

Death from Intemperance.—A woman named Susan Stearn, who lived in West Philadelphia, drank three half-pints of villainous rum, on Friday night last, and went to bed. About eleven o'clock at night she was found dead. Coroner Fenner held an inquest in the case on Saturday. A verdict of "death from intemperance" was rendered.

Recaptured.—High Constable Trefts on Saturday captured a man known as "Whitey Thackara." Thackara is a fugitive from justice from Easton, where he broke jail about six weeks since, in company with several others. He was committed to await a requisition from the authorities of Northampton county.

Accident at the Mechanical Bakery.—A young Frenchman, who was employed at the Mechanical Bakery, at the corner of Broad and Vine streets, had two fingers of his right hand taken off by the machinery of the kneading-trough, early on Saturday morning.

At three o'clock on Saturday afternoon Mr. Elwood Haines, while purchasing a ticket for Germantown, at the depot at Ninth and Green streets, had his pocket book, containing fifty-seven dollars and several valuable papers, stolen from his pocket.

Death from Neglect.—Margaret Herrick, sixty-eight years of age, died on Saturday, at No. 140 Water street, from sheer want of attendance. Coroner Fenner held an inquest.

A correspondent of the Missouri *Republican* writes that last summer he was at Nauvoo, and conversed with Mr. Bitoman, who is married to Joe Smith's widow. He says: "I sat at the table with the family, consisting of Mr Bitoman and wife, and three sons of Joe Smith, the eldest about twenty-three or twenty-four, the second about twenty, and the third a lad of some twelve or thirteen years. From Mr. Bitoman I learned that not one of the family believed in Mormonism, and that his wife—formerly Mrs. Smith—had always been opposed to it, as well as the boys. Mrs. Bitoman is a masculine, intelligent-looking lady, of forty-five or forty-seven years. She is a native of New York."

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Correspondents for "THE PRESS" will please bear in mind the following rules:

Every communication must be accompanied by the name of the writer. In order to insure correctness of the typography, but one side of a sheet should be written upon.

We shall be greatly obliged to gentlemen in Pennsylvania and other States for contributions giving the current news of the day in their particular localities, the resources of the surrounding country, the increase of population, and any information that will be interesting to the general reader.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Providence (R. I.) *Journal* gives some excellent suggestions on how to live cheaply. The editor says that conspicuous among the things in which they beat all creation, is the manner in which the American people waste their food. The waste of an American kitchen would feed a French family of equal size and equal station in life. Laboring men throw away in extravagant superfluity the means of making old age independent and comfortable, and men of larger incomes waste in proportion. At the present prices, about eighty cents a week, judiciously expended, will supply a strong laboring man with a sufficiency of wholesome and palatable food; such as Indian meal, pork, beans, salt fish and meat soup, which properly varied and properly cooked, are good enough for anybody in hard times. Half the butter that is eaten is not only unwholesome, but, were not the appetite perverted by the constant use of it, would be disagreeable to the taste. Men get accustomed to it as they do tobacco and rum.

The Athens *Messenger* gives an account of a recent murder of a Mr. Burke, in Decatur township, Washington county, Ohio. He left home on the 15th ult., and was afterward found by the roadside some distance east of his house. His death appeared to have been caused by a fall upon the ground, and the body was buried within a short time after. Upon examination of his affairs at the bank, it was discovered that he had drawn some six hundred dollars in cash, only about one hundred of which was found upon his person. The discovery caused an inquiry into the probable cause of his death, and his friends exhumed the body, now some days buried, and an inquest was held. A verdict was returned that death had been caused by a blow struck by some person with a slung-shot, and by twisting the neck half round, so as to sever the joint. No clue has been had to the perpetrator of the murder.

There is a society in Boston for the suppression of counterfeiting, composed of the banking fraternity. There are two hundred and fifty-one banks connected with it, most of them New England institutions; there is one Pennsylvania bank connected with it, one in New York, and one in Canada. The society has procured the conviction of one hundred and thirty-seven persons during the five years ending the 31st of December last. The society receives from the State $2,500 per annum, conditional upon a certain expenditure by the association. Hitherto, all attempts to prevent counterfeiting by tinted inks have failed. The association considers it impossible to prevent it, inasmuch as what man does can be imitated successfully. Their only hope is in vigilant watchfulness.

Philip Hawkins, the negro who was convicted of the murder of another negro man some months since, was executed at Frederick, Md., on Friday last, at 20 minutes past 12 o'clock, in the presence of an immense multitude, probably numbering twenty thousand. The body hung for 25 minutes. His neck was instantly broken by the fall, and animation was extinct in 6 minutes. Before his execution he addressed the vast multitude in a calm and clear voice, betraying no emotion, but looked pleasantly on every one, and maintained the firmness of a hero to the last. He has made a confession, in which he acknowledges the murder, but was drunk at the time.

The New York Central Railroad, if reduced to a single track, would measure eight hundred and sixty-two miles; the New York and Erie seven hundred and eighty-one. The former cost twenty-seven millions of dollars; the latter thirty-three millions. Three millions of this latter sum they received from the State. The number of employees, averaging for the year, was: Central, 4,219; New York and Erie, 4,900. The average cost per mile of the whole road has been: for the Central, $35,036; New York and Erie, $72,152. Average cost per mile of track was: Central, $34,492; New York and Erie, $45,305.

Gen. David Fullwood, whose death we mentioned in "*The Press*" of Saturday, was a resident of Greensburg, Westmoreland county, in this State. His death was caused by apoplexy. At an early age he entered upon public life, and served the county in some of her most important trusts, having filled the offices of sheriff and prothonotary. At the time of his death he was collector of tolls at Johnstown, to which position he was but recently re-appointed. He was esteemed and beloved by his large circle of acquaintances. He leaves a widow and large family.

The correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune* sends to that paper some of the testimony taken in Chief Justice Eccle's Court in regard to the burning of the United States trains belonging to the Utah expedition. Several witnesses stated explicitly that the plundering parties were under command of Mormons whom they knew personally, and whose names are given; and they also say that these men told them that they were ordered by Brigham Young to burn the trains and cripple the army in every way possible.

After much trouble, McLean county, Illinois, has at last received from the Secretary of the Interior the patents for the swamp lands lying in that county. The sale of these lands is now advertised for the 6th of February. Their average appraisement is $6 per acre. They lie mostly in the southeast and east part of the county, and the *Pantagraph* says, "comprise a good many tracts which are unsurpassed as farming lands in McLean."

A venerable relic of a curious character was dug up near the Hackensack River, a few days since. It was apparently of oak, carved into the similitude of a cow, with its driver, and has probably been intended for the pedestal of some Heathen divinity, or other article. The peculiarity of the relic consists in the interior being excavated into hollow apartments, without any apparent joints in the wood, or any visible means of getting at the interior without such joint.

As the prospects of the ice crop this season are dubious, it may be interesting to state that there are in store-houses at Haggett's Pond, near Lowell, Mass, according to the *Vox Populi*—where it has been lying *four years*—some hundreds of tons of this article. It is owned by a company of Lowell and Salem gentlemen. It could all be sold to-day at a price that would cover storage and interest added to first cost.

Mrs. Marble, who was captured by the Indians at Spirit Lake in March last, when her husband and forty others were brutally murdered and all their property destroyed or carried away, is now at St. Louis. She is in feeble health and her mind almost distracted from the indescribable horrors, fatigues, and abuses experienced at the dreadful massacre, and during two months and a half captivity.

A mechanical bakery is building in Boston. The machinery has been put upon a six-storied edifice known as Russell's building, seventy-five feet by one hundred and fifty feet deep. Nearly one-half the two first stories of the block is occupied by the ovens, engine, etc., but it is expected that the whole building will be used for carrying on the baking business when the concern gets into full operation.

Mrs. Robinson, the "veiled murderess," is employed in knitting stockings at Sing Sing prison, New York. On visiters entering the room in which she is engaged at work, she invariably endeavors to turn her face in an opposite direction, as if she was the "observed of all observers." Old age and confinement begin to leave their traces of decay on her once beautiful countenance.

Ship Oxford, of Freeport, Maine, which sailed from Leghorn, September 4th, for Boston, with a cargo of marble, among which was the statue of Daniel Webster, was abandoned at sea in November. Capt Minot and crew took to the boats, and were fallen in with by ship Mary and Martha, Captain Hatch, bound from Boston for Trieste. All hands were saved, and landed at Gibraltar.

A Boston paper says that there has been stored in the United States warehouses at that port for a year or two past a large lot of saltpetre, for which the owner some time since refused an offer of about sixteen cents per pound, holding out for an additional cent. At the present time the market price is not much over six cents per pound, the original cost being about ten or eleven cents.

Mr. Fillmore Follett, son of Joseph Follett, of Conewango township, Warren county, Pa., was badly scalded by the bursting of the steam boiler attached to King & Walton's tannery, in Columbus, on Wednesday, the 13th inst., which terminated in his death on the Sunday following. A wife and three children are left to mourn his loss.

The cholera has carried off a large number of victims in Honduras—in the department of Gracias over 5,000 persons having died. The greater part of these were attacked after the opening of the graves of some persons who died of cholera some twenty years ago.

American seamen are dying at Port au Prince, of yellow fever, at the rate of five per day, and those of other nations in proportion to their numbers. There are no hospitals, and the sick are crowded into miserable huts, where they are not cared for, or attended by any except negresses.

Albert Sanford, one of the most active and capable business men of Whitingham, Vermont, was a few days since removed to an insane asylum—a victim of the so-called spiritual manifestations. He has a brother, in another asylum, whose insanity was occasioned by similar causes.

The Wool-Growers' *Reporter* states the decrease of the wool crop in Ohio in 1857, as compared with 1856, to be 227,373 sheep, or 662 143 lbs. The clip of 1856 was 10 511 025 lbs. and that of 1857, 9 839 809 lbs.

Mr. Kincaid, toll-keeper on the bridge at Augusta, says this is the first winter for thirty-three years in which teams have not crossed the Kennebec river on the ice at that place by the 1st of January.

William McDonald, a house painter, died suddenly in Newark, N. J., last week. He was about forty five years of age, and leaves a wife and two children in destitute circumstances.

Ex-President Tyler is lying very ill at his residence, Sherwood Forest, Charles City county, Virginia. He has been suffering for several weeks past with a severe chronic attack.

Joseph Long, a farmer residing near Bridgeton, N. J., was kicked to death by a pair of mules, last week.

Kate Sturgeon, an accomplished young lady, eighteen years of age, died suddenly at the residence of her parents in Baltimore, on Friday morning.

Sailmaker Wm. Bennett, Purser Dolan, and Boatswain John McKinley, have been ordered to the United States steam frigate Colorado.

On Tuesday and Wednesday 75,600 bushels of corn were sold at Norfolk, at 57 cents for white and 60 cents for yellow.

The President has officially recognised Adolph Runge as vice consul of the Netherlands for the State of Georgia.

Mr. Abel Lewellen, an old citizen of Norfolk, Va., died on Monday.

Lieut. E. Fairfax Gray, United States navy, has resigned his commission.

William Stockett, a police officer of Baltimore, died in that city on Thursday last.