4 2 4

this to deal state of the

THE WEEKLY PRESS. THE WEEKLY PRESS, Vol. 4, No. 5, for SATUR-DAY, Jan. 29, is now ready. Among the vast amount of interesting matter, original and selected, contained in the number for the present week, will be found the

EDITORIALS.—Administration State Convention
—The Revision of the Tariff—Party News-PAPARE - CHRAP POSTAGE - ALMOST A PROPHECY-A DIENER WITH THE DEAD—THE 'TIMES' NEWS PAPER—MASSAGES OF AMERICAN GOVERNORS—AL MANAGE-PENNETLYANIA COMMON SCHOOLS-THE BAR AND THE BRACH-WHAT AN EDITOR SHOULD PUT IN HIS PAPER-THE ENEMY OF DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA AND ENGLAND—FOREIGN POLITICS. POLITICAL -SPRECE OF MR. HICEMAN, OF PENESTL VARIA ON THE TARIFF QUESTION-POLITICS IN MI-POETRY .- NIGET

OUR PORT-FOLIO. FOURE EQUALITY BOORS—
WHO SHALL HAVE THE PRILE?—THE BITER BIT—
OAURE OF THE FIRST MURDER—YOUTH—LACONIC—
THIN SHOES—DUNE MOTIONS—INSCRIPTIONS IN
LIVING TREES—A FORGETFUL MINISTER—ALLITE— RITION-A DEBUTANTE-TRUE REPUBLICANISM-OLD MAIDS-THE SIDE-WALES-PREJUDIOE-BELF RESPECT-A CLASSICAL PURSTER, &C. CORRESPONDENCE.—LETTERS FROM WASHINGTO PERESTING PROM NEBRASKA-ANGUAL MERTING

OF THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY-LETTER PROM KANSAS -LETTER FROM MR. JAMES B SHERI-

-LOADING COTTON IN NEW ORLEANS-BATHER A SELL-UNPARALLELED MEANERS-QUEEN VICTO CHURCH—A TROUBLESOME CUSTOMER -- DIFFICULTY DETWICE SENATORS DOUGLAS AND FITCH-LEGISLA-TIVE-NEWSPAPERS IN WASHINGTON AND PHILA-THE NEWSPAPERS IN WARRINGTON AND PRILA-DRIPHIA—LANGATABLE OCCURRENCE—IMPORTANT DROISION—TER BUNIED MAN—DISAPPOINTED LOVE, MURDER, AND SUIGIDE, &C.

NEWS .- THIRTY FIFTH CONGRESS-LATER FROM CALI-

THE CITY -WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PHILADELPHIA Markets—Marbiages and Deaths—The Monry Market — Philadelphia Cattle Market—The CENTERNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF RO-BERT BURNS.

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

The News.

An animated debate sprung up yesterday in th United States Senate, on the motion of Mr Seward, of New York, to grant Messrs. Lane an McCarthy the privilege of admission to th floor of the Senate. These two gentlemen, it wil be remembered, contest the seats now occupied by Messrs, Bright and Fitch, Senators from Indian The resolution was lost, by a vote of 31 to 22. The Pacific Railroad bill was then taken up Several amendments were voted on, and lost, well as a motion to lay the bill on the table; and one o'clock to-day was appointed as the time when the vote on the final passage of the bill will I

In the House of Representatives, the Commit tce on Post Offices reported a bill providing for the transportation of the mails from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. Mr. Chapman, of Pennsylva nia, reported a bill for punishing the counterfeit ing of land warrants, by a term of imprisonment of from three to ten years. Strange to say, there has never been a law to punish such offences, a though they are of frequent occurrence. The bil passed. Joint resolutions from the Committee on Agriculture were presented, declaring it to be the duty of our Government to use all its influence to indues foreign Governments to modify the revenue laws, so as to remove their present re striction on American tobacco. After some deba the resolutions were passed. The homestead bil was referred to the Committee of the Whole of the state of the Union, and then a long debatenaged in committee, on the consular and diplo matic bill, and the proposition to reduce the gran of \$75,000 to \$45,000, to enable the President

carry out the law of 1819. A bill to incorporate the Delaware and Schuyl kill Dredging Company was reported favorably on, in the State Senate, yesterday. The bill rela tive to pawnbrokers passed both Senate and House a copy of which we annex:

a copy of which we annex:

"Bettenacted, y.c., That from and after the passage of this act, any person or persons who shall be engaged in or carry on the business of a pawnbroker, in the city of Philadelphia, without having dies obtained a license therefor, in accordance with existing laws and ordinances of said city, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and, upon conviction in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the peace in and for the city and county of Philadelphia, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than twenty-five, nor more than one hundred dollars, and undergo an imprisonment in the county prison for a period of not more than three months, at the discretion of the court."

In the House, Mr. Hamersley read a bill sup-In the House, Mr. Hamersley read a bill sup plementary to the act incorporating the Second and Third-street Passenger Railway Company

which passed a second reading. The bill aut rizes the company to increase their capital ter thousand dollars, and compels them to finish their road from the Reading Railroad to Allegheny avenue within sixty days, and to Bridesburg, it the Twenty-third ward, within nine months. The Lyceum Association of South Franklin (Mass.) have put forth a statement relative to the death of Mr. Wales and Miss Whiting, in which they deny that they (the Lyceum) were willing to sacrifice the feelings of Mr. Wales, for the love of them. On the contrary, Mr. Wales had the cordial sympathy of the members, every one of whom was his personal friend, and felt a kindly interest in his behalf. They say they had a question under discussion, "Resolved, That overy man should be at least ten years older than his wife," and that the object of discussing it was friendly towards oussion, save those suggested or made by Mr. Wales himself, and the question was unanimously clear the skirts of the Lyceum people of foolish and criminal trifling with the feelings of a fellow-

Peter Corrie, just tried at Towsontown, near Baltimore, for the murder of Police Officer Rigdon has been found guilty of murder in the first degree-a righteous verdict, from all accounts. The steamer Ningara left Boston, yesterday, for Liverpool, with \$78,000 in hard specie. The New York Evening Post, of yesterday, reports the following in their Supreme Court pro-

" H. E. Dibbles & Co. Vs. Myers, Claghorn, & "H. E. Dibbles & Co. vs. Myers, Claghorn, & Co.—A verdict was rendered in this case this morning, by consent of parties, for \$7.300, it having been compromised. It was a case precisely similar to the case of the same parties against Furness, Brinley, & Co., which was tried in the United States Court before Judge Ingersoil and a jury, a few days since, and which attracted much attention. Goods were stolen by one Parmalee from the plaintiffs, who have an extensive silkhouse in Murray street, and were sent to the dehouse in Murray street, and were sent to the defendants, the largest auction house in Philadelphia, for sale, and were sold, and the proceed given to Parmalee. The plaintiffs claimed that the defendants had notice of such circumstances as

should have put them on inquiry as to whether the consigned goods were stolen or not. The defendants olaimed that they sated in good faith. The court held in the case, in the Federal Court, that the defendants were liable, even if they had sold them in good faith and without notice; but in that case the jury disagreed." It is known by almost everybody that the dithat little or no obstacle presents itself to parties

who are tired of their relations as husband and wife That State, we see, by the following "A bill amending the present divorce law, and providing for the opening decrees in certain specified cases, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. It is to be hoped that the Legislature will succeed in making some amendments to the existing divorce law, during the present session. The difficulty is the pendency of so many bills having that object in view, which prevented anything from being done at the special session."

Here is a realized that the special session."

Here is a realized the present divorce law, and unanswerable. At a moment when there is an earnest desire for some announced purpose of future action, no part of the Democracy of Pennsylvania have a more hereditary right to speak to the great issues of the day than the sterling Democracy of Chestor. Led in many a fearful struggle vorce laws in Indiana, demonstrated in the per-

vore laws in Indiana, demonstrated in the person of one, not quite "a model wife," and an out raged husband:

"In the discussion on amendments to the diverse law in the Senate, a case was discovered in which a gentleman in Leavenworth, Kansas, had furnished his wife with money to visit her friends in the East, and to travel for the benefit of her health. On arriving at Indianspolis she concluded to take advantage of the Indiana divorce law, and procure a nullification of her marriage. She then went to Kokeme, where she made afficient for indiana, and filed a complaint in the Howard Circuit Court against her husband for a divorce, a notice of which was published for the benefit of her husband, who was a non-resident of the State. In the meantime, her husband thought she was in the East, as he received letters from her post-marked first at Cleveland and afterwards at Boston.

"While still under the impression that he wife."

"While still under the impression that he wife."

the Sunday weeklies. Its independent spirit, was at Boston, the husband received a copy of the Howard Tribinne, containing a notice of the filing of the complaint against him. He immediately left Leavenworth, and arrived at Indianapolis, reaching that city on Saturday, the 20th of November. The Howard circuit commenced its ession of the following Monday, the 22d, and, to reach Kokomo in time to answer the complaint against him, he had to hire a locomotive on the Peru and Indianapolis Reilroad to take him to Kokomo, in order to be in court at the proper hour.

The Howard of the Howard the House of the Reilroad to take him to Kokomo, in order to be in court at the proper hour.

The Political Future. At no period in our history has there been such a fermentation among the people of all progressive spirit among the American people than the indications of that single year. Nothing has ever, in our day, so triumphantly vindicated the truth that the people are educating themselves, in regard alike to their duties and their rights, as the experience of that period. It had passed into a

truism that no power could resist an Administration elected in the name of the Democratic party, and strong in the patronage and power of a four-years term And yet, in the year 1858, an Administration which commenced its career, strong in the onfidence and affections of the country-intoxicated with the power conferred by a trust. ing people, and believing isself irresistible to carry out any policy, however questionable— was dismantled and dishonored by a few brave men, armed only with the truth and fortifled by the indomitable spirit of hostility to wrong. This example—so unexpected, so unusual, so extraordinary in our American politics - arrested the attention of the whole country; and, however it may have awakened autagonisms on the one side, with all the official accompaniments of detraction

MISCELLANFOUS - PRINTERS VS. WRITERS - THE and proscription; yet the example spoke LATER REVOLUTION IN HERICO—DOUGLAS'S ED-LOT OF HARRIS—LINES FIRE IN NEW YORK: blow, struck at a corrupt and infatuated Ad-EXPLOSION OF GOMPOWDER—A RELIC OF THE PAST ministration, was felt by every other organizaministration, was felt by every other organization not based upon sound and enduring princi ples. At first mere partisans, who doubted the sincerity of the demonstration against a faithless Administration, called to their aid the easy virtue of awaiting results; but when they saw there was to be no compromise of princi ple, and that the contest for the right was to be as vigorously conducted on the one hand, FORRIA-PENNSTLVANIA LEG SLATURE-FORRIGH AS It was tyrannically enforced against the Naws-Ing Lates Naws by Trlegalen from right on the other, the feelings which reposed upon past prejudices began to melt away, and MARRIAGES AND DEATES -THE MONEY | hundreds of thousands of honest voters saw, in this example, the way to effect a reform in our

politics as lasting as it was constitutional and

nservative. The public mind was thus made ripe for a righteous revolt against the abuses of partics and the ingratitude of those who had been tem porarily elevated to eminent positions. It was mpossible, in the nature of things, that any body of reasoning men, so constantly engaged in reflecting upon their duties and their rights, o fortunate in the widely-diffused means o popular information, from the newspaper, through all its cheap, yet inestimable varie ties, and the every-day republication of the thoughts of every great writer, living and lead—it was impossible, we say, that a people thus constantly impregnated with this various intelligence, and compelled to reflect upon their own condition, should not grasp eagerly at the opportunity presented to them. And, accordingly, when the year 1858 closed and we stood upon the threshold of that of 1859, the whole mass had been leavened, en lightened, and fortified, by the thorough and drastic element which had played so conspicuous a part in the great contests against Fedeal power and official insolence. Where loes this state of things leave us to-day? What of the thick and fast-coming future? The American people having witnessed and

participated in the scenes alluded to, what ire they ready for now? They are, last of all, ready for any identity with the present Administration of the General Government in any movement which may take place in any party Conven tion. The specific endorsement of the gene ral policy of that Administration will be the death of any party, or of any movement This is the consideration upon which all par ties (and we think we may say all parties in the North and South) are inexorably resolved The South can certainly have no affection for the present Administration, which has done more to change the feelings of the honest men of the North against it, than WILLIAM H. SEWARD himself could have done, had he been elected President in 1856, and had he carried out the most ultra ideas upon the

ltra adversaries. The Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN, with enormous professions for the South, has done nothing to assist it in any respect Its Lecompton policy was demanded, not by the people, but by a few dogmatic leaders in the South, and every step which it has subse quently taken has only served to degrade the South before the people of the free States. Can the North stand by an Administration which has persistently labored from the beginning to make it the enemy of its Southern brethren; which has sought to Abolitionize the Democratic party; which has tolled to procribe the gallant leader of the Northwester Democracy, whose whole life has been one scene of devotion to national principles; and which, while pretending devotion to great Northern interests, has allowed itself to be sport, and that such allegations were totally un-true, and originated in a malicious feeling against newly-converted, anti-Northern influences? newly-converted, anti-Northern influences? So, then, all sections are agreed, or must be

agreed, to dispense with any endorsement of the National Administration in any movement which may hereafter be made. And what are the people next ready for What will they next demand? When they Mr. Wales. No personal allusion was in this dis- have removed the reeking remains of the present dynasty from the path of progress, they will insist upon the removal from that path decided in the affirmative. This explanation my of all merely sectional organizations; they will insist upon the rejection, by any Convention which may assemble with any reasonmember-and it may not, says the New York able claim to their votes, of all ideas looking to the dismemberment of our family of American Confederacies. Thus they will insist that Mr. SEWARD's idea and Mr. Lincoln's idea, that this Union is to be all a nation of free States or all a nation of slave States, must be disavowed. Thus, too, they will demand a platform which will not limit Presidential action to the North or to the South, which will not confine a Presidential canvass to the free States alone or to the slave States alone, but

> tion of the enemies of the Union, in whatever State they may be found. We think, if the intelligent and patient reader will carefully review the propositions herein set forth, he will find that the future of American politics is a problem easy of solution, and that no party can succeed in this

which will comprehend all the States of this Union. They will demand a distinct repudia-

The address of the Democrats of Chester county, published in THE PRESS of to-day, will be read with interest everywhere, because it states distinctly the position of a resolute body of men. The facts and the concluextract of a letter from Indianapolis, is about to body of men. The facts and the conclusioned her present defective laws on the subject: sions of this address are alike admirable nounced purpose of future action, no part Here is a specimen of the operation of the di- by John Hickman, whose devotion to principle has made his name a favorite name al heard before the bar of public opinion as men To those who are interested in the coal trade, or

The Dispatch is the most prosperous of all "While still under the impression that his wife the Sunday weeklies. Its independent spirit,

"The reason stated for the defence made in the were dangerously wounded at the time of the case was that the wife had been induced to ask for Gouldy tragedy, and who was supposed to be Johanna Murphy, one of the servant girls who The reason stated for the defende made in the case was that the wife had been induced to ask for a divorce under improper influences. She had hear for tome time half drazed by spiritualism, and the husband thought if he could place her beyond those influences she would abandon the suit. The case is still pending."

Were cangerously wounded as the time of the following supposed to be in a fear way of recovery, has had a release in the following supposed to be in a fear way of recovery, has had a release in time of the suit. Suit the following man, named George W. Wilson, committed suicide this evening, by shooting himself with a condition.

The Thirty Million Project. The debate in the United States Senate Monday last, upon the proposition to place parties as during the year of our Lord 1858. \$30,000,000 at the disposal of Mr. Buchanan The confusion of a Presidential campaign was | for the purchase of Cuba, was very interest not one of the characteristics of this year ing and instructive, particularly the speeches of inquiry, but the excitement was the of Senators SEWARD and TOOMES, the former greater because it was quietly pervading and having spoken against, and the latter in favor refound. Nothing could have more dis. of the appropriation. Both Senators may well inctly marked the fact of an improved and be proud of their efforts, as each was in its way creditable, forcible, and eloquent. Mr. SEWARD's exhibit of the financial policy of the Administration was very striking. After stating that \$30,000,000 was but an initial sum, which might he extended to \$250,000,000 or more, ecording to the will and pleasure of the Preident, he said:

"I will assume that it authorizes the President o contract a debt to Spain, without again consult-ng Congress or the Senate of the United States or the sum of \$250,000,000. This proposi tion comes at a time when our revenues are reduced to \$50,000,000 and there is a confessed deficiency for the year of \$30,000,000. It is immaterial whether we borrow this \$30,000,000 to pay to whether we borrow this \$30,000,000 to pay to Spain, as the bill proposes, or whether we pay it out of the receipts of the revenues flowing into the Treasury, and borrow the money to supply the place of what we thus abstract. It proposes not hing less than to authorize the President of the United States to create at once and absolutely a debt of \$320,000,000, and indirectly a further debt of \$220,000,000, in addition to a deficit, which is virtually an existing debt against the Treasury of \$30,000,000; making \$30,000,000 of new debt certain, and \$220,000,000 contingent. This added to an already funded debt of \$50,000,000, will raise the national debt to \$250,000,000. This is to be done under extraordinary circumstances. We have at this moment no financial system—no system of revenue. We have, indeed, a tariff law which brought last year into the Treasury over \$40,000,000, and this year is expected to bring in \$50,000,000; but a revenue law which leaves an annual deficit cannot be said to constitute a fiscal system. Congress, after being in \$50,000,000 and the point and the point

to bring in \$50,000,000; but a revenue law which leaves an annual deficit cannot be said to constitute a fiscal system. Congress, after being in sersion sow near two months, has utterly falled to devise any kind of revenue system whatever. Nor has the Executive Administration submitted to Congress any system for this emergency. This statement is strictly true, if you consider that the President recommends one system in his annual message, and that the Secretary of the Treasury, his own responsible minister of finance, submitts to us another and widely different one.
"This great increase of the public debt we are asked to make at the very hour when, in compliance with the Executive recommendation, we are necessage, and simultaneously with this, in the same message, we are also asked to authorize the President to move the army into Mexico, which can cost nothing less than \$100,000.000 more; and, at the same time, in pursuance of recommendations of the same weight and authority, we are asked to authorize him to employ the army and the navy against just so many Spanish-American States on this continent as he shall choose, which can require nothing less than \$100,000,000 more; so, without any financial system at all, we are to have a great dot created by this Congress of the United States, on the recommendation and application of the President to strengthen the arm of the Executive, while weakening the power and the constitutional force of the Senate and the House of Representatives, a debt of \$500,000.000."

Mr. Tooms, in his reply, summarily disposed of Mr. Sevann's finance of the President continent as he should not be presentatives, a debt of \$500,000.000."

Mr. Toomes, in his reply, summarily disposed of Mr. SEWARD's financial difficulties by avowing his hostility to the Pacific Railroad bill and most of the other expenditures suggested, and by declaring that Cuba was worth to this Union all the money that Mr. Bu-CHANAN would pay for it. An enumeration of the national advantages likely to accrue from the annexation of Cuba, a bold defiance of French or English interference in case Spain agreed to sell us that island, and a masterly defence of the practical working of our institutions over new acquisitions, without regard to the character of their popula tion, formed the main points of his remarkably

able and telling speech. But we see little reason to hope that th speedy acquisition of Cuba is at all involved in this controversy. All the signs of the times indicate the utter improbability of our being able to purchase it now. Mr. SEWARD well said, after quoting the recent proceedings n the Spanish Chamber of Deputies:

in the Spanish Chamber of Deputies:

"Now, sir. after having shown that there is not the least earthly prospect of acquiring the Island of Cuba by, or in consequence of the passage of this bill, what follows? It follows that the question whether Cuba is desirable, and ought to be altained, is not at all in debate. It is an idle, a visionary, and mischievous abstraction. There is no such question here; but the question which is presented is, whether the Congress of the United States shall authorize the President of the United States to offer an indignity to Spain. That is all."

The President has asked for unusual, extraordinary, and dangerous powers, and he has not given Congress the slightest reason for believing that any substantial good can result from a compliance with his request. The belief that Cuba will one day become an integral portion of this Union is almost universal, but there is nothing to mark this as a as is known to be the case, more or less, every seaconstruction given to those ideas by his most propitious period for accelerating that event, son. r for selecting Mr. Buchanan and th scheme he has devised as the agents through which that end is to be attained.

"Don Giovanni" is always sure to draw a good house, even when the east is but indifferent. Yhat wonder, then, that the Academy of Musi was crowded last night, when it was so great? Nor was the audience disappointed, which was testified by their enthusiasm. Herr Formes, as Leperello, was quite in his element; indeed, it ras hard to tell which gave the greater pleasure, his fine acting, or his wonderful singing, and he really seemed as delighted himself as the audienco. We think Leperello decidedly his greatest part. Md'lle Piccolomini, as Zerlina, was charming; but we confess we liked Colson better in the same pert. Her acting was certainly quite as good, and she sang much better. Md'lle Poinset made more of the poor part of Donna Anna than any one who has ever played it here before. This young lady is fast becoming quite a favorite in Philadelphia. She deserved the applause she received last night. Ghion ang the part of Donna Elvira very well. Sig. Florenza as the Don was capital. He really is a ane artist. Lorini as Don Ottavio was very good. Altogether, the performance gave satisfaction. This afternoon there will be a Matinee, when Laborde, Poinsot, and Formes will appear. The Barber of Seville " and the "Huguenots" be the attraction.

EDWARD EVERETT .- There are few men living the Hon. Edward Everett. Having separated himself from politics, in which his talents qualifield him to act a lofty part, he has consecrated those talents to one of the noblest objects. By his oratorical labors, he has contributed over fifty thousand dollars towards the purchase of Mount Vernon, and still continues his endeavors to sooure the magnificent mansion of the Duke of Marlbo-rough, in contrast with his classic portraiture of eloquence. The subject of Mr. Everett's oration, at the Academy of Music, this evening, will be "Franklin," for which intellectual feast the com munity is measurably indebted to the Pennsylvania Institute, under whose auspices the oration is to be delivered. This circumstance, itself, will add to the interest of the occasion. The object of ration, though prepared expressly for the " Pennsylvania Institute," was delivered in Boston. about a week ago, at the celebration of the one hundred and fifty-third anniversary of Franklin's birth, when it was listened to with great pleasure by nearly three thousand persons.

We may state that every seat in the house ha een taken, even to the chairs in the orchestra. THE BURNS CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY -The celebration of this day was participated in by a large number of the choicest spirits of the nation, in various sections of the country. Burns is the favorite poet of a large portion of the American people, and his memory is sacredly embalmed in their hearts. At the celebration in this city held at Sansom street Hall, the leading cration was delivered by Col. Thomas Fitzgerald, editor of the Philadelphia City Item. We regret that we have not space to publish it. It was an elequent eulogy, creditable to the speaker, and well

alculated to revive in the minds of his hearers their recollection of the career of the great poet COAL STATISTICS .- The preprietor of the United States Railroad and Mining Register, Mr Thomas S. Fernon, has furnished us with a copy of his "Tabulated Coal Register" for the year 1858 t contains full and complete statistics of the coal trade of the United States, as also of the carrying lines-railroad and canals-between the mines and the markets, compiled from official sources. fool a pride in the growth and development of the great mineral products of our State, it is invaluable as furnishing a reliable reference.

SYRIA AND THE TURK S .- Three interesting les tures on Syria and the Turks will shortly be de-livered in Concert Hall, by Prof. Johns, Lieut. W. F. Lynch, and Rev. H. S. Osborn, for the beneat of the Northern Home for Friendless Children, the Young Men's Christian Association of Camden, and the House of Industry for relief of the poor. Judging from the programme pre-sented and the high character of the speakers, we do not doubt that these lectures will prove as onte aining and successful as any that have ever been delivered in our city.

OIL PAINTINGS AT AUCTION .- B. Scott. Jr., auc tioneer. No. 431 Chestnut street, has now open for examination a large collection of Oil Paintings, to be sold this morning at half-past ten o'clock.

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL. Letter from Washington.

ndence of The Press.] Washington, Jan. 26, 1859. It is stated here that Judge Irwin, the United States judge for the Western district of Pennsylvania, new in course of investigation, will resign his place, and that Attorney General Black will also resign his place in the pre sent Cabinet, and take that vacated by Judge Irwin. Judge Black is tired of his position. It is really hard to bear. He has innumerable ifficulties to meet. The President is a hard taskmaster. He really allows Judge Black no pa tronage. Every little office in our State, which of right ought to go to Black, the President monopolizes and disposes of. If Mr Buchanan were a young man, and had ten thousand hopes for relection to the Presidency, he could not be more exacting in regard to the dispensation of these little places. Judge Black has had no power to bestow, though many promises to fulfil. His friends come here expecting much, but getting nothing from him. Weary of this official drudgery, and really tired of politics, (for which he never was fitted,) he pines for a snuggery in the western was fitted,) he pines for a snuggery in the western ronage. Every little office in our State, which of was fitted,) he pines for a snuggery in the western part of our State, in which, with may contemplate the "ingratitude of Republics."

y whom disclosed remains to be ascertained one years ago, when Mr. Buchanan was Secretary of State, the Herald got a full statement ome State secrets, about which he was exceedingly in luck now, as it was then.

ervous when the fact was exposed. The Herald The speech of Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, a stern, strict State-rights Democrat, against the attempt to confer upon President Buchanan despotic owers in regard to the foreign missions, has PIONEER reated much sensation.

The New Hotel. It is no mean compliment to the enterprise and . Mr. Wilson's (Mass.) amendment, the main 'cature public spirit of Philadelphia, that the new hotel of which is that a board of five civil engineers shall loon the corner of Chestnut and Ninth streets is and thirty-recond parallels, was put to a vole and lost being pushed forward rapidly to completion. Its yi giant proportions and prospective superiority are already the subject of favorable newspaper comment all over the Union, and the increased demand for first-class hotel accommodations in our city is daily becoming more apparent. That its being in operation to-day would add many thousands of dellars to the trade of Philadelphia during the coming season is so well understood by our merchants that the most enterprising of them, we are glad to see, are taking hold of the work vigorously, determined to carry it through as early as possible. Instead of being any longer rogarded as an uncertain investment, the figures, as already ascertained, render it more than probable that the capital invested will pay the stockholders a very handsome percentage. We are led to infer this from these facts:

The antique associated to accommodations in our city as the cast of the many thought the continued.

On the respective the doors, the consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill was resumed. Mr. Handond, of South Carolina, moved to lay the bill on the table, which was also lost by a vote of 21 yeas to 20 asys.

All the amendment of Mr. Pugh, (Ohio), which provides for the termination of the road on the easternge and not be extended on the easternge and lost—yeas 18, may 23.

The amendment of Mr. Pugh, (Ohio), which provides for the termination of the road on the easternge and in the part of California, was next voted on, and lost—yeas 26, mays 23.

A point of order here stose, from the fact that, during the executive session of yesterday, some subject was made the second order from the fact that, during the executive session of yesterday, some subject was made the second order from the fact that, during the executive session of vesternge and lost.

On the remeation of the roads on the easternge and lost.

Mr. Hamson, of South Carolina, moved to lay the bill on the table, which was also lost by a vote of 21 yess to 20 asys.

ed to infer this from these facts:

The entire cost of the hotel, when completed, will not exceed seven hundred and eighty thousand on the final passage of the bill. Adjourned HOURE OF REPRESENTATIVES. to the day it is to be handed over to the lessee, and the estimated annual income-judging from contracts and offers already made-will be, after deducting taxes and insurance, not less than fiftyeight thousand dollars, or seven and a half per cent. on the capital invested. This estimate based upon the presumption that the stores will rest for about twenty five thousand dollars, though it is believed that when the hotel is once in opera tion they will rent for a much larger amount Enough applications, we believe, have already been made to cover the entire number. Barring the certainty, however, of this invest-

ment being directly remunerative, the benefit it will confer upon our city by increasing her floating population, is a matter that concerns every Philadelphian. In a metropolis like this, it is sheer nonsonse to suppose that the addition to our notel accommodations, which the completion of this house will secure, will detract from the pros-Instead of having this effect, it will arrest in Philadelphia thousands of persons every season, who would otherwise pass through, to where such acties of the city of New York have been more than quadrupled within a very few years, and in every case the necessary additional patronage has been realized; and why should this not apply to Philadelphia? The proprietor of a leading New York house, in speaking to one of our well known citizens, admitted, soon after the new hotel was commenced, that he had five hundred guests lodging with him then, who, he had reason to kelieve, would be quartered under the roof of the new hotel in Philadelphia, if it had been then in operation. This was at a time when our first-class hotels here were crowded to overflowing, and obliged to turn away applicants at every arrival.

vals annually should be registered upon our hotel lists in consequence of our increased hotel accommodations—which is a very meagre estimate, being an average of less than thirty a day-who it would bring to Philadelphia would be anorgenerally, who patronize first-class hotels are mon of means, who spend their money freely where the inducements are as irresistible as those held out by our merchants and manufacturors in the various departments of trade.

In this connection, we cannot refrain speaking of the splendid enterprises projected and owned by our fellow-citizen, George W. Edwards, Esq.—the La Pierre and the Girard Hotels. These fine estab

who absorb a larger share of public interest than ject is eminently a Philadelphia enterprise, as its the Hon. Edward Everett. Having separated tendency will be to increase our business, to enfor his countrymen the home of Washington.

Those who have not heard Mr. Everett describe rough, in contrast with his classic portraiture of the modest home on the banks of the Potomac," have yet to realize the power and beauty of true cloquence. The subject of Mr. Everett's oration, this institution is the encouragement of youth in the study of mechanics and the fine arts. This ficient funds to enclose the building, and

With the view of effecting this, a committee of trently, composed chelledy of our leading merchants, has been appointed to satel the board of control of the control of t

THE LATEST NEWS! BY TELEGRAPH. THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS,

Second Session. SENATE. Mr. Fessoulen, re-elected Senstor from Maine for six years from the 4th of March next.

The motion of Mr. Swamn, of New York, to admit Messrs Lane and McCarty (claiming to be Senstors from Indiana) to the privilege of admirsion to the floor of the Senste pending the dreision of their claims, was

may contemplate the "ingratitude of Ropublies."

I am not surprised to hear that he is auxious to take Judge Irwin's place.

The diselosure of the secrets of the Senate in executive session is just now creating much confusion. The New York Herald had a false and garbled statement of the Dougles and Fitch affair; by whom diselosed remains to be ascertained.

Some years ago, when Mr. Buchanan was Secre would occupy.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, spoke against the admission of the gentlemen in question to the floor of the

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, spoke against the admission of the gentlemen in question to the floor of the Senate.

The discussion having reopened the psrallel case of Clayborne and Colron. in the XXXth Urogress.

Mr. Ball. of Tencessee, and Mr Davis, of Mississippi, discussed the subject; the former in favor, and the latter in opposition to the admission of the contending Senators from Indiana.

Pinally, the resolution was laid on the table—yeas 31, may 22—Messra. Bright and Fitch not voting.

The Senate then proceeded to vote as to whether the Indian appropristion bill or the Pacific Rallroad bill should be taken up.

The motion to take up the Pacific Railroad bill prevailed.

and thirty-to-make practices, respectively, the sub-grant 13, nys 52.

The amendment of Mr. Davis. (Miss.), being the sub-stitute effered by the minority of the committee, being the next in order, was put to a vote and lest—yeas 18,

Mr. English, of Indiana, reported a substitute there for.

Mr. CLARE of New York, from the Committee of
the Judiciary, made an adverse report on the bill te
amend the act establishing the Court of Claims, so as to
permit creditors to sue the Government.
On motion of Mr. Grow, of Pennsylrania, the bill
was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the
state of the Union.

On motion of mr. Chow, or respreyants, the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Charans, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill punishing the forcery and counterfeiting military land warrants, certificates of location, purchase, &c., or knowingly uttering or circulating the same. The punishment is not less than three nor more than ten years in the penitantiary. Mr. Ohapman urged the importance of the bill, exping that it had received the unanimous approbation of the Committee on Judiciary. There is not a statute at this time to punish said offences, although there is for forging treasury notes. As offences relative to land warrants are increasing in frequency, the crime should not be permitted to go 'unwhipt of justice' The bill was then passed.

Mr. Whitraley of Delaware, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported joint resolutions declaring it

Mr. Whitelet of Delaware, from the Cammittee on Agriculture, repriet joint resolutions declaring it to be the duty of the Government to use all its constitutional, diplomatic, and commercial powers to procure from foreign Governments a modification of their systems of revenue with respect to American tobacco, with the view of removing the present restrictions; and that instructions ought to be given by the Executive to our consular and commercial agents, that such a desirable result may be obtained.

Mr. Garkett, of Virginia, objected to that portion of the revolutions, which, in his opinion, looks to retaliatory duties.

Mr. WHITELEY replied that the committee had no such intention in framing the resolutions.

Mr. MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, wished American iron and the other products to be included in the proposed protection. The resolution proposed a special protection to tobacco only.

Mr. Strapasns. of Georgia, did not see anything like

tion to tobacco only.

Mr. STEPHERS. of Georgia, did not see anything like protection in the resolutions. They contemplated only the removal of restrictions.

The resolutions were passed.

Mr. Kelset, of New York, introduced the homestead Mr. KRLEST, of New York, introduced the homestead bill, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Gazw. of Pennsylvania, said that a similar bill had been twice passed by the House, and as often de-feated in the Sarate. As the subject had been debated for the last eight years, he now merely wished to re-mind the gentlemen that the Government should be ind the sea like years, no now merely washed to remind the gentlemen that the Government should be brought back to the sound principle of legislation laid down by General Jackson, that the public lands should cease to be a source of public revenue, and he set anart for the homes of sotule settlers. He trusted that Congress will sanction this principle, and put an end to speculation and land monopoly. The latter has been tried in the Old Warld, and its fraits are written in the tears of the people. The dictates of humanity and wilsdom require that the public lands he disposed of in such a way as will best promote the general welfare, and elevats and enough the human race. He gave notice that he would to-morrow ask for a vote, and in this there seemed to be a general concurrence.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the consular and diplomatic bill.

sular and diplomatic bill.

The committee rejected the pending amendment,
which was to the effect that no money shall be expended in the support or elucation of the recaptured Afrieans and Mr. Crawrond, of Georgia, offered an amendment

of the splendid enterprises projected and owned by the control of the control of

Mr. Bunktt. Are you not in favor of enforcing the law which exist?

Mr. CLAY. I am.

Mr. Althes, of South Carolina, said he was that hideous thing—sectional man! He stood here a Southern
urn, representing in pirta sove eigh State. They of
the South cannot but be sectional, because they must
be united to maintain themselves. He did not class
himself in the Democratic racks. If would unite with
the Democrats when he could do so consciention if and
consistently, having reference to his State and section;
when they called upon him to depart half of a half's
breadth from his principles, he would turn his back on
and leave them foreve. He was not only prepared to
advocate the reopening of the slave trade, but sweeping
away all laws which stamped his constituents as pl
rates, and placed a stigma on Southern institutions.

Mr. Goodn, of Massachusetts did not regard this discussion as a weate of time, as it foreshadowed the
course hereafter to be pureade in this House It wes
right that the people should know in at vauce the questions their Representatives shall be called on to debate.
He due to the people been thus forewarned before they
elected certain men to office, there would have been a
different result. Apprehension had been expressed by
a gentleman (Mr. Singleton) as to what a Republican
President would do in the avent if such an election.
He (Mr Gooch) would say that, in his cylinon, should
the Ropublicans succeed to power, they would give to
the law the same construction which two Democratic
Presidents have given it—the arm construction in
which the Democratic party have acquiesced for twenty
years. They would not go a sto, farther than the section and statesmen. The constitution of the President to the law of 1819 is the correct one. Mr. Brixon of North Carolina, expressed a festive the committee should rise. This debate was pro-

act mane with the contribution of the subject, as it ill be voted on in the House.]

The committee then rose, and the House adjourned. PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock A. M.
The following bills were reported with a favorable To incorporate the Southwark Soup Society. To incorporate the Indian-American Co ompany. To incorporate the Garolina Steam Navigation Com-To incorporate the American Improvement Lean

SENATE

ompany.
To incorporate the Delaware and Schuylkill Dredging ampany.
The following bills were reported negatively:
The supplement to the common school laws.
To incorporate the Chemical Manure Manufactures. Mr. Whiten, of York, introduced a joint resolution interting the State Treasurer to pay no certificate of he settlement of claums since the 19th instant. The evolution w.s. immediately considered and presco.
Mr. Bell, of Chestor, read in place a bill supplementary to the act relative to connecting railroads.
The supplement to the Lock Haven and Tyrene Railroad was considered rad passed.

d was considered and passed.

Miso, the bill relative to pawnbrokers in the city of Philadelphia.

Also, the bill to extend the power to administer oaths y protheoctaries and elerks of courts, with a roviso that nothing therein contained shall apply to the city of Philatelphia.

After passing several private bills, the Senate adourned journed

110USE.

5 he House met at the usual hour.

The Economics with the resolution adopted yesterday, the first business in order was the consideration of the bills on the private calon ar that had passed a first reading.

iding. The following bills were passed finally:

An act authorizing the qualified electors of the country of Delaware, at the general election in October, 1859, to elect a prothonolary, clerks of the Court of Quarter Ressions, Oyer and Terminer, and Orphans' Court; also a register of wills, and recorder of deeds. A further supplement to the act to incorporate the Eric City Railroad Company, approved 6th of April 1853. pril 1893.

A further supplement to the act to incorporate the littaburg and Erie Railroad Company.

An act relative to pawnbrokers in the city of Phila-An act to incorporate the Ironton Railroad and The act relative to the pay of jurors in Northampn county.
The act relative to a railroad between Chambersburg

nd Hagerstown
Mr. Swith, of Philadelphia, offered the following:
Resolved, That the resolution by which Mr. Deno-Resolved, That the resolution by which Mr. Deno-n was prehibited from the bar of the House during sessions be, and the game is hereby, rescinded, and hat Mr. Donovan is hereby restored to his privilege as nex-member of the Legis'ature.
The question being taken on the second reading of herealution, it was not agreed to—year 37, may 18.
The Committee on Corporations reported res follows: The Committee on Corporations reported as follows: An act to incorporate the Citizens' Mutual Safety In-

Intraburg.

An act to change the name of the Pittsburg Life, Fire, and Marine Insurance Company.

An act to incorporate the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia. An act coincorperate ne nutural Fire insurance Company of Philadelphia.

An act securing to the people of Philadelphia the
right of free travel over certain highways

A large number of other bills were also reported.
On motion of Mr. Thons, of Philadelphia, the House
proceeded to the consideration of the bill incorporating
the Western Market Company, and it was passed finalij—yeas 65, nays 20.

The bill to incorporate the Allegheny Insurance
Company was passed.

Mr. Harskeil, a supplement to the act incorporating the Second and Third Streets Passenger Railroad
Company of Philadelphia.

Br. William moved to proceed to the consideration
of the same; which was agreed to, and the said bill
was recal a second tinge.

Mr. Williar moves to proceed to any constraint of the same; which was agreed to, and the said bill was read a second ting.
Mr. Shirin, of Herke. I should like to know in what respects and to what extent this supplement increases the powers of the passenger railrowl on Second and Third streets of Philadelphia, which was incorporated to the process of the passenger of the passenger patients of early out. Third streats of Philadelphia, which was incorporated last year; whether it is intended merely to carry out the provisions of their charter, or dors it not very materially affect the stock of the company? I should like, sir, to vote intelligently on this question, and with my eyes open.

Mr. Hawasly. This bill compels the Second and Third-attest Passenger Railroal Company to perform a duty they ought to have performed long ago.

Mr. Paick. If I understood the matter right, it is offered for the purpose of increasing the carl it sixtle of

a duty they ought to have performed long ago.

Mr. PRICE. II I understood the matter right, it is offered for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of that company. It appears to me that if the company has not performed its duty towards its citizens, it has no right to come here with any such bill as that It appears to me that that bill comes here in disguise, not to further the interests of the poole in that distict, but to get a large subscription to their stock. If that company comes into this House in that manner to have their bill passed. I shull oppose it. It jink the bill is disguised, and that their purpose is merely to get a larger subscription of stock, which they wish to obtain.

Mr. Gritman. I am not secusiomed to consider a bill in disguise nor snything but what is on the face of it. I don't think thederjan of the bill is to increase their stock; but even if it be—even if this company should come forward and say, we flod ourselves unable to lacerase our capital stock, so compiete this road, would it not be just for this House to say, we will give them a chance to do so? I can't, for the life of un, see anything in this bill so awful. There is nothing wrong in the matter; if the stock was to be increased, which I am informed is not the case, I could see nothing wrong just the people of this district, sir, demand it should be done.

Mr. Fireprard: I would like this matter postponed. edone.
Mr fherrard: I would like this matter postpon

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—Midnight —A fire is now reg-ing at Staten Island, and it is appreciated that the Qua-rantino buildings are again being burnt.

THE CITY.

IF See first page. GUARDIANS OF THE POOR .- This body held r. Mush in the chair. On motion of Dr. Brown, the call was read and spproved
Mr. Ronsil rtated that a ord had appeared in one of
the daily papers, in which Dr. Robt. K. Emith had
made sundry charges affecting the character and standing of the members of the Board and that it was only
an act of justice to them elves, as well as to Dr. Smith,
that they should have an opportunity to investigate
the matter. that they should have an opportunity to investigate the matter. Mr. Kansil then offered a recolution that Dr. Robt. K Smith be unspended, for the present, from his posi-tion as resident physician of the Almahouse Mr. E. E. Smith also under a speech, in which has at-

was jost.

The question was then taken on the resolution and resulted as follows:

Yens—Alerers Allison, Budd Brown, Gamble, Kensill, Riehl, and Sherry.

Nays—Merists. Brownell, Gress, "Davason, Dunlap, Hamelin. Hoopes, Oliver, Presil, Emith, and Huhn, president Yeas", nays 10.

On motion, the Board adjourned.

On motion, the Board adjourned.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—A most singular accident, and one which probably will prove fatal to one of the party, occurred about Do'clock yesterday morning at Harper's coal mine, which is situated about four miles south of Potswille, and near Minesville, Schuylkill county. The circumstances are these: Two men were engaged in bissing coal in one of the tunnels of the mine and were working at opposite sides of the same, as is cuttumer. They were both engaged in drilling holes, preparatory to filling them with powder, and unknown in each other, the body of coal which separated them being not more than a foot in thickness. One of the men had made and the necessary preparations and fixed the blast, while the other was sugged in blowing the dust preparatory to filling the drilled hole will pawder. The blast was made and had the effect of blowing a large body of coal into the face of Mr. Christian Hanherger, injuring him severely. He was blown some distance by the discharge, and his face was disfigured in the most stocking manner, and it is more than probable it will result in the loss of his eye sight, oven if he should surviva the effect produced by the chock. Hanberger has a wife and two children residing in Minersyllan He was brought to this city and admitted to the Venneylvania Hospital last venning. Accidents in coal mines are of frequent occurrence, but we never re-HARRIEBURG, Jan. 26.

CAUCUS NOMINATIONS .- Both branches of

Conscils met in caucus yesterday afternoon, in the Common Council Chamber, and nominated the following gentlemen:

The Directors of Sunbury and Bris Reilroat—J. B. Flonigen. John M. Riley, and Alexander Cummings. Planigen John M. Riloy, and Alexander Cumonings.
Select Council nominated the following gentlemer of the Peoples' party, for Trustees of Philadelphil Gas Works: Francis H. Duffee, Paul J. Field.
Common Council, Peoples' party—Courad S. Grove Edward H. Trotter. Gas Works: Francis L. Leuro, L. Donrad S. Grove, Common Council, Peoples' party—Conrad S. Grove, Edward H. Trotter.

Democrats of Select Council, for Trustees of Gas Works—Frederick Fraley, Wm. L. Hirst.

A postty of hove were DANGEROUS SPORT .- A party of boys were D'ANGEROUS SPORT.—A party of boys were congregated yesterday atternoon at Juniper and Chestnut streets, engaged in a game called "Duck-and-arty." which is a well-thrown game to our city boys Oce of the boys, named Franklin Maguire, white in the sact of placing a stone in a certain portition, received a blow from a stone thrown by one of the party, which struck his right hand and mashed it to such a degree that annutation is deemed necessary. The wound was derssed by Pr. Hoopes, after which the boy was remuced to the residence of his parents.

COMMITTED FINALLY .- Our readers will re member the case of the young man Landers, who was recently in the employ of Messrs. Rancy, Hess, & Co., of this city, and who was surpected of having robbed them of between seventy and eighty dollars, after which he visited New York city. He was recently throught to this city, and committed to await a further hearing, on the charge of having robbed his employers. He was recently attached the presence of having robbed his employers. He was restricted as a several processing the committed to answer at court. TRIAL OF THE WECCACOE ENGINE .- The Wetcacoe engine was tried yesterday aftercoon, at Merrick & Sone' foundry, situated at Fourth and Washington streets. She threw a horizontal stream about 222 feer; and a perpendicular stream about 141 feet. The trial was witnessed by a number of firemen, and was alike astisfactory to builders and firemen.

Firm.—A fire occurred shortly before ten o'clock, last evening, on board the sloop "Beauty," now lying at Pier No 17, Richmond. The fire was caused by the upsetting of a stove in the galley. The fames were extinguished before they had occasioned much dames.

TERRIBLE IF TRUE.—The Calais (Maine) Advertiser, of Thursday, says: "A report has been in circulation in this city for some days past, that those boys who had broken into Mr. Todd's

manner. We cannot create the story.

THE TRIAL OF DR. DAILY, President of the Indiana University, charged with drunkenness and lowdness, is now in progress. The proceedings are private. The Ecclesiastical Court is composed of the Rev. Mr. Gillet, president; the Rev. Mersrs. Stallard, Mason, Richards, Williams, and Reed—all ministers of the Methodiet Church. A large number of witnesses have been aworn. The Roy. Mr. Hester manages the prosecution on the part of the Church, and John S. Tarkington, an attorney-at-law, appears for Dr. Daily.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Money Market.

PRILABELPHIA, January 25, 1859

North Pennsylvania Railroad ten per cent. bonds touched par to day; 99 was bid, but the lowest effer was at 100%, and there were no ssles; the six per cent. bonds advanced two per cent, selling at 69; 0 do 43 4 100 Mr Cent and advanced two per cent, selling at 69; 0 do 43 4 100 Mr Cent and advanced two per cent, selling at 69; 0 do 53 84%, 100 Mich & Nich & Nich & 100 Nr Cent and advanced two per cent, bonds advanced to 60%, a gain of %, and the seven per cent to 54, a gain of %. Cauden and Amboy shares advanced 2, and Reading opened with an advance of %, but afterwards fell off somewhat, closing at 24% to 25. Bank shocks are in demand with very limited offerings. The business of the board to-day was quite considerable, and the market was firm and strong except for one or try sacrotians that was a firm and strong except for one or try sacrotians. two securities that are considered doubtful. A correspondent writes as follows:

A correspondent writes as follows:

A correspondent writes as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26, 1859.

BDITOR PRESS: Is there not a good deal of humbly in the daily notices of new counterfoits which appear in the newspapers? Is there not a good deal of humbly in the daily notices of new counterfoits which appear in the newspapers? Is there not a good deal of humbly adopted by counterfeit defector men? To-day you warn the people against twenty-dollar notes on the lank of Hamburg, South Carolina, a new counterfeit, "ijust detected," which I find reported in my November number of Peterson's Detector This is not the first instance of such things. Are you not following the example of the boy who cried "wolf "wolf" in these notices?

We assure "Reliance" that we have never inserted these notices as advertisements, butgratutiously, with a view to the benefit of cur readers. And in view of this Intention we hope to be excused if we have been led into the error of describing old frauds as new ones. At the same time we are glad to have this proof of the accuracy and reliability of Peterson's Counterfeit Detector, a publication that we have frequently referred to as being in our opinion, the most complete and correct detector and have noted list-series issued in this country. Indeed, corrected by Drexel & Co, through whose hands the greatest amount of nucurrent funds is constantly passing, and whose business requires them to be

By the way, we notice that the complete Coin Book will be published on Saturday. February 5th, and sent gratis to all subscribers who have paid in advance for the Detector for 1859.

By the following notice from the Boston Post it will

Detector for 1859.

By the following notice from the Boston Post it will be seen that the condition of the money market in that be seen that the condition of the money market in that city is very much the same as with ourselves, "only a little more so." The Post says:

"With above seven millions of dollars in specie yet on hand, our banks, of course, could lend more than they do, but their leans are very light already at the commencement of a spring business, which cannot but rander money more sotive, and at a time when Boston is considerably in debt to New York, and when the banks of the latter city see on the eve of losing ten millions of their own specie in payment of the new Governaent kan. During the last two morths Boston has lost nearly two and a half millions of specie, besides her entire receipts during the same period, and the attended we will be seen the propelling of the latter of the latter have advanced fully one per cont., while bastch that such has a dranced fully one per cont., while hostock have so rapidly advanced, that much more money is required for stock purposes than was the case even a few weeks ago. Upon all considerations, therefore we are inclined to believe that the season of extremely low rates for money has not only passed but is a good may behind. From this time forward we anticipate a better demand and higher prices for credit."

In New York also, the market has a decided leauing in favor of the lender, which the transfer of gold frem the bank vaults to the Sob Treasury, under the new losn, cannot fall to increase. We have no idea that money will be what is called scarce, but it will be much more remnerative to holders than for twolve months past.

The following notice, though some passed and a decided leaving in favor of the lender, which the transfer of gold frem and and higher prices for credit."

At the dollowing notice, which the transfer of gold frem lands and the prices of credit."

In New York also, the market has a decided leaving in favor of the lender, which the two wh

was also indefatigable in his efforts, which, however, proved unavailing. We cannot but hope
justice has been fairly medst close that dread retributo he for the time shruly as it now is. He was
to inhuman.—Baltimore American, 20th.

At the Printers' Festival at Cleveland, a
licetary by the licetary by the

Mr. Barradau, of Mississippi, was astisfied that the President, in returning the Africans brought to this country by the Echo, but violated the law. He had no authority for the contract which he made. Banding of the Component of Marradau and December 19 of the Component of Marradau and Mr. Blind Burd here to make the interest to the part of the part of the Component of Marradau and Mr. Blind Burd here to make the interest to the part of the part of the Marradau and Mr. Blind Burd here to make the interest to the part of the Mr. President of

mington, and Baltimore Railroad Company is to be put upon the New York market, and a transfer office estab-PHILAD SLPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, January 26 1859. RAPORTED BY MANLEY, BROWN, & CO., BANK-NOTE, STOCK, AND BECHANGE DECREES, BORTHWEST CORNER THIRD



DETWEEN BOARDS. SECOND BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS, Jan. 26-Evening .demand for Flour continues limited, and the trade are the only buyers, at prices ranging from \$5.75@ \$8.25 for superfine and extra; \$8 50 to 7.50 for extra family and fancy brands, according to quality. Shipping brands are offered to \$5.75, but the only sale made public is 500 half bbls at \$5.87% the pair. Bye Flour s firmer, with a sa'e of 650 bbls to note at \$1, and 50 bbls common at \$3.75 \$9 bbl. Corn Meal is scarce and wanted, and Pennsylvania Meal, if here, would bring 33.50 49 bbl. Wheat is instire. Most of the stock is hold above the views of buyers. Sales include about 1,500 bus at \$1 35.51.37 for red, and \$1.50.51 65 for white, according to quality. Rye is lower; about 600 bus Pennsylvania sold at 85c. Corn is also lower. Some small Pennsylvania sold at 85c. Corn is also lower. Some small sales of good yellow are reported at 78c #P bus in store, which price cannot now be obtained. Oats are firm, at 48c #P bushel for Pennsylvania, and not so plenty. Bark—Quercitron is wanted, at \$30 #P too for 1st. No. 1, but the market is bare. Ootton is steady in price, and rather more active; salesembrace about 250 bales, chiefly at 13c, cash, for midding fair Uplands. Groceries—Further sales of New Orleas Suyar and Molasses have been made at full prices, and the market is firm. Coffee—Not much ding f r the want of stock; a sale of Laguayra was made at 12c, 4 months. Provisions are in better demand, and held higher, but the sales are limited. Beeds—Cloverseed is not so plouty, and sbout 100 bushels have been sold, at \$3 62c6.75 #P bushel—Dayers generally offer the former price; Flax bushel—buyers generally offer the former price seed is worth \$1.5 \$\psi\$ bushel. Whiskey is quie \$\pi\$\$ for bols the latter for prime Thio, 28c for and 25c \$\pi\$\$ gallon for drudge.

New York Stock Exchange, Jan. 26.

much damage.

The attantion of the public is called to an exhibition of a new kind of city-railway track, to-day and to-morrow, in front of the State House. See the advertisement of S. A. Beers, in another column. 87 100 do F6 1 100

#30 117 61 % 61 % 61 % 61 % 500 do 850 83% 50 do 100 Krie R 11% 40 do 100 Hrie R 11% 40 do 300 do 860 33% 550 do 150 HI Cen R 88% 200 do 65% 850 do 58 \(\frac{1}{2} \) 200 do 65 \(\frac{1}{2} \) 850 do 880 68 200 Oley&Tol R 860 69 800 do 150 Gal & Ohi 1

THE MARKETS.

Asums continue steady at \$5.62 for Pots, and \$5.75 for Poarl.

PLOUR. - State and Western is better; sales of 10,000 bbls at \$3 95 at 30 for rejected; \$5 15 a5 30 for superfine State; \$5.50 a6 for extra do; \$5.20 a5 30 for superfine Western: 5 50 a6 40 for extra do; and \$6 20 ad 40 for rhipping brands of extra round hosp Oblo. Canda Flour is firm at \$6.10 a6 30 for extra, with sales of 200 bbls. Southern Flour is firm, with sales of 200 bbls. Southern Flour is firm, with sales of 500 bbls at \$5 75 a6 40 for comment to mixed, and \$0 50 a7.76 for extra.

rect detector and hank-note list-ver issued in this country. Indeed, corrected by Dressi & Co., through whose hands the greatest amount of uncurrent funds is constantly passing, and whose business requires them to be always awake to detect and publish frauds, it could hardly fail to be otherwise. It should be in the hands of every storekeeper in the land.

Since the above was written we have had laid on our table the February number of Peterson's Detector, with its usual full tables of information, including \$1 new counterfeits and reproductions of old ones, rni several aiditional pages of the beautiful coin book.

By the way, we n-tice that the complete Coin Book will

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET, Jan. 26 .- At mar-NEW YORK OATTLE MARKET, Jan. 28.—At mar-kei, 2 320 Beeves, 177 Cows, 383 Veslas 5.577 Sheepa d Lumbs, and 9.900 Swine, showing an increase of 18. Cows and 31 Vesla, and a decrease of 1, 925 Beeves and 1,567 Sheep and Lambs on the arrivals of last week. At Bergen, N. J., 545 Beef Cattle were sold to butchirs for this market. Allerton's stock of Bullocks is 2,128 head. The receipts have been mainly by the Hudsen and Erle rads. The market at the Washington Drove Yards was by pumpans lively this morning, yet a steady moderate