THE PRESS\_PHILADELPHIA.

The press are the segrent of each present control of the press of the p stances, may appear just- and reasonable. The counct be fixed until we shall ascertain the actual number which may become a charge to the so-ciety.

Le was also distinctly, agreed that, under no circumstances, shall this Government be called upon for any additional expenses.

The agents of the society manifested a laudable desire, to conform to the wishes of the Government throughout, the trainaction. They assured me that, after a careful calculation, they would be required to expend the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars on each individual in complying with the agreement, and they would have nothing left to remuerate them for their care, trouble, and responsibility. At all events, I could make no better arrangement, and there was no other all ternative. During the period when the Government itself, through its own agents, undertook the task of providing for the captured negroes in Africa, the cost per head was very much greater.

There having been no outstanding appropriation appliesble to take gureement. I therefore recommend that an appropriation may be made of the amount necessary to earry it into effect.

Other captures of a similar character may, and probably will, be made by our mayal forces; and I carnestly recommend that, Congress may amount the teeond section of the act of March 8, 1819, so as to free its construction from the ambiguity which has so. long existed, and render the day of the President plain in executing its provisions.

I recommend to your favorable regard the local interests of the District of Columbia. As the reddence of Congress and the executive departments of the divormment, we cannot fail to feel a deep conject in resident inhabitants.

Learnestly recomment, we cannot fail to feel a deep conject in a welfare. This is he ightened by the high character and the practice of the respective of the capture of the department of the divorment, we cannot fail to feel a deep conject in the proposition of the country. It emabled the general appropriation of the country. It emabled the forgr and of doubted constitutionally and expeniesses, let me warmly and strongly commond this precedent, established by themselves, as a guide to their proceedings during the present sension.

"JAMES BUCHAMAN.

WASHINGTON CITY, December 8, 1858. Report of the Secretary of the Treasury STATE OF THE FINANCES. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 6, 1858. In compliance with the act of Congress enti-h act supplementary to an act to establish the as no supposed that to shad to for any formers, Department, "appeared May 10, the honor to submit the following report. On the let of July, 1847, being the commencement of the fixed year 1868, the hance of the Treasury was all the receipts into the Treasury agring the fixed year 1858 were \$70,275,869 59, as follows: 296,641 05 856,159 78 .. 11,087,600 00 19.090,128 25 For the quare.

From customs.

From public land.

From piscellaneous sources.

207,741 15

From t easury notes isconsisting the same of the stripers of the same period. These two facts alone fursish a strong refutation of the last year of the stripers for the strong the same period. These two facts alone fursish a strong refutation of the last year of the strong terms of the s eing for the quarter ending September lows: Civil, foreign intersourse, and miscellanecus: 25 387,822 20
Service in charge of Interior Department 6,65:021 38
Service in charge of May Department 23,456 303 66
Service in charge of May Department 23,456 000 56
Publis cobstant xtdamption of treasury
2,884,557 96 As shown in detail by Statement No. 1 ... 800 000 00 The expenditures of the first quarter of the current fiscal year, ending deptember 20. 1858; were: For civil freign intercourse, and miscellaneous services. 1.994 804 24 8,224,490 04 4,086,516 48 ment.

Por sorvice, in charge of Wer Department
For service in charge of New Department
For public debt, including redomption of
fewency notes.
The estimated expenditures during the
remains of the charge of the current commodity falls in the markets of the world, our peo-ple, as contumers, are entitled to the benefit of the reduction, and it is not just that the price should be an inturally annialed by legislation.

This is especially true when the sume can es have produced a like decline in almost every important pro-duct of our country. 1,010,142 87 Deficit of ordinary means to meet expen-The deficiency to the ordinary estimated means to meat the estimated expenditures during the remaindary of the correct facal year ending June 30 1850; are therefore \$5 930,701 45.

There are extraordinary means within the command of the Department as follows.

Tressury notes which may be issued previous to the 1st Sausary 1859, under the tenth section of the advances of the tenth section of the advances of the tenth section of the advances of the section of the advances of the section of the sect Makes the aggregate means to June 30, 74 ( 65,896 99 Britims of Dalance in the Treasury ..... \$7,063.298 57
Returned receipts from entrone for the
fiscal year anding Jupe 30, 1800...... 66,000,000 00
Returned receipts from middellands... 5,000,000 00
Returned receipts from middellandous 1,000,000 00 

The important of the present tariff, amount to \$23,018,150, being \$78,276,991 [rss than the importations of the tariff of 1815 These two facts alone furnish a strong refutation of Adhering to the principles of the present tariff act. I would recommend such changes as will produce the amount required for the public service. In accordance with the sur gestion contained in my lest annual report, I recommend that schedules 0, D. F. G. W he raised respectively to 26, 29, 16, 10, and 5 per cent I see mo good reason for having departed in the set of 1857 from the system of decimal divisions. The present state of things affords a fit op portunity of correcting the error. This change will increase the revenue from customs \$1, 800,000 upon the basis of the importations of the last flaced year. Agressite of means for year ending June 80, 1860

ing that the imports were less, by a large amount, than the experts.

This difference is charged to under valuation. The remedy propried is either home valuation or specific duties. It is true that the experts for the last few years have exceeded the imports, but the inference which has been drawn from it is not necessarily correct. Other causes have contributed to bring about this result. It should be borne in mind that ure experts each a failing market abroad, the reignn cargo will exhibit in the diminished value of the importation the loss sustained by the persons on whose except the experts have been shipped. This offer constitutes an importable element in accounting for that excess of experts which has been satisfied to fraud. The payment by our citizens of their debts in Europe, which for two years past has been largely done; in transactions of bankers and broker; in except, experts mad imports.

If it were true that the difference in favor of exports over system—all affect the comparative amounts of experts and imports. then here a thread and monostronic from Charges and should be added and interest with the monostronic production of the contract of the contra unitequantly of the same date. 5 h ] he experience derived from faily ex uninations of the character, value, and price of the article.

These, with other ordinary channels of information common to the public, furnish, it would seem, ample means for the coveret and faithful discharge of the duty 1 he additional element of a st and charge of the duty 1 he arms of the calculated with he same cartainty. It however, constitutes a small por ion of the dutibile value, and the exprisence of the appraisars will enable them to guard scaled any serious injury from that goster. To substitute for this plans a home valuation would be to require the appraisars to ascertain the value of the article by an inquiry into its value at the port of importation. In what manner shall be proceed to do so? He must take the price current of the market furnished in the ordinary mode, and such information as he on 

recommending the construction of such works as are not ungently demanded by the public service. It will be for congress to depide, in providing the necessary means for the next fixed year, whether or not they will impose an increased textforrace a purpose.

The populous is an approp late to e.g. in to call the alteriton of Congress to the system of eripling public buildings. They are referred to tables [Nos. 6, 6, 7, 8, and 9) appended to the engineer's report. These tables will show the number of public buildings exceeds at different park ds. the nost of their construction, and the nocessity which existed for their section. The revence received at any port indicates the amount of business which requires a custom-house. The amount, received at a 70 to 6000 indicates the necessity of a building for that object, and the number of days of the sitting of the outst will show the necessity of a Government building for that of 'est. It will be for Congress to say whether a system which has led to the building of a custom-house at a port bilding 500 of revenue and a post office which pays \$107.85. and of a court-house where the Federal courts' were in section four days in a year is entitled to their continued association and approval. It is said that some of these buildings are used for all three of these purposes. This is true; but a reference to the tables alieded to will show that, in that view of the sublect, the expenditure, in many cases, cannot be justified, as the combined services were noted sufficient importance to require the ection of such buildings. It has any of the sublect, the expenditure, in many cases, cannot be justified, so the commendations of my last report on this subject are signing abounted to business is done. To do this would require an expenditure of money which the warmest advicate of the system will not approve. The recommendations of my last report on this subject are signing absoluted to your considerations of a right required to authority of the intention of a price to one of a provent should be required to submit to Congress suitable plans and estimates of the cost before an appropriation is made.
Your attention is particularly invited to that portion of the engineer's report which refers to the subject of marioe hospitas. End year's experience due to the object cons which have been present do Courress to the system of building and naintaining these hospitals. The relief afforded is not more ample whilst the expense is much greater than exists under the old system. The following the work of the system of the internation which is con municated on this subject must attract the ser ous attention of Congress, and shound isset, in my judgment, to a radical change. The amount now annually dawn from the treasury to an upply the deficiency in the fund for the relief of sich and diabled seamen exceeds the sum raiset out of the wages of the seamen for this purpose. It was not so formerly, and the fact is in no small degree attributable to the increased and unaccessary expenditures grow ing out of the building and keeping up of marine has pitals. Pésides, there is no fund diabursed by the tiovernment which possesses higher claims for a just and economical expenditure than the one under consideration. The law con pels the collection of this money from the wages of the examen, and the Government undertakes to expend it for their benefit and protection. The trust is a sacred one, and can only be faithfully discharged by exercising the greatest and and conomy in its disbursent. I renew the recommendations of my last report on this subject.

I deem it my daity to call the attentior of Congress for the reasons then suggested I deem it important that the bill should receive the favorable action of Congress at the present sension.

Instead of that portion of the bill, as originally reaction of Congress at the present session.

Instead of that portion of the bill, as originally reported, regulating the collection districts, and appoint ment and compensation of officers. I propose it submit, at an early day, a substitute suggested by the experience of an additional year in this Department which, it is believed, will obviate many existing incomparation. In regard to the receipts and expenditures accessing while the amount of foreign merchandise imported at a given point would clearly indicate the necessity for an adequate provision there for the collection of the revenue, if by no means follows that the interests of the revenue do not require the services of officers at points where few or no duties are oblived. A judicious disposition of a preventive force is tadispensable

impairing its utility; and the department has that subject new under consideration.

At the last session of Congress appropriations were made for the purchase of the best self-righting lifeboats, to be placed on the coast of New Jersey, and the best life-bo ta for use on the coast of Long Island. As the Government had already provided life-boats for those stations, the object of the law was evidently to secortain a better brat than these already employed, and, if found, 'o substitute is for those row in use. Taking this view of the subject, I appointed a commisson that had been constructed, and which were offered to the Government. The report of the commissioners has been received within the last few days—too late for any action of the department before the meeting of Ongress. It is herewith submitted, (marked 41, with a a view of placing before Congress all the information on the subject in the possession of the department, and slot that such additional sotion may be the information on the subject in the possession of the department, and slot that such shadificant sotion may be that the present expert of the Emperin endent of the Coast Survey, giving a statement of the operation of the Sourvey, giving a statement of the operation of the Sourvey, giving a statement of the operation of the Coast Survey, giving a statement of the operations (marked 12) is herewith submitted.

A report from the president and directors of the Louisville and Post land Canal Company is expected to reach the department in a short time, and when received will be submitted to Congress.

The secompanying reports from the various bureaus of the Treasury Department, (marked A to L.) will furnish detailed statements of the business transacted in each of them.

In addition to the regular annual report of the Lich-House Beard (marked N 12) versions the second and content of the constraints. impairing its utility; and the department has that sub- this subject that he has to others, and makes feeted if we adhere to our Democratic policy. But

of the statements of the dubiness transaction and of them.

In addition to the regular annual report of the Lith-House Board, (marked No. 13.) I transmit a report from the Board, (marked No. 45) which his been prepared in answer to a resolution of the Scoate of February 1. 1388. The information contained in it will be interesting to both Houses, and is therefore communicated at this time.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HOWELL OBB.,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Recretary of the Treasury. Hon Joen O. Breggingly of, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

## The Press

in our columns this marning, together with the report of the Secretary of the Treasury and ab-

following platform:

First. Repeal of all laws prohibiting the foreign slave trade or imposing penalties thereon.

Feonal. Repeal of the law abolishing the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

Third Absolute resistance to everything in the nature of a compromise between North and South.

Fourth Peremptory demand for the intervention of Congress. President, and Supreme Court for slavery in all Territories the moment a slave holder bringshis slayes there; in other words, intervention by the authorities to sustain the law and prevent robbery. These four items include all. Up to a certain date we agre willing to labor for their attainment. If Southerners arcurs themselves, they can attain them all, or else dis sives they can attain them all, or else dis sives they can attain them all, or else dis sives they can attain them all, or else dis sives they can attain them all, or else dis sives they can attain them all, or else dis sives they can attain them all, or else dis sives the common gustice requires us to say the Union.

The weekly statement of the Philadelphia Banks, made up to yesterday afternoon, presents the following aggregate: loans, \$20,195,509; spe-

pessarily interesting. The weake t part of the Message is that devoted to the Kansas question The judgment of the country on that issue is so well settled that Mr. Bughanan can do little to change it by his labored defence of his policy. When he asserts that "in the course of his long and public life," he has " never admission of Kansas under the Lecompton any Territory or State, nor to exclude it there-Constitution, he very gratuitously displays a from, but to leave the people thereof perfectly from but to leave the people thereof perfectly from and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." Had Congress support on the conditations of the United States." ment on his conduct as an off set to the wellknown condemnation of a great majority of into a Territory, nor to exclude it therefrom, they his countrymen. If Mr. Bughanan is sincere in this opinion, he only shows that, like some of the great authors of the world, he is utter. to leave slavery in the Territories, just a ly disqualified to pronounce a correct judgmies could inflict no greater blow upon his prosent popularity or his future tame than to take him at his word, and pronouncing his warm espousal of an infamous Constitution, which was which Mr. Buchanan securely and unfalteringly conceived in iniquity, brought forth in fraud, stood during his struggle for the Presidency, as and which could be supported only by the was the point of all Democratic appeals in 1856, grossest tyranny, the best official act of his not excepting those of Howell Cobb, and other life, set down all the others as worse than that. But no one, we think, will be severe enough to judge him by so unfortunate a standard, although he himself invites it. He is as anxious now that Kansas should be kept flinching confidence we expressed in their entire caout of the Union as he was a year ago that pablity for self-government, alike in State and Tershe should be dragged into it. His reasoning upon this subject is quite pathetic. It is un-fortunate for him that he did not adopt it a Mr. Buchanan, then our most obsequious friend, year ago. The English-bill finality is tenaclously adhered to, and those who heard the professions of the Lecompton candidates for Congress in favor of admitting Kansas without regard to her population, last fall, will now see how unwise it would have been to tions" in "their own way." Instead of slavery have believed them. The recommendation in being an exception, Mr. Buchanan has instructed now see how unwise it would have been to favor of prohibiting the admission of any Territory into the Union until it has attained the election of that year decided anything, it mest the requisite population is a proper and correct one, and if coupled with another, that the Constitution of all Territories shall be submitted to the people and ratified by them before they are presented to Congress, would be worthy of the careful consideration of Congress; but there is no good reason, after all the occurrences of the past, that Kansas should not be excepted from the operation of the first-mentioned rule, if her citizens deeire it. But little is said in the Message in relation

to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. As negotiations upon the subject are pending, the exact condition of the controversy is not disclosed. Congress is recommended to consider the propriety of making an appropriation of money, in advance, for the purchase of Cuba, in case a treaty for its acquisition can be ofected. If Cuba is ever purchased from Spain it will probably be in this manner, for it not likely that any Spanish ministry will incur the odium of negotiating a treaty for its | next? sale, and thus be turned almost immediately out of power, without receiving a portion of the purchase money at once. Had a recommen dation of this kind been made a year ago, in conjunction with a recommendation to 1953, will be left? What will have become of refer the Lecompton Constitution back to the that clause of the Nebraska-Kausa act which has often been declared to be the very soul and have been much has often been declared to be the very soul and take of \$10,000. will be at the present session of Congress. The President has done so much to create bitter antagonism to any legislation that would strengthen the political power of the slaveholding portion of the confederacy, that he has probably secured the defeat of his proposition, for the present.

In regard to Mexico, the President prefers vaiting the result of the present revolution hafore instituting a general war against the country, or establishing a protectorate over the whole of it, but suggests that we should at once take military possession of the northern portions of Sonora and Chihuahua for the better protection of the citizens of our Southwestern domains from the ravages of the savage time.

a "test" of it, the manufacturing interests of it is not at all improbable that a new test our State may be very substantially benefited. Will he do so? The construction of a Pacific Railroad is warmly recommended. This question is evidently destined to become a leading one in the councils of the nation, and we do not doubt that the road will be built, as it certainly

should be, at no distant period. Various other questions are discussed. The tone of the Message is by no means so belligerent as was anticipated by some, but rather calm and unimpassioned. Its information is valuable, and it will well repay an attentive perusal.

In the remarks we have heretofore made respecting the management and failure of the Bank of Pennsylvania, there was no intention to do injustice to either of the parties now on trial for conspiracy to defraud the bank. The statements made were such as were in general circulation, and ought not to prejudice the defendants if not sustained by the evidence. It was alleged that Mr. Newhall had sold to the bank "a worthless bill of exchange" for 50, 000 pounds sterling. It now appears, from the ovidence given on the trial, that the bill referred to was drawn on a house in Manchester, England, of undoubted responsibility; that it was accepted by that house, and was received by George Peabody & Co., in payment of a debt due to them from the Bank of Pennsylvania. There seems to be some question whether the acceptors (Rostron & Co.) paid the bill TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1858.

The News.

Congress met and organized yesterday. The OPennsylvania has thus far received credit to respect to the spanish schooler American defined to the spanish schooler and the sc Congress that and organized yesterday. The for it, and, instead of being defrauded, has aclined to the message was read, and will be found for it, and, instead of being defrauded, has aclined to the message from the President's message was read, and will be been benefited by the transaction. The trially been benefited by the transaction. The section of the message from the President was received, and the reading of it immediately tially been benefited by the transaction. The sport of the Secretary of the Treasury and abstracts of the reports in the other departments. We received at a late hour last night a copy of the full report of the Secretary of War. It is an able and interesting document, and we regret that of control of the Secretary of War. It is an able and interesting document, and we regret that or completed by a reduced of control of the Secretary of War. It is an able and interesting document, and we regret that or conspiracy to defraud the bank. The operations of that department have been unusually extensive during the last year, and at the same time successful in every quarter,

John Mitchell, in his salutatory in the Sauthern of Citizen, an ultra-Southern journal he has reasonably removed to Washington, lays down the following platform:

First. Repeal of all laws prohibiting the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

Fecond. Repeal of the law abolishing the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

Third Absolute resistance to everything in the nature of a compromise between North and South.

Fourth Peremptory demand for the intervency holder brings his slaves trade or imposing penalties thereon.

For the President profession of the country of the same trade in the District of Columbia.

Third Absolute resistance to everything in the nature of a compromise between North and South.

Fourth Peremptory demand for the intervency in all ferritories the moment a size of the laws abolishing the slave and proved the province of the same look of the province of the series included all. Up to a certain date we are reading of the laws abolished the province of the resident of the resi

thus much to remove shy prejudices which may have been created by the publication of

right to make full comments upon the conduct of the presiding judge, and the merits of the cause, as soon as the trial shall be closed. In regard to Mr. Loughead, the District Attorney, there can be but one opinion respecting his character and ability. His opening address to the jury was highly creditable to him, and exhibited rare talents. If the evidence should not fill out and sustain the opening speech, it will certainly be no fault of the District Attorney.

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

Letter from Washington.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

Washington, Dec. 6, 1858.

The country will not soon forget, I trust, how importunate Southern politicians were, from 1930. The observed and the residence of the president of t

the States in which it exists When the Senate chamber was echoing with the elequence and wisdom of intellectual giants and devoted patricts from the different sections of the Union, the doc trine now advanced as constitutional law, that slavery existed of right in the Territories, was regarded as a political heresy of the few.

This fact was clearly recognised and proclaimed performed any official act which in the retro-in the Nobraska-Kansas bill, by the declaration spect has afforded" him "more heartfelt sa-it contains, that "it is the true intent and meantisfaction," than the recommendation of the ling of this [that] act not to legislate slavery into

posed they had not the power to legislate slavery would sourcely have declared it was not their in tention to do so. On the contrary, the intention it was left under the Constitution in the States. subject to the will and decision of the people, perfectly manifest. The country so understood it Popular sovereignty, thus read, constituted the

Southern speakers In that year no speech was regarded either as orthodox or effective which did not embrace such an interpretation of the law. How we loved the dear people theu, not of the South merely, but of the North! and what an unnow our bitterest persecutor and defamor, was removed from Wheatland to the White House. Two years ago every Democrat is the land i stated upon the absolute right of the people of all organized Territories, not only to form, but also us that it was the only institution referred to. If assuredly determined this: that Congress should not, after passing an organic act for the Territories, interfere, in any way, with their domestic institu-tions or municipal regulations—that slavery was entirely within the popular control, in its admisslon, rejection, and regulation. Where are we now? In these days of incipi

ent tyranny—of self-adulating Presidents—of con-temptuous (not contemptible) Cabinets—of mushcom magnates-and of little penny-mad official laves-where are wo? Let us see: The Supreme Court has decided, in the Dred Scott case that domestic slavery is an actual existence, by and under the Constitution, in all our Territories— so the South says—and that it cannot be excluded. The people cannot legislate it in-for it is there already by the highest law and without their act—and they cannot le islate it out, for the Constitution probibits it. If this position is sound, then the avowal of Congress in the Nebraska-Kansas act, as interpreted by the President, that they did not intend to legislate slavery in or out means nothing. In this way is the power of s's-very introduction and exclusion disposed of. What

or very soon to be, asked to pass a code of laws regulating slavery in all the Territories. Very well! Suppose such a thing shall be done, how much of popular sovereignty, as contended for in 1958, will be left? What will have become of the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their The introduction, exclusion, and regulation of slavory are spoken of as conferred upon the people of the Territories. They cannot introduce it, for the upen the soil. They cannot exclude it, became no legislative act of theirs can repeal the Constitution—and they cannot regulate it, for Congress has reasserted that right. If this is not sweeping away solemnly enseted laws, platforms, pledges, speeches, and the inherent right of the people to povern themselves, then I surrender my judgment.

and ask to be written down an ass for all future It is to be hoped a pause may be made before On the tariff we are pleased to see that Mr. tervention; and, after a fair and full trial, aban-Buchanan is not wholly forgetful of the doned it for non-intervention. Why should we teachings of his earlier days, and he even has rior through the waters communded by hose paration in congress. They are with hardly a page studies of the review of the review

forced upon us, to make new traitors, and further to weaken and demoralize the party. If I had a right to think on the subject, I should be opposed to it; as it is, I do not desire to commit further transgression, or accumulate additional penalties

transgression, or accumulate acquirement pound upon my head.

The iron interest secures the first action of the House of Representatives. What the result will be I don't know; but it is evident that there is a determination to have it looked after and cared for, sconer or later. A contest begins for the vacant doorkeepership of the Senate. The candidates are many. The Sergeant at arms will be superseded. It is said Major Beale, who occupied that office for so many years, will take his old place again.

## THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

Second Session. U. S. CAPITOL, WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.

BENATE.

Pifty Senators answered to their names:
Messrs, Allen, Bigler, Bright, Brederick, Bell, Brown,
Cameron, Ohandler, Clark, Olay, Clingman, Collamer,
Davis, Durkee, Dixon, Doollitle, Fessenden, Fitch,
Fitzpatrick, Poot, Foster, Green, Gwin, Hals, Hamlin,
Hammond, Hunter, Harlen, Iverson, Jones, Kennedy,
King, Mason, Fearce, Polk, Bice, Reid, Seward, Shields,
Simmons, Slidell, Stuart. Thompson of Kentucky,
Thomson of New Jersey, Trumbull, Wade, Ward, WilSin, Sud Wright.

The oath of Office was administered to Martin W.
Bates, and he tock his sest as Senator from Delaware.
The credestials of Matt Ward of Texes, and Thoms
L. Oli gman of North Carolins, were presented.
On molion of Mr. Gwits, of California, the House
was notified that the Senate is ready to proceed to business.
On molion of Mr. Allen, a committee was ampointed

The seasts then adjourned
HUBE OF REVERSENTATIVES.
The galleries of the House are crowded, and the members are gathered in confused groups on the floor of the House, engaged in earmest conversation. All appear to be in fine future.
At noon the Speaker called the House to order.
About two hundred members responded to their names.

ames
On motion of Mr. Florence, of Pennsylvania, a reso-

From California and the Plains. (By the Overland Mail.) (By the Ownland Mail.)

Br. Louis, Dec. 6.—The overland California mail

with dates to the 9th uit., (four days later.) arrived

there last night, having been twenty—fire days out.

The mail brings three through passengers.

The roads on the mail route, from San Francisco to In a rough on the mai route, from Man Francisco to the boundary of Texas, were in good condition. The mail party saw no indications of hottile Indians. J. M. Alosa, one of Colonel Crabbe's party, (uearly all of whom were massacred at Santa Ines) had been liberated by the Government of Sonora. Mr. Alnsa publishes an interesting unrative of the massacre, and of his capilyity.

CALIFORNIA.

publishes an interesting marrative of the magasare, as of his capility.

CALIFORNIA.

This ma'l left four days af er the last steamer, be nothing of importance had occurred during the interve OREGON.

Oregon dates to the 27th of October are furnished.
Very rich deposits of gold had been discovered ne Canyonville. In Douglass county; much excitement exists in that vicinity in consequence. Three men for out seventy dollars in four hours.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The dates from Washington Territory are to Octob 30th. The news is devoid of interest.

The Indians are sad to be very troublesome about the Coleville mines.

New Orleans. Dec. 4 — The steamship General Ruck has arrived from Erars, with dates to the 30th ult. Tre intelligence from Mexico by this arrival is favorable to the Liberal cause. Zuloaga is reported as about to ecsmp.
The Libera's favor a treaty with the United States fo he extradition of slaves and criminals Further From Mexico.

Futther From Mexico.

Washnoren, Dec. 8.—New Orleans papers of Thursday have been received, and contain the advices from dexico. Tobasco, which was the only port in Mexico eft in the possession of the Zulosgie's, is now in the ands of the liberalists. After fighting for seventeen lars, only siven men were killed on both sides. Garas lett Tampico on the 22d of November for Pueble, Viejs and other parts unknown, but it was supposed he had gone to consult with the President repecting the Spanish cialm.

The Nicaraguan Government and White's Steamers. WASHINGTON, December 6.—A gentleman who has just returned from Niouragua, informed the editor of the Mobile Register, on Wednesday, that that Government would not permit passengers by Whitt's steame to pass through the country, and that it had determinedly resolved not to allow that company to have the transit afthe informant is Mr. W P Kirkland, a planter in Nieuragua, who is stated to be reliable.

Fire at Washington, D. C. Washington, D. O., Dec 6.—McLean & Moorce's extensive steam-planing establishment, in Thirteenth street, near the skeal was burnt to-night. A large amount of finished work and machinery was destroyed. The loss was not less than \$10,0%. The amount of insurance is unknown.

Washingron, Dec. 6.—The telegraphic despate from Petersburg, on Friday, very distinctly stated the Mr. Treadway and D. Jennings Wise space in favor the nomination of Mr. Letcher, but one or the deli-

A New Orleans and Havana Line of Propellers.

Washington, Dec. 6—The New Orleans papers state that a imovement is joing, made, in New Orleans, to stablish a line of propellers between New Orleans and Navana. Municipal Election in Massachusetts.

NEW BEDFORD Dec 6.—The municipal election to lay resulted in the election of Willard Dye, Republican s mayor, by 183 plurality.

The Republicans also elected two-thirds of the City Council.

Lawrence, Dec. 6.—The Republicans to day elected Goursal Oliver as Mayor, and the entire Republican ticket for aldermen.

Springright, Dec. 6.—The entire Republican and Temperance ticket for city (filters was elected to-day by 400 majority. Destructive Conflagration at Chaleguay.

CHALEGUAY, Dec 6 -A fire broke out on Saturda, ight in A. B. Jenner & Co 's drug atore, which with night in A. B. Jenner & Oo. 's drug atore, which, with all its contents, was consumed. The flames spread ra-pidly, and desiroyed the Old Franklin Hotel, the drug and liquor store of P. W. Pollard, and the large tim-shops of F. Boper. The adjoining dwelling of D H. Milliken was then pulled down, which stopped the far-ther progress of the states. The loss is heavy, and the insurance but light.

Fire at Bristol, R. I.

New York Bank Statement. New Pork, Dec. 6 —The bank statement for the week ding on "aturday exhibits: 

Miss Davenport. At Walnut-street Theatre, last night, a crowd-d house greeted the re-appearance of Miss Davenport, after an absence of three years. She per rmed the part of The Counters, in Knowlea's p'ay of "Love" with her wonted intensity and grace, and was ably supported by Mrs. Conwsy as Catherine, Mr. Richings as The Duke, and Mr. Conway as Huon-one of his most folicitous personations. This evening she appears as Parthenia, in the play of " Ingomar."

We are under obligations to Mr. Mayberry Irving, conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad from Pittsburg to Philadelphia, for his kindness in allowing us the privilege of using one of Woodruff's beds in his patent sleeping car. They are a miracle of comfort, and do much to shorten the

THE CITY. AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. WHEATLEY & CLARKE'S ARON-STREET TURATRE -Our American Cousin "-" Simpson & Co" 'Unr American Cousin ".... Elimpson & Oci"
Mas, D. P. Bowshe? Walupt estrais Theatas...
'I logomar"... A Boland for an Oliver."
Cartoval Cincus ... Lents Circus Company."...
'Equestrian, Gymnatile, and Acobalic feats."
Assumer Boundson... Bignor Blits.

Sanyond's Opena House .- Ethiopian Entertain

GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.—A stated meeting of this body, was held yesterday afternoon at their room in Seventh street—Dr. Hahn in the chair.

The total number of parpers at the Almahouse on Paturlay in type.

2.500

2.702

2.702

A communication was received from Dr. J. H. Dick. declining the position as one of the consulting phy-Sicians.

Another communication was received from Dr. Danglison, recommending Dr. John Dacosta to fill the vacancy. Laid on the table

Marshall Henroy, resident steward, reported that he had collected \$150 55 during the past two weeks.

The out door signed reported that he had collected \$148 50 in bond and support once, and \$134 of emigrant tax.

tax.

The special committee presented a report embodying resolutions relative to the management of the proposed clinics. The report was laid upon the table ustil Monday next.

Dr. Smith, the chief resident physician, reported that he had suppended the night nurse, the housekeeper, and the servant nurse, in the junctic department.

Mr. Hoopes submitted a resolution to dispense with night watchmen in the lunatic department. Agreed 10.

Bills were then repealed amountained to the servant nurse. greed to.

Bills were then received amounting to \$12,000.

The board then adjourned.

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The board then adjourned.
The Homidide in the Fourteenth Ward.
The Homidide in the Fourteenth Ward.
The investigation of this case was resumed yesterday afternoon by Coroner Fenner, at the Eighth-district station house, but nothing was elicited which went to show who were the parties engaged in the outerge. John Canavan, the husband of the first witness examined on Esturery, was sworn; and estifactority accounted for his absence, from home on the night of the murder. He had gone out on an errand, and meeting with a friend joiced him in a night's spree; but knew nothing of the occurrence in the neighborhood of his house until he returned, next afternoon, and his wife informed him of it. Michael McQuade, who left Canavar's tavern, Thirteenth and Pearl streets, with Barrett, and who was supposed to know all about the sfair, was arrested yest-day morning by Officer Joseph R. McCulley, at Hood and Willow streets. He was examined at length, but nothing was elicited to implicate him in the affair. A young man, named Howard, who resides at No. 249 Juniper street, testified that he was in the neighborhood of Twelfth and Willow streets, on the night of the murder, while passing down from Girard arecuse, and that as he reached Division street he saw two mon passing Mrs. Canavan's house; that one of them was frunk, and asked the other to "go back and fight;" the latter refusing to do so, the former returned to where two other men (supposed to be Barrett and his friend) were standing, and that directly after he (the witness) heard the cry of murder, and saw a man reuning down Willow street. McQuade was brought in, but was not recognized by the witness is sone of the men he saw Miss Roma Higgins was sgale examined to examined, but threw no light on the #Dject. The jury, after a short consultation, rendered a verdice "that the dreased. John Barrett, cane to his death from injuries inflicted by some person or persons to them unknown."

DEATH OF Bishop Ondered in the first and hear short consultation, rendered a verdict "that it edecessed. John Barrett, came to his death from injuries is inficted by some person or persons to them unknown."

DEATH OF BISHOP ONDERDONK.—It is with feelings of deep sorrow and sinerer regret that we and the property of the death of Rev H. U. Onderdonk, formerly biskap of this diooses who died about half past three o'clock yesterday morning, at his residence, in Pine street, above Thirteenth. His disease was dremiery. Bishop O was a native of New York, son of Dr. John Onderdonk, of that city, and brother of Brhop Eenjamin T. Onderdonk, of the diocese of New York. He commenced life as a doctor of medicine, and, after being graduated, we be leve, from the University of Edinburgh, Bootland, practised for some years in his native oity. Afterwards studying theology he was ordained to the ministry in the Episcopal Church, and after presiding over several congregations in the Bister of New York, was haally, in 1817, elected selectant bishop of this diocese, with Bishop White, who died in 1830. Bishop Meade was the candidate nonfinated in opposition to him. Bishop Chardonk was ordained in Christ Church, in this city. He continued in charge of the diocese untill the year 1846, when he resigned his position; and was succeeded by Bishop Potiter.

Bishop Onderdonk besides being a fine theilpsign, has, on several coossions, appeared before the world is a manthor. A few years ago his sermons wave published, and as fract entitled "Episcopary tested by Recipture" has also emanated from the same source and it is regarded as the mort lucid and elequent stay over written on that subject, in our language. He departed this life with great estimates, and in the blessed hope of a glorious immortality. We have not accordately years. His inneral will probably take place of Thursday, when the services will be performed in St. Peter's Church, Plus Street, near Third.

HORAGE CHREEEY.—There is a great freat in store for our lecture-goers, as will be seen to me and the continuent and the s

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

In the second of the press. I better from Washington.

Letter from Washington.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

Washington, Dec. 6, 1858.

The country will not soon forget, I trust, how importunate Southern politicians were, from 1850.

The country will not soon forget, I trust, how importunate Southern politicians were, from 1850.

To 1834, for a recognition of the principle of non-cintervention, by Congress, in the local affairs of our Territories. The effort made to pass the Willer mot Proviso into a law satisfied them of the damage of national legislation on the subject of allayers, and they elected to rest the fortunes of the South with the people of the Territories. Popular sovereignty, in its application to the government of the Territories, owes its origin to a dread of the increasing fower of the North, and a disposition for the resulting to the standard of the Territories, owes its origin to a dread of the increasing fower of the North, and a disposition there evinced to limit the peculiar institution to the received and the Plains.

By MIDNIGHT MAIL.

Letter from Washington.

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The objection being made, Mr. Busher Jaway 81, a step to the objection being made, Mr. Busher Jaway 81, a step to the objection being made, Mr. Busher Jaway 81, a step to the New York Tribens, and one of the step the object to wait on the President, reported that the latter would immediately communicate his immediately communicate his immediately communicate his manufacture of the Mrs. Washington at the federal population of the principle of the Whole on the standing comment of the federal population of the standing comment of the dampeter of the Whole on the standing comment of the dampeter of the Whole on the standing comment of the dampeter of the Whole on the standing comment of the dampeter of the Whole on the standing comment of the dampeter of the Whole on the standing comment of the dampeter of the Whole on the standing comment of the dampeter of the Wh o'clock yesterday morning a genteel-looking young wo-man was found on the parement in Sprace street, below Third. He said she had been driven from her board-ing house in Sprace st., by Richard Dewns, the propri-stor. She was taken to the Fifth ward satiot home, where in a short time she gave birth to a child.

THE LATE STARBING APPAIR AT MANAVURE -We learn that the German, Robman, (who was stab-bed on faintfar evening; and who was considered dan-groundly wonded). Is improving. Long is still in pri-son, and will swait a further hearing. DAMAGES.—The loss of property occasioned by the fire at Dock and Second atreets, on Snaday morn-ing last, is estimated at between \$1,600 and \$2,000, the greater part of which is cavered by insurance. Acodemy - Yesterday afternoon, a boy, about ten years of yes, named Thomas Feminore, had his jaw fractured by the kick of a home, with which he was playing at Hamilton's table, in Carpenfer street, below Fifth. He was taken to the hespital.

A COMMITTEE, appointed by the Board of Guardians of the Poor, left yesterday afternoon for New York, to visit the institutions at Randall's Island, with a view of making some improvements in the management of our institutions for the poor. SUDDER DEATH.—A man, named George Monks, died very anddenly last avening at his residence, in Taylor atreet, between Marple and Carroll. The coroner was notified to attend. THE COURTS.

THE ALLIBONE AND NEWHALL CASE. FIFTH DAY. Adjournment of the Case for One Week. Reported for The Press.] QUARTER SESSIONS-Judge Thompson .-

At the opening of the court yesterday morning Indge Thompson said: I have received a communica-tion from the medical attendant of Mr Thomas, which will hend to counsel. Mr. Loughead then read the following: Mr. Loughead then rest the following:

Sundar, December 6th, 1858
In consequence of the severe indisposition of Mr. Reynold Thomas, I have strictly advised him not to leave his bed for several days

Sanuel Lewis, M. D.,

1330 Spruce street.

Mr. Loughead then said: I underst and Mr. Thomas' brother is in court, and can be examined.

Mr. Lewis Thomas was then sworn as to the condition of his brother.

of his brother.
Mr. Louphed. You are a brother of Reynold Thomas, one of the jurors in this case? A. I am, sir.

Q. Have you visited him this morning?

A. I as whim half an hour since; he has a severe neuralgie pain in the head, accompanied with vomiting and chills.

Q. By whom is he attended?

A. Bro he Laster

A. By Pr. Lewis.
Q. Would it be possible for him to come out to day?
A. Dr. Lewis has advised him to keep his bed for

A. Dr. Lewis has advised him to keep his bed for several days.

Mr. Loughead. That is all, Mr. Thomas In.

Mr. Loughead. That is all, Mr. Thomas In.

So moforturabe a phase of this case, may it please your Honor, I scarcely how what to suggest. There is but one course to adopt, which is to adjourn the court and the case for a reasonable time, until Mr. Thomas be sufficiently recovered to attend to his duties as a jurror in this cause.

Mr. F O Brewster. We would be perfectly content, sir, to go on with the eleven other gentlemen, so far as our client is concerned. I understand the Supreme Court—and the highest court in New York—to decide that the defendant cannot make an agreement to proceed under such an aspect of the case. I presume that a proposition of the kind would not be entertained by your Honor.

Mr. Loughead. There can and should be no such arrangement made.

Mr. Brewster I see that an adjournment is inevita rrangement made. Mr. Brewster I see that an adjournment is inevits-ile. I only speak for the defendant whom we repre-

ble I only speak for the defendant whom we represent
Mr. Loughtad. When informed the other day, by an officer of this court, that the juror was anfering from neuralgia in the head. I observed the effect of the discase travelling over the face of the gentleman, and I was then learned in the day my gift be the result.

The Best of directed an efficer to hand it the order of business of the Court of Common Pleas!

Judge Thompson Is there any proposition as to the time to which the court chall be adjourned?

Mr. Me-edith. The time depends entirely upon the state of the health of the juror. We cannot assist your Honor in the premises.

Mr. Loughead. The better plan will be to fix upon a certain day—your Honor has sant for the order of business, I perceive; then, if the juror be unable to attend court, to re-adjourn.

Judge Thompson. Is it worth while to fix a day this week?

Mr. Loughead. I should think it hardly worth while court, to re-adjourn.

Judge Thempson. Is it worth while to fix a day this week?

Mr. Loughesd. I should think it hardly worth while. I was about to suggest Thursday; but if the condition of this gentleman is reprired upon correctly—and we all understand what reuralis is, accompanied by the symptoms which have been desialed—I should think that at least a week coght to be given for his recovery. Too early an application to the a-duous duties required of a juror in this case, and who for, from its importance, he is bound to give, inight perhaps, if he had but partially recovered, throw him back again, and secasion further trouble and delay.

Mr. Heredith I is quite likely, sir.

Judge Thompson. I will ray this day week, if it will suit all parties interested.

Mr. Loughead. Oan we have this room?

Mr. Heredith and Mr. Brewster. The Supreme Court does not meet till the first Monday in January.

Mr. Heredith and Mr. Brewster. The Supreme Court does not meet till the first Monday in January.

Mr. Herewitar. I hope that the court will advise the jurots as to keeping themselves unaffected by contact with those not of their number

Mr. Loughead I entiely concar in the necessity for giving such instructions.

Judge Thompson. to the Jury. In consequence of a contingency, over which of course, no one has control, it is necessary that this case be postponed until to-d y week. In the meantime, it is your duty not to hold conversation with ary person outside of your own number. touching this case; and it wild be well for you neither to real nor appeak about the subject maiter of it, so that you may come into this court again, at the termination of its adjournment, with your mieds as unbiased as they were when you took your acata in the jury box.

To the Crier. Adjourn the court till to-day week—

jury box.
To the Orier. Adjourn the court till to-day weekthe 13th inst. SALE OF SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE, this

morning, at Mr. Henkel's warerooms, Walnut street. ELEGANT AND VALUABLE LONDON BOOKS, this evening, at the austion rooms. SPOCKS AND REAL ESTATE this evening, at the

Exchange. A large sale—Sixteen Properties, including valuable business stands, farms, elegant and plain residences, stocks, &c. See Thomas and Sons' advertisements and catalogues of the three sales.