The Press.

PHILADELPHIA: PRINTED BY SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 19, 1858.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1858.

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

THE WEEKLY PRESS, Vol. 3, No. 50, for SATURDAY, Dec. 25th, is now ready. Among the vast amount of interesting matter, original and selected, contained in the number for the present week, will be found the following:

EDITORIALS.

THE WAR SPIRIT—THE TARIFF NO. II—THE IRON INTERESTS OF PENNSYLVANIA—BIGLER AND H. S. BOGERS—COUNT DE MONTALEMBERT'S TRIAL—BIBLE-MAKING—MR. COBB AND RECIPROCITY WITH THE CANADAS—JOHN BRIGHT, EDMUND BURKE, AND STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS—A CURIOUS CASE—SENATOR DOUGLAS—CHRISTMAS—IN SPEAKING AGAIN!—HON. JAMES GUTHRIE, LATE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY—EVERETT'S "MT. VERNON PAPERS."—PASSMORE WILLIAMSON—ELLIS LEWIS.

TALK.

THE FLEUR DE LYS.

POLITICAL.

SUPPORTING THE ADMINISTRATION—THE MONTGOMERY AND ENGLISH AFFAIR—FALLING OF THE VAN BUREN BASTILE—"OLD POLITICIANS"—COL. MOCLURE.

RELIGIOUS.

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS—PREACHING FOR THE MASSES—COLLECTIONS FOR THE AMERICAN COLLEGE AT ROME.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTERS FROM WASHINGTON—THE COAST SURVEY—LETTERS FROM KENTUCKY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUCCESSFUL SURGICAL OPERATIONS—GENERAL NEWS—LAUREL HILL CEMETERY—A SMART SWINDLER—DEAD RABBITS AWAY FROM HOME—LITERARY CRITICISM—THE RESCUED AFRICANS OF THE NORO—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

NEWS.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH FROM EUROPE, CALIFORNIA, AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES—CONGRESSIONAL MISC.

THE CITY.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PHILADELPHIA MARKETS—MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—THE MONEY MARKET—PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET—STOCK QUOTATIONS.

THE WEEKLY PRESS is furnished to subscribers at $2 per year, in advance, for the single copy, and to clubs of twenty, when sent to one address, $20, in advance. Single copies, for sale at the counter of THE PRESS office, in wrappers, ready for mailing.

FIRST PAGE.—Books for the Holidays and for all Days; Letter from Washington; Removal of the Market Houses; Our Holiday Directory—Continued; Union Temporary Home; General News.

The News.

The latest accounts from Mexico state that Gen. Vidaurri, was actively engaged at Monterey, in raising a new army to take his stand against the Zuloaga Government. Intelligence has been received at Matamoros that a Mr. Green, an American citizen, on his way from the interior, was shot in the vicinity of Saltillo. The particulars of the affair had not fully appeared, but it was looked upon as a most brutal murder. Gen. Vidaurri, who is Governor of Saltillo, it is represented, had manifested every disposition to probe the matter to the bottom, and to mete out justice to the perpetrators. The Liberal forces are being concentrated around the capital, and we may soon expect to hear of its capture by them, or of some severe fighting, which will doubtless take place ere long.

A large number of memorials were presented in the United States Senate yesterday, from citizens of Pennsylvania, asking for protection to American industry.

It is said that the President, in his message transmitting to the Senate the names of thirty-five naval officers for restoration to their former positions in the navy, expressed profound regret that he could not renominate Commodore Stewart, inasmuch as he did not submit his case to the Courts of Inquiry which sat some months ago, and it was, therefore, not embraced in the law under which the nominations were made. Mr. Hale promptly moved a resolution in favor of the restoration of "Old Ironsides," and it is to be hoped that it will be speedily adopted in both branches of Congress.

Senator Douglas was very kindly received at Havana on his recent landing there from the Black Warrior. The Cuban officials, under the lead of Col. Ortenbach, escorted him and his family on shore in the State barge. They intended to remain in Havana a week.

Wm. H. English has published a card in regard to his recent difficulty with Mr. Montgomery, the gist of which is as follows:

"When I met him on Saturday, I was not aware (nor am I yet) that I had, by word or deed, given him any cause of offence, and when, in a friendly recognition, I extended him my hand, I addressed him in terms courteous, polite, and gentlemanly. This friendly salutation was met in a rude and insulting manner, which I resented, on the instant, in the most effective way then in my power. The blow fell as quick as it could reach the object after the insult was given."

The St. Louis *Republican* of the 22d says that one of the overland passengers from California states, in reference to the Gila river gold mines, that comparatively little excitement exists in San Francisco concerning them, although from along the road for hundreds of miles, on both sides of the mines, there is an immense emigration pouring into them, and the emigrants are eager to test their productiveness. This gave ample evidence of the interest which rumors from the auriferous region had excited throughout the country. There is much excitement at Los Angeles about the mines, and many people are leaving for them. The statement of our informant is corroborative of previous accounts concerning the extent and richness of the diggings. He adds, however, in addition, that later prospects made one hundred and fifty miles up the Gila river, on both sides of that stream, have revealed new deposits.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 20th says: "We were shown on Saturday a specimen of North Carolina gold, weighing ten and a half ounces, and almost perfectly pure. It was taken from the mines belonging to Mr. Christian, in Montgomery county, and is certainly the handsomest specimen we have ever seen. Mr. Christian has taken out thirty thousand dollars' worth of the ore in the course of three months, and at a cost of only a few hundred dollars. His mines are believed to be almost inexhaustible."

It is now reported that the Nebraska gold mines on the Cherry and Dry creeks, and the Platte river, about five hundred miles west of Fontenelle, are quite productive, and that miners make with ordinary pans, eight, fifteen, and twenty dollars per day. But little work can be done in the winter, but it is expected that next spring extensive operations will be commenced.

Considerable excitement was recently caused at Elmira, N. Y., by the voluntary return of a fugitive slave. He ran away from his master, John S. Mills, to Canada, in August last, but became tired of the sweets of freedom, as he could not get enough to eat, was suffering from rheumatism, and longed to return to his old condition. His master was accordingly informed by letter of his desires, and went on for his slave. On their way through Elmira, an excitement was caused by the rumor that a fugitive was being returned, and a mob of infuriated negroes assembled. Their leaders were admitted to an interview with the slave, and offered him money and ample provision for the future, if he would remain, but he stoutly persisted in his determination to return with his master. After enduring considerable danger, delay, and difficulty, the parties got off in the train for Baltimore.

Another communication has been received from the mysterious De Sauty, which states that well-marked currents continue to be received from Valentia over the Telegraph, but nothing intelligible has arrived since Saturday.

Tom Hyer has written a letter to the New York *Tribune*, in which he states that he will not yield the honor (?) of the prize-ring championship of the United States until he is fairly beaten in a pugilistic encounter, and, meanwhile, he accepts the challenge of Heenan to fight for $10,000 a-side.

Minister Reed is soon expected in England.

John G. Jones is to sail for Austria on the 8th of January.

A Pike's Peak gold miner writes from Cherry creek, under date of November 4, as follows:

"Our camp is about thirty miles from the mouth of Cherry creek, on the south side of the stream. Here we find the gold at a depth of four feet in the sand and gravel, and so far have made good wages. We have never found less than five cents to the pan, and sometimes as high as three dollars. My brother John will hand you this. He visits St. Louis for the purpose of getting supplies for the spring, and will return by the first train in April. He has a lot of gold with him, which we dug at this point. The particles are very small, and we gathered it with quicksilver. This gives a dark green appearance to the gold, but you will find the quality good."

AUCTION NOTICE.—B. Scott, Jr., Auctioneer, 431 Chestnut street, will sell, this morning, commencing at half past ten o'clock, a large lot of fashionable furs, in sets, for ladies' and children's wear. There will be included in sale several lots of genuine sable, mink, stone martin, fitch, Siberian squirrel, &c., also white ermine sets for children, now arranged for examination with catalogues; also, fine buffalo robes.

PAINTINGS AT AUCTION.—The large collection of oil paintings to be sold on Monday morning next, by B. Scott, Jr., 431 Chestnut street, are now open for examination. We seek the attention of purchasers to this sale, which is well worthy their attention.

SALE OF SORREL, &c., ON FRIDAY.—Mr. Herkness' sale of horses and carriages at the Bazaar, this week, will take place on Friday (Saturday being Christmas), comprising superior horses and carriages, fine sleigh robes, also a lot of Portland sleighs. See advertisement in another column.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS FOR CHRISTMAS.—B. Gompertz, Seventh and Chestnut streets, has an elegant stock of Mason & Hamlin Melodeons, and Raven, Bacon & Co., Nunns & Clark, and other Pianos.

Fifteen Words from De Sauty. That remarkable and mysterious being, DE SAUTY, formerly of Europe and latterly of Trinity Bay, really *is* at work again. There is a telegraphic despatch from him, announcing that, on Monday, "well-marked currents were received from Valentia, but nothing intelligible since Saturday." It may be remembered that the only word flashed across the Cable, on Saturday, was something supposed to be "Henley," the name of the new electrician at Valentia. The communication from DE SAUTY, dated Monday, did not reach until yesterday—being two days after date. Is the telegraph line in such a way that it takes from 40 to 48 hours to carry fifteen words from Trinity Bay to Philadelphia? Or has the delay arisen from carelessness or bad management on the part of the agents of the Associated Press? We *might* have had DE SAUTY's message in time for publication on Tuesday morning, or, at latest, *ought* to have had it on Tuesday, but it reached us yesterday. This, undoubtedly, is not DE SAUTY's fault, wherever else the fault may lie, and it lies somewhere.

If "brevity be the soul of wit," what a wonderful fellow DE SAUTY must be! At school, no doubt, when taught to write, the copy placed before him most frequently must have been that commencing with

A man of words and not of deeds
Is like a garden run to weeds.

There are a dozen more couplets, illustrative of the disadvantage of verbosity, which we do not care to repeat here, for two reasons: First, the rhymes are all very indifferent, and next, we do not happen to remember them. In reading History, too, DE SAUTY would come across the memorable "Veni, vidi, vici," of JULIUS CÆSAR, and find the couplet, ("Glory to God and to the Empress, Ishmael is ours,") in which Field-Marshal SUWARROW announced his greatest victory to CATHERINE of Russia. Besides, living among the English, who have the reputation of being taciturn, DE SAUTY might fall into equal laconicism. His despatches are models of economy—in words. One would think he valued syllables as if they were pearls, and disliked wasting them. If it cost a thousand dollars a word to send a message from Trinity Bay to Philadelphia, DE SAUTY could scarcely be more brief. But, as it really does not cost anything, under the circumstances of the case, DE SAUTY *might* be a little more explicit. "All's Well" sounds right from the lips of a night-watchman, but we expect more from a friend.

The Condition of Mexico.

The late mail from Mexico represents the condition of that country as being by no means improved. The rival parties still continue their hostilities against each other. The present tendency of feeling seems to be that ZULOAGA and his party look to aid from the French and Spanish, while JUAREZ and the Liberalists can hope for sympathy only from the United States. The French Minister is said to be the ruling spirit at the capital. A scheme is on foot by which it is hoped that, through his aid and the support of the French and Spanish fleets, ZULOAGA may reap the revenues from foreign imposts, of which he is at present deprived, as JUAREZ has possession of the great seaports of the country. The plan is to build up a rival port near Vera Cruz, to be called Mocombo, which shall be protected by the French fleet, and the conductas or trains, conveying money and merchandise between that port and the interior, are to be protected by the French flag. This is certainly intervention of the most decided character in the internal affairs of the country, but we doubt whether the scheme can succeed. A large amount of specie, $6,000,000 or $6,000,000, is said to be now in the city of Mexico, waiting shipment to Europe for the payment of goods, and its transportation is attended with great risk. The English Minister has demanded from ZULOAGA that the command of the army should be taken from MIRAMON, and if his request is refused, declares that he will demand his passports. It is almost impossible for ZULOAGA to accede to this request, for MIRAMON is one of the few successful generals of his party. On his Saint's day he achieved a decided victory over his antagonist, and has avowed a strong determination to render the Saint's day of his newly-married wife, the 8th of December, equally memorable by a great military exploit.

New Periodicals.

Atlantic Monthly for January.—From T. B. Pugh, bookseller, Arcade Buildings, we have received this magazine. We shall notice it more fully to-morrow. Meanwhile, we commend for immediate and eager perusal one of Paul Potter's letters, a continuation of The Professor at the Breakfast Table, the continuation of Mrs. Stowe's new story, (The Minister's Wooing, commenced in the December number,) a new lyric by Longfellow, and a further portion of Bulls and Bears.

[N. B.—Proof-sheets sent to us from New York, two days ago, linger on the road yet.]

Harper's Magazine.—Our well-informed and attentive New York correspondent sends us a very early copy of *Harper*. This, also, must "bide its time." Yet we cannot avoid noticing, even thus in advance of publication, an illustrated article on the Panama Railroad, by Dr. F. N. Otis, surgeon on the *Moses Taylor*; Benson J. Lossing's account of Quebec, with about thirty engravings; a prose story, by John Esten Cooke, called Only a Woman's Hair; Our Christmas Party, by Mrs. Stoddart; and An American in Japan in 1858, by our friend Lieutenant Habersham, U. S. N. There are four new chapters of the Virginians.

North British Review.—Among the *very* good articles in this review, just reprinted by Leonard Scott & Co. of New York, we may name those upon The Present State of France, Popular Education in Britain and Ireland, the Atlantic Telegraph, Decimal Coinage, and Translations from Sanscrit. These are all admirably written, with deep critical acumen and full knowledge of the subjects they discuss. The other papers treat of German Church Histories, Aquatic Zoology, Oxford Aristotelianism, Decay of Modern Satire, and Miss Mulock's Novels. On the whole, this is an unusually varied and good number of an excellent Review.

Public Amusements.

Mr. Gustav Satter, the piano-forte player, announces a last farewell concert, to take place at Musical Fund Hall, on Wednesday evening, at which Miss Susan May, who is a Philadelphian in all except the accident of birth, will make her first public appearance. This young lady must not be confounded with Miss Juliana May, who hails from Washington, and has been a public singer for some time. Miss Susan May has a fine voice and good execution, and we look on her success as certain.

Mr. John E. McDonough's benefit, at Walnut-street Theatre, will take place on next *Tuesday* evening, and not on *Monday*, as stated yesterday.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. Morris, of Illinois, denounced the Presidential appointees in that State as "miserable scoundrels and sycophants." Mr. Morris, of this city, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill providing for specific duties upon certain articles, and for proper protection to the labor and industry of the country.

There are conflicting rumors relating to Spain and Mexico. On the one hand, it is asserted that war will shortly be formally declared by Spain, and an army landed on Mexican soil, while a Havana letter, received by the Black Warrior, states that "the imbroglio between Spain and Mexico has been arranged, General Garza, of Tampico, having refunded all the moneys obtained from Spanish subjects by way of a forced loan, and the present Government of Mexico having acceded to all the demands made by Spain against Mexico. The Spanish flag was saluted with twenty-one guns from the forts at Tampico."

Executive Session of the Senate—Naval Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The Senate to-day confirmed the naval nominations made yesterday. Captains Farragut, Lavallette, Hartstene to the active list; Capt. Voorhees to the "leave pay" list; Commanders Armstrong, Long, Johnson, and Shaw on the active list; Commander Lecompte to the "leave pay" list. Promotions to commanders on the active list—Lieutenant Porter, Williamson, Carter, Bissell, Glasson, Kelty, Chandler, Meade, and Gibson. Lieutenants placed on the active list—Finge, Walback, Doyle, Marin, Riell, Perry, Rolando, Parker, Fitzgerald, Rhind, McArann, Byrnes, and Hill. Lieutenants on "leave pay"—Watson, Browsell, Abbott, Barnes, and Harrison.

Following these confirmations, Senator Brown, of Mississippi, introduced a joint resolution establishing the brevet grade of admiral, to be conferred when the President may deem it proper to acknowledge eminent services. When the office is once filled and becomes vacant it shall expire. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The Senate confirmed the appointment of R. W. Wolley, of Kentucky, as Secretary of the Legation at Madrid.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Notice was given to-day that the Court would adjourn on Friday until the Tuesday succeeding.

No. 263. James O'Hara vs. Winslow, Lanier, & Co., on writ of error to the Circuit Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania. Cause docketed, and dismissed with costs.

No. 29. Daniel H. Lounsdale *et al.* vs. Josiah L. Parrish. Argument concluded for the appellants.

No. 30. Mary Ann Thomas vs. James Lawson's heirs. Cause submitted on the record and printed arguments for both parties.

No. 31. Frederick L. Barreda and brother vs. Benjamin R. Silsbee, *et al.* Argument commenced for the plaintiffs and continued for the defendants.

Steamboat Sunk.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 22.—The steamer Peter Tellon, bound from Louisville to New Orleans, sunk near Greenville, Mississippi. It is believed that no lives were lost.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

[BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.]

LATER FROM VICTORIA.

Address of the American Commissioner.

Injustice to the Americans.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22.—The twenty-first overland mail from California arrived this evening with San Francisco dates to the 25th ult., four days later than the previous advices.

The California news is not important.

Three passengers came through. They report encountering snow fifteen inches deep on the Apache Canon, beyond El Paso. There was much floating ice in the Rio Grande.

The overland mail from Kansas City reached Stockton on the 24th ultimo, having been fifty-one days out.

The dates from Victoria are to the 17th, and from Portland to the 13th ult.

John Nugent, the United States Commissioner at Fraser river, has published an address to the citizens of the United States in British Columbia, in the Victoria *Gazette*, in which he speaks of the injustice and oppression that the Americans had received at the hands of the colonial authorities, and his intention to lay the matter before the authorities at Washington. Mr. Nugent had arrived at San Francisco, and would leave for Washington by the next steamer.

Business at San Francisco was generally inactive

The Mohave and Navajo Indians were reported as being hostile and troublesome.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS,

Second Session.

U. S. CAPITOL, WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.

SENATE.

The usual bundle of petitions were presented. None were of interest, excepting

A resolution presented by Mr. SEWARD, of New York, from the citizens of Berks and Lancaster counties, Pennsylvania, asking protection for American industry, and

Fifty or sixty other memorials presented by Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, from nearly all the counties of Pennsylvania, making the same request.

Mr. SEWARD, of New York, introduced a bill, which was read twice by its title, authorizing the construction of the offices belonging to the United States and occupied by the collector of the revenue in connection with the quarantine station in the port of New York.

Mr SEWARD also presented a memorial of the gold and silver-leaf manufacturers in the city of New York and elsewhere.

Also, three petitions of the citizens of Oneida and Jefferson counties, New York, praying for the erection of a breakwater at the port of Cape Vincent. All of these petitions were appropriated to the proper committees.

Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, submitted a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the President for copies of the correspondence between the Mexican Government, Minister Forsyth, and the State Department, and such other information as will elucidate the complications which resulted in the suspension of diplomacy between the two Governments.

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, submitted a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Postmaster-General to inform the Senate what changes in the postal laws are necessary to render the Department self-sustaining.

On motion of Mr. MALLORY, of Florida, a joint resolution was adopted, permitting certain officers of the navy to accept from the British Government medals and swords.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, to appropriate a million acres of public lands for the benefit of the free public schools in the District.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, a substitute for the bill relating to military reservations.

Several messages, the contents of which are unknown, were received from the President, whereupon the Senate went into executive session for several hours, after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House passed the soldiers of 1812 pension bill, by a vote of 130 yeas to 73 nays.

On motion of Mr. PHILLIPS, of Missouri, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the bill for the payment of invalid and other pensions, appropriating $52,000.

The Military Academy bill, appropriating nearly $181,000 for its support, was also considered.

Mr GIDDINGS of Ohio, said that while some gentlemen were scrupulous about voting for soldiers' pension bill, paying those who had fought, the bill before the House proposed paying men to learn to fight. He complained of appropriations for purposes of war, our mission being peace, and a standing army not having been contemplated by the founders of our Government. They would soon be called upon to vote large sums for fortifications, which in a quarter of a century would be as useless as the old settlers of the Rhine.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, asked the speaker whether he believed the soldiers' pension bill to be right.

Mr GIDDINGS was glad that his reverend friend had asked him that question. As the pension system had been adopted, he would deal out even-handed justice. Congress had squandered money on Lieutenant-General Scott, while there were men living in his district not worth one hundred dollars who had fought as gallantly.

Mr. LOVEJOY said that his theology was that two wrongs did not make a right. Congress had granted Scott's case were pensioners by the bill just passed as well as the venerable gentleman from Ohio. It was like Oliver Twist presenting his bowl and asking for more soup. [Laughter.] A new pension system was inaugurated to-day, opening a sluiceway to the bottomless ocean of corruption. If the vote had been by ballot there would not have been fifty votes in its favor. [Laughter.] But the "old soldiers" afforded occasion for highfalutin and humbug, and was made a hobby like boys riding on broomsticks. [Laughter.] He would vote against the Military Academy and all military bills. That was good theology as well as Christianity.

Mr. GIDDINGS replied that the House had not inaugurated a new system of pensions. It was inaugurated in 1818, and has been maintained up to the present day.

Mr. LOVEJOY responded that it was a new system to pension well men. After a while, Congress will be called upon to pension those who were enraged in the Mexican, the Florida, and every other petty war.

The Military Academy bill was laid aside, to be reported to the House.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, offered a series of resolutions, referring the various branches of the President's message to the appropriate standing committees.

Mr. COMINS, of Massachusetts, remarked that there was much in the message to approve and much to condemn. While the President was anxious to enforce measures against Spain and other countries for the satisfaction of claims, even to war, he had nothing to say of the delinquency of our own Government, and the neglect of Congress to do justice to the claims of its own citizens, which were founded on justice. He had explained and advocated the bill for the relief of Nathaniel and Benjamin Goddard, the claim growing out of the seizure of the ship Adriane during the war of 1812.

Gideon Tucker, of New York, presented the correspondence on the subject of our Central American relations, showing inconsistency and a contradictory course pursued by England, and exposing her object, which he believed to be to defeat our policy, and to secure a firmer footing on the Isthmus. He doubted the good faith of England in seeking to avoid a direct issue on the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, by negotiating with the weak States of Central America, and not directly with the Government of the United States. He advocated the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and a more decided policy on our part, as due to the interest and honor of this nation. He reviewed the history of the Monroe doctrine, explained the circumstances under which it was announced, and the necessity of it at the time, as well as its importance now. He sustained the President's message throughout.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, explained his bill, giving the people of the organized Territories authority to elect their judges, governors, and all other officers, and providing for the formation of State Constitutions when they have sufficient population to elect one Representative to Congress. He had hoped that the old issue on the Lecompton Constitution would have been allowed to sleep, but it had been revived by the President in his message, and the democracy of Illinois have always been brave and faithful, yet a hostile policy has been pursued towards them by the Administration. The guillotine has been at work, and good men have been displaced, and their places supplied by miserable scoundrels and sycophants. This he boldly asserted and could prove.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, asked: Do I understand that such persons have been appointed by the present Administration?

Mr. MORRIS replied that he did not assert that the character of those individuals was known to the heads of Departments, but it is a fact that they were appointed to office. The passage of his bill would quiet the slavery agitation in Congress.

Mr. RITCHIE, of Pennsylvania, characterized the election of judges and governors of Territories as absurd, and referring to a speech to show what would be its unfavorable operation there.

Mr. MORRIS said that Mr. Ritchie could insert an amendment exempting the Territory of Utah from the operation of the bill.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, asked and obtained permission to print his speech. The subject was not mentioned.

Mr MILLSON, of Virginia, gave some reasons why he was opposed to the renewal of specific duties.

The committee then rose.

The invalid pension and the West Point appropriation bills were passed.

Mr. MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill providing for specific duties on a certain class of imports, and so amendatory of the present tariff as to furnish an increase of revenue to the Treasury, and proper protection to the labor and industry of the country.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, asked leave, but objection was made, to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to report a bill authorizing the President to take possession of Cuba, until satisfaction was given for the insults offered, to the persons and property of our citizens.

The House then adjourned.

Indiana Legislature.

ELECTION OF MESSRS. LANE AND M'CARTY TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE IN PLACE OF MESSRS. BRIGHT AND FITCH.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 22.—The State Legislature this afternoon, by a concurrent resolution, elected Henry S. Lane and William A. McCarty to the United States Senate, in place of Jesse D. Bright and Graham N. Fitch—the former 1 11 1863 and the latter till 1861.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec 22.—The House yesterday refused to pass the Senatorial election bill over the Governor's veto, by a vote of yeas 49, nays 43—the yeas being two less than is necessary for a constitutional majority.

The Mortara Case—Another Letter from Secretary Cass.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Secretary Cass, in a letter to Captain Levy, of this city, dated Monday last, while giving the reasons for withholding the authoritative censure by this Government, of the proceedings at Bologna, in the case of the seizure of the Jewish boy Mortara, says that, as an individual, he has no hesitation in expressing his surprise at the deplorable occurrence in the Papal States, and that it is difficult to conceive how such an act of injustice could take place in the middle of the nineteenth century, and in the heart of Europe. The judgment of the world will condemn it.

The Atlantic Cable—Latest from Trinity Bay.

TRINITY BAY, Monday, Dec. 21.—Well-marked currents have been received from Valentia to-day, but nothing intelligible since Saturday.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 22.—At the session of the Pacific Railroad Convention last night, Mr. Chilton offered a resolution requiring the stockholders to show how they obtained their stock, whether for money or for services rendered. After discussion, the resolution was withdrawn.

Mr. Foulke made a documentary statement of his transactions with the company, and a leading opponent was so pleased with the exhibit that he interrupted Mr. Foulke's remarks to express his satisfact on.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec 22—The Convention re-assembled at six o'clock this evening. President Morton has arrived and made an address to the Convention. The stockholders are paying up their indebtedness.

Filibuster Intelligence.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—The Washington correspondent of this evening's *Post* says he has reason to believe that two more vessels have left, or are about leaving, the country with filibusters, and that the President has taken measures to stop them.

The Steamship Europa.

NEW YORK, Dec 22.—The steamer Edinburgh, from Glasgow on the 2d inst., which arrived here to-day, reports having passed, on the 18th, the steamship Europa, bound for Liverpool.

The Edinburgh encountered constant westerly gales on her voyage.

Sudden Death at Easton.

EASTON, Pa., Dec. 22.—Mr. James Titus, a highly respectable citizen, fell dead in the street, this morning, from hemorrhage of the lungs.

The New York Quarantine.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Governor King expresses himself decidedly in favor of the removal of the quarantine to Orchard Shoals, below the Narrows. The Government engineer has also reported in favor of this location.

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

MUSICAL FUND HALL, LOCUST ST., ABOVE EIGHTH.—"Lecture."

MRS. D. P. BOWNES' WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.—"Camille."

WHEATLEY & CLARKE'S ARCH-STREET THEATRE.—"Our American Cousin."—"Wild Oats."

NATIONAL CIRCUS.—"Lent's Circus Company."—"Equestrian, Gymnastic, and Acrobatic feats."

THOMBUF'S VARIETIES, N. W. COR. FIFTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS.—Miscellaneous Concerts.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—Signor Blitz.

SANFORD'S OPERA HOUSE.—Ethiopian Entertainments.

MEETING OF COMMON COUNCIL.—An adjourned meeting of this branch of Councils was held last evening.

Mr. Luther moved to consider the resolution renewing the contract with the gas trustees for lighting the lamps, &c. Agreed to, and the subject was postponed until the next meeting.

The annual appropriation bills were next taken up and discussed.

The ordinance making an appropriation of $17,185 to the Department of City Controller was passed

The ordinance appropriating $10,350 to the Department of the City Treasury was passed.

The ordinance, making an appropriation of $12,400 for the city ice boat, was discussed at much length by Messrs. Mascher, Dennis, Baird, Manderfield, and others, and was finally passed.

The ordinance appropriating $19,090 to the Department of the Receiver of Taxes was passed.

The ordinance making an appropriation of $65,029 to the Department of City Property was next discussed. Among the items were:

For salaries of Commissioners	$2,000
" " Superintendents of Halls	2,430
" " House cleaners	400
" " Watchmen at State House	2,500
" " Superintendents of Squares	5,200
" Improvement of Fairmount Park	4,000
" " Norris Square	1,000
" " Hunting Park	1,000
" Rent of Law Building	6,500
" Repairs of city property	2,000
" Ground-rent and interest	10,319
" Repairs to the Court House	2,000
" " Public squares	5,000
" Expenses of lighting hall	7,000
" Instalment on Sedgley Park	10,000

Mr. Kelly moved to amend to add $500 for lamps in Jefferson Square.

Mr. Gordon desired lamps in Rittenhouse and Logan Squares, and on the north side of Fairmount Park.

Mr. Handy moved to include Independence Square; which was not agreed to.

The amendment was then voted down.

After some further debate, of no special interest, the meeting adjourned.

MEETING OF THE SONS OF NEW ENGLAND.—Yesterday being the two hundred and thirty-eighth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock, it was celebrated by the New England Society of the Sons of New England in Pennsylvania," by a festival given, yesterday evening, in Sansom-street Hall. The room was filled by a very large company of ladies and gentlemen. The greatest good humor prevailed, the assemblage having more the appearance of a reunion of old acquaintances than a promiscuous gathering of New Englanders. Many were the greetings, many the reminiscences of the old country. The repast was composed mainly of Yankee dishes—the pumpkin pies, the apple sass," the cranberry tarts the brown bread, and the other appetizing characteristics of Rasterdom, being in a complete profusion. Professor Allen presided, and after proposing, in a few pertinent and patriotic remarks, the routine sentiments, complimentary to our rulers, national, State, and municipal, the memory of the Pilgrim Fathers was toasted enthusiastically. Emerson Bennett, Esq., responded, by reading a few descriptive stanzas, detailing in rhyme the voyage of the Pilgrims—the sea, the storms, the perils, the safe arrival, and the other incidents which are supposed to have attended that memorable expedition. Mr. Bennett was applauded lustily. The fifth sentiment—"Plymouth—the home and grave of the Pilgrims—the cuneiry of an Empire"—was responded to by Professor Allen, in a very eloquent and pertinent address, fraught with many recollections, personal and historical, of the toasted town.

A Yankee song to a Scottish tune, written for the occasion by a "daughter of New England," was then sung by the company, standing. This song was the feature of the evening, and was applauded beyond measure. Other sentiments were proposed, other speeches were made, and other songs were sung, accompanied with the utmost enthusiasm and applause, when the company adjourned at an hour both seasonable and Puritanic.

FIRE AT THE BLOCKLEY ALMSHOUSE.—A fire broke out, at half-past two o'clock yesterday morning, in the Almshouse, which, had it not been discovered in time, would have resulted in a great loss of valuable property. The fire broke out in the south wing of the main building, in a room on the first floor, which is used for stowing away the clothing of the paupers. When they are admitted to the institution they are divested of their clothing, which is deposited in th's room, and they are provided with clothing to wear while they remain. Immediately under this room are the bake-ovens, and in this room are about forty barrels of flour are baked every day, which operation, of course, requires a considerable amount of heat. The floor of this room is laid on sleepers, immediately over the ovens of the bake-room underneath, and the charring process has doubtless been going on for a long time. There is an area window to the bake room, which was blown open by the high winds of Tuesday night, which draft had the effect of rekindling the smouldering fires in the ovens, the flames of which came in contact with the floor. The clothing of seventeen hundred paupers was entirely destroyed, or so much damaged as to be entirely useless. The fire was discovered by one of the watchmen who, with the assistance of the officers, and a lady, ran hose, succeeded in extinguishing the flames before an alarm of fire was given. A few articles of furniture were destroyed in the room used by the board as a meeting room, and two rooms partially destroyed. The propriety of removing the bake ovens from their present location, and constructing bake houses in the yards, has been frequently discussed, and we trust that after this warning it will be promptly carried out. The amount of damage is estimated at $1,500, there being no insurance on the clothing.

PETTY THEFT.—It is singular how some people are led to steal, for the sake of stealing, and not because their necessities lead them to adopt this means of obtaining articles which they consider necessary for their individual support. We have known several instances where ladies have become so habituated to purloining articles from stores and dwelling, whether valuable or worthless, that it has been found necessary by their husbands, who are invariably send in the bills to the ladies' husbands, which are promptly paid without their wives' cognizance, they remaining in happy ignorance, and firmly believing that their wants have been supplied with some little extravagance without having cost them anything. A case in point was tried before Alderman Beitler, of the Ninth ward, on Tuesday morning. A fine-looking young man, the son of wealthy parents, who reside in Charleston, S. C., was charged with the larceny of a bundle of cigars. He is represented as being very flush of change, and doubtless could have had the money paid for the cigars if necessary, yet by some uncontrollable impulse, he was led in a fatal hour to commit the larceny of this trifling bundle of cigars. He was held to bail for a further hearing. Truly we should pray to be not led into temptation.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—The paper warehouse of Magarge & Co., in Sixth street, below Market, was yesterday afternoon the scene of a frightful casualty. A heavy mass of paper was upon the hoist, and the rope pulled to prevent its approaching, and two men who were in the employ of the firm, to save the trouble of ascending the stairs, were riding upon the platform with the paper. When the platform had reached the fourth story of the building, by some unfortunate circumstance, the chain supporting the platform gave way, precipitating the platform down into the cellar underneath. Notwithstanding the sudden fall and the violent shock, both men remained on the platform. That they were not killed at once is almost miraculous. When they were taken up, one of them was found to have his head cut and bruised very much, but was able to speak; the other was insensible yet still alive. They received severe injuries by coming in contact with the hatchways in their perilous descent. The unfortunate men were conveyed to their residences, and but little hopes are entertained of their recovery.

WIFE BEATEN.—A man, named Lawrence Barey, had a hearing before Alderman Converse, yesterday morning, on the charge of committing an assault and battery on his wife, with intent to kill. This hardened wretch had some little difficulty with his wife on some trifling subject, when, it is alleged, he knocked the poor woman down and abused her shamefully. She is said to have been injured to such an extent that she was unable to speak yesterday morning. The inhuman wretch of a husband was sent to prison by the alderman. The parties reside at Twenty-fourth and Spring Garden streets.

ASSAULTED HIS SISTER.—On Tuesday night, a man named George Emery, residing in the Eleventh ward, committed a violent assault upon his sister. Officer Lukens repaired to the premises and attempted to arrest the offender, when he drew a knife and made a thrust at the officer, but failed to reach him. Officer Emery then seized a cleaver, which he attempted to use on the officer, but was secured before he had accomplished his design. He had a hearing before Alderman Butler, yesterday morning, and was held to answer.

HOSPITAL CASES.—A man named Frederick Kubler, aged thirty-five years received a compound fracture of his right arm, yesterday, while attempting to jump on a train of cars on the North Pennsylvania railroad. He fell on the track, receiving the above-named injury.

A man named William Sifficks, aged twenty-one years, was stabbed on Tuesday night, by a man named Thomas Hall, in the left side of the body with cut, but his wounds are not of a dangerous character.

LECTURE OF MR. P. A. FITZGERALD.—Mr. Fitzgerald will give his farewell lecture, on "Love, Courtship, and Matrimony," at Musical Fund Hall, this evening. He is an admirable speaker, and the masterly manner in which he handles the above subject is well calculated to please a refined audience, and we recommend our readers to embrace this opportunity of hearing a fine speaker on a very popular subject.

A NEW WAY TO COLLECT MONEY.—The Water Department has men employed, at present, stopping off the supply of Schuylkill water from the premises of those who have not paid their water-bills for the present year. It will cost each delinquent two dollars to have the water again turned on, after he has paid the amount of his bill, with the legal penalty added.

WANDERING AWAY.—A little cherub, apparently a few hours old, was found, on Tuesday night, upon the steps of the dwelling No. 1418 Vine street. The little one was wrapped up car