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The Press.

VOL. 2—NO. 164. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1859. TWO CENTS.

Dry Goods Jobbers.

SPRING OF 1859.
JOHN B. ELLISON & SONS,
255 MARKET STREET,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE JOBBERS OF
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,
To which the attention of BUYERS is invited.
fel-3m

SILKS AND FANCY GOODS.
ABBOTT, JOHNES, & CO.,
339 MARKET STREET,
Are now prepared to offer a large
NEW AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK,
To which they ask
THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS.
fel-2m

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers
IN
DRY GOODS.
LINENS,
WHITE GOODS,
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
BLANKETS, &c.
No. 304 MARKET STREET.
fel-2m

JOHN B. STRYKER & CO.
DRY GOODS.
BRITISH, FRENCH, AND AMERICAN
DRY GOODS AND CARPETS;
Bought exclusively at Auctions, and sold low for CASH,
AT THE FINDER OF PACKAGE,
310 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
fel-1m

McCLINTOCK, GRANT, & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers
IN
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, AND
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,
333 MARKET STREET,
(UP STAIRS,) Philadelphia.
fel-3m

JOHN H. BROWN & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
No. 307 MARKET STREET,
North side, above Third Street,
fel-2m PHILADELPHIA.

FITHIAN, JONES, & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS.
240 MARKET STREET,
Four doors below Third, South side,
fel-3m PHILADELPHIA.

JOSHUA L. BAILY,
IMPORTER AND JOBBER
OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
No. 213 MARKET STREET.
NEW GOODS receiving every day for
CURB AND RETAIL TRADE.
1859 SPRING IMPORTATIONS. 1859
DALE, ROSS, & WITHERS,
521 MARKET STREET, and 518 COMMERCE Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
SILK AND FANCY GOODS,
Have now open a complete stock, to which they invite the attention of buyers. fel-3m

Fancy Dry Goods.

MARTINS, PEDDLE, & HAMRICK,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HOSIERY, GLOVES, and FANCY NOTIONS,
No. 30 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
FIVE DOORS BELOW THE MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
Offer for sale the most complete stock of goods
in their line to be found in the
UNITED STATES,
Consisting of HOSIERY of every grade,
GLOVES for men, women, and children, comprising an assortment of over 300 kinds,
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LINEN BOSOM SHIRTS and COLLARS,
LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS and SHIRT FRONTS.
LADIES ELASTIC BELTS, with clasps of entirely new designs, with an endless variety of Notions, to which they invite the attention of
FIRST-CLASS WESTERN AND SOUTHERN BUYERS. fel-1m

McCAULEY, BROTHER, & BREWSTER,
23 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
Have just opened an entire
NEW SPRING STOCK
OF
HOSIERY, GLOVES, and FANCY GOODS,
To which they invite the attention of first-class buyers.
Our stock is particularly adapted to the
SOUTHERN TRADE.
fel-2m

SCHAFFER & ROBERTS,
429 MARKET STREET,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
SMALL WARES, COMBS,
BRUSHES, LOOKING-GLASSES,
GERMAN AND FRENCH FANCY GOODS,
AND
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS.
fel-3m

SITER, VAN CULIN, & GLASS,
IMPORTERS
AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
FANCY GOODS, ETC.
NO. 423 MARKET STREET,
fel-1m ABOVE FOURTH, PHILADELPHIA.

H. DUHRING & CO.,
IMPORTERS & JOBBERS
OF
ENGLISH AND GERMAN HOSIERY,
YARNS, THREADS, SMALL WARES, ETC.,
NOS. 26 & 28 NORTH FOURTH STREET.
fel-3m

J. HILLBORN JONES,
Importer and Manufacturer
OF
SILK AND STRAW BONNETS,
LEGHORN AND PANAMA HATS,
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, RUCHES, &c.
To which the attention of City and Country Dealers is solicited.
NO. 432 MARKET ST.,
Below FIFTH. febl-3m

REMOVAL.
LINCOLN, WOOD, & NICHOLS
HAVE REMOVED
From their old stand, 45 South SECOND street, to
725 CHESTNUT STREET.
The Retail Department will be closed for a few weeks. ja18-tf

Dry Goods Commission Houses.

CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS, AND MATTINGS,
WOLFE, WILSON, & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 132 CHESTNUT STREET,
Agents for
TAPESTRY, VELVET,
THREE PLY,
WOOL FILLING INGRAIN,
VENETIAN, HEMP, DUTCH,
COTTON, LIST, and RAG
CARPETS,
Which we are receiving daily from the Manufacturers, and are prepared to offer the trade on liberal terms.
Having the Agency for some of the best and most desirable goods, we can offer inducements not heretofore to be had in Philadelphia. All goods sold at Manufacturer's prices. Orders carefully attended to.
☞ Also, Agents for Black and White Wadding, a large supply of which we have constantly on hand.
febl-4m

FARRELL & MORRIS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
IMPORTERS
OF
CLOTHS, DOESKINS, ETC.
282 CHESTNUT STREET,
febl-3m Philadelphia.

WEST, FOBES & LLOYD,
219 CHESTNUT STREET
Offer for sale,
ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS,
COTTONADES, TICKINGS, CHECKS, SATINETS, SHIRTING STRIPES, OSNABURG STRIPES, DENIMS, TWEEDS, CASSIMERES, &c., &c.,
In full assortments.
ja15-w s 1f

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS.
GEO. PEARCE & CO.,
241 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA,
52 AND 54 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK.
We have now open a large and varied assortment of LACE GOODS, imported for the coming season, to which additions will be made by each steamer.
The MILLINERY TRADE will find a desirable line of BLOND LACES, JOINED BLOND, QUILLINGS, &c., &c.
A great variety of NETS for MANTILLA MANUFACTURES. ja28-f m w-1m

JOSEPH LEA,
DOMESTIC COMMISSION WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 128 and 130 CHESTNUT STREET,
COTTON, LINEN, WOOLLEN AND PRINTED GOODS.
CARPETINGS,
Invites Southern and Western buyers to examine a large and desirable assortment of CARPETS, including many new patterns not before offered, viz:
VENITIAN, COTTON-WARP, DUTCH, WOOL AND WORSTED, SUPERFINE, INGRAIN, &c., ELLINGTON BRUSSELLS,
Carefully SELECTED in the looms, WARRANTED of uniform quality from end to end, and being made chiefly in this vicinity, can be sold on more favorable terms, and by the UNEQUALLED RAILWAY FACILITIES of our city, sent to all Western points at less expense than from any other market. ja24-2m1f

RIDGWAY, HEUSSNER, & CO.,
Importers of WOOLLENS,
Are receiving full supplies of
SUPERIOR CLOTHS,
DOESKINS, TRICOTS, FANCY CASSIMERES, ETC.
From the following celebrated manufacturers—
FREDERIC BROKENS (Little Ticket.)
W. A. JOHANNY ARBON.
GEYER & SCHMIDT (S. and M. Cloths.)
ZAMBONA BROTHERS.
E. TOWNSEND & CO., and others.
febl-3m 206 CHESTNUT Street.

DRILLS & SHEETINGS FOR EXPORT.
BROWN, BLEACHED, & BLUE DRILLS.
HEAVY & LIGHT SHEETINGS,
Suitable for Export, for sale by
FROTHINGHAM & WELLS,
24 South FRONT ST., & 35 LETITIA ST.
oct5-1y

Hats and Caps.

HENDERSON, SOUTHMAYD, & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
HATS, CAPS, AND STRAW GOODS,
SILK AND STRAW BONNETS,
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, RUCHES, &c.
816 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. fel-1m

C. H. GARDEN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
HATS, CAPS, FURS,
SILK AND STRAW BONNETS AND STRAW GOODS,
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RUCHES, &c., &c.
No. 600 and 602 MARKET STREET,
Southwest corner of SIXTH.
EXTENSIVE STOCK, BEST TERMS, LOWEST PRICES.
febl-3m

1859. SPRING STYLES. 1859.
AGARD & CO.,
328 MARKET STREET,
Invite the attention of Buyers to an ENTIRE NEW and complete stock of
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, &c.,
Which they offer for Cash or on the usual credit.
feb2-3m*

Wholesale Clothing.

CLOTHING!
AT WHOLESALE.
C. HARKNESS & SON,
338 MARKET STREET,
SOUTHEAST CORNER OF FOURTH STREET,
Offer for sale, on the most
LIBERAL TERMS,
A new and extensive Stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,
ADAPTED TO THE
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN TRADE,
TO WHICH
THEY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS.
feb1-2m

CLOTHING.
The Subscribers now offer at
Nos. 426 and 428 MARKET STREET,
(UP STAIRS,)
A large and complete stock of
SPRING and SUMMER CLOTHING,
Of all grades, made up in very superior manner, to suit the
SOUTHERN and SOUTHWESTERN MARKETS,
Which they will sell to their old customers, and prompt paying Merchants generally, on the usual terms.
LEON BERG & CO.
febl-1m

LIPPINCOTT, HUNTER, & SCOTT,
Manufacturers and Jobbers
OF
COMMON, MEDIUM,
AND
FINE CLOTHING.
We invite special attention to our complete line of MACHINE MANUFACTURED GOODS,
Embracing Italian Cloth, Alpaca, Duck, and Cassimere Coats; also, Pants and Vests.
No. 424 MARKET STREET. febl-1m

A. T. LANE,
WHOLESALE CLOTHING,
No. 419 MARKET STREET,
febl-3m PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE TO CURTAIN FIXTURES.—I have appointed BLABON & SMITH Sole Agents for the sale of my Curtain Fixtures in Philadelphia. The Trade will be supplied at factory prices, freight added. S. S. PUTNAM.
Boston, February 1, 1859. fe4-2m

Dress Trimmings.

EVANS & HASSALL,
51 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS,
Invite an early examination of their
NEW AND WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF
CHOICE SPRING GOODS
Selected with direct reference to the
WANTS OF THE TRADE.
They call particular attention to their very fine variety of BERLIN ZEPHYR and SHETLAND WOOLS.
From their long connection with the well known manufacturing and importing house of
WM. H. HORSTMANN & SONS,
And their own acquaintance with all the MARKETS OF EUROPE, they are prepared to offer SUPERB STYLES at PERSUASIVE PRICES, to CASH and SHORT-TIME purchasers. fel-1m

J. & A. KEMPER,
33 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS,
Call the particular attention of the Trade to their splendid assortment of FRENCH POMPONNETTE, and AMERICAN FUSCHIA BALL TRIMMINGS, RING PENDANT BUTTONS, &c.
We are prepared to execute large orders for Silk and Marseilles Fringes, Tassels, Cords, Buttons, &c., at our own Factory, feb2-3m

Umbrellas.

SLEEPER & FENNER,
Wholesale Manufacturers
OF
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,
336 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
Are now making more than one hundred and fifty different varieties of Umbrellas, of every size, from 22 to 40 inches.
Their assortment of PARASOLS is also very large, and for variety of design, styles, finish, and prices, exceeds that of any previous season.
Buyers who have not had S. & F.'s make of goods will find their time well spent in looking over this well-made stock, which includes MANY NOVELTIES, not to be met with elsewhere. febl-3m

Hardware.

JUSTICE & STEINMETZ,
HARDWARE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS.
MANUFACTURERS
OF
RIFLES & SHOT GUNS.
N. W. CORNER OF FIFTH AND COMMERCE.
Constantly on hand a large assortment of Hoes, Pennsylvania Blates, Fine Pocket Cutlery, and a general assortment of
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN HARDWARE.
fel-1m

Fancy Goods.

WM. D. GLENN,
NO. 26 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FANCY GOODS,
PERFUMERY,
BRUSHES,
COMBS,
DRUGGISTS' ARTICLES, &c.
Now in store, a very large and complete assortment for the
SPRING TRADE,
Including every saleable article in the line, and many novelties.
The attention of buyers is respectfully solicited. Prices as low as those of any house in the trade, either in this city or New York. fel-2m

Shoe Findings.

SHOE FINDINGS.
ISAAC BARTON & CO.,
35 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
FRENCH AND ENGLISH LASTINGS,
SILK AND UNION GALLOONS,
LACETS,
FRENCH KID, PATENT LEATHER,
ELASTICS, BOOT WEB,
LINEN SHEETINGS, DRILLINGS, &c., &c.
feb3-1m*

EDWIN W. PAYNE,
Importer and Dealer
IN
BOOT, SHOE, and GAITER MATERIALS,
Iron Building, N. W. corner ARCH and FOURTH Sts.
LASTINGS,
GALLOONS,
SHEETINGS,
FRENCH KID,
PATENT LEATHER.
CONGRESS WEB, TOILET SLIPPER UPPERS,
febl-3m] SHOE THREADS, LACES, ETC.

WM. JOHNS & SON,
(Successor to the late Jos T. Johns,)
Importers and Dealers
IN
SHOE STUFFS and TRIMMINGS,
LASTINGS,
GALLOONS,
LACETS, &c., &c.
AT THE OLD STAND,
Northeast corner of FOURTH and ARCH Streets.
febl-1m

Saddlery Hardware.

WM. P. WILSTACH & CO.
IMPORTERS,
MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
SADDLERY HARDWARE,
CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
AND HARNESS MOUNTINGS,
No. 88 NORTH THIRD STREET,
Between Market and Arch,
PHILADELPHIA.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY.
☞ Sign of THE GOLDEN STIRRUP. [febl-1m

Carpetings.

CARPETINGS.
AGENCY OF THE
AUBURN THREE PLYS, SUPERFINES, AND VENETIANS,
MANUFACTURED BY
JOSIAH BARBER,
With all grades of WOOL, WOOL AND COTTON, and ALL-COTTON INGRAINS.
ATWOOD, RALSTON, & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,
ja31-3m 509 MARKET STREET.

Sewing Machines.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES,
REDUCED PRICES.
NEW STYLE, $50.
All the former patterns $25 less on each Machine.
A NEW TENSION.
NO WINDING OF UPPER THREAD.
A HEMMER WHICH TURNS ANY WIDTH OF HEM OR FELL.
OFFICES
628 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.
No. 7 West STATE Street, Trenton, N. J.
No. 7 East GAY Street, West Chester, Pa.
oc7tofe26

HARRIS'S BOUDOIR SEWING MACHINE is offered to the public as the most reliable low-priced Sewing Machine in use. It will sew from six to sixty stitches to an inch, on all kinds of goods, from coarsest bagging to the finest cambrics. It is, without exception, the simplest in its mechanical construction ever made, and can be run and kept in order by a child of twelve years of age. The DURABILITY of this machine, and the QUALITY OF ITS WORK, are warranted to be unsurpassed by any other. Its speed ranges from three hundred to fifteen hundred stitches per minute. The thread used is taken directly from the spools, WITHOUT THE TROUBLE OF REWINDING. In fact, it is a machine that is wanted by every family in the land, and the low price of
THIRTY DOLLARS,
at which they are sold, brings them within the reach of almost every one. S. D. BAKER, Agent,
d31-d6m W-ow-6m 20 South EIGHTH Street.

FISH.—300 quintals Grand Bank Cod Fish.
150 half bbls. White Fish.
500 bbls. Mackerel, in whole, halves, quarters, and Eighths.
Salmon, in tierces and bbls.
50 bbls. Pickled Haddock.
400 do. do. Herring.
For sale by
fe2 C. C. SADLER & CO., ARCH Street, 24 door above Front.

The Press.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1859.

Impressions of Washington.—No. 3.

The Capitol, in Washington, is at least as well adapted for the purposes for which it was erected as any other Government building in the world. It possesses three great advantages—internal convenience, magnificence of appearance, and unique beauty of situation. Passing by the mere adornments, within and without—the architecture, the sculpture, the paintings—I would here simply refer to the first impression caused by this truly magnificent building.

With the growth of the city and of the Union, the expansion of the Capitol has taken place. General WASHINGTON himself laid the corner-stone in September, 1793, and it was so far completed, when Washington became the tenant of the Executive Government, in 1800, that Congress commenced its sessions, within its walls, in the November of that year. Wantonly injured by fire, by the British, in 1814, the Capitol underwent re-construction in 1815 and following years, and had cost nearly $2,000,000 up to 1830. Still it was thought necessary to enlarge it, by the addition of two wings, and the erection of a larger and statelier dome over the Rotundo or centre of the building.

Various pictorial representations of the Capitol have been placed before the public, from time to time. None appears to me more faithful, and, at the same time, more spirited, than that, Northeast View drawn and engraved by Mr. HENRY SARTAIN, of this city. It shows the whole building as it will be when the extension is completed. The stately dome will be crowned with CRAWFORD'S statue of America upon its summit. The boldness and breadth of this view distinguish it from ordinary architectural works. The introduction of figures is spiritedly carried out, and the engraving is finely executed.

The whole space occupied by the Capitol, including the new wings and the galleries or saloons which connect them with the main building, is estimated at about four acres. The total length is seven hundred and fifty feet, and the highest elevation will be three hundred feet. On Independence Day, 1851, President FILLMORE laid the corner-stone of the extensions, the plans of which were invented and executed by Mr. CHAS. ANDERSON, architect, of New York, though we believe that Capt. MEIGS, who was appointed Superintendent of the works in 1858, and has adroitly managed to conduct the improvements, is himself confessedly ignorant of architecture, and has all the time ignored Mr. ANDERSON, the original planner. *"Sic vos non vobis!"*

The view from the dome, or from the elevated main entrance of the Capitol, is such as cannot be matched in any other city in the world. Looking right on, through Pennsylvania avenue, the President's House appears in the distance, and, carrying the eye beyond that, Georgetown forms the extremity of the view. Look where you may, a noble city, well laid out, is before you, while, on the left, the Potomac's waters flow by—a noble river, even here, at a distance of nearly three hundred miles from the sea.

Now, in point of situation, the New Parliament House in London, forming what is called "The New Palace of Westminster," is the worst occupied by any great public building in Europe. When the old Parliament House was burned down in 1834, the judicious idea, suggested by ROBERT PEEL and other practical men, was to erect a new and stately Legislative Palace in the highest part of Hyde Park, a site of known salubrity, the foundation being gravel, and one on which money and taste could raise a building to be a crowning ornament to the British metropolis. Instead of that, it was resolved; in the true spirit of "old fogyism," to rebuild the Parliament House upon its old site, the most improper and unwholesome in London. For the New Palace of Westminster, built beside the Thames, is so nearly on a level with the unwholesome waters of that infected river, that its basement rooms are flooded and filled with the fetid stream at every spring-tide. Moreover, the main sewer of that part of London actually runs right under the new House of Commons; and the exhalations from this polluted source are so abominable, during the summer months, that the health of the members of Parliament is thereby grievously affected.

Again—from almost every part of Washington, the Capitol may be seen, and when the statue-crowned Dome is completed it will be as a landmark, visible miles upon miles away. Now, the new Parliament House in London, built upon ground, one half of which has actually been taken from, or rather bodily dumped down into, the Thames, necessarily lies so low that it can scarcely be seen, except from the opposite Surrey-side of the river, from some of the bridges which span that stream and from few elevated placed. It is a long, low building, in the English Gothicesque or Tudor style, which prevailed during the reign of HENRY VIII, and was the illegitimate successor of the early Gothic which is so majestic, beautiful, and striking in the European cathedrals of a much earlier date. *Nothing can be more ornate than the sculptures and carvings of this immense building.* But, it is *all* carving, and windows, and statuettes, and heaven-pointing minarets. The basement story is as plain as plain can be—*utterly out of keeping with the elaborate decorations of the mighty mass which it sustains.* Moreover, our Capitol is built mainly of white marble, and in a climate which can never insidiously destroy or injure it. The Houses of Parliament, built of a brown stone, are already suffering premature decay—the stone crumbling away, under the influence of the damp climate and sea-coal smoke of London, before the edifice itself is completed. Various expedients have been suggested and resorted to for the prevention of this decay, but all in vain. One hard frost insinuates dampness into the brown stone, and the alternate action of thaw and sunshine separates the integral particles, so that they crumble away. The carved work, with which the whole exterior of the building is curiously decorated and interlaced, is the first to suffer, and, of course, the first to show the failure.

Covering eight acres of land, or twice the space occupied by the Capitol at Washington, the new Palace of Westminster does not by any means present such an extensive, commanding, or beautiful appearance. None know better than the fair sex that a stout figure seems to be diminished by dark attire, while a slender form appears to extend its proportions in white. Thus, perhaps, our snow-white Capitol looks larger than the Parliament Palace in London, though it is actually less. *It is isolated also*, and placed upon an elevation, which must tend to increase the comparative idea of its vastness.

In our Capitol, too, as extended, the public apartments are better, on the whole, than those in the New Palace of Westminster. With the exception of the approach through Westminster Hall, (erected by WILLIAM RUFUS, and judiciously retained in the new building,) of the hall in the base of the Victoria Tower, and of the rooms in which the Lords and Commons hold their deliberations, there is comparatively nothing in the new Palace of Westminster worth noticing. There is an Octagon Hall, not nearly as good as our Rotundo looks, even now, in its transition state. Neither of the Libraries ought to be named on the same day with the beautiful and extensive Library in the Capitol. In short, with the exceptions we have just stated, the interior of the British Parliament is greatly inferior to the interior of our Capitol. The mere lobbies, or approaches to the Legislative Chambers in London, occupy fully fifteen times the capacity of either House. The hall through which the Sovereign enters the Parliament-House is thrice as large as the House of Lords itself, which was built to accommodate 450 members. And by some inexplicable calculation, the House of Commons, to contain 658 members, is much *smaller* than the Lords, with one-third fewer occupants. This is just as if the chamber in which our Senate sit was to be considerably larger than that which our Representatives occupy—or if, in short, the more numerous the body to be accommodated, the more limited should be the space provided for them.

The new Palace of Westminster, on which nearly $15,000,000 has already been expended, (and it is very far from completion,) is so much cut up into lobbies and committee rooms that there really is scarcely any thing to be seen, I should say to be admired, except the actual Legislative Chambers. As with us, these are respectively located in the northern and southern parts of the building. In the Capitol, on the contrary, not much space is given to the corridors and passages—enough for convenience, and no more. One very decided superiority the Capitol has—namely, its splendid basement. It any man have doubt (as I had, before seeing it) whether the immense weight of the new Dome would not probably be too much for the foundation on which the Rotundo stands, let him go down into the crypt, carefully examine its construction, and depart, pretty well convinced that upon such a basis almost any weight can be placed.

Not far from this crypt, a startling difference is perceptible between the excitement in the Legislative Chambers, and the Supreme Court room. Nearly all the judges were in session during my first visit, carefully attending to an argument from the Attorney General. In Europe, these venerable heads of the law would have been encumbered with powdered horse-hair wigs, clerical bands, ermine tippets, and cumbrous robes, while Mr. BLACK, and the other advocates, would also appear be-wigged, be-banded, and be-gowned. If, as the song says, "the wisdom's in the wig," we are greatly to be commiserated.

From a room in the basement of the Capitol came the accustomed sharp sound of the mallet and chisel upon resisting marble. On the door I saw the name of Mr. H. D. SAUNDERS, our Philadelphia sculptor, and made bold to enter. The eager artist was busy on a marble bust of Speaker ORR, which he has been commissioned to execute for some of that gentleman's friends, and a good likeness, as well as a finely-wrought work of art, it promises to be. On the walls hung numerous medallion portraits, in basso-relievo, of distinguished personages, and I was not surprised to see as many female as male subjects. Among them was a duplicate of the exquisite medallion of Miss LANE, which I afterwards saw, neatly framed, on the drawing-room table in the White House.

There is very little resemblance, it will be seen, between the Legislative Chambers in the Capitol at Washington and those in the new Palace of Westminster, in London. But there is considerable general resemblance between our Senate-Chamber and the Chamber of Peers, in the Palace of the Luxembourg, in Paris, and also between our Hall of Representatives and the old Parisian Chamber of Deputies. Perhaps, as this article has already overstepped all reasonable limits, I may be allowed to defer, until another day, a comparison of these various Legislative Chambers.

R. S. M.

Washington.

[The following earnest stanzas are from the pen of a very accomplished and gifted lady, Mrs. Rosa Vertner Johnson, who is Vice Regent of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association for the State of Kentucky, and, we must say, are beautifully and truthfully written. They are worthy of the object for which the Women of America have associated—the purchase, for the Union, of the Home and Tomb of Washington.]

When our battle-cry of "Freedom!"
Pealed defiance o'er the sea,
When the veteran hearts that raised it
Swore to perish, or be free,
When upon our country's altar
Glared the blood-red torch of Mars,
And our sacrificial banner
Floated out its golden stars,
Like a living thing of beauty,
Which defiance seemed to fling
On our foes, while waving o'er us
As some guardian Angel's wing—
Who led on our hosts to combat?
Who conjured them ne'er to yield?
'Neath that radiant standard marching
Onward to the battle-field.

Who with calm and proud reliance
Pointed where it waved on high,
And bade those who marched beneath it,
To protect their flag, or die?
Who resigned home's sweet seclusion,
And love's fond allurements there,
For the clash and clang of battle,
With its grim and ghastly glare?
Who drove back our foes with slaughter,
Where the hot lead fell like rain,
Dashing off a tear of sorrow,
As he looked upon the slain?
(Friends and foes all heaped together).
Whose brave heart was never steeled
'Gainst a touch of human pity,
Though triumphant on the field?
Brave in combat, wise in council,
Who, by prudence and command,
Planted an enchanted banner
Firm on our beloved land?
Down the gory tide of battle
When our foes were wrecked and lost,
On Columbia's shield of Freedom,
One bright name her love embossed.
Name of him—who when victorious
Of his ransomed country thought,
And though hailed as Patriot, Hero!
For himself, no honors sought;
And, with honors heaped upon him,
Crowned with Fame's undying crown,
Turning fondly to Mount Vernon,
Lo! he laid them meekly down,
Glorying in his country's freedom,
(Not that by himself 'twas won.)
History with her countless heroes
Has no peer for Washington!
From the lurid cloud of battle
When our star of Peace arose,
Won by long campaigns and marches,
Perfect was the chief's repose;
But, while yet his soul was basking
In the light of home—the great
And good, of his proud country called him
To command her ship of State.
Then again, from fair Mount Vernon,
With a saddened heart he turned,
For whose calm and blest seclusion,
Like an exile he had yearned.
Sorely on our young Republic
Fell the sunshine of his sway;
Cloudless was the radiant dawning
Of its full and perfect day.

Never was a better pilot
Called our Ship of State to steer,
God his safeguard and reliance,
There was naught from man to fear.
Would he could behold Columbia
In the zenith of her power,
For the freedom he bequeathed her
Proved a rich and priceless dower—

Proud and glorious amid nations,
On her shores two oceans beat,
Snows about her brow are wreathing,
Roses blushing at her feet.
Onward still her tide of glory
From Maine's icy hills has rolled
Westward where the blue Pacific
Bathes her bosom veined with gold.
Boundless wealth—uncounted millions,
Flow from her abundant breast,
Yet beneath a tomb in ruins
See!—her Father's ashes rest.

Children of our fair Republic,
Veil the splendor of your fame,
Fling to earth your starry banner,
While endures this burning shame,
Never should our guardian Eagle
O'er the bright Potomac wave,
While rank grass and weeds are springing—
Dark mould gathering on his grave.

Shall Mount Vernon fall to ruin,
Where he rests in deep repose,
For whose loss a wail of sorrow
From the startled world arose?
Proud those lands had been to claim him:
Ye should blush to feel that they
Would not leave his hallowed homestead
Thus neglected to decay.
'Neath those stately trees he rested,
By that river loved to roam,
Ever grieved to leave Mount Vernon,
Till the Angels called him home.

Shall the hand of Desolation
Spoil that mansion, tomb, and grove?
Never—for our love shall save them,
Woman's deep, undying love.
Lo! beside her country's altar,
Woman kneels, and breathes a prayer.
Good and brave men of our nation,
Turn, and lay your offerings there.

LEXINGTON, Jan. 20, 1859.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[Per steamships Asia and Kangaroo at New York.]

THE THACKERAY SCANDAL.

LONDON, Thursday.—I was premature in my anticipation that the great *causa scandalosa*, Yates *vs* the Garrick Club, was likely to be settled out of court. I am informed that the notice of declaration has at length been served, and that the case will probably come on trial, though it is not likely to be heard before June.

It is very unfortunate that, from the fact of Mr. Thackeray having been the subject of Mr. Yates's offensive articles, and Mr. Dickens the most prominent supporter of Mr. Yates against the committee and the club, the original matter of quarrel should, almost insensibly, have assumed the aspect of a faction fight between the parties of our two leading novelists. An amusing, though anything but an edifying, chapter might be added to a future edition of the "Quarrels of Authors," out of the materials which this affair has already supplied, or is likely to furnish, before it is finally disposed of. Talk of the lukewarmness of one's acquaintance! A man does not know how many uncommonly zealous adherents he has till he gets into a row. It is true the same occasion is apt to reveal a host of "d—d good natured friends." Although this Garrick *fracas* has uncemented more old intimacies, divided more literary houses against themselves, and supplied more apples of discord to the coteries who gather round the skirts of literary celebrities, than quiet, sensible "outsiders," ignorant of the "wraths" of "celestial minds," would conceive possible. True, it is a tempest in a tea-cup, but then the tea-cup is set on a rather conspicuous table, and there is such an abundance of *spoons*—Jerrold might 'have said—to stir it, that no wonder I' frothy rarely, and 'gives rise to no end of scandal and speculation.

NAPLES

POLITICAL PRISONERS TO BE BANISHED TO AMERICA.

[From the London Times.]

NAPLES, Jan. 15.—The marriage of the Hereditary Prince of the Two Sicilies has been inaugurated by a decree promising liberty, and by implication, establishing exercise of war for the trial of persons acting against the Internal tranquillity of the State, and taken in the act. It was communicated in private to the prisoners of Montesarchio last Sunday, and to the persons confined in the other prisons in the same way. The intention to transport them to a foreign and a distant country was suggested against the political prisoners, and the protest, as I hear, was sent to his Majesty, but all in vain. Before leaving Caserta the royal will was intimated that before the return of the King all the political prisoners should be sent out of the kingdom.

To-morrow, then, in all probability, Poerio and his companions will have passed from Montesarchio, a distance from Naples to Pozzuoli, where they will be permitted to see their friends before leaving. The Piramossa, and another steamer, which has had her guns taken out of her, will touch at Pozzuoli, and take these unhappy men on board. After ten years in prison and in irons, under the deceptive and lying tale of a conviction for crime, these men will be forcibly and illegally taken out of their own country, and transported to a distance several thousand miles from their homes! *I am told that their destination will be the United States*, and there is a reason for believing that as a matter of courtesy the Neapolitan Government has communicated its intentions to the minister of the United States, who, as the minister of a free country, is not in a position to enter into a treaty with any other State, either to receive or reject emigrants. Perhaps this is a fact of which it will be difficult to persuade the Neapolitan Government, but such information as Mr. Chandler could communicate he, doubtless, has communicated.

As to the existence of the Provincial Commission in New York, and other commissions which watch over the state of the emigrants, I do not know whether I may rely upon an impression that I have received from a person affecting to be well informed; but if so, *the Neapolitan Government will not allow its agent to be a burden on the Government of the United States.* I state these things from a desire to be strictly impartial, though I do not see that, even if true, they can alter the state of things, or convert what I cannot but consider a violation of law and right into a generous or politic act. I need not say that the prisoners of Montesarchio are in a deplorable state of mind on finding that after ten years in prison, and in irons, they are to be transported to the States of America—some broken down in health, some penniless, most leaving friends behind them. The friends of humanity anticipate a warm and generous reception for these outcasts from their native land among the free citizens of the United States. They will, doubtless, make every effort to alleviate their sufferings, but still the act of the Government is the same; it is violent—it is cruel—it is illegal.

Poerio and his friends wear their chains up to this hour. The commutation of their punishment was read to them on the 9th ult., and was signed on the 27th of December, notwithstanding which, by the express order of the Inspector General of the Bagnio, they have not been relieved of their chains. Nisco, by a special act of grace, has been permitted to return to Monich, there to reside with his wife's friends. If I have spoken strongly of the treatment of the ninety-one condemned prisoners named in the act of grace, what shall I say of the deportation of one hundred men, or more, confined in Santa Maria Apparente, to America—of men who have never been even interrogated by a police inspector, or tried or convicted? With equal right the authorities might sweep the streets of Naples, and send off all whom they might find into forcible exile. What have the prisoners in Santa Maria Apparente done? Nothing. There is not a charge against them, and yet they will be taken and put on board a vessel, and sent, at this inclement season, across the Atlantic. It is needless to say that the impression produced on all minds here by what is being done, is of the most painful kind; and the consequence remotely will be fraught with danger. There is a general disgust felt at the acts of the Government; and what ought to be a season of rejoicing is, to say the truth, a season of apprehension and mourning.

AUSTRIA.

Negotiations were to be immediately commenced in the London money market for a loan of about £6,000,000 sterling for the Austrian Government. Baron Brenteno, who visited England six years ago on a similar mission, was on his way from Vienna to London. The rate of interest is stated at 5 per cent.

The statements by German papers of a coming interview between the Emperors of France and Austria, were considered in Paris as unworthy of credit.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* says that in Southern Germany there has not been such a political ferment since 1813. Popular demonstrations of sympathy and loyalty were taking place whenever the Emperor's father appeared in public.

The Austrian Government had requested Tuscany to assist the Austrian forces with men and money in case of war. The Tuscan ministers were divided in opinion.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian budget exhibits a considerable increase in the expenditures, caused by the proposed development of the navy and the increased expenditure for the Crown. No new tax, however, would be necessary.

SWITZERLAND.

The National Council, after a very animated discussion, had rejected, by a great majority, the appeal of the Government of Geneva against the decision of the Federal Council concerning the Italian refugees.

The Markets.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE, & CO.'S CIRCULAR.—LIVERPOOL, Jan 21.—Cotton—There has been no abatement this week of the desire to sell, and in consequence prices still tend downwards, but it is only in the value of Uplands that an actual decline of one sixteenth of a penny can be quoted. Orleans and Mobiles, being better adapted for the qualities of yarn most wanted, command more of the attention of buyers, and prices are better supported. In Manchester there is a pause in the general trade, but producers having contracts yet running, hold aloof from the market, and prices are nominally steady. Middling Orleans, 6 12