The Press.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1859.

FIRST PAGE.—New Publications; Letters from Washington and Harrisburg; Interesting from Nebraska; Exciting News from Europe; A Card; News Items. FOURTH PAGE.—Debate in the U. S. Senate, on the Pacific Railroad bill.

The News.

In the United States Senate, yesterday, a resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. Pugh, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information in regard to the trade between Cuba and the United States. The Pacific Railroad bill was taken up, and a motion to lay it on the table negatived by a vote of yeas 19, nays 36.

In the House, a bill was passed confirming the title of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company to certain public lands, and a bill amendatory of the exemption laws was under consideration.

In Senate, yesterday, a bill was read to create a new county out of parts of Warren, Crawford, and Erie. Also, one to abolish the office of Canal Commissioner, which passed first reading. The resolutions on the tariff, adopted by the House, were taken up and passed "by a unanimous vote," the despatch by telegraph says.

In the House a number of bills were reported on by the standing committees. Several bills were read. Among them were five or six for as many different passenger railways in this city.

We have important news from Europe by the steamer City of Washington, with advices four days later than those formerly received. Much excitement prevails on account of anticipated difficulties between France and Austria. At the New Year's levee, at the Tuileries, Louis Napoleon remarked to the Austrian minister, "I regret that our relations with your Government are not so good as they were, but I request you to tell your Emperor that my personal feelings for him have not changed." On the Bourse, the result was that funds declined fully one per cent. Consols fell in London also. Italy continues unsettled, and Lombardy in particular. The Spanish Ministry have declared that Spain would never sell Cuba, and protested against the insulting hypothesis to the contrary implied in President Buchanan's message. Spain has obtained full satisfaction from Mexico in the Tampico affair. Rumors prevailed of the discovery of a formidable conspiracy at Cracow. The news from India includes an account of a large army of rebels having been defeated by the commander-in-chief. The amnesty was slowly but effectually thinning the ranks of the rebels, giving promise of an early peace.

The following Philadelphians are passengers in the steamship Africa, which sailed from New York yesterday, for Liverpool: Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Sharples, A. J. Drexel, John G. Purdon, H. Crawford Coats, A. Kreischer, Henry W. Witte, Mrs. Houghton and two children, Mr. George Bennett, of Pittsburg, is also among the number.

We have some additional news by the overland mail from California. A riot occurred at Sacramento, on account of Judge Terry refusing to grant a writ of error in a case pending before the court. They are endeavoring to put the gamblers of San Francisco to rout. The first steamer built on the Pacific coast was launched at Portland, Oregon, on November 27th. There has been a change in the governorship of Tahiti, and many reforms have been instituted, especially in the shipping laws, many of which have heretofore been very obnoxious. Colonel Vangard, the Indian agent, and Dr. Diffendorf, consul at El Paso, were passengers to St. Louis, on their way to Washington.

The troubles in Kansas appear to increase. At Fort Scott the greatest alarm existed, on account of the acts of the outlaws. Business was suspended, the citizens were under arms, and the women and children were being removed to places of greater safety.

Governor Randall, of Wisconsin, tells the people of that State, in his late message, that they are too deeply in debt; that interest on loans and mortgages is eating them up; that facilities for further borrowing abroad would prove but snares and pitfalls—pleasant at the outset, but sure to damage them in the end. He says they must pay whatever they honestly owe, if they can—pay it when due, if possible; but if not possible, then as soon thereafter as may be, but not go in debt another dollar. On the contrary, they must work hard and live frugally, so as to be able to pay, and do without many things that it would be convenient to have, rather than run into debt for them. Good advice this, and it can be taken with benefit by individuals as well as by States.

By way of Halifax we have St. Johns papers to 8th of January. The *Commercial Journal*, in reviewing the business of the year, congratulates the trade on the generally satisfactory and healthy aspect of its present position. The seal fishery of the past spring was very unsuccessful, and the cod fishery on the Newfoundland coast, as well as that of the Labrador, was considerably less than an average; but the high price of oil and seal skins has made up for the short catch of seals, and the high price paid, by shippers to the fishermen for their fish wholly prevented the distress which the short catch would otherwise have entailed on the fishing population. The stock of dry fish on hand on the 31st ult. was something under 270,000 qtls; which is far below the average of former years. Owing to the increased quantity required by the Brazils, consequent on the reduction of duty there, the present stock will be inadequate to supply the demand upon it, and must be exhausted long before any of the new catch can be received. The quantity of cod oil on hand amounts to about 300 tons.

A bill is before the New York Legislature to prohibit boys from visiting theatres unaccompanied by their guardians. This is a good move, and might be followed with advantage by our own law-makers at Harrisburg. In an article on the subject, the New York *Evening Post* says: "Public order demands that the bill should be passed. It may be questioned whether any exception should be made for the religious services on Sunday evenings; but when we recall the fanatical practice of calling out the speaker, cheering the prayers and singing, and other comicalities that have been enacted at the National, we can see no reason why there should be an exception in that case. Captain De Camp has already found it necessary to allow none but 'respectable boys'—a somewhat mythical class—to enter on such occasions."

George W. Jones, better known as "Bank Jones," so called from his having been for a long time the agent of the United States Bank, died in Cincinnati last week. Thirty years since his mansion stood within two hundred feet of the *Gazette* building, and the handsome grounds surrounding it excited general admiration. He was then *the* rich man of the city, and, as the financial agent of the United States Bank, at one time had control of most of the land upon which Cincinnati now stands. Subsequently, heavy storms of adversity and domestic afflictions bore heavily upon him, from which he never recovered. About a year ago he was visited with a stroke of paralysis, and was taken to the "Hotel des Invalides."

The shoe and leather dealers of Boston are instituting measures for the immediate establishment of an exchange, on the plan long since adopted in other cities, and more recently by the flour and grain dealers of Boston.

Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania, has gone to Cannes, the beautiful water ing-place in the south of France.

At a meeting of the directors of the Fifth and Sixth-street Passenger Railroad, last evening, Mr. E. Hart was elected treasurer, and Mr. Chas. B. Abbott secretary. Both gentlemen are well qualified for the responsible positions for which they have been selected.

Mr. B. F. Hatch, ("husband of Mrs. Hatch,") who has renounced spiritualism, or, rather, the spiritualism his wife preaches, has written a letter to the editor of the New York *Tribune*, in which he berates Judge Edmonds roundly, and defends himself from the charges brought against him. As the parties concerned are well known, we subjoin an extract:

"The only basis of a separation between Mrs. H. and myself is *simply a desire on her part;* and that, too, which came upon her in a single day, unless her own written and verbal testimony previous to her inversion is to be totally disbelieved. The free-love doctrine is so prevalent among the spiritualists that I suspected Mr. Edmonds, with others, of being tinctured with it. I therefore called upon him in person, and gave him my apprehensions, and required a verbal pledge that he would be governed by the laws of the State in any decision he might make in my case, and distinctly stated that I would not permit him to act as an arbitrator on any other conditions. He flew into a passion, and said, 'My opinions upon marriage are too well known to require any pledge from me. for I have stated in my public lectures on spiritualism, that I did not believe in a separation of husband and wife on any grounds whatever.' And, after making this statement, with all the earnestness of a combative feeling, he then decides for a separation without 'any grounds whatever,' save the *desire* on her part. If he could not comply with the conditions, why did he ask to be put on that arbitration? He told me, before I consented for him to act, that he had conversed with his spirit-friends, and that they had assured him that Cora's condition was solely the result of an over-taxed brain. He had also written me, from which I make the following extract: 'I am sorry, but not surprised, to learn of Cora's indisposition. It is the result of my experience and observation that mediums for mental manifestations cannot with safety be overworked. * * * * The remedy, in Cora's case, is time, rest, and recreation.' I ask, in the name of all that is truthful, what confidence can I repose in a man thus vacillating?—who will tell me one thing one day, and another the next, and then resort to the most unjustifiable means to sustain his position? If I write plain, it is because that I have no patience with such vacillation and destitution of all the more noble qualities of true manhood, whether it be the result of Bacon, Swedenborg, or the devil. I shall take the lecture-field, that I may, in my feeble way, guard the community against that condition of things which has not only proved the ruin of thousands of families, but also totally destroys men and women for all practical relations of life. Very truly,

B. F. HATCH, M. D.

Retrenchment.

Mr. U. S. Senator JOHNSON, of Tennessee, is pressing with characteristic earnestness the following resolution:

Resolved, That so much of the President's second annual message as relates to a reduction of the expenditures of the Government of the United States, which is in the following words, to wit: "I invite Congress to institute a rigid scrutiny to ascertain whether the expenses in all the departments cannot be still further reduced; and I promise them all the aid in my power in pursuing the investigation," be re-ferred to the Committee on Finance, and that said committee are hereby instructed, after first conferring with and obtaining all the aid, and information from the President and heads of the departments, as indicated in the President's message, to report a bill reforming, as far as possible, the expenditures and all abuses, if any, in the application of the appropriations made by Congress for the support of the various departments, and which will reduce the expenditures to an honest, rigid, economical administration of the Government.

We have little or no confidence in such investigations as these. They never result in anything practical. They serve to hang speeches upon, to call out party hatred, and to create excitement. Beyond this, they are simply expensive and tiresome. The way to reduce the expenditures of the Federal Government is for the President and his Cabinet to set the example in the administration of the Government. That would be to begin at the root of the evil. Mr. BUCHANAN is, himself, a careful and economical man, one who has lived a life of personal integrity; and yet, under his Administration, there has been a profligacy of expenditure of the public treasure never before equalled in our history. Nobody doubts that his Cabinet is composed of upright men in their private and business relations; but they have stood by and witnessed, if they have not assisted, a degree of extravagance in their own departments without parallel or palliation. Need we give the specifications of this distinct and formal indictment? We have only to refer the reader to the public spectacle, enacted at our own doors, during the recent election campaign, when thousands of dollars were thrown away to re-elect a faithless Representative to Congress. We have only to recall the contracts conferred upon other candidates for Congress; the system of paying large sums to party papers; and the general favoritism of the Administration to jobbers and others who were ready to support its shameless Territorial policy. Even now the gravest charges are publicly made against the Secretary of the Navy for overlooking justice and economy in giving out a contract for work to be done at this port, under his control. Add to these the millions thrown away in conducting the Mormon campaign; the money spent in Kansas to keep up an army, and to keep down a free people; the overland and Isthmean routes to California, &c., &c. The catalogue is as familiar as it is full, and we need not elaborate upon it. Many of the expenditures were necessary, or else inevitable. We grant that much; but the great mass were in the last degree reckless and unwairantable.

How shall we economise? That is the question. Not, we repeat, by committees of investigation, but by such a policy as will rebuke the practices which have grown up under the present Administration.

This may require time, but it will be wiser to arrest extravagance and corruption in this way than by raising committees to investigate. Let our rulers hereafter see in the fate of the present Administration an admonition that will point them the way to other paths.

Cheap Postage.

It is reported that the official estimates for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, reach the enormous sum of $16,900,000, exclusive of ocean mail steamer service. This estimate exceeds the whole expenses of the Government in the earlier days of the Republic, and indicates an unaccountable increase over the expenditures of the department in former years, for which it is impossible to perceive a corresponding benefit. In 1853 the expenses for carrying the mails were $4,906,308; in 1854, $5,401,882; in 1855, $6,076,334; in 1856, $6,765,689; in 1857, $7,239,934; in 1858, $8,246,054; and the estimated expenditures for 1859–60 must embrace more than $10,000,000 for this service. Though this is a rapidly-growing nation, we know of nothing to justify this increase of more than one hundred per cent. in six years. Surely, if Postmaster General BROWN is fit for his position, and anxious only to serve the interests of the public, he can find means to bring the expenditures of his department within reasonable limits.

The plan proposed to meet the extraordinary expenditures contemplated is liable to serious objections, and cannot, we hope, receive the sanction of Congress. We are surprised that the Senate Post Office Committee should have agreed to report a bill increasing the rates of postage to five cents for all distances under three thousand miles. Such a retrograde step would be a disgrace to an enlightened nation. The blessings which have been reaped from a cheap and speedy intercommunication among all classes of our people are so great and universal, that we are astonished to hear, from any quarter, a proposition to check this life-giving current of intelligence. The operations of the Post Office deeply concern the whole community, and exert a powerful influence upon the happiness and welfare of the poorest and humblest, as well as the most wealthy and enlightened citizens. Raising the rates of postage is one of the most offensive ways of increasing the taxes of the nation that could be devised. If the expenditures of the department must be swelled to a fearful aggregate, it by no means follows that those who conduct correspondence should be compelled to pay them. The Post Office has as strong a claim upon the general treasury fund as any other department; and if any deficit exists under the present rates of postage, it should be paid out of that fund. All admit that our present revenues are insufficient to carry on the operations of the Government, on account of the imperfect character of the present tariff law. If that is properly arranged and superfluous expenditures are cut off, such miserable expedients as that of robbing the people of the incalculable benefits of cheap postage will be altogether unnecessary. Let our statesmen remedy at once the cause of the deplorable condition of our national finances, and treat with contempt the miserable pettifogging suggestions of incapable Secretaries.

It is a good sign of the good time coming, that just as we are preparing for a revival of business, confirmation, strong as proofs of holy writ, should come in upon us, to the effect that the new gold region near Kansas and Nebraska, on our western frontier, is not a deception. The treasure proves to be abounding and bona fide. The people in Iowa, and Missouri, and in all the organized and unorganized domains in their vicinity, are preparing to move in caravans to the mines, and spring will open with an exodus far exceeding that of California, because there are not two seas between the gold and the gold-hunters. See the letter in THE PRESS of this morning from one of our most intelligent friends, at present resident in Nebraska. His picture is glowing; but its colors do not seem to be exaggerated when placed by the side of the testimony furnished by other witnesses. Meanwhile Congress is preparing to throw the protection of the Government over the community in rapid course of crystallization.

We are not, of course, prepared to discuss the question whether this gold will endure; nor do we conceive it necessary to dissuade men from going out to seek it. From the beginning, this yellow god has been worshipped, and so it will be, perhaps, to the end. Myriads of men have perished in the struggle to obtain it. Our riper civilization may have taught us many things, but it has not taught us to resist these appeals to self-interest. We are therefore disposed to regard this movement with favor. Happening at a moment when emigration has fallen off, it will revive the spirit of enterprise in every branch of industry and labor. Whatever will furnish an alterative to the existing condition of trade—whatever will set the blood coursing through the various arteries of commerce—should be hailed with joy.

RIO JANEIRO.—By the City of Washington we learn that the Brazilian mail steamer, with dates from Rio de Janeiro to the 11th December, had reached Lisbon. There is no political news of importance. Coffee at Rio was dealt in at 4,700 and 4,800 reis for good first. Stock 100,000 bags. Exchange on London 26½ and 27.

THE RICHEST MAN in Louisville, Ky., is James Guthrie. His property is assessed as worth $1,382,686.

The Pacific Railroad.

Our thousands of California readers will read the republished debate which took place in the Senate on the Pacific Railroad bill, on the 18th instant, with much interest. Their Senator, Hon. D. C. BRODERICK, in the course of this debate elicited more information on this great question than many more demonstrative people would have done in a year. Every shot struck the centre. Practical and straightforward, all he says is respected; and those who doubt his facts respect his sincerity. While others have intrigued, BRODERICK has inquired; and when he speaks, which is not often, it is with weight and influence. This question of the Pacific Railroad, around which the affections of the Atlantic States are clustering—at the same moment the evidence of their own selfishness, and of their regard for the welfare of their brethren on the far-off shores of the Pacific—is calculated to awaken much inquiry. What California most needs is a thoroughgoing statesman in the United States Senate—one who has no connections with an odious Administration, one whose whole career is crowded with evidences of devotion to the South, and one who is able, from his independent position, to attract to him the confidence of the North. Such a man is DAVID C. BRODERICK, whose speech we publish to-day.

The Court Journal Complimented by the Washington States, Jan. 18, 1859.

The article in the New York *Herald* derogatory to Mr. Clingman, so justly criticised yesterday in the *States*, is said to have been written in this city, and forwarded to that journal. Is it not remarkable that high public functionaries, themselves men of character, should court the friendship of this moral leper? Members of the Cabinet are reported to have actually dined with him when on visits to New York. *Proh. Pudor!* must exclaim every high-toned gentleman in the land. For more than thirty years has this "squint-eyed fiend" fed the carrion-birds of society—for nearly half a century has he pursued a career of unparalleled infamy and scoundrelism—and yet for this life of wickedness and crime, still in the zenith of its atrocity, he is reputed to have as his reward the confidence and association of high Government officials. What a bright and shining example to the rising generation! What a premium is here offered for an unblemished and virtuous life!—*Washington States.*

Public Amusements.

THE OPERA.—The production of "The Huguenots," last evening, at the Academy, was an event of no ordinary interest. The admirable perfection of the present opera-house has never before been shown so palpably, and the public of Philadelphia have never, until now, fully realized the true significance of a grand opera complete in all its details and accessories. To Mr. Ullman must be awarded the credit of this result, which is an important tribute paid to the good sense and liberality of the public-spirited citizens who had the courage and the perseverance to push the Academy of Music from its inception until its final inauguration. The grand and imposing scenic effects, the immense artistic, orchestral, and choral resources, absolutely essential to give proper setting to the immortal *chef d'œuvre* of Meyerbeer, could never be properly brought out in a sphere of action less limited than that of the Academy.

The music of the opera is of a sublime character; certain of its concerted passages exceeding in intensity of effect anything extant in the range of operatic writing. The beautiful *duo* between Valentina and Marcel, in the third act, the entire fourth act, and particularly the glorious final scene of it, and almost all of the fifth act, are replete with beauties which the musical ear can never forget.

The glorious singing of Formes surpassed anything the public here have yet had from him. It was, in every sense, unapproachable. The glorious song in the first act, of "Finita è pel fratl," was given with a power of expression that seemed more like the roar of artillery than the notes of a human voice. Mad. Laborde carried the house by storm, being greeted, on her first appearance, with all the enthusiasm of an old and established favorite. She never sang more delightfully. Mad. Poinsot created a very favorable impression. Her voice is a rich contralto, highly sympathetic, and under excellent cultivation. The scene with Formes in the third act was incomparably fine. Mad. Von Berkel won a great deal of *éclat* by her life-like rendering of the rôle of *Urban*. Signor Tamaro has a powerful, though not sweet voice, and did comparative justice to the part of *Raoul*. The chorus was very fine, and the orchestra surpassed all previous efforts of the season.

The scenic appointments in the third act cannot be too highly praised. The whole of the immense stage of the Academy was filled so full that there was no room for any more to stand upon it. The suite of Margaret of Anjou, mounted on magnificent horses gally caparisoned, to the number of a score or more, filled the centre, while in the background and on either side were throngs of the adherents of the Catholic or Huguenot faith, in various striking costumes, presenting a grand *coup d'œil*, which for effectiveness could not be surpassed.

The opera will be repeated again on Friday. Those who have not seen it can form no idea of its intense interest or striking effects. The house last night was a perfect jam. We should say there was, at least, four thousand dollars of substantial receipts. It will doubtless draw for several nights, and Mr. Ullman does not err in announcing its repetition.

DISAPPOINTED LOVE, MURDER, AND SUICIDE.

Murder of a Young Lady by a Rejected Lover—His Subsequent Suicide.

[From the Boston Traveller of yesterday.]

In our last evening's edition we stated briefly the principal facts of the murder at South Franklin, Mass., of a young lady named Susan V. Whiting, by a rejected lover named Jonathan Wales, while returning from a surprise party. One of our reportorial corps was immediately despatched to the scene of the murder, and the complete particulars of the affair, together with the circumstances of the suicide of the murderer, which had not been discovered, though it was suspected at the time of publication, in South Franklin, yesterday, are given below, with as much accuracy as could be obtained by conversation with those most conversant with all the incidents.

Jonathan Wales, the principal in the sad tragedy, is the oldest son of Mr. Otis Wales, Jr., an independent and well-to-do farmer, living at South Franklin, and was 22 years old. He was a young man of a very mild disposition, peaceable character, and a good general reputation in the community where he resided, being much esteemed by his friends, and by all who knew him. Rumor says—we know not with how much truth—that he had several difficulties with young ladies to whom he had previously paid attentions, and that he was not been successful in his love affairs, although his *personelle* was rather prepossessing, and he was generally popular in society.

About a year ago, as we are informed by Mr. and Mrs. Wales, the parents of the deceased, he became enamored of Susan V. Whiting, a young lady sixteen years of age, who resided with her parents, about a mile distant from his home, and about three-fourths of a mile from Wadsworth's station, on the Norfolk County Railroad. A brother of Wales had married an older sister of Miss Whiting, so that the families were already connected, and thrown in close contact with each other. He pressed his suit upon her, and according to the statement of Mr. Wales, and other evidence, she favored his proposals, and either reciprocated his affection, or pretended to do so. The parents of the young lady were very much opposed to the match, and urged the inequality of age between them as an important objection, forbidding her keeping his company. They were undoubtedly engaged to each other at one time, though Susan denied the fact to her mother. But it appears that they plighted their vows to each other, and knowing the opposition which would be encountered from her friends, agreed to wait two years, and to form no other attachment during that time. Before they were engaged, Wales had made her presents of jewelry, and afterwards he presented her with a gold watch and chain. They also exchanged miniatures.

About six or eight weeks since, an estrangement took place, probably caused by a change in her feelings, or a sense of duty to comply with the wishes of her parents. He wrote her a note requesting the return of his jewelry, and she at once returned all his gifts,—the young man who was with her at the time of the murder, we are told, being the messenger.

That evening he appeared changed and unusually sad. To a portion of a soliloquy, "I know what I know," convinced his friends that his feelings were deeply pained. He gave the watch and chain to his mother, requesting her to keep it to remember him by. He also distributed the other gifts, giving a locket to one sister, a chain to another, and a ring to a young lady friend. From this time, he underwent a change, acting listlessly, and growing haggard in appearance. Soon after, visiting Boston, he purchased a five-barrelled revolver, and since then has frequently practised in the woods; this conduct led his friends to fear that he meditated suicide. At one time after he had been shooting, he called at the schoolhouse, where Susan attended school, and requested to see her at the door, but she refused to go. He was at one time heard to say that this and similar slights caused more pain than the single act of rejecting him as a lover.

About a fortnight since, at a meeting of the South Franklin Lyceum, several young men, who had heard the circumstances of the rejection of Wales by Susan, willing to sacrifice his feelings to their love for sport, arranged to have a discussion on the subject—"Resolved, That a married man should be ten years older than his wife"—and to complete their plan for amusement at his expense, managed to have him speak on the affirmative. The school-house was crowded, and, as was intended, the discussion soon assumed a personal character, and his affairs were alluded to with such freedom as to exasperate him greatly. After this he was frequently joked on the subject, and it is thought that this disregard for his tender feelings caused the deliberate commission of the double crime. We have the names of those who originated the plan of the discussion, but refrain from publishing them; if the persons have human feelings they will suffer enough without this publicity. Two tombstones will soon be erected, which will be lasting monuments to their careless and unfeeling conduct.

Last Wednesday evening he met Susan in the street, having waited for her to pass. He accosted her with "How do you do?" and immediately threw her a note, which was merely folded, and without an envelope, and then left her. The following is a literal copy of the note, with the exception of a few corrections in spelling, &c.:

SOUTH FRANKLIN, Jan. 9, 1859.

Miss Susan V. Whiting:

My Dear and Beloved One—I take this opportunity of writing to you a few lines to express my feelings in the affair between you and me, hoping you will receive the same with feelings for me. Susan, when I think this affair of ours over, and see how it is, and what trouble it has made between us all, it makes me shed many silent tears over it; for peace and harmony together is the beauty of this life, and that this trouble may be done away with is my wish and my prayer. Now, when we meet each other, we make no talk together nor see much other. O, this looks awful to me to think it can be so. But we know that this world is full of trouble on all sides of it—trouble that we need not have if we would only do by each other as we ought. Why did not you tell me when you gave me that note, taking me for your picture, give me the reason why you wanted it; then I should have given it to you if you had told me it was your folks, the reason why you wanted it, then this trouble would not have been; for it was your duty to have told me the reason why you wanted it. Supposing I had asked you for mine, would you not have been likely to want to know the reason why I wanted it? I think you would; for you know the words that passed between you, and me; the very last words—that night after you had promised to have me—were that I should keep your picture and you your mine, and whenever we met each other, to treat each other with respect. Now I want to ask you if you think you have shown that respect towards me. Susan, I suppose you have had a hard time of it with your folks—there is no doubt of it—for I think, and I blame them more than I do you. All I blame you for is for not telling me how it was; but for you to come up and say you never promised to have me, is awful to put up with I tell you. How can you deny this, I ask you?

Susan, you are the one I love for all of any one else in this world. You are the one which I want to unite with in this life. O, yes, you know how happy you have made me and prove true to it, for if you do not it will ruin me forever. O, Susan, do have feeling for me, I ask of you in the name of God, for if I can't have you I can't live. I am very sad this evening, full of trouble, for my enjoyment and happiness will be blasted forever. O, do not lead me thus far and then quit me, I ask of you. I will have you, Susan, any sacrifice I know, will you go with me? If so, I will be off, within a few days. I ask you! and we will be married, if you will. I will always use you well, if you will go with me.

I will tell you a way we can do, and the folks will not mistrust anything about it at all. Do right by me I ask you Susan, and you shall have a good home, and be free from the control of your folks, for they will never be willing for any folks to live where anybody that you know, if they can help it. Remember me as a true lover. Let all old affairs pass away, and all things become new, and all things right. Forgive and be forgiven. Yours truly; please answer this and hand it to me.

JONATHAN WALES.

The following lines are written after the signature:

"O, how I wish you had gone home with me that night from the school-house. How much different this affair would have been than it is now. Your not going hurt your feelings, I know."

By this time both families had been led to fear that he intended violence, and on Sunday afternoon last, Mrs. Whiting, while in church, was so annoyed by his appearance, and the manner in which he watched her daughter, that she left the church accompanied by her.

Last Monday evening a surprise party was given at the house of Mr. Nathaniel Hawes, about 100 rods from her father's house, and she was very anxious to attend, but her mother had a premonition of danger, and refused her permission. She finally granted it, on condition that she would ride home with her uncle, Mr. Willard Whiting, who was a neighbor, and was to attend with his adopted daughter Anne. She went, and Wales was also at the party. He appeared much gayer than usual, and laughed and played with the rest, but was noticed to keep his eyes riveted on her. At about half-past 11 o'clock she left the house in company with a young man named Ephraim Follett. They had scarcely proceeded fifty rods, and were nearly opposite the house of James McPherson, when Wales, having crossed a field from the house of Mr. Hawes, came up behind them. They turned a little one side to allow him to pass, but he deliberately walked up to her, and raising his pistol, discharged the contents of one barrel, with the muzzle nearly touching her right temple. He immediately climbed over the fence and disappeared over a hill by the roadside. The young man in his left left her lying on the roadside for dead, and then drove off, he was much frightened, and ran to the house for aid.

Mr. Willard Whiting had gone home quite early without his adopted daughter, and Mrs. W. becoming alarmed at her non-appearance, started for Mr. Hawes; when nearly there, she met Susan and Mr. Follett, upon the road, having passed him in a carriage with friends. She was retracing her steps, when she heard a report, and saw the flash of a pistol. She supposed it was fired in sport, but soon came on the body of her niece, who was insensible, the blood flowing profusely from her wound. Follett, her companion, was frantic with fright and grief, and soon came, and when the wounded girl was removed to the house, she never spoke or recovered her senses afterwards. Dr. King, a skilful physician, was promptly called, but only to see her life ebb out with its purple flood. She died at about two o'clock, surrounded by her friends, almost laid prostrate by the blow, with agony of mind.

Early yesterday morning, a party consisting of Messrs. Milan Cook, Herman Miller, and Joseph H Wadsworth, proceeded to trace the footsteps of Wales, who, it was anticipated, had committed suicide. The father had been previously advised of the murder, and had expressed the hope and prayer that he might be found dead. They tracked him for about a mile through swamps and pastures, to Bald Hill, where they found the body at eight o'clock, in a piece of young woodland, flooded with blood, and with the pistol lying at the feet. He had removed his clothing sufficiently to place the muzzle of the pistol directly to his body without injuring the clothing, and had thus discharged it just below the pit of the stomach. He had evidently worn a poorer suit of clothes than usual, to the party, to be prepared for the event. His boots were filled with blood, and his clothes completely wet with it. The body was taken to Mr. Wales' house, and laid on a bed, dressed in a fine suit of black cloth, looking natural, and wore a smile even in death. Besides his bereaved parents, he leaves three brothers and five sisters, with many other relatives and friends. His funeral will take place on Friday at eleven o'clock, from the house. His remains will be interred in the family tomb at Bellingham.

Miss Whiting leaves four sisters and two brothers. She was an amiable young lady, and much beloved. She will be buried on Thursday at Franklin Centre, the funeral exercises taking place at 11 o'clock at the Union Baptist (Rev. Mr. Thayer's) Church.

Thus has the hand of death, in its mysterious way, entered into two family circles, and removed two idols from the altars of affection. Not only the grief-stricken parents, the weeping brothers, and sobbing sisters, and the disconsolate relatives of the deceased feel the bereavement deeply, but all the loss, but a whole town is interested, and all its people excited on the topic, some of them regarding it even almost superstitiously. A singular coincidence in regard to the sad affair, is the fact that for some months past an aged relative of the deceased young lady has frequently expressed her almost certain fear that "something dreadful" was to happen to her family, which they would never get over." How fatally her prediction has been realized.

The conduct of the young man is judged with great leniency by the people of the community, who almost uniformly believe him to have been excited on the subject of his love, to uncontrollable and irresponsible insanity. No inquests or autopsies were deemed necessary. This is the only murder of the nature occurred in the town for one hundred years.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

[Reported by Carr & Johnson, Telegraphic News Reporters for the Press throughout the United States.]

HARRISBURG, Jan. 19.

SENATE.

The Senate met this morning at eleven o'clock.

The bill to incorporate the Mobile and Ohio Mining Company was reported as amended by the committee.

Mr. KELLER, of Northumberland, presented a joint resolution relative to the tariff policy of the General Government.

Mr FINNEY, of Erie, presented a bill to erect a new county out of parts of Warren, Crawford and Erie.

Mr PARKER, of Philadelphia, one relative to pawnbrokers of the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. MARKLE, of Philadelphia, a bill to incorporate the Fairmount and Arch-street Passenger Railway.

Also, a bill to abolish the office of canal commissioner, and moved to proceed to its consideration. Agreed to.

The bill passed a first reading, and was then laid over.

The resolutions on the tariff, adopted by the House, were taken up and passed by a unanimous vote, thirty members voting "yea."

The resolutions have been sent to the Governor for approval.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Speaker appointed Messrs Wiley, of Philadelphia, Hamersley, of Philadelphia, Foster, of Allegheny, Laird, of Erie, and Ketchum, of Luzerne, a committee on the resolution of Mr Wiley, passed yesterday, relative to the coroner's office.

A large number of bills were reported by the standing committees among which are the following:

A supplement to the act to incorporate the Belmont Avenue and Plank Road Company.

An act modifying the first section of an act for widening of Chatham street, Philadelphia.

A supplement to an act incorporating the Spinnerstown and Goshen Turnpike Road Company

A supplement to an act incorporating the Philadelphia and Darby Railroad was read, and the House proceeded to its consideration, and it was passed finally It allows the company to borrow money and issue bonds for the completion of the road.

The bill to widen Jones street, Philadelphia, passed finally.

Mr. GRATZ, of Philadelphia, read in place an act to extend the act of the 13th of October, 1857, for the better security of laborers, mechanics, and others.

Also, an act to incorporate the Thirteenth and Fifteenth streets Passenger Railway.

Mr. COOPER, of Northampton, an act relative to the Delaware Division Canal Company of Pennsylvania.

Mr. HARDING, of Philadelphia, an act relating to corporations, and to estates held for corporate, religious, and charitable uses.

Also an act relative to the State Arsenal at Philadelphia.

Also, to divorce Alexander McKnight and Margaret his wife.

Mr THORN, of Philadelphia, an act to incorporate the Richmond and Schuylkill Passenger Railway Company.

Also, an act relative to pawnbrokers of the city of Philadelphia.

Also, an act to incorporate the trustees of the Young Men's Christian Building Association of Philadelphia.

Also, a further supplement to an act consolidating the city of Philadelphia.

Also, a resolution from the Select and Common Councils of Philadelphia, relative to the State taxes on city loans.

Mr. HAMERSLEY, of Philadelphia, presented an act securing to the people of Philadelphia the right of free travel on certain highways.

Mr. WOOD, of Philadelphia, an act to incorporate the International Union of Art and Literature.

Also, a supplement to the act to incorporate the Fairmount and Arch-street Railroad.

Mr. NEILL, an act to incorporate the Fairmount Park Passenger Railway.

Mr. FOSTER, of Allegheny, moved to reconsider the vote expelling C. M. Donovan from the floor of the House. Not agreed to.

Adjourned.

U. S. Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—No. 44 Hiram Barber vs. Hulah A. Barber, by her next friend, George Conklitte Argued for appellant; printed argument for appellee submitted.

No. 23. The United States vs. Sherman M. Booth. Cause argued for plaintiff.

No. 46. Enoch Moriarty vs. Guernsey Y. Root et al. Argued for defendants; printed argument for plaintiff submitted.

Opening of the Deep River (N. C.) Coal Mines.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 19—Three o'clock P. M.—The pioneer steamer Houghton has just arrived from the Deep River mines, having in tow two barges filled with coal. A hundred guns are being fired.

Death of Hon. James E. Belser.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 18.—Hon. James E. Belser died at Montgomery, Alabama, on Sunday afternoon.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Second Session.

WASHINGTON, January 19, 1859.

On motion of Mr. FUGH, of Ohio, a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish returns of all articles exported to and imported from Cuba to all ports of the United States for the past five years.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, chairman of the Committee on Finance, called up the revival pension bill This appropriates about $886,000 and also re-enacts the provisions of the act of 1819, for the prevention of fraud. It also provides that after the first of July of the present year the pension agencies are to be abolished, and their duties to be performed under the subtreasury regulations, with the view to save the cost of such agencies

The bill was eventually laid aside until to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, the joint resolution authorizing the President to restore the naval officers displaced by the Retiring Board to the same rank, as if they had not been displaced, was referred to the Naval Committee.

The Pacific Railroad bill was then taken up.

Mr. BELL, of Tennessee, on request, withdrew his amendment to commute.

Mr. Brown's motion to lay the bill on the table was negatived—yeas 19, nays 38. The vote stood as follows:

YEAS—Messrs Bates, Bayard, Benjamin, Brown, Chesnut, Clingman, Crittenden, Fitzpatrick, Hammond, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Tennessee, Mallory, Mason, Reid, Bidell, Thomson of New Jersey, Toombs, and Yulee—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Bell, Biglor, Bright, Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Fitch, Foot, Foster, Green, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Johnson of Arkansas, Jones, Kennedy, King, Polk, Pugh, Rice, Sebastian, Seward, Shields, Simmons, Trumbull, Wade, Ward, Wilson, and Wright—38.

Thereon the vote occurred on Mr. Pugh's amendment, that the line shall stop at the eastern margin of California The remainder of the day till four o'clock (when the Senate went into executive session) was occupied, on Mr Pugh's amendment, in the discussion of the constitutionality of carrying the road with in the limits of the State. Messrs. Pugh, Simmons, Benjamin, and Davis participating. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. CONE, of Alabama, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill ratifying and confirming to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, the transfer of the lands heretofore granted by Congress to these States for railroad purposes. The time for the completion of the road is extended to 1865. It was stated in explanation that the said transfer by the Legislatures of Mississippi and Alabama was judicially decided void, because it was not in accordance with the act of Congress, hence the introduction of this bill to legalize it.

The bill was then passed.

Mr Cone, of Alabama, reported a bill amendatory of the pre-emption laws. He said the object of the bill was to prevent fraud. Speculators settlers on the public lands only remained one day, and then sold out to speculators. The bill requires them to actually occupy for three months, and is for the benefit of the actual settlers

Messrs WASHBURNE, of Illinois, and WILDRIDGE, of New York, objected to the consideration of the subject at this time, as the bill proposed the uprooting and entire change of all the pre-emption laws.

Mr. Gow, of Pennsylvania, offered as an amendment that no public lands shall be offered for sale by proclamation of the President until the surveys thereof shall have been filed in the Land Office for at least ten years.

An unsuccessful motion to lay the bill on the table was made, the vote being yeas 44, nays 120. Further proceedings were then stayed by the expiration of the morning hour

On motion of Mr HATON, of New York, the Senate bill making an appropriation for deepening the channel over the St. Clair flats was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The House then went into committee on the consular and diplomatic bills.

Mr. KEITT, of South Carolina described the position and resources of Cuba, and said that our hand must and will rest upon it. The importance of its acquisition has been attested by every Administration for the last thirty years. John Quincy Adams, in 1823, asserted that its commanding position gives it the control of our commerce, which rendered it indispensable to the United States to acquire. Mr. Clay announced the same conclusion, which has been concurred in by Mr. Everett, and every Secretary of State from that date down to the present time. He proceeded to show that every part of the Confederacy was interested in commerce, and that it was only by the acquisition of Cuba that we can strike down the shackles which now restrain the trade with that island. If, under the