The Press.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1859.

First Page.—The Trilingual Rosetta Stone; Unclaimed Deposits; The Boor; An Insolent Conductor; The Fine Arts—Photography; From Tampico; An Aggravated Case of Wife Poisoning; The Steamer Vanderbilt; General News; The City; The Courts. Fourth Page.—Humility; Hip, Hip, Hurra; Poetry; The Student; The Pride of Success; A Hard Case.

The News.

In the United States Senate, yesterday, Mr. Simmons, of Rhode Island, offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare a plan for raising the revenue of the Government to a sum adequate to its expenses, by the imposition of specific instead of *ad valorem* duties—which was laid over until to-day. Mr. Houston, of Texas, replied to the remarks of Mr. Iverson, made on Wednesday, in which he defended his course in politics—disclaimed all desire to become a candidate for the Presidency—the offices he had held, sufficed for his ambition—and he now desires to return to "a home where the absence of the luxuries of wealth best suits his rugged nature." A debate occurred on the location of the eastern terminus of the proposed Pacific Railroad, (originating in Mr. Bigler's proposition that it should be between the thirty-seventh and forty-third parallels.) Mr. Collamer spoke in opposition to the Southern route. Mr. Douglas opposed any plan that would exclude any portion of the country by limiting the parallels. Mr. Seward offered a bill amending the laws for the suppression of the slave trade, which will be found in our paper to-day.

In the House of Representatives, a resolution was passed asking for some statistics from the Secretary of the Navy in regard to the number, religious denomination, and dress of the chaplains in the navy. The Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to change the names of vessels was repealed. Mr. Landy reported a bill for two revenue cutters, one at Philadelphia, the other at New Orleans. The House went into Committee of the Whole, the special business being the bill to codify the revenue laws of the United States. After some debate the committee rose, and an adjournment followed.

In the State Senate yesterday, Mr. Schell reported a bill to prohibit the circulation of bank notes of a less amount than twenty dollars. Mr. Randall read an act to incorporate the Eighth and Ninth streets Passenger Railway Company. Also, one to consolidate the stock of the Girard Bank.

In the House, Mr. Hammerly read a bill relative to the election of directors of passenger railway companies. Mr. Wiley, a supplement to an act securing to mechanics payment for labor and materials used in erecting buildings. The committee selected to try the contested election case of Mr. Porter, of Cambria county, consists of Messrs. Laird, Graham, Campbell, Chase, Mehaffey, Hill, McCurdy, Kinney, and Ketchum.

By the arrival of the steamship Niagara at Halifax, yesterday, we have news from Europe to January 1st, one week later than heretofore. She brings the welcome news of the safety of the steamer Weser, and of her arrival at Queenstown, Ireland, in a leaky condition. A dreadful accident happened at the Victoria Theatre, London. A false alarm of fire caused a panic, and sixteen people were trampled to death. Napoleon has again pardoned Montalembert and one hundred and sixty-five other prisoners. France had officially informed England of her support, if the latter adopts measures to counteract President Buchanan's policy with regard to Cuba, Mexico, and Central America. Mr. Irvine succeeds Mr. Erskine as Secretary of Legation at Washington, and the latter goes to Stockholm. Cotton remained as per last report; breadstuffs market better; provisions dull. The chess match between Paul Morphy, and Professor Anderssen, at Paris, has resulted in the triumph of the American champion. The score at the close stood: Morphy, 7; Anderssen, 2; drawn, 2.

The difficulty between Messrs. Montgomery and English, at Washington, has been amicably arranged by the interposition of friends. Mr. English has, very properly, apologized for his attack on Mr. Montgomery, and all will rejoice to learn that the matter is now ended.

Private advices from Mexico state, positively that Miramon was elected President by only *four* majority over Gen. Robles, and that it is doubtful if Miramon will accept, while Juarez is said to be in power at Vera Cruz.

In Baltimore, yesterday, an injunction was granted to restrain Steelman, Heinricks, & Co. from infringing on the patent of Goodyear, Day, & Hay, in the manufacture of Indian-rubber goods. This is an important decision.

A meeting of the merchants of Boston took place yesterday to hear the report of the committee appointed on the subject of an opposition telegraph line from Cape Ann to Yarmouth. The meeting was very fully attended, and was presided over by his Honor Mayor Lincoln. A report was submitted, signed by the following gentlemen who composed the committee: E. S. Tobey, Thomas Aspinwall, C. O. Whitmore, S. Hooper, W. B. Spooner, George Lunt, E. P. Whipple, and T. B. Reed, and unanimously adopted. The following resolution, was also adopted:

Resolved, That the report, with its recommendations, be referred to the committee which has presented it, with authority from this meeting to carry the same into effect.

It is now said that Judson J. Hutchinson committed suicide. If we remember aright, he became crazy through spiritualism some time ago, and it is likely he was insane at the time he committed the act. Perhaps no troupe ever attained greater success than the Hutchinson Family. The organization has been broken up for some time. Abby is married to a Mr. Patton, John and Asa are alive, but rarely appear in public, and Jesse, we believe, is dead.

According to the shipping list, the imports of foreign ingoing into the United States, during the year 1858, amount to 244,758 tons, against 241,764 in 1857, and 255,292 in 1856, of which 244,758 tons went into consumption, to which added the crops of Louisiana, Texas, and Florida, of 142,734 tons, make the aggregate consumption equal to 388,492 tons, against 280,765 in 1857, and 378,760 in 1856.

Despatches have received at the Navy Department from our squadron in the Chinese seas and on the coast of India. Nothing of interest has transpired since the last advices. The officers and men were well. M. J. Collins, J. Smith, C. W. King, and C. S. Seagreaves had died of cholera on the coast of Japan.

At the Burns festival in New York, on the 24th, William C. Bryant will preside at the head of the table, and Mr. Archibald, the British Consul, at the foot. The hundredth birth-day is to be magnificently honored all over the country.

Governor Packer's Vetoes.

The veto power is an excellent thing in a Governor or a President, when it is not indiscriminately or hastily used. Hence we feared lest Governor PACKER had applied his executive cautery a little too often, when we saw him forward to the Legislature of the State such a procession of these "negative recommendations." But it seems that his reasoning, in at least five of the cases presented on Wednesday, was almost irresistible to the popular branch of the Legislature; and we cannot doubt that the same verdict will be rendered upon his other messages, returning other bills passed by the last Legislature. What is the inference? Clearly that there was, last year, much hasty and ill-advised legislation, and, no less clearly, that Gov. PACKER deserves the thanks of the people for his careful examination of the matters presented to him. We trust the example will not be lost upon the members of the Legislature. A fearless and vigilant Executive can do much to elevate the business of law-making. The appetite for special legislation and for job-legislation is one of our popular vices, and it looks to States as well as to the Federal Congress to be gratified. To live by the wits, without labor—to invent schemes of personal interest under the guise of serving the public—is regarded as not only a very adroit thing, but a very creditable thing. Let our legislators know that there is an honest Executive to watch over the welfare of the people, and to correct the blunders of the representative, and you will have better-digested laws, and a higher tone in those who make them, until at last a seat in the State Legislature will be an honor sought for by our best citizens. Let Governor PACKER keep his eye upon his duties, as thus far he has done, and he will not wait long for the popular approval.

NEW LAW PARTNERSHIP AT WASHINGTON.—A card appeared on paper this morning, announcing the fact that "D. Hoover, Esq., (late United States Marshal of the District of Columbia,) and Walter D. Davidge, Esq., a lawyer of the highest reputation, had formed a partnership at Washington, to attend to business before the Supreme Court, Court of Claims, the Executive Departments, &c. Knowing both these gentlemen well, we commend them to our readers as worthy of every confidence, and as eminently qualified by long experience and a general acquaintance with the people and other interests of every section. Persons having business in Washington could not do better than to entrust it to the new firm of Davidge & Hoover.

AUCTION NOTICE.—B. Scott, Jr., auctioneer, 431 Chestnut street, sells this morning, commencing at 11 o'clock, a large assortment of furs for ladies', children's, and gentlemen's wear. They are now arranged for examination with catalogues.

Commodore Paulding's Case.

A vote was taken on the proposition to thank Commodore PAULDING, of the United States navy, for his well-known capture of the notorious pirate WALKER, (in whose cause so many precious lives have been lost,) on Tuesday last, in the House of Representatives. Curiously enough, the proposal was only carried by a vote of ninety-nine to eighty-five. A resolution to censure PAULDING was defeated, it is true, by yeas 56, nays 128. But that an act of justice to so brave and conscientious and patriotic a sailor, for a deed which is worthy of universal commendation, should have been so costively conceded by an American Congress, may well excite special wonder. Had the people been called upon to judge of PAULDING, he would have been sustained by enthusiastic majorities. The following is the resolution of thanks, offered, we are glad to say, by Hon. Mr. RITCHIE, of the Allegheny and Butler district in this State:

"That the thanks of Congress be, and the same are hereby, presented to Commodore H. Paulding, and through him to the officers, petty officers, seamen, and marines attached to the squadron under his command, for the capture, on the 8th day of December last, at Punta Arenas, of one William Walker, and others associated with him, who were engaged in carrying on, against the Government and people of Nicaragua, an unlawful military enterprise, which was set on foot by the said Walker and his associates, within the territory, and in violation of the laws, of the United States."

It is impossible to deny that WALKER is regarded by the civilized world as a pirate; that his late career has been a most disreputable one; that during his stay in the Central American States he was guilty of the most fearful atrocities, even upon the property and persons of American citizens; that his last expedition was as abhorrent to Nicaragua as to the United States; and that Commodore PAULDING had law, humanity, and a sound public opinion on his side when he arrested him. Such are the facts of the case in brief. Now let us see the yeas and nays on the resolution of thanks to the man and the men who participated in this arrest.

On Mr. RITCHIE's substitute, approving Commodore PAULDING's amendment, the vote stood, yeas 99, nays 85:

YEAS—Messrs. Adrain, Ahl, Andrews, Bennett, Bingham, Blair, Brayton, Buffinton, Burlingame, Case, Chaffee, Chapman, Ezra Clark, Horace F. Clark, Colfax, Comins, Corning, Curtis, Davis (Md.), Davis (Ind.), Davis (Mass.), Davis (Iowa), Dawes, Dean, Dewart, Dimmick, Dodd, Durfee, Edie, English, Farnsworth, Fenton, Foley, Foster, Giddings, Gilman, Goodwin, Granger, Gregg, Grow, Gurnbeck, Gray, Harlan, Haskin, Hatch, Hickman, Hoard, Horton, Howard, Hughes, Huyler, Owen Jones, Kellogg, Kelsey, Kilgore, Knapp, John C. Kunkel, Landy, Lawrence, Leach, Letter, Lovejoy, Matteson, Montgomery, Morgan, Morrill, Edward Joy Morris, Isaac N. Morris, Freeman H. Morse, Oliver A. Morse, Murray, Olin, Palmer, Parker, Pettit, Pike, Pottle, Purviance, Regan, Reilly, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Royce, John Sherman, Judson W. Sherman, Robert Smith, Spinner, Stanton, Thayer, Thompson, Tompkins, Wade, Waldron, Walton, Cadwalader, C. Wash. burn, Elihu B. Washburne, Israel Washburn, Wilson, and Wortendyke—99.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Atkins, Avery, Barksdale, Bocock, Bonham, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Bryan, Burnett, Caruthers, Caskie, John B. Clark, Clay, John Cochrane, Cox, Burton Craige, Crawford, Curry, Davidson, Davis of Mississippi, Dowdell, Edmundson, Eustis, Faulkner, Florence, Garnett, Gartrell, Gillis, Gilmer, Greenwood, Lawrence W. Hall, Harris, Hawkins, Hill, Houston, Jenkins, Jewett, George W. Jones, Keitt, Jacob M. Kunkel, Lamar, Middleswarth, McRae, Humphrey Marshall, Maynard, Miles, Millson, Moore, Niblack, Pendleton, Peyton, John S. Phelps, Phillips, Powell, Ready, Ricaud, Savidge, Savage, Scales, Scott, Seward, Henry M. Shaw, Shorter, Singleton, Samuel A. Smith, William Smith, Stephens, Stevenson, James Stewart, George Taylor, Miles Taylor, Trippe, Vallandigham, Vance, Ward, Watkins, White, Winslow, Woodson, Augustus R. Wright, John V. Wright, and Zollicoffer—85.

We do not complain of the Southern men for voting against the resolution of thanks to HIRAM PAULDING. WALKER carried the flag of slavery with him to Central America, and had pledged himself to make it a slave country. Nor do we blame Mr. M'KIBBIN, of California, whose constituents regard the acquisition of Nicaragua as immediately important to them—though we should have liked to see *him* on the side of justice and humanity; but what excuse can such men as GILLIS, FLORENCE, PHILLIPS, of Pennsylvania, GEORGE TAYLOR and JOHN COCHRANE, of New York, VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, give for their votes against such a resolution? It may be that they were controlled by *legal* considerations; but, it seems to us, when lawyers like HENRY CHAPMAN, HORACE F. CLARK, GROESBECK, JOHN G. DAVIS, saw no clause in the statute for refusing a compliment to a brave sailor, who had done a noble act of duty, they might have overlooked technicalities, and responded to the wishes of the people, and to the impulses that must govern all disinterested men who understand the case.

Public Entertainments.

THE OPERA.—The town for the last three days has been in a pleasurable stir of excitement in anticipation of the arrival of the celebrated Piccolomini—the "born Princess," according to the William vocabulary—whose *début* before a Philadelphian audience takes place this evening at the Academy of Music. The advent of a new candidate for popular favor in the musical world is an event as important and as startling as the appearance of a first-class comet, like that of Donati's, in the empyrean. The former points more longeetes towards one "bright particular star" than the latter turns telescopes towards the shining "orbs that wheel in the upper air."

Everything thus far bids fair for a fine audience, and Mad'lle Piccolomini has nothing to fear from the good nature of those who will crowd the Academy *to-night*. All go with a *sincere desire* to give full credit where it is deserved. The programme of the "Fille du Régiment" affords fine scope for the display of talents with which the critics of other cities have credited the distinguished *artiste*. It will be a matter of wonder if there is a vacant seat left after the rise of the curtain.

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE—MISS VANDENHOFF'S BENEFIT.—This evening is devoted to the benefit of that justly celebrated English actress and authoress, Miss Vandenhoff, whose performances during the present week have elicited such unqualified approbation. Genius, though but rarely, is sometimes a heritage; and from her father, the great John Vandenhoff, whose name we will not mar with the prefix of a *Mister*—one of the best English scholars, and the last exponent of the grand and classic school of acting, which commenced its decadence with the retirement of the Kembles, Siddons, O'Neil, and their artistic band of contemporaries—Miss Vandenhoff has inherited all that genial scholarly lore as an authoress, and classic merit as an actress, which in England has placed her at the summit of her profession, and will no doubt do so here. What Rachel was to the French stage, such is Miss Vandenhoff to that of England; for as the exponent of the classic drama she stands alone, with no rival near the throne her merits have achieved. We remember her in her early girlhood, the willing pupil of her illustrious sire—willing, because high art was her ambition, and to become its mistress, the aim of her life. We have watched the student neophyte step by step throughout her professional career, until the goal of justly-merited fame was accomplished, in the full blush of which she returns to the country which first encouraged her maiden efforts, to seek the approval of her old friends of bygone years, and command the respect and admiration of new ones.

Miss Vandenhoff's *coup d'essai*, as a dramatic authoress, was the five-act play entitled *Woman's Heart*, which is to be produced for the first time in Philadelphia this evening, for the benefit of its authoress and its heroine actress. This play—which is replete with bright poetic thoughts, sweet and gentle sentiments, true knowledge of the human heart, and the motives and impulses which guide it—achieved the most brilliant success in London on its production, by an anonymous author. For three long months this play captivated the town, and the same results followed its production in all the provincial cities of Great Britain. It is not our intention to give a critical analysis of the plot, construction, and diction of the piece, as that would mar the enjoyment of the reader in the representation, but a brief abstract of the story, by way of guide, may not prove amiss.

Angelo, the artist-hero,—young, talented, impulsive, and ambitious,—has for his cherished model his foster-sister, an orphan and a foundling, who, though blind, loves him with all the wild idolatry of a girl's first love, whilst her passion is worthily reciprocated by him; but ambition interrupts the course of their true love. His fame as sculptor and painter has reached the Court, whither he is summoned. Once there, new *associations, new ties, and lavish honors* cause him to forget the poor trusting blind girl he had left behind. She is told that he has forgotten her, but will not believe in such treachery to true love. She determines to learn the truth, and seeks the palace, where, in place of an eager welcome, she meets but with a cold repulse. The offer of a brother's affection chills her ardent soul, and she departs with a breaking heart. The idol she had worshipped is shattered, and henceforth all to her is blank and void. Two years elapse. The blind orphan has, through the aid of science, recovered her sight, and is now recognised as the long lost beauteous heiress of one of the proudest nobles in the land. A prince of the blood is suitor for her hand, but, true to the first instincts of her heart, she rejects him. She has never seen her first love; hence, when, by royal command, he comes to paint her portrait, with a vow of silence on his lips, she knows him not, though dreaming that such a one must have been her long-lost *Angelo*. A false arrest causes him unwittingly to speak, and then she knows his tone. Torn from her and condemned to death for treason, her "woman's heart" shines forth in all its purity. She obtains his pardon; flies to him; and he, in abject repentance, his dream of ambition over, returns to his first allegiance. The rest may be guessed. He obtains that brightest of all jewels—a true and loving "woman's heart."

MR. HOPKINS'S MUSICAL RECEPTION.—On Wednesday evening a private "reception" was given by Mr. Charles J. Hopkins, at Mr. Chickering's piano warerooms, Chestnut, above Thirteenth. The audience was mainly made up of musical critics, who were invited upon the occasion to pass judgment upon the piano-forte playing of this young American, who has won a very great reputation in New York.

We can cordially express our admiration of Mr. Hopkins's style of performances. He evidences wonderful power of execution, and, at the same time, a degree of musical taste rarely met with. The pieces embraced in his programme were almost all of his own composition, and bear abundant marks of originality of genius combined with a careful study of the first masters. He executed, off-hand, in very brilliant style, two difficult *fugues* of Bach, which few performers dare attempt without sight of the notes We regret that he did not give his auditors "a taste of his quality" in some selections which other performers, Thalberg, Gottschalk, and Herz, have made familiar to our lovers of piano-forte music. But we doubt not, from the present sample of his abilities, that there are no difficulties in the way of piano music which he cannot perfectly master. He must unhesitatingly command a first position as a master of the piano forte

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

Letter from Washington.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1859.

There is a growing apprehension that the 4th of March (when, by the Constitution, the present Congress must terminate) will open upon us before more than a moiety of the great mass of the business of the country can be disposed of. Even the leading appropriation bills "hang fire." There is *a cause for this*, in the reluctance of members to vote into the hands of the President the vast sums of money asked for by him to administer the Government. There has been such a waste and a perversion of public money, that it is gravely proposed, in some quarters, to agree to no appropriations save what are absolutely necessary to "keep the mill going." Some of the demands of the departments are extravagant and exorbitant. I am not prepared to say how far this proposal to refuse these appropriations can be justified. I only speak of the evident disposition in that direction. This is now the 13th of January, and the country will see that nothing has been done by Congress. About six working weeks remain. The Senate will doubtless pass the Pacific Railroad bill; but it is destined to excite a violent and protracted debate in the House. No move has yet been made towards a thorough amendment of the tariff of 1857. The French spoliation bill is on the table of the Speaker of the House now. These, with the heavy incidental debates certain to arise on the Oregon bill, the English bill, points of order of all varieties, party politics, &c., will consume the time most remorselessly. Consequently, an extraordinary session is everywhere discussed as probable. Extra sessions have always been fatal to the Administration calling them. The celebrated hundred days session under John Tyler killed a great party. Mr. Van Buren was greatly damaged by that which he called. The present Executive knows these things, and being naturally very superstitious, he will hesitate long before he consents to this extreme and most doubtful alternative. Should he do so, some most boisterous scenes will take place. A number of States have not yet elected all their Representatives to Congress. The Administration will be hopelessly in the minority, at all events, in the next House; and if the extra session should be called, say in May, that branch of the Government will be exclusively controlled by the Republicans. In such a state of things what reasonable prospect is there for doing business? Would not the Presidential contest be commenced at once? Would not time be as ruthlessly wasted as it is at present? The answer to these questions shows what a hopeless and desperate future looms up before the Administration. Such is the Retribution that punishes the signal and successive betrayals of principle which have marked the career of the President and his counsellors. For these betrayals everybody suffers, not the reputation of the guilty alone, but nearly all our great interests.

Our foreign relations were never in such a mess of complications. Spain is to-day our worst enemy on account of the tone of the last annual message, and through Spain France has been furnished a cause for offence. The Central American imbroglio is as cloudy and as doubtful as ever. No party is willing to shoulder the President's Mexican policy, with all its public responsibilities of expense and bloodshed. Paraguay bids fair to be a fatal, as it has already been a most expensive, farce. Our position in England may be ascertained from the bitter and malignant attacks upon our institutions, many of them heretofore friendly to us, based upon the consequences of the domestic and foreign policy of the present Administration. At home and abroad, there is little to cheer the heart of the patriot.

The financial difficulties of the Administration are unquestionably the greatest—grave as all the others are. The Treasury is in a dismal condition. There is a way to get out of this slough of despond if we choose to resort to it; but with an infatuation, bordering upon madness, our rulers continue to labor to increase the public burdens, in the midst of a great pecuniary collapse, and chaffer about the means of raising the money to pay off our debts and to assist our industry.

I am glad to hear that the advocates of such a modification of the existing tariff as will be satisfactory and enduring have determined to out adrift from certain doubtful political managers in this city, and to push the work forward themselves. This is right.

The effort to make the tariff a party issue may defeat such action as would be lasting and right at the present session. The only way to dispose of the subject is by invoking the support of men of all opinions, not for a restrictive or unequal law, but for one that would raise all the revenue required by the Government, with sufficient protection to our great industries, and with least pressure upon the consumer. If we stray into the old paths we shall never obtain what we ask. The Republican party is not the old Whig party. In the Republican party, among its leaders are many known free-traders. Their ablest organ, the New York *Evening Post*, is warmly opposed to any such revenue system as will discriminate in favor of American manufactures. Governor Chase, of Ohio, leans in the same direction; and I presume Senators Preston King and Hamlin, both Republicans to-day, have not abandoned their ancient free-trade proclivities. There is indeed no doubt that the great body of the opposition force in both houses will vote for protection; but the danger lies in the attempt to make their action a party action. No tariff can be carried without the assistance of the Democrats. Many of these are ready to co-operate in support of any fair and practical programme.

Beverly Tucker, consul to Liverpool, is on a visit to his numerous friends here and in Virginia. His position is regarded as the best consulate in the gift of the President; and yet, he is generally embarrassed to make it pay his expenses. He is compelled to pay a large amount—nearly $5,000 per annum—for office rent, clerk hire, &c., leaving him, with a large family, in a foreign city, some $2,500 to pay an expensive rent, and support himself creditably!

The bill for the payment of the claimants under the French spoliations is in a different shape from what I supposed it was a day or two ago. The money is not to be taken out of the Treasury at once, but only when the claims are duly proved, &c. Certain other restrictions are inserted, which are expected to secure its passage by the House and its approval by the President.

PIONEER.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1859.

Through the kindness of Lieutenant Mowry, I am permitted to publish the following letter, recently received by him from Gila city, Arizona. It will be read with much interest:

GILA CITY, Nov. 24, 1858.

LIEUT. MOWRY—*Dear Sir*: Our little town is steadily improving. Buildings are being erected all along the river bank. We already have a population of two hundred enterprising miners, and every stage comes laden with miners, who have come from California. Prospecting parties are spread all along the Gila and Colorado, in search of new and richer mines. We have taken out several fine specimens of gold, and thus far all seem satisfied of the prosperity of these mines. The placer diggings are not very extensive in this district, but the hill diggings have recently been opened, and promise well. Should they continue as they *now promise*, our mines will prove both extensive and rich. On the New Mexico side, good veins of quartz have been struck, and have paid three dollars per day to the man. In several places, our placer miners have exceeded this, but the average pay per day is five dollars. Specimens of gold found here have been assayed at the mint for $18 93 per ounce.

We have had, two trials by jury—one a civil, and the other a criminal case. Both passed off quietly, which evinces a determination on the part of the miners to protect themselves in a peaceful way, in the absence of law. Our population is becoming extensive enough to warrant some protection from the Government. The establishing of the overland California mail has opened a market for the agriculturists, and farms will soon be opened all *along the river. Several have* been commenced, and every few miles there are settlements and stations. A mercantile house in San Francisco has established a branch here, and besides this, our trade with Sonora is sufficiently extensive to justify a district court, and a civil code for the collection of debts, &c. We have waited long and patiently for these from New Mexico, and now that all protection seems withdrawn by that Territory, and we left to the mercy of the *revolver and knife*, we have resorted, like our Pilgrim Fathers, to the social code, until Congress shall think our interests worthy of some recognition.

Our interests and sympathy are with you while laboring for us, and could our representatives be once awakened to a knowledge of the rich mineral deposits of this desert, we might claim some assistance. We are a desert, 'tis true, but it is a *mineral* desert, which only awaits the protection of Government to develop its riches.

A large train passed here last week laden with silver taken from a surface vein on the San Pedro. The silver mines at Tubac are both rich and extensive.

Poston's mine employs a large number of men and yields a good per centage. Flat boats will soon be floating down the Gila, filled with copper and silver, on their way to San Francisco.

More hereafter. Yours, truly,

R. KEMP.

To Hon. Sylvester Mowry,
Washington City, D. C.

Such as the above is the burden of all letters reaching us from this as yet unorganized Territory. The people of Arizona have arrived at that point where the protection of the Government is ardently longed for, and this protection, we trust, is not far distant. The House committee has concluded to report bills organizing Territorial Governments for several of the Territories, among which I am glad that Arizona has been included. And should the petition of this people be acquiesced in by Congress, results of the most favorable kind cannot help but speedily follow. Lieut. Mowry is zealously pushing this work forward, and through his instrumentality, as also the plain facts of the case, I cannot but predict a happy finale.

The amendment of Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, in lieu of the motion of Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, that the naval appropriation be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, instead of the Committee of Ways and Means, which *occupied the attention* of the House yesterday, will again be put forward to-day, with the success, it is to be hoped, of a final reference.

Mr. John Cochrane's bill of codification of the revenue laws is also likely to be again brought out to-day. COL.

STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE, TUESDAY NEXT.—*Thomas & Sons' real estate sale*, 18th inst., will comprise a large amount and variety of property, to be sold peremptorily, by order of Orphans' Court, assignees, heirs, &c. See advertisements.

LATER FROM OREGON.—Oregon papers had reached San Francisco by the steamer Panama, which arrived December 20. Hon. George S. Williams had forwarded to the President his resignation as Chief Justice of Oregon. The resignation is conditional, but to be absolute on the 16th of March next. The Territorial Legislature of Oregon assembled at Salem on December 6. The ocean steamship Eliza Anderson was launched at Portland on the 27th of November. The *Oregon Times* remarks that "it is not a little to the credit of Oregon, and especially to Portland, where she was built, that the first steamer launched upon her waters."

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE NIAGARA AT HALIFAX.

Safety of the Steamship "Weser."

MONTALEMBERT AGAIN PARDONED.

Proposed Union of France and England in Opposing President Buchanan's Policy.

THE MESSAGE DENOUNCED IN SPAIN.

Morphy Victorious Over Andersen.

TERRIBLE SCENE IN A THEATRE,

Sixteen Persons Trampled to Death.

COTTON STEADY—BREADSTUFFS DECLINING.

CONSOLS 96¾@96¾.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 13.—The Cunard steamship Niagara from Liverpool, with dates to the 1st instant, being one week later than previous advices, arrived here at half past ten o'clock A. M.

The steamship Europa from Boston, Dec. 15, arrived at Liverpool on the 25th ult. The steamer Hammonia arrived out on the 27th, the North Briton on the 29th, and the City of Washington and Bremen on the 30th ult.

The steamship Weser, which sailed from Bremerhaven on the 4th of December, put into Queenstown on the 26th ult. She encountered a hurricane lasting from the 16th to the 23d, during which she was thrown on her beam ends, and leaking badly, the water accumulated to the depth of seven feet in the engine room, putting out the fire. The pumps became choked. The Emperor Napoleon has again pardoned Count Montalembert from the modified sentence of the Imperial Court. The editor of the *Correspondant* has also been pardoned, with one hundred and sixty-other prisoners.

It is reported that France has officially informed the British Government of its support, if the latter adopts measures to counteract the policy of President Buchanan, as enunciated in his message.

The Spanish press have generally denounced the message of the President in a severe tone of offended pride.

Mr. Irving is to succeed Mr. Erskine as Secretary of the British Legation at Washington. The latter is to go to Stockholm.

A false alarm of fire occurred during the performance in the Victoria Theatre, London, causing a terrible panic among the audience, during which sixteen persons were trampled to death in the rush to the doors of exit.

The bark Oakland, from Charleston bound to Liverpool, was struck by lightning off Cape Clear, and burned. The crew escaped in the boats. The mate, second mate, the chief officer and four seamen, had been picked up and carried into Milford Haven. The other boats had not been heard from.

The departure of the steamer Circassian from Galway had been postponed till the 8th of January.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Times*, in a leader on the question of the right of search, thinks the only way out of the difficulty is a declaration that the slave trade is piracy. "This, however, the Americans will not do, and the French will not do, neither will we do, now that we are giving the precious lives of English sailors upon the coast of Africa where one rescued negro cannot be shown as a set off against ten dead Englishmen, where our imports from the African coast are nothing, and our blood and useless zeal a jest."

The honors which were being paid to the royal midshipman at every port entered by the Euryalus, had awakened great jealousy on the English press, and a generally expressed desire that he should be treated as a simple midshipman.

The affair of the steamer Washington, at Nicaragua, has given rise to editorials in the English press. The *Times*, after recounting the features of the case, concludes as follows: "We may remark that the style of communication in which, at every difficulty, our minister descends to us, is no credit on American good sense, and cannot give them any real reputation for courage. A collision between the armed forces of England and America would be an event fraught with terrible consequences, and perhaps, a long and bloody war would be carried on in the most ferocious spirit, with the ruin of a vast trade, and a check to the progress of both hemispheres, as the result. The reproaches which some such peoples would bring into play animosities which would be all the more bitter for relationship. To be continually talking of war, is a proof that a nation has not weighed its consequences." We who have no fear of it, and who, as history proves, do not shrink from it when it is necessary, have learned not to take in vain the name of the 'God of Battles.'"

The Daily *News* thinks the American Government had better take especial care of General Walker and his followers as the best method of preventing similar occurrences in future, and suggests that Sir William Gore Ouseley's presence in the Valparaiso ought to have assured politicians at Washington that there was no insult or mistake in the case.

A fearful catastrophe occurred at the Victoria theatre, London, on the 29th inst. Before the termination of an afternoon performance, and when the gallery stairs were crowded with the evening audience, waiting for admission, a false alarm of fire was raised, and a panic arose, during which the pressure on the gallery stairs was such that sixteen boys were crushed and trampled to death, while many more were injured. The theatre is situated in a very low neighborhood, and so rapidly did the crowd disperse, that the evening performance was proceeded with as usual.

The *Earl of Carlisle* had delivered a strong anti slavery speech at a meeting in Leeds, on the subject of slavery.

Mr. Barnum had made his first appearance in London as a lecturer at St. James' Hall. The hall was crowded to excess, and the newspapers generally speak quite flatteringly of Mr. Barnum's essay. His theme was "Money Making."

The deputation appointed by the meeting in Dublin for promoting the mail service between Galway and New York waited on Lord Eglington, who told the deputation that he desired to promote the project, but *there were considerable difficulties, as the granting of* a subsidy depended upon Parliament. He would speak favorably of the project.

The investigation, at Cork, of the charges against the arrested members of the Phœnix Club, had resulted in the prisoners being committed for trial without bail, and nine admitted to bail to appear at the Assizes. The result of the investigation was not deemed satisfactory to the Government, and a Government official was specially delegated to be present at the investigation. The investigation in Belfast was progressing. The counsel for the prisoners protested against the examination taking place in the common jail, and without a fair trial in the case in consequence, leaving the prisoners undefended.

The close of the year had occasioned an extremely active demand for money for short periods, and 3¾ per cent. was occasionally paid for loans on Government securities, while in the open discount market the terms were rather above the bank's minimum The pressure was not likely to last beyond the 1st inst., when numerous payments would be made on Government account. The funds had been dull.

Messrs. Pontifex, Wood & Co., worsted spinners at Sprague, had stopped, with liabilities of £80,000, and Mr. P. Poppe, oil merchant, at Antwerp, had suspended.

The ship Kent had reached London, from Melbourne, with £300,000 in gold.

THE CHESS CONTEST BETWEEN MORPHY AND ANDERSSEN—VICTORY OF MORPHY.

The chess contest between Morphy and Andersen took place at Paris with the following result: Morphy won seven games, Andersen two, and two games were drawn. According to the agreement, Morphy having won seven games is the victor.

LATEST.

LONDON, Saturday.—The quarterly revenue returns published to-day, show an increase of receipts for the quarter over the same time last quarter of one million one hundred and twenty-five thousand four hundred and ninety-six pounds. The year shows a net decrease of four millions one hundred and three thousand three hundred and twenty-five pounds, which is more than accounted for by the reduction in income tax

The *Times'* city article, dated Friday evening, congratulates the country on the hopeful appearance of affairs at the opening of the year, as contrasted with last January, and predicts a calm money market for the year.

There was more demand for discount at the Bank on Friday than on any previous day throughout the year.

In the stock exchange there was a better supply, and loans were again obtainable at two and a half per cent.

The funds opened at the depressed quotations of Thursday, and experienced only a temporary improvement. The extreme range of consols throughout the year was five per cent.

The *Daily News* reports the funds very inactive, but steadier than on Thursday. The extreme fluctuation was limited to one-eight per cent. In most of the other *departments of the stock exchange firmness prevailed*. In the discount market an immensely brisk demand was experienced, and on Friday the choicest paper could be negotiated at the bank minimum, but in the majority of instances higher terms were demanded.

FRANCE.

The Emperor, in reviewing his first decision, grants to M. de Montalembert a remission of the sentence definitively announced against him by the Court of Appeal. His Majesty also grants a pardon to M. Doubdi, the editor of the *Correspondant*.

The *Mon ieur* contains a despatch, dated Shanghae, *November* 8th, announcing that *Lord Elgin had gone* up the river Yang-tze-Kiang with five vessels, two of which were gunboats.

The London *Globe's* Paris correspondent writes: "I am able to state very confidently that the Court of the Tuileries has within the last two or three days, caused Lord Derby's Government to be officially informed that, in case England should think fit to take any measures to counteract the American policy indicated in certain parts of President Buchanan's speech she may rely upon the support of France to the utmost extent."

M. Troplong has been appointed President, and Marshal D'Hilliers, General Angely, and the Duke of Malakoff, Vice Presidents of the French Senate for 1859.

It is rumored that troubles have broken out among the Kabyles, and Gen. McMahon has left Paris to resume the command of the army in Algeria.

Some few of the victims of the law of public safety, who were transported by Gen. Esplanasy, will probably be allowed to return to France on the occasion of the new year.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* thinks it highly probable that the Paris Conference will soon be convoked, on account of the trouble in Servia.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—The *Moniteur* announces that the Emperor has granted a full pardon or commutation of sentence to one hundred and sixty-four persons who have been convicted at the Seaxiour, or by the ordinary tribunals, two of whom had been condemned to death.

The three per cents opened at 73f 5c, and closed at 72f 90c.

SPAIN.

The Peninsular correspondent says: "The news which the electric telegraph has brought concerning the message of the President of the United States has produced a great sensation in this city, and has already been commented on by the daily journals in a tone of offended national pride, which might naturally be expected.

The *Diario* asserts that the declaration of Mr. Buchanan provokes laughter, rather than anger, and says that if he endeavors to make himself the apostle of the infamous American filibusterism, it will probably cost him as dear as it has done all those who have tried to realize their ridiculous ideas. As to buying the Spanish Antilles, it says that only a man who knows nothing of Spain and Spaniards could mention such an absurdity.

The *Monarquia* considers President Buchanan's message mere election clap-trap, and a continuation of that which he made at Ostend to obtain for himself partisans for the Presidency; but thinks some other Democrat may outbid him, and that that may lead to serious complications. It believes that more filibustering expeditions will be conived at; but it argues that if the little Republic of Costa Rica was able to defeat Walker, who took over to Nicaragua a much larger force than any likely to go to Cuba, little fear need be entertained about Cuba, garrisoned by the flower of the Spanish army, and provided with a flotilla large enough to cut off all supplies.

The *Monarquia* concludes with the following piece of fine writing, which expresses, however, the national opinion: "*Are there still in Spain* men who believe that the United States are able to snatch Cuba from us? Our national pride rebels against such an idea. The nation which first planted the cross on the American continent; which overthrew empires and then gave them her civilization and her laws; which still wears her glorious standard over the splendid beauty of the Antilles, can never believe that day will come when the Apalachian vulture will pounce on Cuba. Spain would conquer or die, before she permitted such a catastrophe; and would, even upon burning ruins, wave till the last the standard of Old Spain—*standard which may, perhaps, be torn by the artillery* of those mercenaries, without God and without law, but which, till the last, will be resplendent with majesty and glory."

ITALY.

Reports had been current of differences between the Papal and French Governments, but were contradicted.

A levy of 18,000 men was spoken of in Naples.

The *Post's* Paris correspondent has reason to believe that neg