The Press.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1860.

FIRST PAGE.—Literature and Art; Religious Intelligence; The Question of the Tariff and the Republican Party; Personal and Political; The Courts. FOURTH PAGE.—Weekly Review of the Philadelphia Markets; Marine Intelligence.

Religious Statistics of England.

Last year the British House of Lords appointed a Select Committee to inquire into and take evidence upon Church-Rates, against the payment of which the Catholics and Dissenters have constantly raised the most decided opposition. This Committee lately published a Report, from which, and from the evidence which they heard, we have culled some facts bearing on the relative position both of the Church of England and of the leading Nonconformist sects towards the population at large.

It appears, then, according to calculations based upon accurate *data*, and carefully made, there are 7,546,948 actual church-going men of the Church of England, or 42 per cent. of the gross population; and 4,466,266 nominal Churchmen, but practically of no church, or 25 per cent. of the gross population. So that the field of operation of her clergy, ministerial and missionary, is spread over 67 per cent., or 12,013,214 of the community at large. On the other hand, the chapel-going Roman Catholics in England amount to 610,786, or 3½ per cent. of the whole population; the chapel-going Baptists (six different kinds) to 457,181, or 2½ per cent.; the chapel-going Independents are 1,297,861, or 7¼ per cent.; the chapel-going Wesleyan Methodists (seven different kinds) are 2,264,321, or 13 per cent.; and all other "Protestant" Dissenters, including in the number Jews and Mormons, are estimated at 1,286,246, or 6¾ per cent. The total of worshipping or *bona fide* Protestant Dissenters is 5,303,609, or 29¾ per cent. of the gross population. This is considerably less than the per centage usually claimed by the Protestant Dissenters.

The Report presents an alarming picture of the irreligion in which large masses of the British population are steeped. For example, in Southwark there are 68 per cent. of the people who attend no place of worship; in Lambeth, 60½; in Sheffield, 62; in Oldham, 61½; in Gateshead, 60; in Preston, 59; in Brighton, 54; in the Tower Hamlets, 53½; in Finsbury, 53; in Salford, 52; in South Shields, 52; in Manchester, 51½; in Bolton, 51½; in Stoke, 51½; in Westminster, 50; and in Coventry, 50. So that in all those places, except the two last-named cities, the odds are on the side of those who habitually absent themselves from every religious service whatever. Of thirty-four of the great towns of England, embracing an aggregate population of 3,993,467, 2,197,888, or 52½ per cent. of the community, are wholly non-worshipping.

To a considerable extent, however, this is attributable to the want of church accommodation, for the evidence goes to show that the sitting accommodation provided by the Church of England and Nonconformists together is only 57 per cent. of the whole population, and of this 27 per cent. is furnished by the Dissenters; 12 per cent. by the Wesleyans, who alone during the last twelve months have spent about £100,000 in chapel-building. The sum expended annually in the repairs of the fabrics and the maintenance of the church services is nearly £500,000, of which only about £250,000 is raised by rate.

The first ecclesiastical census in England was taken in 1851, so that few or no reliable means exist for comparing the religious phenomena of the present day with those of half a century, or a century ago; but, in answer to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Rev. Dr. HUME, the incumbent of a parish, populous and poor, in Liverpool, and a witness before the committee, expressed his conviction, founded on long experience and observation, that the large masses of the population who attend no place of worship whatever are in danger of being lost not only to the church, *but to religion altogether*. The population of the country, always on the increase, is becoming [illegible] 1851 there were 9,000,000 living in towns of 10,000 people and upwards, and only 8,000,000 in smaller towns, in villages, and in rural districts. Dr. HUME apprehends that at the close of the present century seventy per cent. of the gross population will be located in large towns; and, therefore, he adds, if our large towns are left to themselves, practical heathenism must inevitably outgrow Christianity.

The conviction which these painful facts must bring is that missionary enterprise, which abounds in England, is greatly wanted in that country, and that the Mrs. Jellabys, male and female, who devote time, labor, and other people's money to the cultivation of coffee and the education of the natives of Borriobolo-Gha, on the left bank of the Niger, (for particulars, read "Bleak House,") might turn their philanthropic eyes nearer home, and preferably look to provide moral and religious instruction for the large towns of "happy England," which, if left to themselves, will become heathenized more rapidly than Borriobolo-Gha can possibly become Christianized.

Washington Irving.

As there was every reason to expect, the death of WASHINGTON IRVING has created a regretful sensation in the literary circles of England, where he was widely acquainted and greatly esteemed. He was so thoroughly amiable and genial, as well as gifted and original, that, in the double capacity of man and author he greatly conciliated the affection and obtained the admiration of all who knew him. Thousands who had never seen him in the body, knew him intimately in the spirit, through his delightful books. The last English journals mention his demise with regret and pay handsome tributes of respect to his genius.

In his native land, of course, the memory of IRVING is duly appreciated. Numerous tributes have appeared from the pens of various men of letters, who knew him well. The usual fate of such tributes is to be read, and not cared for beyond the moment. It gratifies us to say that it is not thus in Mr. IRVING's case. Mr. EVERT A. DUYCKINCK, one of the authors of the well-known Cyclopædia of American Literature, prefacing the collection with a biography, which he modestly terms "Memoranda of the Literary Career of Washington Irving," has put together a great many of the floating notices of the deceased, and has made them into a characteristic Memorial, to which he gives the title of "Irvingiana." It is got up with great neatness, and has just been issued by Mr. RICHARDSON, publisher of the *Historical Magazine*, of which Mr. ZIEBER is the agent in this city.

In due time, no doubt, the Life and Correspondence of IRVING will appear. Meanwhile, this small, neat quarto of sixty-four pages will satisfy general curiosity respecting the best known American author. The frontispiece is an original portrait-sketch of IRVING at Sunnyside, in July, 1848, drawn from life by DARLEY, and engraved by SMILLIE. This is faced by a fac-simile page of the manuscript of the Sketch Book, a leaf from "Rip Van Winkle," from the original in the possession of Mr. J. CARSON BREVOORT. Mr. DUYCKINCK's "Memoranda," (which constitute an admirable biography,) is followed by an account of the funeral; valedictories by Dr. OSGOOD, LUTHER BRADISH, CHARLES KING, GEORGE BANCROFT, H. W. LONGFELLOW, EDWARD EVERETT, GEORGE SUMNER; articles from several newspapers; extracts from pulpit-discourses referring to him; accounts of visits to Sunnyside, by WILLIS, TILTON, WILSON, and TIFFANY; brief papers by CURTIS, COZZENS, and SAUNDERS; Dr. J. W. FRANCIS' Historical Society Address on the Characteristics of IRVING, and various miscellaneous articles, including anecdotes of, and poems and letters by, the gentle GEOFFREY CRAYON. It is, indeed, a book worthy of being read and preserved.

We have read with great interest and satisfaction an address delivered before the literary societies of Lafayette College, at the last commencement of that institution, by Daniel Dougherty, Esq., of this city. The theme which Mr. Dougherty chose was the "Future of the Republic," and he discussed it with remarkable vigor and boldness. In his strictures on the political corruption of the times, Mr. Dougherty uses an outspokenness which we should be glad to see imitated by all who have occasion to deal with the subject, and throughout his entire address there is a manliness of sentiment that cannot be too strongly commended.—*Philadelphia North American of yesterday.*

Hon. John P. Verree, Hon. Roger A. Pryor, and others, will please receive our thanks for copies of public documents.

Affectionate Letter of James Gordon Bennett to James Buchanan.

The editor of the New York *Herald*, JAMES GORDON BENNETT, has fabricated a letter marked "private," which he has addressed to Mr. WEED of the Albany *Evening Journal*, and which he calls upon the editor of THE PRESS to sign. Following the example of BENNETT we subjoin a letter, which is so far an improvement upon his own invention, that it happens to be substantially made up from articles *written by himself, and published in the New York Herald:*

TO JAMES BUCHANAN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD, New Year's Day, 1860.

MY DEAR MR. BUCHANAN: You cannot conceive how greatly I am indebted to you for taking me to your ardent and sympathetic bosom; and I seize the opportunity, this blessed Sabbath—which I always greet with a contrite and penitent heart—that I may write to you in the freedom of affection, while sending to you the sweet greeting of a happy, thrice happy New Year, and add to it the prayer that there may be many more in reserve for you. Notwithstanding I have always entertained the opinion that you are "a cold and timid man, following in the wake of other men, and that the stuff of which popular enthusiasm is made, is not in you, and cannot be brought out of you," you are the solitary human being in this, or in any other country, who has responded to my abuse and my slanders upon private and public character, before this abuse and these slanders were recanted by me, by formally recognising me as a confidante and friend. I have been publicly insulted by Daniel O'Connell in Ireland; publicly cowhided by J. Watson Webb in New York; driven out of all social position everywhere, and compelled to live in a sort of moral quarantine in Paris, all because I have never yet failed to stain the reputation of man or woman, when I had any purpose to subserve by doing so. You can readily conceive, then, what an invaluable favor you have bestowed upon me by taking me into your arms. In doing so, you prove that I have been right in all my vituperation of your friends and *yourself*. It is a great triumph to a knave so characterless as I am to find that which I would gladly have apologized for, accepted as truthful and genuine, without regret or retraction on my part.

Besides, Mr. Buchanan, your whole course has proved that what I said before your election was said prophetically. I told the country that you were seeking to "force upon Kansas and all the Territories of the great West a nigger-driving despotism;" that you were "a Kansas ruffian;" "an Ostend filibuster;" "a rotten, disjointed, and demoralized Democrat;" and that "your whole policy would be to make room for niggers, at the point of the bayonet." I told the country that your letter to California, to secure her vote, was a fraud and a falsehood, and that if you were elected, "the same malign anti-California, secession, nullification, border-ruffian, and filibustering counsels that controlled your nomination at Cincinnati, would rule the roast should you get into the White House, even by the vote of California." I also denounced your Ostend manifesto as the manifesto of a "highwayman." I now boldly claim that all these declarations have been confirmed by the results, and that you have given them the sanction of your highest approbation.

But your liberality to me, my dear Mr. Buchanan, has gone further than this. You are a much "older fogy" to-day than you were in 1856—a very "old stager," "before whose claims and pretensions all other Democrats, of high or low degree, must stand back!" "The fact is, you have no taste for matrimony, which plainly implies a lack of some essential quality, as, for instance, was the case with John Randolph, of Roanoke!"

This is what I thought of you a few years ago, and what I still think of you. Your course has proved, as I then said, "that no man who has not been married can thoroughly understand human nature, and, also, that you are the first President who has ever carried into the White House the crude, and possibly the gross, tastes and experience of a bachelor." If this had not been so, how could you have compelled those around you to take a wretch so covered with corruption and shame as myself into your innermost household?

But you are fond of grog, Mr. Buchanan. Bitterly as I have abused Forney, I have said worse things of you than ever I did of him. I charged you, in an editorial article, with turning your house at Wheatland "into an unlimited tavern-stand, where, night after night, you sought, by making men drink, to secure from them, in their drunken moments, pledges to support you," and I said, on the highest authority, that all "these things had been repeatedly transacted, Sabbath after Sabbath." Incredible as the charge seemed at the time, I then said that, "the very fact that you lived the life of an old bachelor afforded at once a substantial ground of belief." That you should have [illegible] the greatest merriment in my delightful family circle, but that you should have forgiven me for saying that you had attempted to commit suicide because you had driven a young lady to despair, and that "the consequence was a contraction of the muscles on one side of your throat, which has given you that kink or twist in your neck, which you carry to this day," only shows that the stories of your malignity are simply true as against those who have been fools enough to serve you all their lives.

The fact is, Mr. Buchanan, your course to me is the best evidence of the truth of my declaration in 1856, "that you are a loquacious old dotard, whose testimony under oath is good for nothing—an old dotard, as ignorant of the importance of an oath as of the facts of history;" "that you are a dotard, an imbecile, a miserable, gabbling old granny, who has lost his mind and his memory, and who is, consequently, utterly unfit for the important duties of the Presidency." Because, if you were not so, you would have seen that every gentleman, North and South, would regard your intimacy with me as an evidence that all these accusations of mine were correct.

I have done all I could to serve you since you took me into your counsel, but it is in vain, and I must, therefore, conclude this part of my letter with my very words on October 27, 1856: "That a violent revolt of an indignant people, who have been so basely betrayed by party hucksters, swindlers, and scheming knaves, is at hand" to punish both you and me.

Let me close this affectionate epistle with the following poetic effusion, from my own pen, copied from the New York *Herald* of the 14th of July, 1856:

"THE FOUR YEARS' RACE.
TUNE—Few Days.
The four years' race is to be run
In a few days, a few days;
By slavery's hack it can't be won,
Oh, take "Buck" home.
"Buck's" wind was hurt on the Federal track,
In his young days, his young days,
And slavery's load has strained his back:
Oh! take him home.
'Tis cruel to run so old a hack,
In a few days, in a few days;
His shoes are loose, no spine in his back,
Oh! take "Buck" home.
Our free mountain colt will win the field,
In a few days, a few days,
And slavery's minions will have to yield,
Oh! take them home."

I ought to add that the above looks to the rapidly-expiring time of your Administration, and to the folly of all attempts to put you on the track again. Who the "free mountain colt" is that will win the field I cannot tell, but you may rest assured that I will be as warmly for him as I was bitterly opposed to you. J. G. B.

P. S.—I hope it is not true that Forney can prove that you warmly defended him after he had written the Forrest letter, and while I was abusing him for it; because if he can I will be compelled to show that you insisted upon the republication of that letter in the New York *Herald* as the only way left to do him any injury.

P. S. No. 2.—I will continue to address you, from time to time, a similarly affectionate epistle.

P. S. No. 3.—For the quotations in the above letter I refer you to the files of the New York *Herald*.

British Periodicals.

There are a few periodicals which have become indispensable to the American as well as to the British reading public. We shall name them, as is fitting, according to their respective standing, in point of age. The first is the *Edinburgh Review*, the great Whig organ, which Jeffrey and Brougham, Sidney Smith, and Francis Horner established in the early part of the present century. Next is the *Quarterly Review*, long edited by Gifford, and carried on, afterwards, with more ability and temper, by Lockhart. This always has been the literary exponent of Conservative politics. The famous *Blackwood's Magazine*, of which Wilson was long the main support, is the third—more Tory than the *Quarterly*. Fourth in the list is the *Westminster Review*, which is ultra-liberal in every respect, and has latterly contained numerous papers of the greatest ability. Lastly, we have the *North British Review*, liberal in politics, and, to a certain extent, representing the policy of the Free Church of Scotland. The price of these in England is $31 per annum. Add the import duty payable in this country, freight, and booksellers' profit, and the cost of those five periodicals would be not less than $50. Republished by Leonard, Scott, & Co., of New York, at $10 for the whole, the American reader gains immeasurably, besides having the reprints much sooner than he could receive the originals from England, as Scott & Co. print from advance-sheets. We simply state these facts, the character of the publications standing so high that it would be "gilding refined gold" to eulogize that.

The advertisement of a weekly newspaper for sale, which will be found under the appropriate head in THE PRESS, offers uncommon advantages to any young man who desires to succeed by energy and perseverance.

SALE OF CLOTHING, shoes, wool and cotton-cuttings, &c., this morning, at Thomas & Sons' auction store.

Stocks and real estate, on Tuesday next, at the Exchange. See catalogues and advertisements of both sales.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1860.

The Cleveland *Plaindealer* expresses the opinion that the Democratic National Convention cannot possibly meet at Charleston on the 23d of April, inasmuch as, according to the declaration of the Charleston *Mercury* and the action of the South Carolina Legislature, now in session, the Palmetto State will or may be out of the Union in a very short time. Several contingencies have been suggested, the happening of either of which will precipitate the departure of that State from our national sisterhood. It would be a rather sorry sequel to the efforts of the Administration to sectionalize the Democratic party and to place it upon the ultra secession platform, if the very place where the National Convention is called should, before many weeks have elapsed, be found to be outside of the Union. Much as the extreme men of South Carolina have threatened and hectored lately, they cannot *again* recede from their ultra position. They, and those who co-operate with them, will be compelled to take the initiative, and I have no doubt that, the moment they attempt to break the bonds of Union, a large body of conservative men will be found in the slave States resolved to rebuke them. It will depend entirely upon certain events whether the patriotic men in the South shall succeed in the struggle.

It seems to be conceded that Judge Douglas will very easily carry the delegates to Charleston both from Ohio and Indiana. He has already obtained the unanimous support of his own State, and it is equally certain that he will be unanimously endorsed by Wisconsin and Iowa. The Southern secessionists, however, continue to show Judge Douglas and his friends no mercy, first insisting that they will never support him if nominated, and next that any other nomination must be made upon a distinctive platform in favor of the protection of slavery in the Territories against the popular will. Judge Douglas is, in fact, the only candidate now left who can save the Democratic party. Many Democrats who believe in the principle he represents do not concur with some of his friends in their readiness to submit to the decree of the Charleston Convention—whatever decree that may be. But it is unquestionable that the doctrine of which he is the embodiment is, after all, the only practical one for the adjustment of the vexed question of slavery. The last Illinois Democratic State Convention has, in the most explicit manner, stated its hostility to the demands of the extreme South, and as Judge Douglas no doubt approves, if he did not suggest this platform, he may be said thus to have added another to his many claims upon the consideration of the people as a Presidential candidate.

No business is done by either branch of Congress owing to the dead lock in the House. The departments of the Government are at a stand-still. The President makes no nominations to the Senate except such as are rendered necessary by emergencies. The consequence is general lassitude and laziness. Business is affected and money is scarce because trade is dull. Members come to the House to listen to long speeches and angry debates, and now and then to take an ineffective ballot. The Senators crowd in—well-dressed and indifferent spectators to the struggle. The galleries are filled with fashionable people of leisure. The secretaries are afflicted with the prevailing *ennui*, and even the President is left a good deal to himself, and has ample opportunity to contemplate the last three years of his rule, and to measure out the thirteen short months that are left to him. Inertness and stupidity are almost universal in Washington. Social life, of course, goes on as usual, but the hotels may be said to suffer more than any other branch of business, because extra preparations had been made for an exciting session. Their proprietors find their lists of guests comparatively small, and the financial ability of their customers greatly restricted.

The Republicans are looking forward to the meeting of their National Convention, in June, with a good deal of solicitude. The truth is, every organization is *Micawberized*, or in other words, "waiting for something to turn up," and the Republicans are quite in the fashion. Nearly all their prominent men have denounced the acts of John Brown and his associates in good set terms, and the call for their National Convention is so worded as to include everybody. The tendency of things is, unquestionably, to moderate the anti-slavery sentiment, and to make the contest next year more national than our prophets supposed it ever could be made. John Brown seems to have accomplished two things certainly. He has brought the Republican party to the consideration of such an amendment of their platform of 1856 as I have repeatedly suggested in this correspondence, and, on the other hand, it has made the fire-eaters of the South still more fiery.

The South Americans are in a strange quandary. They are compelled to oppose the Republicans on account of the strong sentiment against them in the South—and they oppose the Administration because every one of them was elected in distinct hostility to that Administration. A good joke is related of one of the South Americans, who being invited by an Administration man to join with the Administration party—inasmuch as the American organization was defunct—said, in reply, "I must decline your invitation. I have heard of rats deserting one sinking ship, but this is the first time I ever heard of them leaving such a ship to join another that was still more rapidly sinking."

OCCASIONAL.

Letter from Washington.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, Jan 6, 1860.

Quite a lively, though somewhat disreputable, display took place yesterday evening, between some of Indiana delegation. It thus came about: Porcher Miles, of South Carolina, an eloquent, courteous, and gifted gentleman, got up in a fever of patriotism to make the proposition which he presented to-day. Before coming to his proposition he indulged in a brief review of the state of parties in the House, and was doubtful if he could apply the term "organization" to the anti-Lecomptonites, as they seemed—and he said it with respect—rather to be disorganizers. This of course brought up Messrs. Adrain and Clark, the former of whom said there were five of them. This inspired Hickman. He wanted to know who the five were, and whether they included those who had been elected by Republican votes; and took occasion to denounce with his accustomed vigor the Administration Democracy in the House, as a type of the Administration itself in being demoralized, disorganized, without coherence, and in a pitiable and discreditable condition.

Then came up John G. Davis, of Indiana, who, by his speech, dragged up his colleagues, Porter, and Dunn, who both declared they heard him in Indianapolis, during his canvass, denounce the Dred Scott decision, and deliver an eloquent speech, which entirely met the approval of the Republicans. Indeed, it was a Republican speech. Davis, evidently "riled," denied it by every possible means—denied it emphatically, fearlessly, furiously, and denounced those who made the charge on that floor as slanderers, and utterers of what was not true. This fell upon the House with effect and force, and Davis was cheered by the Administration side. But judge—you are a lover of the drama—of the effect, when Mr. Porter, in the coolest manner possible, put his hand in his pocket, and drew therefrom the Indiana *State Sentinel*, the Democratic organ of the State, with a report of the speech alluded to.

A perfect hush—then a murmur—then mingled cries of "Read it," "Read it," and "I object," "I object," while for a moment Mr. Davis—announcing that he was cool, never more so—seemed nonplussed. Quickly regaining himself, he denounced the editor of the *State Sentinel* as a personal opponent. After considerable skirmishing the paper was read, and substantiated, I think, the statements made by the *other* Indiana gentleman, when the House adjourned, Mr. John Cochrane being but too glad to compromise the reading of the paper and the personal explanations by Messrs. Porter and Dunn with the proposition to adjourn immediately after. The House was considerably excited; but it was altogether a very theatrical passage, and only shows how true to nature the stage generally is in its best efforts.

To-day, Mr. Miles had an opportunity of presenting his proposition, which was that a temporary Speaker be selected, the appropriation bills passed, the Government credit sustained with the contractors; and that then the Representatives resign *en masse*, and go home to their constituencies, and take counsel. The project, I need not say, is one which would be of a most serious and I think disastrous nature. It was received coldly by a jammed gallery.

Mr. Adrain of New Jersey, replied to Hickman's query as to "the five anti-Lecompton Democrats" alluded to yesterday by the gentleman from New Jersey. He regretted that Mr. Hickman had at such an early period of the session left his friends and voted for Mr. Sherman. Had he not done so, the House might probably have been organized by the selection of an anti-Lecompton Democrat. The Hon. Mr. Jerseyman suggested that the House might still be organized *if*—that wretched and rather satirical syllable—*if* a sufficient number of Representatives would vote for an anti-Lecomptonite—not himself, for he had no ambition for the Speaker's chair, but for Horace F. Clark, of New York, or John G. Davis, of Indiana. The gentleman defined his own position relative to his constituents and the Democracy. He was elected in opposition to the Lecompton policy of Mr. Buchanan; and on the ground that he would vote for the admission of Kansas with a Constitution chosen by the people of that Territory. He proceeded to eliminate his principles, and to show how he had voted and why.

Mr. Porcher Miles wished to ask whether it was reasonable that ninety men should go over to five, or that five should go over to ninety.

In reply to queries by Mr. Hickman, the gentleman from New Jersey said he received more Republican votes than Democratic in his election, and that the Republicans did not put any man in nomination against, but gave him the field; from which, added Mr. Hickman, the House and the country—as the stereotyped phrase was—would understand that the ground taken by Mr. Adrain in his canvass was acceptable to the Republicans.

Mr. Adrain declared that they went for him because they believed in his honesty; that they were thoroughly aware of his political sentiments, as he had never failed to avow his position as an anti-Lecompton Democrat. An allusion to the position of the South Americans, brought up Mr. Laban T. Moore. He was ready, for one, and he avowed he spoke for seventeen thousand people of the Ninth Congressional district of Kentucky, in a choice between a Republican and a Democrat, to vote for a Democrat—except he was a squatter-sovereignty Democrat; which elicited some applause from the Virginia bench. He was no Democrat, though he would vote for one, and he appealed to his friends to "do likewise."

Mr. Adrain resumed, and as the only means of organizing, moved the plurality rule, and spoke strongly in favor of it. He discountenanced the project of Mr. Miles, as it would lead to dissolution.

Mr. Warren Winslow, of North Carolina, next appealed to all in a few patriotic sentiments, and virtually revived the proposition of Mr. Keitt, made more than a week ago. He presented it in a more perfect form, to wit: that the three parties opposed to the Republicans should appoint committees to confer, in the hope of selecting some one on whom they could unite.

Mr. Dejarnette, of Virginia, has the floor. Mr. J. B. Haskin made his reappearance to-day.

The American party, or Southern Opposition, held a meeting in committee last night. Crittenden, Rockwell, and Jewett, of Buffalo, and other leading men, were present. The chief business was the enlargement of the committee for the purpose of correspondence and active co-operation throughout the States. The members of that party here are very enthusiastic as to their prospects, and say that letters pour in from all quarters of a very cheering nature. The effect must be to seriously affect the Republican party. EZEK RICHARDS.

BARRINGTON'S NEW AND RELIABLE RAILROAD MAP AND SHIPPERS' AND TRAVELLERS' GUIDE OF PENNSYLVANIA, FOR 1860.—This is a map and guide combined, just published by Jacob M. Duncan, of this city, showing the name and county of every city, town, village, and hamlet in the State, alphabetically arranged, with nearest railroad station. It is published in large map-form, the upper portion of which contains a beautifully colored map of Pennsylvania, and portions of adjoining States; every railroad is distinctly delineated, each station properly located, and the distance between stations correctly given. Below the map there is a large amount of typographical matter, which will be of great value to merchants, shippers and travellers. Altogether, this is the best work of the kind we have ever seen, and should be encouraged by every business man. Copies can be had at a very low price at Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Bros, No. 306 Chestnut street.

CONVOCATION SERVICES.—During the past week, a series of meetings have been held in Trinity (Episcopal) Church, Rev. Thos. M. Martin, which, we should judge from the impressive closing of last evening, bid fair to produce very happy results. A short time since, the Episcopalian ministers, of the lower portion of the city, concluded to have a series of convocation meetings at each other's churches. The first was held at Dr. Durborow's; the second series, closing last evening, have been held at Rev. Thos. M. Martin's; and the third, of which notice will be given, will be held at Dr. Clay's. They, no doubt, will prove beneficial to all concerned.

AT DAN RICE'S GREAT SHOW, to-day, an afternoon exhibition for the juveniles and family parties will be given, when, in addition to a great variety of other attractions, the distinguished tight-rope dancer, Herr Cline, will appear. The usual night performance will also take place. The ingenuity manifested in the management of this justly-popular resort is worthy of all praise. Instead of the sameness which usually characterizes similar exhibitions, scarcely a night passes that some new feature is not introduced. Among the latest novelties are a beautiful equestrian scene entitled "Zephyr and Cupid," in which Miss Sallie Stickney and Mr. Dale appear, and an extraordinary act of hurdle-riding, upon two spirited ponies, by a little fellow apparently not more than six or seven years of age.

VALUABLE COAL LANDS FOR SALE.—We would invite the attention of capitalists to the very valuable property of the West Pittston Coal Co., which is now offered for sale. The lands are located in Luzerne county, at the junction of the Susquehanna and Lackawana rivers, a region of country abounding in rich veins of anthracite coal. This is a rare opportunity for the profitable investment of money. For particulars see advertisement, in another column.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 6.

The Senate is not in session to-day.

HOUSE.

The House met at eleven o'clock. The Speaker, among other communications, laid before the House the annual statement of the [illegible] Navigation Company.

Mr. PINKERTON, of Schuylkill, announced the death of Marks D. Whitman, member elect to the House from Dauphin county, speaking in terms of eulogy of his many excellent qualities as a citizen, a Representative, and a friend.

Mr. BOYER followed in a brief speech, and offered the customary resolutions of condolence, which were unanimously adopted.

Mr. THOMPSON offered a joint resolution, appropriating $300 to the family of the deceased, which was agreed to.

Mr. BRYSON read in place a bill erecting the counties of Lawrence and Mercer into a new judicial district. The bill was ordered to be printed.

Mr. O'NEILL offered a resolution for the printing of five thousand copies of the report of the commissioners appointed to revise the penal code of the State, which was agreed to.

Mr. LAWRENCE, chairman of the committee on the contested seat from Philadelphia, offered a resolution directing the prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia to transmit all the depositions taken before Samuel P. Hall, in the case of the contested election in the Sixteenth Legislative district of Philadelphia, to the committee of the House appointed on that subject. The resolution was adopted.

A communication was received from the Governor, returning, with his objections, seventeen bills passed at the last session of the Legislature. The vetoes were severally read, and the yeas and nays being taken, they were sustained.

The use of the Hall was granted to the Presbyterian congregation of Harrisburg for religious service upon the Sabbath.

Mr. WAGONSELLER moved that ten thousand copies of the report of the State Treasurer be printed, which was agreed to.

Four thousand copies of the Auditor General's report, and four thousand of the Surveyor General's report were also ordered to be printed.

Mr. KINNEY moved that the House adjourn, in respect to the memory of the late Mr. Whitman; and that when it adjourn, it shall be until 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon.

Mr. THOMPSON moved to amend so as to make the adjournment until Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock.

The amendment was agreed to, and the House adjourned until Tuesday.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The National Union Executive Central Committee met last evening, Senator Crittenden in the chair. Progress was made in enlarging the committee by the selection of members from the different States, and in arrangements for a thorough organization throughout the country.

The committee have received what they consider cheering evidences of the ripening of the people for this new party. A circular was ordered to be issued by the secretary, and an address is in course of preparation.

It is said that a sharp correspondence has passed between the counsel of the New Almaden Mining Company of California and the Attorney General, Secretary of State and President, in respect to the instructions issued to the consul in Mexico not to take testimony as a notary as authorized by the act of Congress; the counsel claiming that the interdiction to be equivalent to a suspension or abrogation of the law without a precedent, an invasion of the rights of citizens injurious in its effect, and of dangerous import.

Chief Justice Taney is still absent from the Supreme Court from sickness, but is gradually improving.

Affairs in Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 6.—The Opposition County Convention met yesterday, and nominated William Clark, of Millersburg, for Assembly, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Whitman. The election takes place on the 21st inst.

The standing committees of the session will probably be announced on Tuesday.

The Message of the Governor of Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 6.—The Governor's Message was transmitted to the Legislature to-day. The sinking fund now exceeds five millions; referring to the frauds on the elective franchise, he recommends additional legislation, stating that the present provisions of the Constitution and the statute-book are found insufficient. He refers to the Harper's Ferry affair as calling for prompt legislation to encourage volunteer military organizations. He advises a thorough reorganization of the State militia, and also of other legislation in regard to the free negro population. He refers to the imprisonment, of Emanuel Myers, a citizen of Maryland, in Pennsylvania, on the charge of kidnapping for bringing back certain fugitive slaves who escaped from their masters in Maryland, for whom Myers was agent, and asks an appropriation to defray the expenses of the trial on a writ of error from the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, to test the validity of the Pennsylvania act which presumes to punish, as a crime, the lawful recapture of fugitives from service.

The Steamship S. R. Spaulding at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Jan. 6.—The steamship S. R. Spaulding arrived here to-day. She is the pioneer of the new line of Boston and Memphis (via Norfolk) steamers, connecting with the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad. Three other steamers of the same line were expected to arrive here shortly.

Many vessels are in the Roads. The bay and James river are blocked with ice, but this harbor is still open.

From Rio Janeiro.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The brig Amy Warwick arrived this evening, from Rio Janeiro November 13. She sailed in company with the ship Grey Eagle, of Philadelphia. Passed, off the port, barks Parthian, from Richmond, and Adelaide, Pendergrast, of Baltimore. December 23, saw the wreck of the schr. W. A. Hamill, of Baltimore, with both masts gone, bulwarks stove, and water-logged.

Robbery at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 6.—A safe in Hamilton & Easter's extensive dry goods establishment, on Baltimore street, was robbed during last night of $1,400 in notes and cash, drafts to the value of $5,000, and $3,000 worth of railroad bonds.

James E. Thomas, a salesman in the establishment, was arrested to-day, on suspicion of committing the robbery.

An accomplice named William Jones, has not yet been arrested.

The Ottawa Rescue Case.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Two of the Ottawa fugitive-slave rescuers were brought before the United States Court yesterday.

A motion to quash the indictment will be argued to-day.

The prisoners have refused to give bail.

Ohio Democratic State Convention.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 6.—The Democratic State Convention yesterday adopted, by a large majority, resolutions declaring that Senator Douglas was the favorite of the Ohio Democracy for the Presidency, and instructing the delegates to the Charleston Convention to cast their entire vote for him.

The delegates to Charleston are Senator George E. Pugh, D. P. Rhodes, Geo. W. Cook, and H. J. Jewett.

Counterfeiters Arrested in Canada.

BRADFORD, C. W., Jan 6.—Jos. Bogart was arrested here yesterday, charged with passing, in St. Louis, $6,000 in counterfeit bills of the Philadelphia Bank. Application is to be made to our authorities for the surrender of the prisoner under the Ashburton treaty.

XXXVITH CONGRESS.—FIRST SESSION.

U. S. CAPITOL, WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.

The Senate is not in session to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. MILES, of South Carolina, said it was not his purpose, yesterday, to make a regular speech, but to suggest how harmony might be produced among the three elements which are equally opposed to the Republican party. The colloquial debate which then took place was happy in its results. He did not consider the Democracy proper responsible for the non-organization of the House. He was not a party man, but a kind of outsider, though he had been acting with the Democratic party. He was an independent State-rights man, and therefore, from his position, could speak calmly, gravely, and impartially. The Republican candidate was particularly obnoxious to those representing Southern constituencies, in consequence of his connection with Helper's book (The Impending Crisis,) which contained vile and atrocious sentiments. Hence the concentration of Southern gentlemen against Mr. Sherman. He argued that the responsibility of non-organization rests with the anti-Lecompton Democrats. Those anti-Lecompton-professing Democrats who voted the Republican ticket, are, in effect, Republicans. The responsibility of an organization rests on the shoulders of those who have voted for neither Democrat nor Republican, because the Southern Opposition have intimated that they will join the Democrats proper whenever it can be shown that such a union will elect their candidate.

Mr. HASKIN, of New York, wished to know whether, on the principle laid down by Mr. Miles, those Democrats who voted for Mr. Maynard, did not thereby become Americans.

Mr. MILES did not think so, because Mr. Maynard is outside of the American party.

Mr. HASKIN supposed the National Conventions determine political orthodoxy. He understood that Fillmore and Donelson, for whom Mr. Maynard was an elector, were in the American organization.

Mr. MILES said he had voted for Mr. Maynard, and would vote for an out-and-out American, with the view of defeating the Republican candidate.

Mr. HASKIN said he had voted for Mr. Gilmer, a member of the American party, desiring to organize the House.

Mr. MILES did not vote for Mr. Gilmer, and would not under any circumstances. Besides, Mr. Gilmer was not now a candidate before the House. He submitted these remarks for consideration. Suppose the anti-Lecompton Democrats and Southern Opposition hold out; then he made this proposition: Finding it impossible to organize the House, why not follow the example of our brethren in England? Let us appeal to the people. There was no more effectual mode of settling this question than by a general election throughout the country. Let us have a dissolution of parties. He assured the gentlemen that the great mass of the Southern people were in a state of terrible indignation and tremendous excitement. Should, as had been threatened, the Northern people proceed against the South in military array, a conflict most bloody and desperate would ensue. It was not the character of the Anglo-Saxon when whipped to stay whipped. The South was impregnable. He had no fears for the result. When the Government fails of the purpose for which it was established, it was the right of the people to afford a remedy, and for this they are responsible alone to public opinion and the nations of the earth. He proposed that gentlemen elect a temporary Speaker, pass the necessary appropriation bills, resign their seats, and appeal to the people on the great question of the day. He made the proposition in good faith.

Mr. ADRAIN, of New Jersey, said he yesterday spoke of the five anti-Lecompton Democrats on this floor, who had cast their votes for Speaker, for one of their own number. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Hickman), had asked what he meant by the five anti-Lecompton Democrats. In this he showed extreme sensitiveness and seemed to think that he (Mr. Adrain) intended to insinuate that he (Mr. Hickman) was not an anti-Lecompton Democrat. He censured no man for his vote. Every man had a right to vote according to the dictates of his own judgment and as he believed best to carry out the principles on which he is elected. He should have been glad if Mr. Hickman had not so soon gone over to the Republicans, for an anti-Lecompton Democrat might have been elected. A sufficient number of votes can be given to an anti-Lecompton Democrat, for Mr. Clark, of New York, Mr. Davis, of Indiana, or any other. The House could then be organized. He was elected as an anti-Lecompton Democrat against an Administration-Lecompton Democrat. The Americans and Republicans made no nomination; they chose to support him in preference to his competitor, and he should always feel grateful to his political opponents for the support they gave him in 1858. He differed from Mr. Buchanan on his Territorial policy, but there was no evidence that he was not a Democrat. He conceived it was evidence that he was a Democrat because he was opposed to the Administration. The editor of the *American*, at Trenton, said he and Mr. Riggs had been consistent in their votes here, and that neither the Republicans nor Democrats could have any fault to find.

Mr. HICKMAN asked whether Mr. Adrain received more Republican than Democratic votes, or more Democratic than Republican votes?

Mr. ADRAIN. I received more Republican than Democratic votes.

Mr. HICKMAN. Did the Republicans give up the field?

Mr. ADRAIN. They made no nomination.

Mr. HICKMAN. Did you not assume a ground perfectly acceptable to the Republicans at home?

Mr. ADRAIN said Mr. Hickman had not made a fair inference. Every man should take care of his own district. He had no right to interfere with *him* (Mr. Adrian) and his constituents, or make inquiry as to how he came to be sent here. If he was acceptable to the Americans and Republicans, it was because he was a Democrat, and nothing else. He everywhere proclaimed that he was an anti-Lecompton Democrat. He differed from the Republicans on Congressional intervention in the Territories, [illegible] to vote with their party. Mr. Hickman was interfering in a matter with which he had nothing to do. He differed from Mr. Miles, and denied that there were twenty-three South Americans here ready to vote for a Democrat.

Mr. MOORE, of Kentucky, said Mr. Adrain had remarked that the Southern Opposition would not vote for a Democrat. If that was true, he had failed to have that sentence necessary to obtain the information. He was ready to make a choice between the candidates of the Republican and Democratic parties. He could make a choice between the devil and a witch. [Laughter.] If the anti-Lecomptonites have a choice, let them come to the scratch, and vote for a Democrat in preference to a Republican. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Cox) said, the other day, that if it had not been for Brown's raid, the Southern Opposition and Republicans would have been in alliance. He protested that such a remark was without foundation in fact.

Mr. COX expressed the hope that the gentleman would not make any more arguments on that point, as it would not be chivalrous to attack a man when he could have no opportunity to reply.

Mr. MOORE. There is no need of attacking the gentleman now. I can attack him at any time. [Laughter.]

Mr. ADRAIN was in favor of the election of a Speaker by a majority of the votes, but would vote for a plurality rule in the event that the House could organize in no other way. If the House follow the suggestion of Mr. Miles, that would lead to a dissolution of the Union. When the House cannot be organized except by the plurality rule, those who do not vote for it were factionists and disorganizers. The anti-Lecomptonites should not be regarded as disorganizers, as charged by Mr. Miles, unless it can be shown that their five votes can elect a Speaker.

Mr. WINSLOW, of North Carolina, suggested that the three parties opposed to the Republicans should appoint committees to confer together and see if some scheme to organize the House could not be agreed on by mutual sacrifice of minor differences, on the altar of the country. His political friends were ready to do so. Would the South Americans and anti-Lecomptonites agree to this proposition?

Mr MALLORY, of Kentucky, replied that the Southern Opposition were willing to organize the House upon any fair basis of opposition to the Republicans. He did not think by so doing they would sacrifice their principles, and illustrated the position by an anecdote of Randolph and Calhoun. When Mr. Randolph was near his end he wished to die in peace with all the world, and sent for his opponents to effect a reconciliation. Mr. Calhoun, among others came to see him, and their former differences having been amicably settled, Mr Calhoun was about departing when Randolph beckoned him back and said, "Remember, if I get well all this goes for nothing!" (Laughter.)

Mr. CLARK, of New York, denied that the Lecompton issue is dead, as has been declared here. The Lecompton Constitution was dead. It deserved to die, and when it died killed its authors. But the Kansas controversy is by no means ended. The English bill, which passed both Houses, remains in full force and the application for the admission of Kansas, which will be made as soon as the House organizes, will encounter that at the threshold. Before he could answer the interrogatories of Mr. Winslow he desired to be informed whether the Democratic party in the House intend to resist the application of Kansas for admission. That is the material point which affects the action of all the anti-Lecomptonites.

Mr. DEJARNETTE replied that the purpose of those with whom he acted would be made known when that question arises before the House. He proceeded to allude to the resolutions unanimously passed by the Virginia Legislature, requesting the members of that State to unite with the conservative elements of the House for the purpose of defeating the election of the Republican Speaker. Those resolutions reflect the public sentiment of Virginia, as expressed at the public meetings held in sixty counties of that State.

The people of Virginia are determined, in the future, to demand the observance of the guarantees of the Constitution, and repel by force any violation of them. This is not the result of a sudden impulse, but a long-continued and careful observance of the aggressions of the North. They have yielded to these aggressions for the sake of the Union, but their expulsion from the common territories of the nation, can only be made upon the hypothesis that they are unequal, and to that they never will submit. This purpose was the only object for which the Republican party was formed.

The Republicans indirectly endorse John Brown in endorsing the Helper book. He said that Mr. Seward stood before the country a perjured traitor, and this man, with his hands stained with the blood of our citizens, it was proposed to elect President of the United States. He might be the President for the North, but never for the South.

A call of the House was made preparatory to a ballot.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New York, said that the Democrats were not yet prepared to vote for Speaker, as Mr. Curry was confined to his room by sickness. As his friends were unable to effect a pair for him, they were compelled, as a last resort, to send for him. He moved to adjourn.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, remarked that he had been authorized to pair Mr. Reynolds off with a Democrat.

Mr. COCHRANE said he did not consider Mr. Reynolds in the same position as Mr. Curry, politically.

Mr. HICKMAN claimed the floor in order to move the plurality rule.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, regarded the course of Mr. Hickman, in offering to amend the motion to proceed to a ballot, as unprecedented and unparliamentary.

Mr. BRIGGS, of New York, wished to define his position. He had been assailed by private letters and in telegraphic despatches, and persons claiming to be constituents of his had endeavored to prevail on him to pursue a course contrary to what he had marked out for himself. A paper at Keesville had copied what purported to be an extract from the *Courier and Enquirer*, in which it was represented that he (Mr. Briggs) had said he was with the Republicans, and that the Republicans took him at his word and elected him. The Keesville editor was right when he said that he (Mr. Briggs) would scorn to violate any honorable pledge. His political position was known to every man, woman, and child for the last twenty years. He was formerly a Whig. In 1855 he was elected as a Whig delegate to the Syracuse Convention, but being satisfied that there was a conspiracy to annihilate that party, he remained at home. This was the first known of the Republican party. He found the American party existing. In the language of Webster, he asked where he was to go? He was not long hesitating, and connected himself with it. He traced his political career down to the last Congressional election. His party was unanimous against the Kansas policy of the Administration, and the Republicans of course shared in the opposition. Eight or nine Republican members owe their election to the American element. He came here as an American, opposed to the Kansas policy of this Administration.

In his district he was nominated by the Americans and supported by the Republicans. His party was not sufficient in number to retain him here. There never had been any approaches made to him to abandon any principle that he ever maintained. He never said that he would vote for a Republican here in any party sense. But he did say that he could support such a man as Mr. Corwin or Mr. Pennington—men of national views—but not any who could endorse the incendiary teachings of Mr. Helper's book. He believed that Mr. Sherman repudiated such sentiments, and were it not for the restraint of his friends, the gentleman from Ohio would emphatically so declare.

In reply to Mr. John Cochrane's remarks, made the other day, he defended the Americans from the charge of proscription, and in support of his position pointed to the fact that the American vote last autumn was the cause of electing one half of the Democratic State ticket. He was the only Representative here from the North as the embodiment of the American sentiment, affording a nucleus around which all the national elements could rally.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New York, in reply, said there was last fall an election of a body of patriotic men, who approached half-way to the Democratic party, and elected half of the State ticket. He congratulated his colleague that thus much was accomplished. He asked them to be not merely half-way Democrats, but altogether, such as he was.

Mr. MCKEAN, of New York, asked Mr. Cochrane whether he excepted the Buffalo platform? [Laughter.]

Mr. COCHRANE responded that the purity of the Democratic party could bear even that. But let him advise the gentleman to forsake the miseries and tempests of the past, and advance to where calm and better breezes blow. [Laughter.] It had been announced that mountains had to be scaled, rivers passed, and the midnight darkness penetrated by those who are in search of truth. These things beset the "Barnburners" of New York, [laughter,] for they had wandered through the byways until they had reached some beetling cliff from which they looked down on the plains below, and exclaimed, "How goodly are thy tents, O Israel!" [Laughter.] He made an appeal to his friends and the opposite side of the House to reform their politics, and to travel the same road as himself.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, inquired what they would find at the end of the road? Any of the spoils?

Mr. COCHRANE. Oh! you will not find the flesh-pots of Egypt. [Laughter.] You may find the promised land where principles are found, and where the lion and the lamb lie down together. [Roars of laughter.] You will find that Democracy which pervades and will save the Union. He did not know that he had made use of the term "proscriptive" in speaking of the American party; but it was now like the dissolving views of the past.

Mr. CURRY, of Alabama, having been brought to the House from his sick room, Mr. Cochrane withdrew his motion to adjourn.

The House then proceeded to a vote:

TWENTY-SEVENTH BALLOT.

Whole number of votes	223
Necessary to a choice	112
Mr. Sherman	109
Mr. McClernand	37
Mr. Bocock	32
Mr. Quarles	13
Mr. Davis, of Indiana	9
Mr. Gilmer	4
Mr. Houston	3
Scattering	16

The House then adjourned.

THE WAR ON THE TEXAN BORDER.

EXCITING NEWS.

Capture of the City of Rio Grande by Cortinas.

A NUMBER OF CITIZENS KILLED.

The City Taken by the U. S. Troops and Texan Rangers.

SIXTY MEXICANS AND NINE AMERICANS KILLED.

CAPT. FORD, THE LEADER OF THE ATTACK, WOUNDED.

Flight of Cortinas Across the River.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 6.—The steamship Indiano's has arrived at this port, bringing Brownsville advices to the 23d inst. The following intelligence is furnished:

Cortinas with 400 men attacked and captured the city of Rio Grande on the 24th of December, killing a number of the citizens.

A party of United States troops and Texan Rangers immediately started from Brownsville, and attacked Cortinas' force. After a hard fight they retook the city, capturing Cortinas' guns.

In this engagement, sixty Mexicans and nine Americans were killed, and sixteen of the latter wounded.

The list of the wounded includes the name of Captain Ford, who gallantly led the attack.

After his defeat, Cortinas fled across the river.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

BY OVERLAND MAIL.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 6.—The overland mail from San Francisco on the 16th ult., arrived here at one o'clock this afternoon.

The papers furnish the following summary of the [illegible]

D. P. Belknap had been appointed administrator to the estate of the late Senator Broderick.

Four hundred and fifty Indians had been captured in the Pitt river region. They arrived at San Francisco on the 14th, and were to be sent to the Mendocino reservation, where all arrangements had been made for their reception.

General Totten arrived at San Francisco on the 12th ult, in the steamer Golden Age. It was understood that his mission is to report on the condition of the fortifications, and military reservations, on the Pacific coast.

F. L. Horn, a tobacco merchant, at San Francisco, had failed with liabilities amounting to $15,000.

The Democratic press of California were warmly discussing the claims of various parties to appointment as delegates to the Charleston Convention.

The Administration Democrats appeared disposed to postpone the calling of the State Convention till after the choice of United States Senator had been made by the Legislature.

The new United States steamer Saginaw had made a successful trial trip.

Judge Terry had been refused a mandamus to change his trial for the killing of Senator Broderick, to the Fourth District Court. He had appealed to the Supreme Court.

Col. Fremont had obtained peaceable possession of all the mines adjudged to him.

JAPAN.

Advices received from Japan state that Mr. Hodson, the British consul, arrived at Hakodadi, and, in conjunction with the Russian authorities, demanded the removal of the restrictions on commerce, which resulted in a promise that the troubles would be remedied.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.—The San Francisco markets continued dull. The trade was indisposed to purchase a dollar's worth of merchandise, unless absolutely necessary to fill orders. The receipts of Turpentine Spirits amounted to 24 000 gallons, and holders had advanced the rates. The market closed firm at $1 05.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.—Arrived at San Francisco on the 14th ship Morning Light, from Boston; on the 15th, steamer Orizaba, from Panama.

The Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Jan 6.—Governor Banks's message was delivered to the Legislature to-day. It relates mainly to the affairs of the Commonwealth.

They are represented to be in a prosperous condition. The Governor devotes some space to the present exciting national question, in which he says: The repeal of the Missouri Compromise was the most stupendous public wrong ever committed in this country, or that men will ever live to commit again—not because of its effects on Kansas, but that it instituted a policy of violence inconsistent with liberty or just government, freedom of opinion, the interests of labor, the rights of States the equality of the people, the observance of the Constitutional limitations or the perpetuation of free institutions. A violent policy must be sustained by violent measures. History proved it, and our experience, as well as that of other nations, will verify it.

The people of Massachusetts are, under all circumstances, inflexibly opposed to, and will resist by every Constitutional right, the extension of slavery, the reopening of the foreign slave trade, the consolidation of despotic power in the Federal Government, or restrictions upon the freedom of speech, or of the press, or of opinion. She asks of the Government the neglect of no interest, State or national, but claims protection for all and is as ready to concede the rights of others, as to maintain her own. She will support the Constitution and the Union—not because they are respected elsewhere, but because she knows their cost and appreciates their value. The Revolution began in Massachusetts. Here arose the earliest dissension with the mother country. Here the people first prepared for revolt. Her patriots were first proscribed. Independence was first contemplated; here fell the first martyrs to liberty. The first British ensign was here struck to American seamen, and here was first unfurled the American flag.

We require no instruction upon the subject of our duties, and will submit to no infringement of our rights. The Union must be preserved, and so must the State of Massachusetts."

The Governor further says: "Nor do I apprehend that the restoration of the Government to its ancient policy will weaken its bonds or tend to the dissolution of the Union. In my judgment, dissolution is one of the evils not within the scope, if it be within the purpose, of human power.

"There are stranger and sterner ties than those which spring from the wish or the will of interested men. The Pacific coast is an indissoluble Empire. Whoever shall divide the Mississippi, must possess the power to dissipate its rolling floods and desiccate its bed, and turn back upon themselves the myriads of bubbling springs and mountain rivulets that have nourished the Fathers of Rivers from the time when the evening and morning stars first sung together."

The Atlantic coast is susceptible of separation upon physical considerations, but the possession of such cities as New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, that pay four-fifths of the revenue of the Government, will be of sufficient importance to hold together the eastern line of States on whichever side political power may be lodged. Dissolution is not among the impending evils of this country, but the forms of government are more imminent and must challenge the serious apprehensions of the friends of constitutional liberty.

The Maryland Legislature.

EXCITING DEBATE ON THE SPEAKERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 6.—In the House of Delegates today, a resolution was introduced by Mr Freaner declaring that John Sherman or any other Black Republican who endorsed the Helper book, should not be elected Speaker of the National House of Representatives, and if any member from this State voted for him or any such exceptionable candidate, would forfeit the respect and confidence of the people of the State.

An exciting debate ensued, in which the views of Hon Henry Winter Davis were discussed and defended by his political friends, who declared that he was true to the South.

The debate was progressing when the cars left Annapolis.

Commerce of Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 6.

Imports of the week	$113 899
Decrease from last year	5 217
Exports of the week	99 305
Decrease from last year	150,132

Death of Judge Joseph Barker, of Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 6.—Judge Joseph Barker, the oldest white native of Ohio, died at his residence at Newport, above Marietta, this morning.

Fire at Ravenna, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 6.—The "Prentiss House," and store of Prentiss & Hopkins at Ravenna, were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $25 000; insurance $18,000.

Fire at Newport, R. I.

NEWPORT, Jan 6.—"The Hotel," in this place, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $5 000; half of which was insured.

Fire at Jerseyville, Illinois.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 6.—The large flouring mill at Jerseyville, Illinois, was destroyed by fire on Monday. Loss $18 000; insurance $3,000.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Jan 6.—Flour buoyant; Howard and Ohio held firmly at $5 37. Wheat steady, but nothing doing. Corn dull; white 70@72c; yellow 75@80c. Provisions steady, and prices firm at former quotations. Whiskey steady. Exchange on New York without change.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 6.—Flour continues unchanged. Whiskey is ½c lower. Wheat firm. Hogs are in fair demand; sales 1,600 Hogs at $6 30@6 60. Receipts today 2 500 Hogs. Provisions are in fair demand. Mess Pork sells at $16 50. Exchange on New York ½ ℔ cent prem.

PASSENGER RAILWAY CAR LICENSES.—The following passenger railroads have paid the Highway Department $30 per car as a license for 1860: Second and Third-streets Railroad, 50 cars; Spruce and Pine, 17 cars; Chestnut and Walnut, 15 cars; Girard-avenue, 18 cars—making a total of 100 cars.

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WHEATLEY & CLARKE'S ARCH-STREET THEATRE, Arch street, above Sixth.—"Peter Wilkins"—"Willow Copse"—"Spitalfield Weaver."

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE, corner Walnut and Ninth.—"Faust and Marguerite"—"Ella Rosenburg."

NATIONAL THEATRE, Walnut street, between Eighth and Ninth.—Dan Rice's Great Show.

807 CHESTNUT STREET.—Page's Venus.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, Chestnut street.—"Paradise"—"The Martyrdom of John Huss, &c."

SANDERSON'S EXHIBITION ROOM, Jayne's Commonwealth Building, Chestnut street, above Sixth.—Thiodon's Museum of Art.

MCDONOUGH'S GAIETIES, Race street, below Third.—Entertainments nightly.

TEMPLE OF WONDERS, northeast corner Tenth and Chestnut streets.—Signor Blitz.

AFTERNOON AMUSEMENT.

MUSICAL FUND HALL, Locust street, above Eighth.—Germania Orchestra.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE BURIAL OF BISHOP NEUMANN.—The death of Bishop Neumann, which was noticed by us yesterday, has created an extraordinary sensation among the Catholic people of this community. The arrangements for the burial of the distinguished dead are of a most extensive character. The body of the Bishop will lie in state during the entire day on Monday next, at St John's Church, in Thirteenth street, above Chestnut. At nine o'clock in the morning, high mass will be performed, and this service, and the funeral sermon, will occupy several hours. Archbishop Kenrick, of Baltimore, has been telegraphed for to preach the sermon. It is expected that he will comply with the request. The interment will not take place until after night, nor will the corpse be placed in the coffin until just before the interment. The coffin will be of walnut, covered with fine black cloth, and lined with rich purple satin. Upon the top there will be a silver cross, and a plate of the same metal, bearing the following inscription:

"Joannes Nepomucene
Neumann
Episcopus Quartus
Philadelphiensis
Obiit
Non. Januarii
Anno MDCCCLX"

St John's Church will be draped in mourning on the occasion of the obsequies. Mr. Simon Gartland, who has charge of the arrangements of the funeral, informs us that the church will be prepared much in the same style as it was on the occasion of the high mass for Bishop Gartland, Sept. 27, 1854. On that occasion, the two altars and the sacristy were elegantly draped in black, trimmed with white silk. Before the high altar a magnificent catafalque was erected. It was surrounded by wax tapers. The roof bore a large cross, elevated about twenty feet from the base, whilst beneath rested a coffin, with its sable appendages; and upon the lid was laid the mitre, crozier, cross, and all the insignia of the Episcopate. Bishop Gartland was interred at Savannah, and the coffin used in the high mass in this city was empty. In the present case, as we have already said, the body of the deceased bishop will lie in state without the coffin. The scene at the church, and the solemn services incident to it, will attract immense numbers of persons on Monday.

CORONER'S CASES.—The following inquests were held yesterday: The case of Samuel M Wisdom, who was killed on Thursday, as reported in yesterday's *Press*, was investigated at three o'clock yesterday afternoon. Wm. Hergesheimer testified that he went to the coal office, at Washington-street wharf, in company with deceased, on business, at Swanson street, several freight cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company were standing, a few feet above the corner of Washington street, and a short distance from that spot, on the curve at Swanson street, were standing several Reading Railroad cars; there was an opening left, as if for a passage-way between the coal and the freight cars; this opening was about eight feet above the corner of Washington street; the two men passed through this opening, and, on their return, deceased was caught between the cars, and killed instantly.

Other witnesses were examined who testified that the cars on the Pennsylvania Railroad had been standing there for several days past, and that efforts were making to clear the main track. The jury rendered a verdict that Wisdom's death had been caused by being crushed between the cars of the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroad Companies.

Charles Dryer, a white child, aged two years, whose parents reside in Durham place, on Race street below Sixth, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon. From the evidence elicited at the inquest it appears that a man named Lewis Williams was carrying a dead hog on his shoulders, and while in the act of stepping on the door sill, where the child was standing, he slipped on the ice throwing the hog into the entry. The whole weight of the animal (316 pounds) fell upon the child, killing it instantly. Williams was discharged from any blame in the matter.

George M. Young, aged 25 years, residing in Moore street, below Front, drank an ounce of laudanum on Thursday afternoon, in the presence of his family. Several ineffectual efforts were made to obtain medical assistance, which might probably have saved his life, and he therefore died at nine o'clock yesterday morning. Verdict, suicide.

James Battis, a colored man, was found dead in an out-house, at the corner of Seventh and Bradford's alley. It appears that deceased had been indisposed for some time past; that he had been suddenly seized with debility, was unable to call for assistance, and died from exposure to the weather.

BURGLARY.—Some time during Thursday night or yesterday morning, a private dwelling-house in Eleventh street, above Olive, was entered by a party of robbers, who effected their entrance by means of a pair of nippers. The door was locked on the inside, but as the key remained in the door, it was turned around by the nippers, and an entrance obtained. The burglars entered the bedrooms, and carried the clothes of the sleeping occupants to the first story, where they removed the porte-monnaies from the pockets, and carried them off. One of them contained twenty-five dollars, and another but three cents. No other booty was obtained. This mode of entering dwellings by means of nippers has become very common of late, and is very effectual on the part of the intruders. Housekeepers when locking their doors should take particular care to remove the key from the lock.

POLITICAL.—The politicians are getting ready for the ensuing municipal, State, and Legislative campaigns. This evening H. R. Warriner, Esq., and Wm. S. Pierce, Esq., will address the citizens of Philadelphia, at 7½ o'clock, at the headquarters of the Central Republican Club, northwest corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets, on the issues of the day.

The Keystone Club of this city will hold a meeting, on Monday evening, at their rooms, on Twelfth street, below Chestnut, in honor of the battle of New Orleans, which will be commemorated on the ninth instant, instead of the eighth. The meeting will be addressed by several prominent Democrats of this city.

HOSPITAL CASE.—Yesterday morning, a man named George Emmons, aged 23 years, was found near the Lamb tavern, in the Twenty-first ward, almost frozen to death. The unfortunate man was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and under proper treatment his system reacted somewhat, although he was not considered out of danger at a late hour last evening. He was genteelly dressed, and states that he lately arrived from New York.

POLICE REGULATIONS.—Yesterday morning Chief Ruggles instructed his lieutenants to place ropes around any fire the moment they arrive on the ground with their posse. It has been customary heretofore for the officers to await the arrival of the Chief before taking active measures to keep off intruders.

FIRE.—Yesterday morning towards four o'clock a slight fire occurred at the dwelling of Mr. Edward Whelan, No. 1207 Rodman street, Seventh ward. The flames originated from kindling wood which had been placed upon a stove to dry.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Money Market.

PHILADELPHIA, January 6, 1860.

The stock market presents no feature of importance to record, unless it be the contest between the bulls and the bears over the stock of the Reading Railroad Company, in which the predominance appears to rest with each party alternately. The speculators at the New York Stock Exchange have been selling largely in anticipation of political excitement growing out of the dead lock in Congress, and the state of their market affects that of Philadelphia to a limited extent. Pennsylvania Railroad stock advanced ⅛ to-day, selling at 37½, and its first mortgage bonds sold at 100⅜. City sixes, with coupons, brought 102. Railroad and gas issues 93¼. There is not much doing in passenger railway shares. Race and Vine street is held at 29. Fifth and Sixth street at 53, and Second and Third is bid for at 38. Reading Railroad stock sold at the first board at 21, and closed in the afternoon, 21⅛ bid, 21¼ asked.

Bank stocks are not offered freely, and but few shares change hands. We quote a number of them as follows: Philadelphia, 116; Farmers' and Mechanics', 55⅜; Commercial, 49; Northern Liberties, 60; Mechanics', 26⅜, Southwark, 81½; Kensington, 64; Penn Township, 35½, Girard, 45⅛; Western, 64½; Manufacturers' and Mechanics', 27; Commerce, 57; City, 42; Commonwealth, 21¼; Corn Exchange, 23; Union, 24¼; Consolidation, 21⅜; Union Bank of Tennessee, 102, and Planters' Bank of Tennessee, 114.

The money market was more easy to-day, the supply being more than adequate to meet all demand based upon good paper or reliable security. Second-class paper, however, is not easy to negotiate.

The following slip from the office of *Peterson's Counterfeit Detector* describes a dangerous alteration: Look out for 5s on the North River Bank, New York city; Vig. Three mechanics, &c.; State arms on left end; portrait of Frank Pierce on right end; well done.

The shipments of coal over the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad, for the week ending Jan. 4, 1860, amounted to 2 5[illegible]; same date last year, 1,777; increase, 731. Shipments from Jan. 1 to Jan. 4, 1860, 1 036; for year 1859, 130 595.

The following is the amount of Coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during the week ending Thursday, January 5, 1860:

	Tons	Cwt.
From Port Carbon	4 225	13
Pottsville	542	15
Schuylkill Haven	6,403	12
Auburn	369	14
Port Clinton	2,417	11
Total for one week	14,289	05
Previously this year	134 269	13
Total	149 258	18
To same time last year	103 581	09

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

January 6, 1860.

REPORTED BY S. E. SLAYMAKER, 314½ Walnut Street.

FIRST BOARD.

100 City 6s, New Gas	98½	1000 Cin Water Wks 6s	91
5000 do	98¼	100 Lehigh Nav 6s	100
3000 do	98¼	1000 N Penn R 6s	62½
500 do	98¼	10 C & Am R, lots	123
2000 do	98¼	3 Schuyl Nav, pref	15⅝
1000 do	98¼	20 Norristown R	50
200 City 6s, in lots	98½	32 N Penn R…5dys	8¾
500 do new	102	10 Minehill R	53¼
350 Westchester R 8s	40	3 Penn R	37½
3000 do	40	8 Manayunk Gas	49⅜
1000 C & Am 6s '83, 5dys	81	100 Reading R…15wn	21
2500 Frank & S 7s, lots	86½	4 do	21
5000 Penn R 1st mg 6s	100½	20 Morris Cnl…15wn	50
1000 Reading R 6s, '86	68½		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

1000 City 6s, new	102	100 N Penn R	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

5000 Penn 5s…C&P	92	1000 Westchester R 8s	40
1700 City 6s, New Gas	98¼	1000 Del R mg 6s	85
200 City 6s, new	102	7 Minehill R	53⅜
800 City 6s, R	93¼	5 Commercial Bank	49
4000 Harrisburg R 6s	93	2 Lehigh Scrip	25
100 Westchester R 8s	40	3 Norristown R	50¼
1000 do	40	3 do	10½

CLOSING PRICES—FIRM.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Phila 6s	98¼	98⅜	Schl Nav, pref		15⅜
" R	98¼	98⅜	Wmsp't & Elm	1	1½
" New	101½	102	" 7s 1st mort	52	53
Penna 5s	92	92¼	" 2d mort	11	12
Reading R	21⅛	21¼	Long Island R	11⅛	11⅜
" bds '70	80		Lehigh Coal&Nav	48⅜	49
" mort 6s '44		95	N Penna R	8⅜	8½
" do '86	68½	68¾	" 6s	62½	63
Penna R	37⅜	37½	" 10s	80	81
" 2d m 6s	86½	86¾	Catawissa R		
Morris Canal Con	49½	50	do 1st mg bds	32	34
" pref	110	113	Frank & South R		56
Schul Nav 6s '82	66	68½	Sec'd & Third-st R	38	39
" stock	7	7½	Race & Vine-st R		

CITY ITEMS.

JOHN S. CLARK'S CELEBRATED STOVES.—The present winter may be said to have reached its culminating point; indeed, judging from the usual trade of our stove merchants in January, the inference would be that the stove-consuming season culminated even much earlier than this. In view of this, it is rather surprising that, enormous as was the demand for Mr. John S. Clark's Stoves (No. 1008 Market street) during the fall months, his sales of the celebrated Silver's Patent Air-tight Gas-consuming Heating stove, with his own *Improvements*, are unabated, and that, in fact, he is obliged to employ as large a force of operatives to keep up a supply now as at any former period. The reasons for this are obvious: In the first place, the great superiority of Mr. Clark's stoves is so marked that every purchaser at once becomes an advertisement of their excellence, and, in the second place, their wonderful economy is a sufficient incentive for many to abandon their own stoves, and introduce Clark's instead, as a single winter's saving of fuel is equal to the cost of the stove. It is in view of the latter consideration that scores of persons have, within the past few weeks, called upon Mr. Clark for the purpose of obtaining his stoves in exchange for those they had in use, some of which were of this season's purchasing. We were shown a number of these exchanged stoves at the premises of Mr. Clark yesterday, and, after comparing them with those of his own manufacture, we are not surprised at the wonderful popularity of the latter.

WINTER CONFECTIONERY.—"At no season more than the present, are delicious confectioneries more grateful to the palate or more conducive to health." Such is the verdict of high medical authority. It is always understood, of course, that none should be used but those of the purest quality—such as are to be obtained in finest flavor and greatest variety at the far-famed establishment of Messrs. E. G. Whitman & Co., Second street, below Chestnut. The stock of these gentlemen is unsurpassed in this country, and hence the great rush of customers with which their store is always thronged.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED G. P. E. C.—No. 625 Chestnut street has become a celebrated point, from which, in fact, fashion radiates as naturally as sunlight is reflected from the moon. Mr. J. A. Eshleman, the proprietor of the great "cravat store," at that magic number, with the G. P. E. C. inscription, has taken the world by surprise with the endless variety of beautiful articles for the neck which his counters present. We learn that many stores in this city that have heretofore dealt in cravats to some extent, have, owing to the universal popularity of Eshleman's, abandoned the enterprise in favor of the latter. A cravat store of such gigantic proportions is certainly a novelty.

SEWING MACHINES.—Now that intelligent heads of families are generally becoming persuaded of the utility and decided economy of employing in their households sewing machines, instead of the life-destroying "stitch! stitch! stitch!" of delicate females, the question as to the best family sewing machine is a matter of public interest. We have taken some pains to ascertain, and from experiment, and much undoubted testimony, are compelled to pronounce in favor of the "Harris Boudoir," for the sale of which Mr. S. D. Baker, No. 720 Arch street, is the agent. This beautiful machine, while it is furnished at a moderate cost, approximates more nearly to perfection than any other in use.

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE ON MONDAY NIGHT, January 9th, the free exhibition of the Village Blacksmith, at E. H. Burt & Co's. Northwest corner Fifth and Chestnut streets. This will be the last opportunity the public will have of seeing this beautiful work of art, as it is to be given as one of the prizes to the subscribers of the Cosmopolitan Art Association, together with nearly five hundred works of art, composed of Oil Paintings and Statuary, by some of the best artists in the Old and New World.

Every one should subscribe to this institution, as it is the best ever gotten up. You are sure of a beautiful steel-plate Engraving, such as you cannot buy for less than $10 from any printseller. You are sure of getting an excellent Magazine for a year. You have a free season admission, of two months, to the Dusseldorf Gallery, in New York, when you go there; and you have a chance of drawing the original painting of the Village Blacksmith, by Herring; which alone cost the Association over three thousand dollars; or one of the other five hundred prizes, and all for only three dollars. Subscribe at once, as the drawing takes place this month.

"WHO SPEND BEFORE THEY THRIVE WILL BEG BEFORE THEY DIE;" but who thrive before they spend, will have plenty at the end, and will now and always hereafter have plenty to enjoy all the necessaries of life, and, in time, many of the luxuries, by adopting Franklin's well known maxims, to wit: "*Beware of the little expenses;*" "*Spend not what you may save;*" "*Better spare and have of your own, than ask of others;*" "*Deserve success and you shall command it;*" "*Your hands are never the worse for doing your own work;*" "*Drive your business or your business will drive you;*" and deposit your money in the Franklin Saving Fund, No. 136 south Fourth street, below Chestnut, Philadelphia, where it can always be had without notice, with five per cent. interest. This Company never suspended. See advertisement, in another column.

WEST INDIA BITTERS.—These celebrated Bitters, so popular and extensively used in disorders of the stomach and digestive organs, such as dyspepsia, nervous debility, flatulency, &c., can be purchased of Thomas P. Bradley, at the southwest corner of Sixth and Spruce streets, who is the principal agent, and E. H. Hunt & Co., Northwest corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets.

SENATOR MASON, OF VIRGINIA.—A Washington letter writer says: "Senator Mason, in a suit of gray homespun cloth, is significant of the determination of Virginia to make themselves independent of the North." The Senator may look very well in "gray homespun," but we think he would show himself a wiser and certainly a better looking man if he would wear one of the elegant suits got up at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth.

Books, Books, Books, Books, Books, Books, Books, Books. Jewelry, Jewelry, Jewelry, Jewelry, Jewelry, Jewelry, Jewelry, Jewelry.
Gold, Silver, and Diamond sets.
Gifts, Gifts, Gifts, Gifts, Gifts, Gifts, Gifts.
All the Latest Publications, all the Latest Publications.
At the lowest prices.
At the lowest prices.

A valuable gift presented to each purchaser, at G. G. Evans' Gift Book store, No. 439 Chestnut street.

PASIGRAPHY.—A Servian, named Moses Paitsch, has published, at Vienna, a curious little book, in which he advocates the use, for telegraphic purposes, of a new universal language, entitled "Pasigraphy." The words are to be formed by the ordinary Arabic ciphers, employed in very ingenious combinations, productive, according to the author, of an immense saving of time and trouble in the telegraphic intercourse between the different nations of Europe. Anything that serves to facilitate an interchange of thought must be beneficial, as it will give all creation a chance to order the elegant styles of clothing gotten up at the palatial store of Granville Stokes, No. 607 Chestnut street, above Sixth.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Cash Assets $6 000,000.

$ 53 000 000 paid to the families and representatives of the insured, of which $250,000 Were profits, or dividends.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, Agent. Southwest corner FOURTH and WALNUT. See advertisement on third page. It

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—Whoever is troubled with Coughs, Hoarseness, or Sore Throat, will find these "Troches" a most admirable remedy. Indeed, at this season of the year, those at all inclined to bronchial complaints should not be without them. They are prepared by Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, who, as Apothecaries, rank among the first in this city, and are sold by all the principal druggists.—*Boston Journal.* ja5-thstu-3t

HIGHEST PREMIUM AWARDED AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON.—Jules Hauel & Co., No. 704 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, established 1836. Manufacturers of perfumery, cosmetics, transparent balls and shaving soaps; liquid hair dye, and Jules Hauel's celebrated Eau Athenienne, or Hair Renovator, also J. Hauel's unequalled Eau Lustrale, popular throughout the world.

Importers and Wholesale dealers in French, English, and domestic perfumery, fancy goods and druggist's articles, shaving, hair, cloth, nail, and tooth brushes, combs in all varieties, etc. ja2-12t j

THE HUMAN HAIR.—How many persons abuse this delicate and beautiful ornament, by burning it with *alcoholic washes*, and plastering it with grease, which has no affinity for the skin, and is not absorbed! *Burnett's Cocoaine*, a compound of Cocoa-nut Oil, &c., is unrivalled as a dressing for the hair, is readily absorbed, and is peculiarly adapted to its various conditions, preventing its falling off, and promoting its healthy growth. See advertisement. d24 s3m

ONE PRICE CLOTHING OF THE LATEST STYLES, made in the best manner, expressly for RETAIL SALES. LOWEST selling prices marked in Plain Figures. All goods made to order warranted satisfactory. Our ONE-PRICE System is strictly adhered to, as we believe this to be the only fair way of dealing. All are thereby treated alike. JONES & CO., se8-tf 604 MARKET Street.

SALAMANDER FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—A very large assortment of SALAMANDERS for sale at reasonable prices, No. 304 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia. au23 tf EVANS & WATSON.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES, AT REDUCED PRICES. 730 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

SHAMEN'S SAVING FUND—NORTHWEST CORNER SECOND and WALNUT Streets.—Deposits received in small and large amounts, from all classes of the community, and allows interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Money may be drawn by checks without loss of interest.

Office open daily, from 9 until 5 o'clock, and on Monday and Saturday until 9 in the evening. President, FRANKLIN FELL; Treasurer and Secretary, CHAS M. MORRIS.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

No. 2 Sewing Machines	$100
No. 1 Sewing Machines	90
The Family Sewing Machine, A	75
The Family Sewing Machine	50

I. M. SINGER & CO., d23 3m No. 602 CHESTNUT Street.

HARRIS' BOUDOIR SEWING MACHINE. IMPROVED DOUBLE-THREAD. FIRST PREMIUM AT EVERY FAIR. o28-3m Phila. Office, 720 ARCH St. Agents wanted.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES.—Philadelphia Office, 628 CHESTNUT Street. Merchants' orders filled at the SAME DISCOUNT as by the Company.

Branch offices in Trenton, New Jersey, and Easton and Westchester, Pa. sel4-4m

SAVING FUND—NATIONAL SAFETY TRUST COMPANY.—Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania. RULES.

1. Money is received every day, and in any amount, large or small.
2. FIVE PER CENT. interest is paid for money from the day it is put in.
3. The money is always paid back in GOLD whenever it is called for, and without notice.
4. Money is received from *Executors, Administrators, Guardians*, and other Trustees, in large or small sums, to remain a long or short period.
5. The money received from Depositors is invested in Real Estate, Mortgages, Ground Rents, and other first-class securities.
6. Office open every day—WALNUT Street, southwest corner Third street, Philadelphia. au1

Affairs in Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—Joseph Bradlee, an aged merchant of this city, died to-day.

"Leah," the new play by Matilda Heron, having been performed here on twelve nights, to crowded houses, will be produced next week at Philadelphia. Miss Heron is supported by J. W. Wallack in the principal character. The play has been a complete success.