tieres Bushell will please be THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1859. ni stanto The Re-election of Senator Douglas. that at the moment the plendid ovation to bil suitin propagation it state and the close the Legielature of Illinois should be performing the ******* grateful task of the electing him to the Senate of the United States, and that the news of this dent upon a great metropolis, but mainly event should reach him walle surrounded with enthusiasile crowds in the Southern city of Ballmorn STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS Was yes

terday elected by a majority of eight in the is Legislature, a Senator in Congress for PACKER's message. six years from the fourth of March, 1859. Senator, Dovorda makes, his triumphal entry

winto the city of Washington ... What man, in hour day, or in sany day; has over achieved a a welcome leader; and to his fees, to those who and ending of all improvement in that departood to have agested him as man never was essailed ment of finance. We confess we have little before in this Republic he may say, with a direct application to the Executive himself, in the words of Mazeppa

They little thought that day of pain, When sunohed as mithe lightnings fla They bade me to destruction dath, That one day, I should come again, (I) Will ture five thousand horse to thank

They County or his uncountrous kinds a bitter praint when with the wild horse for my guide they bound me to his forming flank And if we do but watch the bour,

There never yet was human powers which could evade if unforgiven, the patient search and vigil long and the patient search and vigil long and of the who treated that it wrong the search as a search Jeak day Robors 1 1 day respect to the News.

Hon Stephen A. Douglas was re-elected, United
States Sanator by the Legislature of Illineis yes
today, by a majority of eighter
The message of Governor Packer was sent into
the State Legislature yesterday, and will be found
upon the first page. It is one of the ablest and most satisfactory disaments that has ever ema-nated from the Erective Chamber of this State The steamer North American arrived at Hall-the yesterday afternoon with four days later news from Ratope. "She was short of fuel, land news drong Rattope. "She was snort of the land loaking badly. The President's message had been received in England, and the Ouber, Moximal Additional American propositions had been carefully cititated by the English president. A profile by the English president of the Court of

now plan. The appeal of Count Montalemb Rrance, and resulted in the reduction of his ter of imprisonment to three months, but the origin fine was confirmed. There has been a slight of oline in the price of cotton at Liverpool. oune lights price of ootton at Liverpool."

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otions to differ the exponess of elections wh was laid over. Inasmuch as the President has, gs his Du Quesne letter, dwelt so solemnly on evils of the use of meney for this purpose over we take use of meney for this purpose, the compatible London Times has become harmed to the future of the country its seems but proper this tree serious afford about the made to probe this material to the bottom are properly discussed the country in the Batta Sanata yeararday all the nomine of the Debottom and the country and the Debottom of t

of the Democratic canous were elected officers. In the House, the Republican nominess were elected and a bill to abolish the Board of Canal Commis sioners was wend; and passed finally, by a vote ninety-four to sixuas. Honoratic nominee Governor of Virginia, who was litterly assail during the cavess for the nomination; on account of his alleged connection with Mr. Ruffin' pamphter spains, slaver, says in his letter ac respting the nomination:

"To avoid all, misapprehension; I state in la guage distinct and emphatic, that I regard the intitution of domestic, sharer, existing in Virgin and the other slaveholding States, morally, stally, and politically, rights. Titrust that I will found as ready to defend the constitution; and resist, all empreshments upon its as any man the Commonwealth. In doing this, I will be defended and protecting my own interest, and property of menty is well as the interests and property of menty is well as the interests and property of menty is well as the interests and property of menty is well as the interests and property of menty is well as the interests and property of menty is well as the interests and property of menty is well as the interests and property of menty is made to be a supposed to the interests and property of menty is the interest and property of menty is the interest and property of menty is the interest and property of menty is the i

chie Commonwealth. In doing this, I will be defending and protesting my own interests and property of my feultow citizens. The little of the interests and property of my feultow citizens. The little of the interests and property of my feultow citizens. The little of the lides of early financial aid being oxtended to sut marine deligraph companies by the British dovernment, unless they are such as will seals in establishing telegraphic communication between the home Government and tits distant possessions in India. It calls attention to the proposes of a new company, whose plan is as follows:

"The line would tearts from Falmorth, and touching, at Capp. Binisterre, Labou, Capp. Binisterre

moeting of the tron association of, this city, or Monday evening tail, said "Frery day is adding to the tron is employed; and no as signable limits to its use only by set." We, have seen already that if the production in Englanding the United States about progress in the same ratio until the pad of the conjury which it has done for the last len years, that the united make done for the last len years, that the united mass of the two countries in 1900 will have attained nearly 100 000 000 minimally, or fourteen times the amount produced in 1855. by the whole world. Such an estimate is stayling to common sense, and yet in view of the extending increase of its consumption in all imaginable directions, who challes without the estimate is to lerge. But it is not my purpose to do more than call attention to the subject, and to state that this trace will be monopolized in a great measure by England and the United States, or one or the other of them. It wo to the comment true to the interests of the people, victory in this race for commercial dominion must remain with us in the rank of com

us "Hajaud now stands first in the rank of commencial nations; but we sie not so far behind her
as to feel my discouragement. Even now if the
amount of hearing axports be deducted from the
amount of hearing axports be deducted from the
aggregate of all the rest and added, to ours, we
shall be scarcely behind. Give us ten years of
prosparity, with an adequate amount of protection, and we shall he in advance of our highly
rival, who has so long reloted in the proud but
merited title of the mixtress of the seas."

The Montgomery (Ata) Congressions [landed
by the yaght Wanderer] that passed through that
place a few days ago, are quietly quartered on the
plantation of a gentleman residing within thirty
five miles; of that heat they are being recruited from the hardship of their royage, proparators to taking their place in the field. The
Confesional that woo'd the miserable
wreadag have died since their arrival at their
place of destination and that many others are wretches have died since their arrival at their place of destination, and that many others are reduced to the grave of the histogram by the differings and hardships of the Middle Passage. the will of the Hon, Henry L. Ellsworth gives to

Yale follogs seven-eighths of his great estate. The provisions of his will are 1. 1. 22000 fill great to his son; Henry W. Ells. worth-ord

worth and the daughter, wife of Roswell Smith, Edg. at the same of the same of

probably, than the present entire worth of that corporation but the present entire worth of that

A new series of outrages in Kansas are reported. The safety of the averland mail is threatened by the Camanehol Indiality with her adolated war, and are only validing a toyorable opportunity to attack the stages, but it is hoped that the troops recently ideas atohed along the note will be able to keep these maranders in check.

A splendid Catholic diurch was destroyed I fire at Montreal on the night of the 4th instru the There is a superior of the control of the contr

Governor Packer's Message. The first annual mercage of William F. PACKER, Governor of Pennsylvania, will be hat is not displayed in the dashing generaliescape from financial difficulties, and its auspicious future, are set forth with equal frankness and eloquence. Pennsylvania, from this picture, proves herself to be the great centre-state of the Contederacy. She is not dependraws her life-blood from her own soil. She increases not merely in one element, but in all. She is great, not only in the head, but in the heart, and is alike powerful in body and in mind. Let those who doubt read Governor

We endorse his recommendations in re-And this very evening, at seven o'clock, gard to the banking system, and we trust that, "like' most "of 'similar recommendations, they will not be overlooked and his neighbor that Shakspeare's plays are laughed at by the Legislature. To suggest worthless to a California Indian. reforms in banks by the Governor, and more suggestive and domplete self-vindica to reject all such suggestions by the uncovers the secret, and makes every mystic the comes back to his troops of friends Legislature, has heretofore been the beginning tery of the matter plain, by saying that the o additions to those already in existence We are on the threshold of "better times;" assurance that indifference to matters of as much public concern as this is certain to Governor PACKER's eloquent remarks in reference to banks; but they will wait to censure their representatives until a new crash breaks upon them. And yet we com-

plain that legislation is often corrupt and disgraceful. We could write columns in support of the Governor's admirable allusions to the public leht the sale of the public works, the com mon schools, and other portions of his mes sage, but our limited space forbids it. We repeat, the whole retrospect is of the most

theering and interesting character. only re-asserts his position taken in January of 1858, but he advances upon it—as every public man should do in a good cause. This part of his message will be read with especial pleasure by the people of Pennsylvania. It s pointed, fearless, and comprehensive. That part of the message which relates the tariff is equally candid and conclusive. We shall have much more to say of this ad mirable document in future numbers of THE

Lord Napier's Destination.

All doubt as to Lord Narier's destination s ended. The London Gazette, of the 14th ift., officially announces the removal of Lord NAPIER from Washington to the Hague-from the great republic of the United States to the the world that Lord Lyons is removed from representing Queen Victoria, at Florence, to the same duty at Washington. This, in a pediplomatic agent, an advance for the other. In other words, Lord Napier is removed from a salary of £4,500 in this country to one of £3.600 in-Holland—a most undoubted declension, the causes of which have yet to be ascertained and stated. We should say that it was, in some manner, a declension, i Lord NAPIER had been originally appointed by the Derby-Disraeli Ministry. But Lord NAPIER was sent to Washington by Lord PALMERSTON, and therefore the successors of that Minister could scarcely be expected to

promote when they removed him. On the other hand, Lord Lyons is positively advanced." He leaves Tuscany, where he was from fifteen to fifty per cent. per annum, and only a third closs diplomatist (Envoy Extra- from New England, where it commands from ordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary), to six to twelve per cent., to England, where it assume the position, at Washington, of a is seldom above four, and to Holland, where second class, man, and rises from a salary of it is most commonly at two and a half. An £2,000, at Florence, to one of £4,500 a year, from wind-mill, if its transportation cost noat Washington. To make the matter more, thing, would not move from twenty-five per curious, the new British Ambassador to this cent upon its value to five per cent., under s here with little diplomatic an attaché of the British Embassy at Athens, and, for a brief time, Secretary of Legation at Florence, before his unexpected appointment as Minister to Tuscany. Is he sent to money by the striking fact that they are in-

us to learn his trade? Lord Lyons, born in 1817, is two year older than Lord Napier. At the age of fortytwo, therefore, he may be considered as a desirable man at Washington, for he is unmarled. His peerage is one of the latest creraised to the Peerage, in 1856, after the Orishelved as a naval officer, with little chance of again being engaged in the wars, "which make ambition virtue," he then took to the Athens from July, 1835, to February, 1849; thence to the Swiss Cantons to February, 1851; and finally to Stockholm until February, 1854, when he was appointed second

Mediterranean. That estimable journal, the New York to the Hague, and of Lyons to Washington, such, character; for George RALPH ABER. than twenty years old. The inevitable blunderer of the Herald, who rarely writes upon European subjects except to blunder, evi-OROMBY, with his consin, Sir. RALPH ABER-GROMBY, who was British Minister at the Hague, and resigned that post, very recently, upon the death of his father, Lord DUNFERM-Wherever Lord Naries may go, he will leave a very favorable impression in this country as to the qualities of his head and heart.

conduct / contract f com THE CONSTELLATION .- Several years ago weekly newspaper, published in New York, and called The New World, achieved a great success, by reason of the ability employed upon it, the coldness with which it expressed its views, and boldness with which it expressed its views, and the true literary feeling which pervaded it. Park Benjamin was editor of that journal. After a recess of saveral years, during which he has delighted thousands, as one of the most popular of liesturers, he has resumed the editorial sceptre, and The Constitution of which the first number and The Constitution of which the first number and the wind all is just out, shows his active and able mind all through. It is a journal of vast size, treating of a great variety of subjects, and, whether in its original, translated; or selected matter, everywhore gives evidence of an experienced mind being at the helm. Racy, spley, said fearless, The Constellation is a capital journal. Among its hand, and with the still further effect of inspipromises is a quadruple number, (printed on one land, and every branch of business in the inches wide,) with an immense number of first class engravings. We cordially welcome Park species of property in the nation, except Benjamin back to the field of journalism, in which he formerly won so many and such signal tri-

whom he represented, and honorable to the

great Union to which he was accredited.

numphs.
Public Amusements.

The Tariff-No. 3. There is something in the function of months its worthlessness to him to the same effect. Money, as an instrument of exchange, and electric machinery as a means of com cation between men in society, are not to be estimated at their social value by a solitary savage on a desert island. He might as well employ himself in keeping tavern, or printing a daily paper, as in coining or hoarding gold. Money cannot be eaten, nor worn, nor be otherwise made of itself to serve the wants of a man's life, it is true; but if saying so means nothing, it is simply nonsense. A man had better save his breath than spend it in telling

Another style of philosophizer thinks that precious metals, like the useful ones, are dug from the mines; their greater value is their hope that what has been true of the past will greater scarcity; the world must have some be untrue of the future. Even the starying standard of exchange, and these, for the condition of the last batch of new banks will reason that they have several fitting peculiarinot, we fear, awaken any sensation of hostility ties, are adopted, merely to measure values, as a yardstick or a pound weight does it-with the difference, however, that the money standand the very fact that we are is the best and is a constantly varying quantity, while a three-foot stick and a sixteen-ounce iron block are always and everywhere the same ensue. The people will heartly applaud Yot, everybody knowing this fact as well as he does, nevertheless uses it, merely as a standard. Here, the nonsense of taking a thing this and every other branch of business enterfor a measure or weight which is as much the thing measured or weighed as it is the measurer or weigher, must be charged upon the blundering world that so employs it, or it must be turned back upon the man that makes

the charge. To dispose of the problem of money, by calling it a mere measure of values, is to affirm of it just what may as truly be said of wheat. cloth, iron, bank-notes, or operatic music It is no definition of the subject; for it does On Federal politics Governor PACKER is not distinguish it from anything else that characteristically explicit and clear. He not passes either for property or service. To call it a standard of value, merely, is still worse, for it is just as variable in exchangeable worth as anything for which it is exchanged in the world's business.

But, says another, it is, at any rate, commodity of trade—an object of commerce, and as such, its functions and all its laws are at once settled. This statement, with its necessary implications, is just the proposition which of all others is the most erroneous and the most mischievous.

In the first place, under the law of legal tender, it is carried widely away from the sphere of all commodities. The Government of this country declares that 3451 grains of pure silver, properly stamped, shall pass and be taken for a dollar of account; and that 232 1-5 grains of pure gold shall be received throw our skilled labor out of employment petty sovereignty of Holland. It also informs in payment of ten dollars of debt. Other It must and does confine us to the least recivilized countries do the same thing, but one fix the value of wheat, cotton, or cloth. The legal tender law of all countries stares the commodity doctrine out of countenance, if it be itself defensible. But whether it be a ne- are in the end impoverished and demoralized cessary incident, or an arbitrary rule of the Money may indeed go, as it has gone, to money function, it does not make the dollar of account a standard or a measure of exchanges, for in purchase and sale no certain and fixed amount of money is the equivalent of commodities. In the movements of money there is a grand

difference from those of commodities. Money, like wheat, flows to the place where its purchasing power is the greatest; but, unlike all commodities proper, it flows to the place where its rent (called interest) is lowest. It. goes from Mississippi and Iowa, where it is at of trade. There i matic character—for, he was no more than the contrary. This would be a paradox, if it have, however, this much better claim nature or under the same laws. But they are not. Commodities are distinguished from tended for consumption, while money is imperishable. A wind-mill, yielding service to the amount of five per cent. of its value per annum, wears out in twenty years. Money yielding five per cent. is as perfectly in being,

and as capable of yielding its product, at the ations, and he succeeded to it, only a few end of twenty years or one hundred as at first. weeks ago, on the death of his father, the late Admiral Sir Edwind Lyons, who was will support him twenty years, and for that period lives upon them without labor, they mean War, in which he took a distinguished are exhausted; but, if he change them into part. The late Lord Lyons was one of the money and lives upon the interest, it will supfew instances of British subjects going out port him and one descendant forever without of one profession into another—for, being labor. Commodities perish with the using money is immortal.

The digging of it out of a mine, the exchanging of it for merchandise, and the aldiplomatic line, and was British Minister at leged worthlessness of it while employed as currency, for the service of life, all put to. gether, do not make a commodity of it. It is

something else, whatever that may be. We may add that men go where their labor n command of the British squadron in the or productive power is greatest, and where, therefore, its sale brings the largest value in exchange; but this does not make the man Herald, speaking of the transfer of Napier himself a commodity. Wheat, iron, and cloth, as we have said, go to their highest sagely adds: "This upsets the report re- market to be consumed. Neither men nor ceived by telegraph from Halifax, that Lord money go to the highest market to be con-Anenceoner was to take Lord Narier's sumed, but to be employed in producing place. The error arose from the state- values. Both wear a little in their work; and ment, that Lord Napien is to succeed Lord | it may be that the matter in both wears out in ABERGROMBY at the Hague." The fact is, about the same time, say one and a half per however, that "Lord ABERCHOMBY" never cent. per annum, but it is their imperishable agencies and forces, than commodities and ROMBY, third Baron Abendromby, was not money. When a man is hired for distant sertorn until 1838, and, therefore, is little more vice, or dangerous service at home, he investment, it charges for the service, the lently confounds the youthful Lord Aben. rate of interest in a safe investment, and the premium of insurance besides, adding to the three per cent. interest in the consols two per cent. for the risk in our State stocks, and four in our railroads. The health of the one, and Line, Ex-Speaker of the House of Commons. the security of the other, are objects of extreme caution—both preferring safety of return above the temptation of higher wages or interest. And, in both cases, it is only the He had a difficult card to play here, and ac- surplus, which cannot be otherwise employed quitted himself, we are bound to say, in a to advantage, that can be persuaded to take

manner alike creditable to the Sovereign the risk. The difference of the effects produced by the export of specie and of commodities, in quantity large enough to tell upon the business of the country, shows incontestably that money and its movements are not under the laws of merchandise. Say the wheat crop of 1857 was one hundred and fifty millions of bring its price into the country in some form, enriching the people in proportion to the real value of the returns; with the further effect of enhancing the price of the one hundred hand, and with the still further effect of inspicountry: every form of industry, and every
species of property in the nation, except
money, would be advanced by its distributive
share of the return for th share of the returns for this wheat export, and

of their stimulating influence. Chairmage, appoint the first Agriculture of the continued of Agriculture of the continued o But suppose that, instead of the demand for

nillions, making a drain of twenty-two mil-What in these circumstances would lions.) follow, and how would the business of the found in The Press of this morning, tios of theorists, nor is it any better explained country be affected? In the first place, the loss it is a paper of uncommon ability, and of by the common have notions of men who of one-third of the specie basis of our circulacountry be affected? In the first place, the loss interest to the people of this State, and, indeed to the people of every part of the uniform of the people of every part of the uniform of the people of every part of the uniform of the people of every part of the uniform of the people of every part of the hands of turned up a lump of gold. He kicked it contains monwealth, its enormous resources, its proud and fearless position, its gradual but certain and fearless position, its gradual but certain the hand found a galvanic battery, with a discontinuous state of the hand found a galvanic battery, with a discontinuous resources. If he had found a galvanic battery, with a discontinuous resources are the people. Two hundred and thirty millions of this paper afford would be so much affected. If he had found a galvanic battery, with a discontinuous resources, its proud to greatly depend on the people of the bank paper in the hands of the people. Two hundred and thirty millions of this paper afford would be so much affected. telegraphic wire, long enough to go round his the whole amount in circulation would depre island, beside it, he might have moralized upon clate five per cent., or eleven and a half milciate five per cent., or eleven and a half millions upon the whole sum. A general suspension of specie payments cannot be got over at a less cost than this, though it should continue but for a month. Here we have one point of correspondence only between the respective effects of exporting wheat and Spain a stronger hold upon the people than ever money. The stock left would appreciate (asy) they had before, and, what is worse than all, his five per cent.—that is, two hundred and forty plan awakens no response in the United States.
millions of specie in the whole country would This is a bad state of things for Col. Preston, our swell to the value of two hundred and sixtytwo millions by the sudden export of twenty millions of dollars, and one hundred and thirty millions of wheat would be made worth one hundred and thirty-six and a half millions of dollars, by the export of twenty millions of bushels. But the enhancement of the one would be full of mischief, while the other

would be a general benefit. Here we have two hundred and thirty millions of paper money, depreciated eleven and a half millions, and two hundred and forty millions of specie enhanced twelve millions, or the specie and paper circulation, together left at about the same nominal value which they had before the crisis; while, in the other case, we have an increase of six and a half millions added to the value of the wheat on hand. But, in the former case, we have a vastly diminished circulation, or money service; while, in the latter, we have not a check ed wheat culture, but a stimulated industry in prise. The one operation checks commerce and trade, bankrupts business men, arrests productive industry, destroys confidence starves our laborers, and demoralizes the na tion; the other, in every way contributes to the wealth, welfare, and happiness of the nation.

Truly, in the condition of things which we are considering, the export of money is a very different thing from the export of any thing which may rightly be called a commo dity of trade.

There is an equal difference between the import of merchandise and money, which will appear as we proceed. In the meantime, a word to those who would tell us that gold is product of our own soil as well as iron, cot ton, or wheat, and ask why we shall not seek foreign market for it as we do for them? Our answer is manifold. For the present we submit these considerations: Money can-

not go abroad to bring money in return. Iron, cotton, and wheat can do so, and may do so. Its returns must come back to us in return to us in the shape of manufactured products, which shall have the effect of supplying the place of our own industry of the same kind. It must, and it does, munerative, the least educating, the least improving forms of labor. It shuts us up to the production of raw materials, in which wages are low and profits small, and whose followers China for tea, to the West Indies for coffee and to the tropics for spices. For such articles as these which do not displace our own industry, like any commodity, it can be exported: but only in limited quantity-quar tity limited by our necessities or our luxuries and capable, of course, of being restrained or increased by our ability to indulge in these things. But, we are now speaking of the precious metals as a staple product which may be indefinitely extended in amount. Say that California may be made to yield, as our cotton does, one hundred and thirty milyield an equal surplus for exportation-and as our iron could be increased to a like amount. beyond our own consumption. What then, we may be asked, shall we do in the premises? Our answer is, that neither the iron, cotton commodity character in this tendency, but of the nation. Iron, cotton, and wheat to be indulged, that they do employ an immense amount of labor, and afford a proportionate support to the laborers. They cover a large geographical range and Wildow Alexandra and Wildow (New York a large geographical range and Wildow (New York a large geographical range and Wildow). were, or could be, affirmed of things alike in to be indulged, that they do emnature or under the same laws. But they are ploy an immense amount of labor, and

> ject of industrial art. The male population employed in agriculture, manufacturing, and labor which is neither agricultural nor manufacturing, are at

least six millions of persons, who represent

more than fifteen millions of dependants upo their labor. The California gold-workers and their de-pendants do not exceed a quarter of a million is safely enseenced at Washington. The brilliant The California gold-workers and their deof persons. They are not more numerous than the workers in the other minerals of the country, nor than the tailors, nor half so many as the cordwainers, all of whom are injured by the export of gold for the purchase of that foreign labor which displaces theirs. Is it a sound policy to permit a gold pro duct of fifty millions a year to disturb, depress, and, once in a score of years, overwhelm the other industries of the country which yield three thousand millions per an num? California has not provented a bank suspension, a general revulsion in business, and a national bankruptcy. And bow much can she contribute to the Pacific Railroad, which we must have to connect her with the was at the Hague, as British Minister, nor do power that commands their price. Men and Atlantic States? If that work shall cost only we see how he could have been there in any money are a great deal more alike, as business one hundred millions, it will take as many acres of the national domain as there are in all the improved lands in the Union. If her gold is to be exported to foreign countries at the rate charges for the service and for the risk; when at which it has been going since the mines money goes into foreign service or a doubtful were opened, they were better shut up, or restored to Mexico, to help her silver mines to destroy her. But if it can in any way be retained among us, it will be worth all the cost

> build. We are now prepared to inquire what the function and service of money, and to deduce from it the revenue policy which shall secure to the nation the benefits which our gold should be made to yield to our own

> of the war, the money price of its acquisition,

and as many railroads to the Pacific as the

next ten generations may have occasion to

John R. Thompson's Lectures .- That highly gifted and accomplished man of letters, John R. Thompson, editor of the Southern Literary Mes-senger, (one of the oldest and best of American magazines,) is in the field, we understand, as a Lecturer, and has four lectures ready for delivery before public bodies, &c. The subjects are: "Virginia in the Olden Time," "Paris in its External Aspects," "The Mountains and the Ocean, as sources of Inspiration," and "The Two Hanovers." We take leave to say, from our personal knowledge of Mr. Thompson's high attainments, extensive reading, and acute observation, that his lectures ought to be well attended, and the Northern States would only do the courteous thing by him if they invited him to lecture. He resides at Richmond, Virginia.

PEREMPTORY SALE -- MARKET-STREET PRO-PERTY.—Thomas & Sons' twenty-fifth fall sale on Tuesday next will include one of the most valuable business locations in Market street, the sale of which will be absolute.

Also, city dwellings, stores, ground rents, &c., by order of Orphans' Court, executors, and others. See advertisements.

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL. Letter from Washington.

Correspondence of The Press.]
WASHINGTON, January 5, 1859 The news from Cubs indicates that there is in-tense feeling among all the factions in the island against the recommendations of President Buchanan, in his last message, in regard to that dependency of the Spanish grown. His public, estentation proposal to buy Cuba has awakened the keenes ostility of all classes, and has really assisted the nome Government. The present Governor Genral, a shrewd and resolute politician, has, as you will have perceived, laid his yows at the feet her most Christian Majesty," denouncing this 'monstrous' proposition in the true high-flows style of Castilian indignation. Mr. Buchanan has new minister to Madrid, who goes out full of Spanish dominions-that piece in which we feel so much interest. This position will not be nearly so pleasant as I would like it to be. I commend him, on his arrival within sight of the Alhambra to a pat'ent study of Don Quixote and other emi nent statesmen. His master at home has spoiled

his diplomacy.

The tariff question, or rather our iron interests are becoming the sport of a very shabby set of political managers here. The most of these, and the most reckless, are those who constantly assai the Democrats as free-traders, and charge upo the Democrats all the revulsions in trade, which nust have resulted in any event. These partisans desire to keep the tariff an open question, for their own sakes, and are by no mean desirous of settling it this winter. They forge that things are no longer as they were in the day f Clay and Webster, who carried multitudes b the force of their own personal influence. No na ional party can ever be made upon a high prote tive issue. Now is the time to settle the question it now is not the time to do it by silly abuse the Democratic party, without which nothing can be done in the matter, either presently or prospectively. I commond to these men every kind f prudence and forbearance. The approach of Judge Douglas to the Capito

s signalled in more ways than one. I read it is many an earnest face, in many a bright eye, and in many a kind inquiry. Even the office-holders are not indisposed to talk about him now. I will not be at all astonished if he should have a hearty public reception here to-morrow evening. The Philadelphia demonstration is regarded in Washington as the most magnificent and sigrificant since the days of Jackson. PIONEER.

Correspondence of The Press.] WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1859. Through late letters from Sonora and Arizona am placed in possession of the following informa tion from those highly interesting regions. A letter dated Gusymas, Nov. 25, 1858, states, in re lation to the pearl fishery, that purchasers from Europe are on hand at the grounds at that place. During the fishing season of the year which has just closed \$20,000 worth of pearls were taken at Molygo. The acquisition of the State of Sonora is strongly urged. It is the opinion that the United some other form. What, in fact, is that seem of the form? Actually, and necessarily, it must seem on and oding the anarchy; and, indeed, unless this covers to the form. less this Government intends to abandon its citizens who are in the State, it must take possession or keep a naval force constantly on the coast of the

> quick acquisition cannot be made, to take possession for indemnity and security.
>
> It has been stated elsewhere that Dr. Stone, of the survey party, now engaged in Sonora, has been ordered by the Government under Pesquiera o discontinue his work under penalty of being xpolled. As, however, this work is being per-

> State and a strong force on the frontier. The

most dignified course, however, would be, in cas

rmed for the State Government, Perquiera will not dare to molest them. Judge Hart, of Western Texas, writes, relative to the gold mines of Sonora, that miners there are averaging ten dollars per day with ease; and, from other sources, the news relative to this region is of the most interesting character. A letter to Lieut. Mowry, dated Orville, Arisona, Dec. 8, '58, says: " The mines continue the same as when you left; some claims, very rich, pay more, others more moderately. A great many specting hardly pay board. A few days ago, I struck a claim that we suppose will pay one ounce per day to the hand. Our claim connected nakes twelve thousand feet, and there have been some rich discoveries made in our district a day or lions a year—as our wheat might be made to two ago. Gold discoveries in quarts have also been made, which contribute to increase attraction in the diggings. This Orville at which I write is a new mining district, three miles above Gila city, which was organized about the time you left, made separate by-laws, and is not under the jurisdiction of Gila city. The business, howwheat nor gold interest may be allowed to ever, continues there (Gila) as yet. A gentleman Francisco was here the other day, and proposed to bring out water engines to convey the water out into the hills and mountains. This

They cover a large geographical range, and employ and sustain millions of our population:

They all re-enter the workshops, and undergo constantly cumulative changes of form, at every stage requiring and requiting better and every stage requiring and requiting better and every stage requires and require properties. The states of the same of the different States, responded to the call, among whom we notice the names of James Gowen, Esq. 1. U. C. G. Kennedy, Hon. John H. Eving, and more improving forms of industry. While the gold product is limited to a small tract of country, engaging only a handful of men in the business of mining and scourating it, and business of mining and separating it, and, meetings will be continued for some days, when exported, it is gone forever as a sub- which, being of a strictly private nature as yet, I

am unable to give you any information relative to its proceedings.

Messrs. Haskin, Adrian, and others, came over last night. The balance of these remaining in Philadelphia, who have been spending the vacation there, will probably not reach the city before the starting of the Dayles train. the starting of the Douglas train; he, as you know, being surrounded by a body-guard of the receptions which have met Douglas on his way to the capital has created the liveliest interest in his future, and predictions which have been made adversely to his political welfare have changed

tunes within the past few days.

The proposed railroad through Pennsylvania avenue is exciting considerable attention. It is assured that certain New York speculators are now lobbying Congress to obtain a charter for the same Against this the corporation of Georgetown protests, and a matter to this effect has been laid before Congress, asking that the passage of the New York bill may be defeated, and the right to lay such track be granted to the Metropolitan Railroad Company, a body composed of the citizens of Washington, Georgetown, and the State of Maryland

The latter course would appear the most commendable—that the entire control should be given

SUIGIDE OF A MURDERER.—A German named Seibert, confined in the Columbus (Ohio) jail for murder, escaped, and on Saturday, Janusry 1st, was seen near the city and pursued. Finding he would be overtaken, he got upon a bridge of the Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, and told his pursuers that if they attempted to arrest him he would kill some of them, or himself, for he was determined not to be taken alive, at the same time pointing his revolver at them The party were similarly armed, but concluding not to expece themselves recklessly, they sent for a rifle. As soon as the German saw the messenger returning with the weapon, he put his revolver into his mouth and blew out his brains.

SNEAK THEVES.—Among the great variety of

SNEAR THEVES.—Among the great variety of thieves and depredators which infeatour city is a class which flourish under the title of "Sneak Theves."
This class is generally composed of juveniles ranging from fou to aixteen years of ego. These boys are in the hibit of sneating along at dusk and on rainy evenings, and enter any houses which they may find open, and they appropriate generally such art oles as can be conveniently carried away. The Mayor's detective police force have been diligently engaged in watching these youthful offenders and Officers Smith, Wood, and Mirkle have dually succeeded in arresting Join Burkley, alice Hopper, Davil McFarland, M. Nathnos, W. Irwine, and other youths manuel Robinson, Martin, and Scott. Robinson and Irwine had a hearing before Alderman Freeman yesterday, son of whiskey, contained in two or three demijohns, several baxes of a similar description. In stealing the whickey they resorted to a plan which displays an ingenuity and tact which serves to show the skillful manner in which these youthful theroes have been carrying on their nofarious ope ations. A few evenings since they went to a large grocery establishment, and one of the party selved womens. The remaining portion of the party will be variously diposed of Burkley and M'Farland have been carrying and the respective owners. The remaining portion of the party will be variously diposed of Burkley and M'Farland have been errored by the respective owners. The remaining portion of the party will be variously diposed of Burkley and M'Farland have been errored by the respective owners. The remaining portion of the party will be variously diposed of Burkley and M'Farland have been error to the House of Redge, and the remaining three have not yet had a hearing.

Church of St. John the Bartist, German-rown.—This church was been careved by the respective been even to the double of the party will be variously diposed of Burkley and M'Farland have been error end by the fact hearing, at quarter past seven o clock, by Rishop Bowman,

CHUROH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, GERMANTOWN.—This dehurch was opened for services last ovening, at quarter past seven o clock, by Bishop Bowman,
assisted by a number of clergrmen of the Episcopal denomination. The church, which is beautifully situated
at the corner of Mebl and Main streets, is of solid
stone, pointed, and is in the early English (tolthosiyle,
from a plan farnished by John M. Gries, Eq. , arobitect. It has an open timber root, bell gable, and the
south porch and all the wood-work of the interior
slightly stained and varnished. The stained glass windows, by Gibson, are a very beautiful feature. That
ove the chancel is rich in coloring and of brautiful design, r presenting the baptism of Obrist in the Jordan
It is a memorial window—the gift of a family to the
church. The services inst evening were puticipated in
by a large congregation, and were of a highly interestlog and impressive character.

HOSPITAL CARSE.—A young man, named
James McGee, was badly bruised, yesterday afternon,

Hospital. Oases.—A young man, named James Medse, was badly bruised, resterday afternoon, by being caught between two slop-carts, in the vicinity of Twenty-third and Arch streets.

Wm. Turner, aged forty, slipped on the loy pavement, on Tuesday night last while walking in the vicinity of Seventh and South streets, and aprained his right ankle. Both of the above were admitted to the Pennsylvania Hopital.

SLIGHT FIRE.—An alarm of fire was caused about twelve clock, vestriday, by the hurning of a

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

IF See first page.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE PRESS.] Senator Douglas in Baltimore. Baltinone, Jan. 5 -Judge Douglas was welcom along the route to this city with great anthusiasm. Me LENGLAR surrendered the Judge to the Baltimore com-mittee at Havre de Grace. He was received in an elqquent speech by Mr. SPENCER, on behalf of Balti Judge Douglas will partake of a dinner, and be sere

Illinois Legislature.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE STEAMER NORTH AMERICAN AT HALIFAX IN DISTRESS. NARROW ESCAPE FROM SHIPWRECK The Appeal of Montalembert.

The President's Message in England. STRICTURES OF THE LONDON TIMES. NEW OCEAN TELEGRAPH ENTERPRISE.

Cetton Lower-Consols 95% a06%.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 5 -The screw steamship North American, Captain McMaster, from Liverpool on the 22d ultimo, arrived here this afternoon. She was jured by contact . with the rock, and her forward com artment is full of water, showing that had she not she is a dissolut matter to have kept her attout. She is awaiting orders with regart to her future movements, but will probably proceed to Portland on Friday. Her dates from Liverpool are four days later than received by the America. She brings the United States mails, the steamship City of Washington, which sailed from Liverpool on the same day, having only a ship mail. The North American experienced boistorous wen'ther during the whole pussage. On the night of the fir t lust., during a heavy snow storm, she struck the rocks off Cape Race: The missing steamship Weser left Bremerhaven for ne steamer Bavaria, from New York, bound to ied.

The Cunard steamer Africa arrived at Liverpool on he 19th uit.

the 18th uit.

The United States steam frigate Wahash was at Malia on the 24th of November.

President Buchasan's message had been received by the steamer Africa, and was printed in full in all the English papers. As was expected, the Guban, Mexican, and Cantrel American propositions were very trap late-ble, and were variously commented on by the press. The London Times is very severe in its crit c sms.

The London Times announces a new occun telegraph enterprise for laying a cable from Lund's End to Halifax, on an entirely new plan.

The filibuater excitement in Ireland is gradually dying cut. lying cut.

The appeal of Count Montalembert had been heard before the Imperial Court. The trum of his imprisonment was reduced to three months, but the fine imposed was confirmed by the court.

The Portuguese minister has been recalled from the court of France.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Portaguese minister has been recalled from the court of France.

In commenting on President Buchanan's message, the London Times says there is nothing in the message that can be called, more than usually interesting. Whether the Chief Magistrate of the United States discusses domestic or foreign affairs, we hear only what we might have expected. At home material progress, and abroad visions of territorial aggrandizement, make up the substance of his communication. It then triefly criticlace its prominent voints and says, in legard to external affairs, "For a pascell nation the United States are certainly most unfortunate in their political relations. A quarrel with the United States on some subject or other is a ma'ter of course. Without one, a President's message would read tame and meagre. Mr. Buchanan, therefore, evinces a laudable anxiety to keep one in reserve. Circat Britain having given up the right of search, Mr. Buchanan pays us many compliments upon dur moderation; but declices to suggest any means by which Spanish and North American ships, hoisting the United States flag, can be interfered with." It then refers to, Mr. Buchanan's reference to the elaye trade, and his original proposition for its suppression, and says that his arguments in regard to the casion of Ciuba are such as a man might have used when he wanted to jurchase the vineyard which was night to his place, and that it would be superfluous to point out the exquisite force of the argument. The Times then sketches the President's views in regard to the wanted to jurchase the vineyard which was night to his place, and that it would be superfluous to point out the exquisite force of the argument. The Times then sketches the President's views in regard to Mexico and Central America, and concludes as follows:

"It is ovident that the utter decreptitude of the Sparish resolution for any or may prive we see little tir great in the prospect except the extension and perpetuation of slavery in Mexico, and the other new territories. But that the

with Mr. Buchanan's recent letter to the committee of the Pittsburg celebration. It argues that the Presi dent's policy in regard to Cube and Mexico is intende as a conciliation to the South, and predicts the is a concinetion to the Sunt, and Printing in thing will be done at present towards the annexation if Mexico. It takes exception to the view taken abguland's supposed concentral about the search! of surpreted slavers, and concinded by hoping that it

strong terms.

The Sizer refers to the Contral American question, deprecates the President's request to be allowed to employ force in the protection of the tanait routs, and doubts whether the European Powers would quietly primit the exercise of an exclusive protectorate by America over the Isthmus.

The rest of the London papers comment on the document with a mixture of estisfaction and dissitis action. The Manchester Guardian, in objecting to the proposition that the President should be armed with power to use force in the protection of the Isthmus, says: "That between the expeditions of General Walker and his fillbusters and the proposed invasion by the regular forces of the United States there is not a pin to choose, so far as the independence of Nicaregua is concerned." The same journal likewise condemns the effontery of the President in regard to Moxico.

The Liverpool Albion characterizes the message as dishonest in tone and filled with a braggalocia and fillbustering spirit.

The Times, in an article on, subvarine telegraphs, says that since the laying of the cable, at least eight or ten now plane have been put forth, and draws spocial attention to the "Great Ocean Telegraph Company," which proposes to submerce a cable direct from the Land's Find in England to Halifax. It is proposed that the cable shall be constructed on Allen's system, which does away entirely with the outside covering of wire and makes the conductor of the oable is main strength, thereby reducing its weight to ten cwt per mile.

stength, thereby reducing its weight to ten cut per mile.

The excitament in Iroland, as to the arrest of the members of the Promix Club, is djing out. Two or three additional arrest have been made, but nothing of momert had transpred.

A club is said to have been established in Kerry by a person who was engaged in the Smith O'Brien affair of 1848.

The London Times, in its city article, remarking upon Mexico, sars that no one entertains the smallest doubt but that the American claims on Mexico will be obtained to the last dollar, and asks, "Why should not "qual reliance be felt by Europuan creditors?" It says that the foreign dubt of Mexico is ten millions, of which probably more than three-fourths is beld in England. If the Unit'd States are to seize a material guarantee, what, it asks, is to be done by England, whose wrongs and demands are of so much greater magnitude?

THE VERY LATEST.

LONDON, WEDSTEDLY MORNING.
The Daily News, city article, dated Tuesday evening, says the funds to day were heavy, and closed at a reduction of one-cighth per cent. The approach of the holiday season, and the threstened introduction of a holiday season, and the 'threatened introduction of a large mass of new securities of various classes, have an uniavorable effect on the market. In the other de-partments of the exchange, general inactivity pre-valled, but only in a few instances was any reduction of prices established. An active demand for money is still experienced, and a good business continues to be done at the bank. About £25,000 in gold by the steamer Africa was sent into the bank to-day, and £137 700 Austra'inar ord by the Niggara was purchased to-day for the Continent.

Africa was sant into the bank to-day, and £137 700 Australian sold by the Niagara was purchased to-day for the Continent.

There was no general alteration in the Foreiga Exchanges this afternoon.

The Times city article, of Tuesday evening, says the English funds remain without the slightest symptons of revival, and in every description of security there is inactivity and weariness. There was again a loss demand for money in the discount market to day; some trans ctions took place at 2½ per cent, the general mi, imum being 2½ to 2½. On the Dack of England, however, the applications were numerous.

The Times explains that M. de Montalembert having prosecuted his appeal to an issue, the result has been in a great masure confirmed, although the penalty has been some shat mutigated. The actual declation is that he stands acquitted of the charges of attacking the principle of universal suffrage and the constitutional rights of the Emperor. In consequence of this modification of the original sentence, his term of imprisonment has been removed the superstanding the formal sufficient of the Emperor. In consequence of this modification of the original sentence, his term of imprisonment has been removed the Market of the Emperor. In consequence of this modification of the original sentence, his term of imprisonment has been removed the Market of the Superstanding the sufficient of the charges of attacking the principle of universal sufficient modification of the original contract has been signed between the Market of the Armonda and free Africans, suited to agricultural labor, before the year 1863. Slimilar contracts have also been entered into with other houses.

Paul Morphy was unable to commence the chess match with andersean, owing to indisposition.

The French quadron on the western coast of Africa is said to be reinforced by several ships.

It is stated that the French Foreigo Office heard with some surprise President Buchanan's recommendation for the purchase of Cubs., France having previously notified the America Lessamments of French troops naving advanced intensis territory, the Government of Switzerland has damanded an explanation. Great indignation exists in Switzerland in consequence.

It was stated that the King of Naples was likely soon to grant the amnesty urged by Rogland and France.

A Wurtemburg paper save the Neapolitan and Roman Government have proof that the segents of the French Government are endeavoring to bring about a movement in Italy, and that a large Austrian loan is expected.

INDIA.

steady, common being quoted at 4: 84 004 4 dd. Spirits of Turpentine dull. Sugar quiet Tes inactive—Congon 11d.—Bios dull. Ashes quiet—Pearls 31s 9 do 22s; Pots 29 00 29 6 d. Linssed Oil 30 030 8 dd.

LONDON MARKETS—Breadstuffs firm. Wheat closed with an advancing teachency Sugar dull and prices easier, but not quotably lower. Coffee buoyant. Tes was but little inquired for, and prices were week, and in some cases \$4 lower. Rice firm. Tallow 805 74061s shows that \$421,494 of the public debt has been extin LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The London money

market was generally unchanged. American securities quiet.

Consols were quiet at 95% 296% for the account exdividend

Further News from Kansas Further News from Kansas.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS BY BOYERNOR MEDARY—
NEW PARTY NAMES—THE "JAY-HAWKERS" AND
"ANYI-JAY-IL-WKERS" JAY-HAWKERS" AND
"ANYI-JAY-IL-WKERS" "ST. Louis, Jan. 5.—A despatch from Kansas Gity
asys that a gang of "Jay hawkers," under Capitain
Br. wo entered Bates county, Missauri, on Thursday
last, and s tole four bores from Jesse Jockson, and also
burned hit house down.
It is stated, on good authority that Governor Moefary has ordered four companies of dragoons to start
for that region; and has also ordered four companies of
milli'n to be raised in Linn and Brurbon counties, the
efficient for which have already been commissioned;
and, further, that he has telegraphed to the Secretary
of War to send arms and ammunition from St. Louis,
which has been done.

of War to send arms and ammunition from St. Louis, which has been done.

It is expected that these counties will be kept under ma tial law for some time.

A railable person from the vicinity of Fort Scott represents that the condition of things there is similar to the times of the noter us Morrel. The whole country is divided into "Jas-hawkers" and "Apti-Jay-hawkers," formed for the purpose of committing all sorts of crimes. Mady respectable people belong to the Jay-hawkers, and they are op-nly upbell by some of the Methodist preachers, who justify liber asts as being a proper revenge for the sa es kind of depredations, worse atroctive having been committed on them by the pro-lavery party, when they were in the majerity.

The pro-lavery party still hold most of the public offices and are accused of appressive acts.

The old presecutions that are pending om account of the former iroubles, are the great cause of the disastisfaction which now waists. MPRISONMENT REDUCED.

The Kausas Legislature.

ST. Louis, Jau. 5.—A despatch by telegraph from Kansas city says that a quorum of the members of both Houses of the Legisla ure met at Lawrence on the 3d inst, and passed a revolution to mest and organize at Lecompton the next day. They also held a caucus for the purpose of fixing on a place to hold the session, nearly all being agreed in the determination to adjurn from Lecompton to zome other poult in the Territory. from Lecompton to some other point in the Territory. The same night a general caucus of the ultras was held, when nominations for officers of the House were made, ombracing Mr Larsalere for Speaker, Mr. Dellashay, clerk, and Mr. Thatcher, printer.

It is the general opinion that this organization will be carried, everything being in the control of the House.

Later from Havana-Arrival of the Canaword.

New York Jan 5.—The steemship Canawba arrived from Havana with dates to the 31st uit.

The news is generally unimportant, the excitement with regard to the message of President Buchanan have irg somewhat abated.

Business was dult on account of the holidays, and a fall in the price of sugars was expected. The stock in port w*s 20,000 boxes. Freights are nominal. Exchange on London was quoted at 113 % of 13 %.

Legislative Caucus. For Transaching Clarks—Edward H. Hauch, of Oar-on; J-thn Pleking, of Adams.
For Borgoant at Arms—John Clemens, of Washington.
As Borgoant at Arms—John Clemens, of Washington.
For Belling Foster Gehr, of Clarkord; B. E. Kels, of ncks.

The caucus then afjourned to meet at 7 o'clock this renium there being further nominations to make.

rns cuttons then aljourned to meet at 7 o'clock this evening there being further nominations to make.

HARRIEBURG Jan. 5—The American Republican members of the House met again this evening and completed their nominations, which are as follows:

For Postmistor—S. B. Stewart.

D'Trkeeps—John O. Morgan.

Ass stant Doorkeepses—S. McDonald, Wm. Gardy,

A. W. Kimmerly.

Mossenger—A. D. Davis

Assistant Messengers—J:s Williams, A. Hemperley,

Wm. Diebl, and M. B. Reiner.

This closes the nominations, and the caucus has adjourned.

Burning of a Catholic Church. LOSS ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. MONTREAL, Jan. 5.—The splendid Catholic church cently erected in Ft. Denis street; at a cest of one ecently erected in rt. Denis street; at a cost of on number thousand dollars, was destroyed by fire las-light. It was in charge of the Rev. Dr. James.

Opposition of the Southern Baptist Church to the Importation of Africans. AUGUSTA. Ga., Jau. 5 —The Baptists of the Edge field district, South Carolina, are moving sternly in cuposition to the importation of Africans. The Wreck of the Vanderbilt.

Arrival of the Steamer Augusta.

New York. Jan. 5.—The steamer Augusta, from Savanuah, has arrived. The Steamer Gen. Rusk at New Orleans. New Onteans, Jan. 4.—The atesmship Gen. Rusk arrived to day from Indianols.

She brings no news of importance. Sailing of the Asia

New York January 5.—The steamship Asia. for diverpool, sailed at 9 o'clock. She carries out \$400,000

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

SAVANSAN, Jan 4.—Cotton—Sales of 1,200 bales today; quotations are unchanged.

BALTIMORS, January 6.—Flour quiet; Howard-street
and Ohlo superfine is quoted at 55. at which p ice there
are no sales. Wheat dull; sales at 18901455 for write.
Sales of Corn, at 650690 for white, and 71c for prime
yellow. Cats nominal, at 46047c for Peonsylvania, and
43041c for Marviend. Provisions from Mess Pork
\$17.60. Lard lielly for Western and city. Sugars
and Molasses quiet. Whiskey—The demand is limited;
Ohio is held at 24 & 250 and city at 250240. UHARLESON. Jan. 4.—Cotton—Sales of 2,700 bales today, the market closing firm.

MOBILE Jan. 4.—Cotton—Sales of 3,500 bales to day,
at 11 % The sales of the past three days amounted
to 15 600 bales, and the receipts during the same to
4,800 bales.

UISUINMATI, Jan. 5.—Flour firm at \$4.70æ4.90.
Whiskey steady at 22% o Hogs dull, and pricess are 400
lower; sales of 2 000 Hogs to-day, varezaing 200 ble
seach. The statement published in the Price Current,
of this morning, show a net increase of 67,000 hogs
packed. The market closed unsettled. Provisions—
Hees Port has declined 56@75c; sales of 600, bbls to day
at \$15 75æ17, c'esing at \$16.50æ10.75. Enik Perk has
dealined &c. Lard has slos declined &c; sales of 600
bbls at 10% will.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 4.—Cotton—Sales to-day 4,500
bales at 11% £11% of or middlings, an advance of %6.

New ORLEANS, Jsn. 4.—Uotton—Bales to-day 4,000 bales at 11% 511% of for middlings, an advance of %c. The sales for three days amount to 34.000 bales, and the receits during the same time to 34.000 bales Sugar is firm; sales of 1,500 bblas to \$4.005. Corn firm; the market is bars; 900 \$\phi\$ bushel is asked. Bacon—Shoulders are quiet at 7%c. Freights on Cotton to Liverpool unchanged; to Boston %c.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS. Reported for The Press.]

Reported for The Press.]

NISI FRIUS—Judge Thompson.—John Risdon vs. William Bucklus. An action to recover a tract of land (before reported.) This case was settled by sgreement of parties.

Emma N. Kenyon vs. Mary Ashbridge. This is a feigred issue to test the validity of a will. It is allowed, on the part of the plaintiff, that the testator was not competent to make a will, by reason of the mind being affected from a tumor on the brain, which hall preduced paralysis. Considerable of the testimony was from medical gentlement, as to the effect of a tumor on the brain—how far the mind would be affected by it. Not concluded. Burton and flown for plaintiff, Fallon and Serrill fordefordant.

Disprict Gourt—Judge Sharswood.—Edward G. Willett vs. The Bank of the State of New York An act in of ejectiment.

Charles G. Lewis and others, to the use of the Commercial Mutual Insurance Co. vn. The City of Philadelphia. This is an action to recover for the loss of the brig Evergreen, which was towed down the river by the city i e boat, in January, 1857, and left in the bay. The vessel was afterwards cut through with the ice and was lost. On the part of the plaintiffs it is alleged that there was much ice when the vessel was act ut loose, on the other side, that there was little or no lee in the bay at the time. It was proved hat there was a contract on the part of Captain Hewitt of the Evergreen and Gaptain Kelly of the city lee boat, to take the vessel was entired with Captain Kelly against leaving him at the point he did; the pilot of the trig agiast leaving him at the point he did; the pilot of the trig also remonstrances. Not concluded.

QUARTER SESSIONS.—Judge Allison.—Win. Miller, 2 policeman was put on his trial on the charge of committing an assaut on Alexarder Colley. The testimony fraction from the took nottee of an altered and attempted to show that Colley was during in their door step when Miller passed. Some remark was unde by Mrs. Colley, and taking him forcibly to the static house, where he was kept longed in t

jury convicted without leaving the box. Sentence was deferred.

Jacob Streebel was put on his trial on the charge of assaulting Joseph P. Cox with intent to kill. The affair took place in a lager beer shop at Front and Poplar. Streebel was rating a pudding at the bar; Cox came in, and was about to take a piece of the pudding when streebel waid, "if you want that, you must ask me; its mine." Cox said, "it is nothing but a three-cent pudding." Streebel said, "it is a lie. I paid fourteen cents for it." A difficulty then ensued. The testimony showed that Cox was wholly in fault, and the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty—the prosecutor to pay the costs.

costs.

John Myora was acquitted on the charge of assaulting John Weyback

DECEASE OF AN OLD PRINTER.—Francis Admonstrated this life in Troy, Now York, on the lat inst., at the ripe age of eighty-five on the lat inst., at the ripe age of eighty-five came to this country in 1783; settled first in Massachusetts, and served an apprenticeship as a printer with Isainh Thomas, in Worcester; worked as a compositor in Thomas's printing office on the first Bible published in this country. He wont from Worcester to Charleston, S. C., and was engaged in mercantile business there for nine years. In 1893 he went to Lansinghurg, where he established the Farmers' Register, with which, three years afterwards, he moved to Troy, where he continued the same until 1831. The Register was an its editor was always a devoted Democratio partian, originally of the Olintonian school, and nitways candid and sincere. He was the first man of the standard of General Jackson in the State of New York, since which it has been the veteran's pride to style himself a true Jacksonian.

CAMELS A NUISANCE.—The City Council of Gulveston, Texas, have passed the following ordinare on persons effending against this ordinance and rounded within the corporate limits of this city and any person or persons effending against this ordinance shall be fined not less than fifty dollars now more than one hundred dollars for every such offence, and for each and every camel so ridden, driven, or introduced within said limits, to be recovered by or introduced within said limits, to be recovered by or introduced within said limits, to be recovered by or introduced within said limits, to be recovered by or introduced within said limits, to be recovered by or introduced within said limits, to be recovered by or introduced within said limits, to be recovered by or introduced within said limits, to be recovered by or introduced within said limits, to be recovered by or introduced within said limits, to be recovered by or introduced within said limits, to be recovered by o and its editor was always a devoted Democration pack.

INDIA.

The India mail had reach'd England, but contains no partitional news of importance than previously received by tolegraph.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL OUTON MARKET.—The sales of the three days in the Liverpool Cotton Market were 22,000 bales of white 2,000 bale were taken by appealance.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL OUTON MARKET.—The sales of the three days in the Liverpool Cotton Market were 22,000 bales of white 2,000 bale were taken by appealance and the care in the corresponding of the cor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5, 1859.
The message of Governor Packer is particularly incid
in its statements respecting the State finances. It
shows that \$421,494 of the public debt has been exkinguished; that an excess over receipts for damages and old claims on the public works. from which we shall be free hereafter, was pald to the amount of \$245,966; and that, at the balancing of the books on the first of Decomber, the true excess of the receipts over the ordi-nary expenditures, for the fiscal year, was \$903,382. The entite debt of the Outmonwealth, funded and un-finded, is, at this time, \$39,268,111; Zgainst which the Btate owns, of secured bonds received from the sale of the public works, \$11,181,000, leaving a balance unprovided for of \$28,087,311.

vices for \$20,001,111.

The Governor thinks that this debt may be essily reduced at the rate of not less than a million a year, and urges, the Legislature to adhere to a policy that shall look steadily to that end

The Governor announces, in the plainest language,
his belief that true wisdom dictates a reformation in his belief that true wissom dictates a reformation in our banking code, and his determination not to approve any additional bank charters without a ratical change in the entire system. He recommends a careful in-quiry into the present condition of the Tloga County Bank, the Crawford County Bank, and the Bank of Shamokin, with a view to the rapeal of the charters of all or any of them, in case it shall be found that the public is likely to suffer injury by their further ex-

The Governor holds the opinion that " the Government that authorizes the issue of paper currency, is under a high moral obligation to require ample available security for its redemption." His suggestions upon this topic are of the highest importance, and w

The exhibit made by Governor Packer of the financial condition of our good old Commonwealth, is in bright contrast with that presented by Governor Mor-gan, of New York, concerving the affairs of the Empire State. Governor Morgan states that the Inuded debt. on the 30th of Syptember, 1858, was \$30,913.2'8.77; ht which \$6,005,054.37 was the general fund State debt, and \$24 307,704 40 was the eanal debt. Of the general fund State debt, \$350,000 becomes due in 1859, and \$150,000 becomes due in 1850, and \$150,000 becomes due in 1850. There is also a contingent debt. for stock issued to certain railroad companies, amounting to \$570,000. The canal revenue was \$2 072,204; the payments have been \$1,078,879 surplus revenue \$991,425. The constitution requires that \$1,700.000 of the revenue of the canals shall be annually employed to pay the interest and pro-vide a sink ng fund; so that there is a deficit of \$706, 574. The sum required to meet the obligations of Caral Department is \$2 655,000. There will also be reour date of the contract of th trictly probibits and debts, and he calls on the lature to adopt measures to save the credit of the State. The only thing to be done seems to be to amend the Constitution again. To complete the enlarged causal system about \$2.100 000 are required. The "General Fund" of the State shows a further deficiency of

\$460,000. The preferred stock of the Schuylkill Navigation lompany not only maintained to-day the advance of yesorday, but gained an additional eighth towards the close of the day. A rather invely business was done in Reading Railroad stock at an advance upon previous rates, under the influence of which some of the other faucies looked up a little.

The Quaker City Insurence Company has declared a

dividend of ten per cent., clear of Statz tax, payable on and after the first day of February We have received the following reply to the remarks made yesterday upon the Darby Rallroal cars. The etter of our correspondent tells its own story:

letter of our correspondent tells its own story:

Danny, let mo. 5th, 1869.

FRIEND FORESY: In thy money at tells of this morning's paper, I observe that thou chastisest the directors of our Passenger Railway, for having the word Derby placed upon the cars in the manner spelled by our Regilish ancestors. Thou art, no doubt, aware that our borough was settled by the friends of William Penn, and that the plain and unaffected dectrines and manners established by that great man have ever been kept up among us; we were, therefore, very much annoyed at the charge which thou makeat against us, of destring to affect the old English way of spelling the word Derby, and we now give these an explanation. For many years we have written the word Derby in order to make it conform precisely to the common proounciation, and we were very much surprised to find that John Murpby, who built our ears, adopted the old method of spelling. Upon irquiry, we discovered that his method of writing the word was correct. He promises to have the matter rectified.

Our railway has been extiten un in as practical a way.

phinter was an augurantas, method of writing the word was correct. He promises to have the matter rectified.

Our railway has been getten up in as practical a way as our primitive notions would admit; and although we desire to keep up our plain style of livings, we are never disposed to interfere with all proper enterprises, or anything that may tend to increase the convenience and comforts of our people.

The only thing we fear is, that our quiet village may lose its subdued tone by so many passengers coming from the city; in fact, we are almost afraid that the fine flux of people may so prejudice the minds of the rising generation, that the rinn of our hats may be narrowed, and our coats assume a facelful shape and color; already our girls are wearing hoeps so large that we blush to see so much vanity. Respectfully thine,

W. P. P.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, Jadury 5, 1859 Reported By Manley, Brown, & Co., Bank-Rote, Byock, and Evolange Brokers, Kothwest Corne Thimd and Chestrut Streats.

FIRST BOARD. 1000 Lebigh Val R 6s. 87 100 1006 Soh Na im 9s... 73 x 100 3000 de... 73 x 150 400 Sch Na 51, 782... 71 x 100 1000 Mor Car 6s, 24s. 87 x 100 100 Girard Bk. cssh 12 103 31 do... cash 12 BETWEEN BOARDS

1000 Penn 5s...C&P 92% 1000 Del R mt 6s..5ds 86 100 do....O&P 92% 1000 Morris Ca 6s..2ls 81% 500 do....O&P 92% 1000 Morris Ca 6s..2ls 81% 62 do....O&P 92% 10 Minehill R......62

GLOSING PRICES-PIRM.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS, Jan. 5-Evening. There is no change to notice in the Flour market; the cuty sale reported for shipmont is 600 tarrels extra family at a price not made public Mixed brands of superflue are freely offered at \$5.12% 49 bbl, but there amperime are freely offered at \$5.12% \$\psi\$ bit, but there appears to be no inquiry for this description. The sales to the trade are moderate at \$5.12% \$\phi\$. The sales to the trade are moderate at \$5.12% \$\phi\$. 25 \$\phi\$ bit for common to good superfine; \$5.37% \$\phi\$. 25 \$\phi\$ bit for common to good superfine; \$5.37% \$\phi\$. 25 \$\phi\$ bit for choice brands, and \$56.7.25 \$\phi\$ bit come aimslowly; a small tale is reported at \$3.57% \$\phi\$ bit Com Meal is in demand—a sale of 600 berrels Pannylranis is reported at a price not made public, but of an advance on our last quotations. The recaipts of Wheat are light, but there is very little demand for it, and the market is dull at the previous rates; sales of \$5.000 turbels in lots, at 120.01270 \$\phi\$ buthel for good and prime Pennsylvanis and Southern reds, 135.01450 for white. Bye is in demand, and has again advanced 20 \$\phi\$ bushel. is in demand, and has again advanced 20 40 bushel is a sile of Pennsylvania was, made at \$40.47 bushel. There is more inquiry for Corn, and but little offering; sales of new yellow at 720, and old at \$2.4850.47 bus Oats have improved; 3,000 bus prime Penas, soid at 46.2450 per bus, chiefly at the latter rate, in store. Bark-Quercitron is in demand, and wanted at \$23 for 1st No 1. Oction is held firmly at the improvement noted yesterday, but the demand for it is only modeate. Seeds-Cloverseed is in good request, and the rata. Secos—Corerseas is in good request, and the receipts continue light; sales of 200 but at \$5.75 of \$7\forall \$7\forall \$\forall \$\psi\$ of its for prime. Groceries—There is very little doing; further sales of Rio Coffee at \$11\forall \$\psi\$ of \$12\forall \$\

Ashes.—The inquiry for new is good, and we hear of 50 bols new pots at \$5.62%; old pearls quiet at \$5.75. COTYR—The market is firm at the improvement; also of 500 bates in cransitu.