The Press.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1860.

THE WEEKLY PRESS,

For Saturday the 21st, is now out. The contents of this number are of a varied character. Besides its usual attractions, it contains the LATEST FOREIGN NEWS; Editorials on the popular topics of the day; choice Literary reading, original and selected; Domestic and Foreign Markets, &c. Read the list of

CONTENTS:

ORIGINAL POETRY.—On the Custom of Decking the Dead with Flowers.

OUR PORT-FOLIO.—A Spirit Record—Buying a Prize—Revolutionary Anecdote—The Bagpipes—Historical Facts—Sleep—Conjugal Affection—Music—Physicians—Retiracy—Swearing—Supervision in Abyssinia—Remarkable Echo—Turning the Tables—Our Government—Pasquinade—Language of Flowers—An Enthusiastic Sculptor—Let us have the Best—A Sufficient Reason.

EDITORIALS.—The Haskin Pistol—Death of Rev. James Ryder, D. D.—The Disaster at Lawrence—Supposed Reply of James Buchanan to James Gordon Bennett—James Buchanan and John C. Calhoun vs The Supreme Court of the United States—Georgia and Pennsylvania—Frauds in the Union?—Kansas be Admitted into the Union?—Governor Packer's Veto Message—The Trade Between the North and the South—Satirical Advertisements.

CORRESPONDENCE.—Letters from "Occasional"—Letters from Washington and Harrisburg.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The Lawrence Calamity—Later from Europe—Later from California—Annie Trevor's Thoughts No. III., etc., etc.

NEWS.—The Latest News by Telegraph from Europe, Washington, and Harrisburg—Congressional Proceedings, Legislative Proceedings, etc., etc.

THE CITY.—Weekly Review of the Philadelphia Markets—The Money Market—The Philadelphia Cattle Market—New York Cattle Market—New York Markets—Marriages and Deaths.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.—Interesting Facts for the Farmer—Product of an Acre—A Winter Hint—Field Cucumbers—Grafting—Housing—Sorghum Molasses.

VARIETIES.—Baptism in Hoop—A Musical Spectacle—In-the-Day—A Real Mermaid—Advice to Wives—Marriage Extraordinary.

THE WEEKLY PRESS is furnished to subscribers at $2 per year, in advance, for the single copy, and to Clubs of Twenty, when sent to one address, $20; to Clubs of Twenty, when sent to one address, $20; to Fifty, when sent to one address, $50. Single copies for sale at the counter of The Press Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing.

The Wreck of the Flora Temple.

The *Herald* of yesterday contains a graphic account of the wreck of the American clipper ship Flora Temple, of Baltimore, in the China Sea, in October last, which disaster caused the loss of eight hundred and fifty Coolies, and eighteen Europeans. It was written by Dr. A. P. Childs, who was a passenger on board, and illustrates the horrors which almost inevitably attend the Coolie trade, while it describes one of the most disastrous shipwrecks that ever occurred.

The Flora Temple sailed from Macao for Havana on the 8th of October, 1859. When she had been out a few days it was discovered that the Coolies, who were doubtless greatly dissatisfied with the dreary prospect before them, had formed a scheme to kill the crew and take possession of the ship. The mutiny was promptly suppressed by the captain, but not until one of the crew had been hacked to pieces and killed, and several others wounded; and but for the panic produced among the Coolies by the prompt use of revolvers, by the captain of the vessel and a portion of the crew, the latter would probably have all been murdered.

Before the excitement growing out of this mutiny had subsided, and while the intense feeling created by it still remained, on the 14th of October, the vessel struck a reef in the China sea, and notwithstanding the efforts to save her, it was found impossible to extricate her from her position. The crew at once were horrified by the fear that while all on board were in this helpless and deplorable condition, the Coolies would rise and murder them, and the captain ordered the boats to be lowered, into one of which, containing thirty-one men, including the writer of the account, Captain Johnson and his brother entered, and after enduring many sufferings and privations, arrived on the thirteenth day after leaving the wreck, at Touran, where they were hospitably received by the French Admiral, M. Page, who sent in search of the missing boats, as well as to rescue the Coolies; but of these eight hundred and fifty unfortunate beings, not one remained; and of the ship itself nothing could be seen except the port-side, from the main-chains forward, attached to the remainder of the wreck by the rigging, together with the bow-sprit and jib-boom, and the top of what seemed to be a main sky sail-mast. No hope is entertained of the rescue or escape of the Coolies who had been abandoned from their perilous situation, nor of the safety of the eighteen Europeans in the missing boats. The disaster is one of the most destructive to human life that have ever occurred on the ocean, and furnishes another strong reason for the abolition of the Coolie trade, which is only second in infamy to the African slave-trade.

The Marquis of Sligo.

One of the statements made by Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, in the debate in the United States Senate, a few days ago, which preceded the election of General Bowman as printer, was that the associate editor of the *Constitution*, the aristocratic Brown, was the heir-apparent to the estate and title of the Marquis of Sligo, and that he had not been naturalized. Subsequently, Mr. Bigler explained that he had in his possession a letter from Mr. Brown, stating that he was naturalized, but in what court did not appear. Some of the ablest exponents of Democratic principles, and most fearless champions of the Democratic party this country ever contained, were men of foreign birth. We have always resisted attempts to establish, in defiance of the spirit of the Constitution, political tests against such men; but it is certainly a little singular that the representative and heir-apparent of one of the aristocratic families of the Old World should have been selected for the position of associate editor of a paper which claims to be the organ of the Democracy of the Union, and that a Marquis in prospective should have been chosen to instruct the country in the tenets of Democracy, to read out of the Democratic party men whose lives have been devoted to the promotion of its principles, and to act as the special champion of an Administration elected by the Democratic party, and claiming to be its representative.

The Free Negroes.

We alluded a few days ago to the movements made in the South to remove the free negroes from the respective States under the penalty of being sold into slavery. Since then it appears the Missouri Legislature have adopted a bill to enforce this policy in that State; and it is now in the hands of the Governor, with a certainty of becoming a law, unless he vetoes it. Louisiana, it is stated, has also adopted this law. In Tennessee, the manly and eloquent opposition of Judge Catron, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, expressed in his communications to the public journals of the State, appears to have done much to check its passage. The expectation that this anti-free negro movement would become a general one throughout the South, continues to excite considerable sensation in the Northern States; and the Governors of Ohio and Wisconsin, in anticipation of it, have expressed themselves in favor of Hon. F. P. Blair, Jr.'s, project of colonizing the free negroes of the country in the southwestern portion of our continent, if such a scheme is practicable. The Missouri *Democrat* is a warm advocate of this policy.

The European Congress.

There is news from Europe, by the steamer *Anglo-Saxon* at Portland, to the 6th instant. The only important item of intelligence is that a strong doubt has arisen whether, notwithstanding all the arrangements, the proposed Congress at Paris will take place at all. The great Powers cannot agree, it seems, upon the preliminaries.

Park Benjamin.

We learn that Park Benjamin, having quite recovered from his late accident, is now ready to fulfil his postponed engagements to lecture, as well as to accept new invitations. His address is simply New York city.

☞ We would call the attention of our readers to the annual statement of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, published in another column of our paper.

The business for the year has been a most successful one, the losses having been unusually small, and the amount added to the capital of the company greater than any former year.

We commend this company to the attention of all those who wish to leave their families in comfortable circumstances, as one well suited to their purpose, being a well-managed institution, entirely reliable, and eminently deserving the confidence of the community.

Matilda Heron's Benefit.

The benefit of the author-actress, Matilda Heron, who is *all* Philadelphian, (with some portion of Irish in her heart, brain, and nature!) takes place this evening, at Walnut-street Theatre, when the new play, "Lesbia," will be performed for the fifth time here. Miss Heron's engagement concludes to-morrow evening, as she certainly appears at the Winter Garden, New York, on Monday. We do not ask the public to patronise Miss Heron because she is almost a Philadelphian, but because she is a woman of undoubted genius, who can write as well as play. We verily believe that she has brain enough to sit down and edit a daily newspaper, off-hand, if she were put to it! Fortunately, she has a more lucrative profession. The new play, which has been put upon the stage with great taste and correctness, engages not only the main strength of the Walnut-street Theatre, but Mr. James W. Wallack, Jr., performs the principal part in it, and plays it magnificently, too. Mr. Wallack is extremely fortunate in thus obtaining a new and effective character, which he has so finely individualized that, henceforth, it will be identified with him.

Lola Montez.

The Countess of Landsfeldt—for such a title does Lola enjoy, on the roll-call of the Bavarian nobility—purposes to deliver her Sketches of England and Englishmen, as a Lecture called "John Bull at Home," at Musical Fund Hall, in the course of next week. These views, the result of old acquaintance and her recent tour, are reported to be more in laughter than in anger, and the points more immediately touched upon are the Comic Side of English Character, English and American Characteristics, the real Original of National Roguery, English Philanthropy Unmasked, and a peep at English Gallantries. The Poughkeepsie *Eagle*, noticing Lola's visit in Poughkeepsie last week, pronounces thus:

"Her subject was, 'John Bull at Home.' She spoke for an hour and a half to an audience of nearly a thousand people. Her lecture was interesting; herself and her manner more so. Lola is handsome, a splendid elocutionist, with the keen sensibilities, and a knowledge of human nature so thorough as to give her great power, over the heart, doubtless, as well as over the judgment of the people. Whatever else may be said of her, she certainly cannot be accused of undue modesty, either in her frequent allusions to herself, nor in the character of some of her quotations when speaking of the Woman's Rights movement of half a century ago. But the fair lecturer is not to be condemned for plain speaking. She is a most remarkable woman. So young and handsome, and yet so 'travelled' and accomplished, she is a wonderful instance of the capability of even a delicate woman to conquer difficulties, if she but will.

"It is proper to say that the audience was composed, for the most part, of ladies, and that, as a whole, it was of the highest order, as regards wealth and social respectability. It is also proper to say that the lecture, as a whole, was good, and calculated to do good, in that it disabuses the mind of the hearer of a great many erroneous notions which obtain in this country with regard to the true state of society in England. It is also proper to say that the fair lecturer appeared highly pleased with her visit to our city, and as the people of our city appeared highly pleased to see and hear Lola Montez, the pleasure of her visit appears to have been entirely reciprocal and mutual."

French Opera Comique.

The programme promises well: Consisting of Sorbe's comic opera of "La Chatte Metamorphosee," (the story of the White Cat dramatized); the finale of "Giuletta et Romeo, with Madlle. Anna Wissler, as *Romeo*, which used to be Malibran's great personation, and the one-act operette of "Jean le Sot." The performance takes place at the Academy of Music, on Monday evening, the curtain rising, as usual, at 8 o'clock. Tickets are sold (reserved seats without extra charge), at the Academy of Music, at Beck & Lawton's, and at Chickering's.

"Every Body's Friend."

There is no diminution, at Arch-street Theatre, in the popularity and success of this very amusing comedy. Mrs. John Drew, Mr. Wheatley, and Mr. J. S. Clarke, perform in it as if they liked their respective *rôles*, and, therefore, the public perceive that the play is done fullest justice to. Mr. Clarke, as "a milingtary man," is excessively amusing.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, January 19, 1860.

The Democratic party in the Northwest is closing its column warmly and enthusiastically around the standard of Stephen A. Douglas. The result of the late Indiana Convention is a practical and somewhat poetic commentary upon the course pursued by Senators Bright and Fitch on the Lecompton question, and particularly against the Senator from Illinois. I have the kindest possible personal feelings for Mr. Bright. He has many high qualities, among which are energy and devotion to his friends. His speciality for some years past has been extreme hostility to Judge Douglas. This feeling led him warmly to espouse the cause of the Administration on the Kansas question, although I believe at heart he sympathized with the sentiment common to the Democracy of the free States on that subject. His colleague, Dr. Fitch, you will recollect, led in the early assault upon Douglas, in the Senate—an assault somewhat after the model of Mr. Pryor, on Tuesday, upon John Hickman. It was the essential oil of vitriol, and was as marked for its severity of language as for the caustic manner in which it was pronounced. Mr. Fitch, not content with this addition to Lecompton literature, contributed his son to the Dante or anti-Douglas column in Illinois, and the latter young gentleman improved upon the pattern set to him by his father, in more than one speech distinguished for anger and for acrimony. Added to this array against Judge Douglas in Indiana, were your old friend, John L. Robinson, now marshal of that State, Governor Willard, Mr. Hughes, yesterday confirmed for the vacancy in the Court of Claims, created by the death of Judge Blackford, Mr. English, of the English bill, and others. Mr. Douglas had very few leaders at his back, and yet, in the face of the most violent opposition, he carried the Convention, got the delegates, and secured instructions of the most stringent and comprehensive character. Some of Bright's friends are good humoredly reminding him of this contest, but I am told he bears it with becoming fortitude and resignation. Another lesson has been taught to Mr. Rice, of Minnesota, in the action of the Convention in that State in favor of Judge Douglas, a few days ago. Mr. Rice enlisted early in the Administration ranks on the Lecompton question, and the consequence was the loss of Minnesota to the Democratic party, and the triumph of the man against whom all the energies of the Administration have been employed. Gentlemen from Wisconsin and Iowa, now in this city, assert confidently, that both these States will unanimously declare for Douglas. Of course, Pennsylvania, where the "Little Giant" is very popular with the Democratic masses, will be used by Mr. Buchanan and his office-holders against the popular sentiment. The whole policy of these gentlemen has been to set themselves against the popular will, to substitute Mr. Buchanan's treachery for the old orthodox faith of the Democratic party, and to drive whole battalions of men into the Opposition ranks.

I have no doubt that Judge Black has already prepared the resolutions for your Reading Convention, and, no matter how fortunate you may be in your nomination for Governor, the poison that is to insure the death of that candidate in October will be poured into any platform that may be erected. What a satire is all this upon popular government! What a mockery of Democracy! One old Democratic party of Pennsylvania, called together in the citadel of old Berks, not to inquire our adherence to time-honored principles, but to accept and approve the heresies of men who have obtained power only to betray our confidence. Imagine Henry A. Muhlenberg coming from his tomb on the 29th of February, when Mr. Robert Tyler and his followers will come forward with a declaration in favor of the despotic example of James Buchanan, and demand that this example shall be hailed as the surest salvation of the country by the delegates of the Democratic masses. Would he not say, "Did I not tell you that James Buchanan was a Federalist at heart? Have I not, thousands of times, admonished you that if he ever obtained power it would be at the cost of the principles of the party?" But I never expected that old Berks county would be made the theatre upon which the last of these sacrifices was to be effected. Elizabeth of England, "glorious Queen Bess," said, on her death-bed, that if her body were opened before her burial, there would be found written upon her heart the word "Calais"—alluding to her anxiety to recover that important French possession, which was lost during her reign, after having been in English hands for two centuries. Although our American monarch has always been a great admirer of her maiden majesty, and has been fond of quoting Shakspeare's beautiful tribute to her in "Midsummer's Night Dream," he has been as unlucky in imitating her best qualities as he has been successful in improving upon her worst ones. As in evidence of this latter proposition, he said, the other day, that, after his death, he desired no prouder inscription upon his tombstone than the single word "Lecompton." Elizabeth mourned, with her last breath, that she had lost a noble possession—one of the jewels of her crown—and, in this, paid a tribute to the wishes of her subjects; but James Buchanan, in the sunset of his life, prepares for his final summons by a declaration that he desires his monument to be signalized by the most abandoned assault upon the opinions of a free and enlightened people.

I regret to state that there is very little hope for the admission of the new State of Kansas into the Union. The feelings of the South have been so much excited that they will not grant anything that may look like the slightest concession to the North. It is now said that even the Southern Americans will resist the petition of Kansas for admission.

OCCASIONAL.

SALE OF A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS.—B. Scott, Jr., auctioneer, 431 Chestnut street, will sell this morning, at 10½ o'clock, a collection of oil paintings, comprising many fine and valuable pictures. They are now arranged for examination, and will be found well worthy of inspection.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

XXXVITH CONGRESS.—FIRST SESSION.

U. S. CAPITOL, WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.

SENATE.

Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, called up his resolutions instructing the Judiciary Committee to bring in a bill for the better suppression of invasion, &c. They were made the special order for Monday next, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

Several bills and memorials of no general interest were presented.

Mr. Tenyck, of New Jersey, presented a petition from Charles S. Olden, Governor of New Jersey, and 119 others, in favor of the passage of the homestead bill.

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, called attention to the fact that on previous occasions, when the organization of the House was delayed, the Senate did no business but to receive credentials, and refer bills, memorials, resolutions, &c. No legislation was accomplished; only initiatory steps were taken. He read opinions of Benton, Crittenden, and others, in 1839, to show that they were opposed to the Senate transacting business while the House was unorganized. He therefore opposed the motion just made, to refer a certain private bill to the Committee on Private Land Claims, and moved to lay it on the table to test the question.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, saw no evil to result from the introduction of bills and their reference to appropriate committees. It was a mere question of expediency.

Mr. Mallory, of Florida, was opposed to the Senate acting, as it might be regarded by the other House as an attempt to expedite its organization. He would apply to that body no outside pressure. There were at least three notable occasions when the Senate abstained from doing business before the House organized. Vice President Fillmore ruled in 1849 that the Senate could not act. There was a large number of contested seats in the House, and we could not tell but all might be contested.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, did not like the idea of sitting week after week, doing nothing. He could not see the force of the argument of the Senator from Florida, that any action on our part might be regarded by the House as a pressure upon it to induce it to organize. That, he rather thought, was an argument in favor of action here. He did not think the precedents quoted should govern the Senate. They were not based on constitutional grounds. It was intimated that that action proceeded from a desire to avoid work and to adjourn over. The President evidently regarded that there was a Congress, as he had sent in his annual message. He argued that the Senate could and should do its share of business—House or no House.

Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, suggested that it would be better to take up Mr. Bayard's resolution and pass on that, instead of voting on a motion to lay on the table.

Mr. Mason withdrew his motion to lay on the table.

Mr. Bayard's resolution, that the Senate shall take no final action on any bill until notice of the organization of the House is received, was then taken up.

Mr. Mason moved to lay the resolution on the table, as it did not cover the whole ground. If a bill could be read the first or second time, it could be read a third time. He was opposed to any action whatever till the House was organized.

Mr. Bayard sustained his resolution. He thought we could institute measures and stop short of final action.

Further discussion on this point ensued, in which Messrs. Foster, Hunter, Fessenden, Collamer, and others participated.

On motion of Mr. Toombs, the Senate agreed that when it adjourns it adjourn till Monday.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, moved to amend Mr. Bayard's resolution so as to read that until the House organizes, the Senate has no constitutional power to transact legislative business.

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, offered a substitute that until, by communication received from the House, the Senate is informed of its organization, the Senate is not competent to proceed to legislative business.

Mr. Trumbull said that was satisfactory to him, and he withdraw his amendment.

Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, moved to strike out the words "communication from the House," so that the resolution read, that until informed of the organization of the House, the Senate is not competent to do business.

After a great many suggestions, the whole subject was laid on the table.

Mr. Bingham, of Michigan, moved now to refer his bill to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Mr. Mason raised the point of order that the Senate was not competent to make reference until the House is organized.

Mr. Cuttenden contended that it was not a competent point for the Chair to decide.

The Chair submitted the question to the decision of the Senate.

The point of order was overruled by a vote of yeas 35, nays 7. Those voting in the negative were Messrs. Clay, Hale, Hamlin, Johnson of Tennessee, Mallory, Mason, and Yulee. The bill was referred.

On motion of Mr. Fitch, of Indiana, fifty-five hundred extra copies of the Treasury report were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, presented a petition that the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812 be put on the pension roll.

Mr. King, of New York, offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee to investigate whether $41,000, or any other sum, has been paid out of the public printing, or the printing of the Executive departments, to any newspapers, especially the Washington *Constitution*, and Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian and Argus*, and whether any contract was made, at any time, by Mr. Bowman with the former printer to the Senate and the Executive departments, by which he was to receive $20,000; also, whether any Cabinet officer or member of the Government was upon third reading. Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, offered an amendment requiring the company to widen the turnpike. The amendment was adopted. The House going into committee for the purpose, and then laid aside quietly, [It was Mr. Barnsley, and not Mr. Donnelly, as printed, who objected to Mr. Duffield's motion to take up this bill yesterday.]

Contested Election.—The committee appointed to investigate the alleged election frauds in the Sixteenth district reported adversely to the sitting member, Thomas W. Duffield (Dem.), and in favor of Dr. George Wiley (Opp.)

Mr. Wiley being present, was sworn in, and took his seat.

Mr. Duffield disclaimed all knowledge of any fraud being committed, and, in a few neat remarks, thanked the committee for their courtesy, and the members of the House for the courtesies they had extended towards him.

Mr. Strong moved that Mr. Duffield be paid $7 per day for the time he has been in attendance. Agreed to.

Mr. Smith, of Berks, moved to suspend the rule, and proceed to the second reading and consideration of the resolution calling upon the Auditor General for a statement of the accounts of Samuel J. Rea, late chief clerk. Not agreed to

Adjourned until afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Tariff Resolutions.—The House met at 3 o'clock, and proceeded to the consideration of the special order, being the tariff resolutions introduced a week since by Mr. Strong. Various amendments were offered, by Mr. Morris, of Illinois, Hill, of Montgomery, endorsed and reiterated the sentiments of President Buchanan on the tariff. This was rejected by a party vote. Mr. Bayard offered the following as a substitute:

"That while we approve of that part of the President's annual Message to the last Congress expressing a preference for specific over ad valorem duties, we cannot believe them sincere while he retains in office a Secretary of the Treasury who recommends and urges upon Congress an entirely different policy, and one destructive to all Pennsylvania interests. Experience proves that no protection can be expected from the Democracy who have modified or repealed the only measures which afforded relief since 1852."

This was agreed to, and the resolutions of Mr. Strong as amended were adopted—yeas, 63; nays, 23.

The whole afternoon was taken up with the debate on the subject, in which Messrs. Pinkerton, Sneed, Lidney, Strong, Africa, Seltzer, Smith, Butler, Hill, and Teller, participated. Adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, January 19.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock.

The Speaker presented the annual statement of the affairs of the Mauch Chunk and Schuylkill Haven Railroad Company, which was laid upon the table.

The following bills were reported favorably:

A bill relative to the encouragement and development of the mineral resources of the Commonwealth.

A bill to incorporate the American Steam Plough Company.

Bills Read in Place.—Mr. Smith, a supplement to the Broad Top Improvement Company. Also, a bill to incorporate the Butchers' and Drovers' Saving Fund and Loan Company.

Mr. Connell, a supplement to the Butchers' and Drovers' Loan Association.

Divorce.—Mr. Smith presented a petition from Mrs. Mary Smith praying for a divorce.

Mr. Bell's Resolutions.—Mr. Bell presented the resolutions of himself and eight of his Democratic colleagues, in the Senate, in favor of his joint resolutions, suggesting a temporary organization of the United States House of Representatives, with a view to the passage of the Appropriation bills. They were ordered to be placed on the journal.

Mr. Miller offered a resolution for the printing of three thousand copies of the Auditor General's report, relative to railroads, which was passed.

After the transaction of some business of an unimportant character, the Senate adjourned until Monday afternoon.

HOUSE.

This being petition day, a large number were presented. Among them were the following:

Mr. O'Neill, one to change and regulate the assessment of taxes, and sale of real estate for taxes and municipal claims in Philadelphia.

Messrs. Seltzer, Ridgway, Preston, Donnelly, Dunlap, and Pancoast, petitions for an appropriation to the school at Media for Feeble Minded Children.

Mr. Dunlap, one from Montgomery county, asking for a change in the present license laws.

Mr. Barnsley, one from the stockholders of the Hartsville and Centreville Turnpike Road Company, asking that the day for holding their annual meeting be changed.

Mr. Strong, of Philadelphia, moved that the House hold an afternoon session for the consideration of the resolutions relative to a protective tariff.

Mr. Kennady, of Lancaster, moved to amend by inserting Monday afternoon. Not agreed to.

The motion of Mr. Strong was then agreed to.

Reports of Committees.—An act to incorporate the Union Hose Company of Philadelphia.

A supplement to the act incorporating the Pittsburg and East Liberty Passenger Railway Company.

Local Bills.—Many local bills of no general interest were presented.

Bills Read in Place.—Mr. Strong, a supplement to the act for the protection of game and inoxtiferous birds.

A bill was read for the reduction of the salaries of members of the Legislature.

Mr. Pancoast, an act to vacate a portion of Twenty-first street, in the Fifteenth ward, in the city of Philadelphia, and open one in lieu thereof.

Mr. O'Neill, one to incorporate the Butchers' and Drovers' Mutual Savings Fund and Loan Company.

Mr. Cope, an act to incorporate the Easton and Nazareth Railroad Company.

Mr. Moore, an act to incorporate the Western Life Insurance and Trust Company, to be located at Philadelphia.

Mr. Williston, an act to establish a general banking law.

Mr. Ambler, a further supplement to the act consolidating the city of Philadelphia, to secure footwalks along certain streets.

Mr. Pennell, an act to prevent cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs from running at large in Delaware county.

Bill Passed.—The act to incorporate the Fox Chase and Frankford Passenger Railway Company was taken up on third reading. Mr. Barsley, of Bucks, offered an amendment requiring the company to widen the turnpike. The amendment was adopted. The House going into committee for the purpose, and then laid aside quietly. [It was Mr. Barnsley, and not Mr. Donnelly, as printed, who objected to Mr. Duffield's motion to take up this bill yesterday.]

Contested Election.—The committee appointed to investigate the alleged election frauds in the Sixteenth district reported adversely to the sitting member, Thomas W. Duffield (Dem.), and in favor of Dr. George Wiley (Opp.)

Mr. Wiley being present, was sworn in, and took his seat.

Mr. Duffield disclaimed all knowledge of any fraud being committed, and, in a few neat remarks, thanked the committee for their courtesy, and the members of the House for the courtesies they had extended towards him.

Mr. Strong moved that Mr. Duffield be paid $7 per day for the time he has been in attendance. Agreed to.

Mr. Smith, of Berks, moved to suspend the rule, and proceed to the second reading and consideration of the resolution calling upon the Auditor General for a statement of the accounts of Samuel J. Rea, late chief clerk. Not agreed to

Adjourned until afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Tariff Resolutions.—The House met at 3 o'clock, and proceeded to the consideration of the special order, being the tariff resolutions introduced a week since by Mr. Strong. Various amendments were offered, by Mr. Morris, of Illinois, Hill, of Montgomery, endorsed and reiterated the sentiments of President Buchanan on the tariff. This was rejected by a party vote. Mr. Bayard offered the following as a substitute:

"That while we approve of that part of the President's annual Message to the last Congress expressing a preference for specific over ad valorem duties, we cannot believe them sincere while he retains in office a Secretary of the Treasury who recommends and urges upon Congress an entirely different policy, and one destructive to all Pennsylvania interests. Experience proves that no protection can be expected from the Democracy who have modified or repealed the only measures which afforded relief since 1852."

This was agreed to, and the resolutions of Mr. Strong as amended were adopted—yeas, 63; nays, 23.

The whole afternoon was taken up with the debate on the subject, in which Messrs. Pinkerton, Sneed, Lidney, Strong, Africa, Seltzer, Smith, Butler, Hill, and Teller, participated. Adjourned.

Southern Rights.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 19.—Mr. Memminger the authorized exponent of South Carolina, was escorted to the State Capitol to-day by the military. The National and Virginia flags waved over the building.

Mr. Memminger was introduced to the members of the legislature and proceeded to address them and a large concourse of citizens. He described the steady inroads made by the North upon the rights of the South, and the rise and progress of Abolitionism. He said the present history of the present relations with the North, the guarantees of the Constitution being utterly unavailing to protect the South. The latter must demand new guarantees if the Union is to be preserved, or else make concession after concession till they lose all influence and right in the Confederacy. He urged the holding of a Convention of delegates from all the Southern States to consider the relations of the South with the North.

Mr. Memminger's speech occupied four hours in its delivery and was listened to with intense interest.

Arrival of the Steamer De Soto.

New Orleans, Jan. 19.—The steamship De Soto has arrived with Havana dates to the 15th inst.

The crop of sugar will be larger than that of last year. Business continues dull, having scarcely recovered from the effect of the holidays.

Exchanges are active and a fraction lower; bills on London 14@15.

Death of Charles A. Mann, of Utica, New York.

Utica, N. Y., January 19.—Charles A. Mann, President of the Oneida Bank, died suddenly today from apoplexy. He was formerly a State Senator and President of the New York, Albany, and Buffalo Telegraph Co.

Fire at Cleveland, Ohio.

Cleveland, January 19.—A fire this morning destroyed a warehouse and an adjoining barn, with a stock of fur pelts, the property of S. Sherman. The loss amounted to $15,000, on which there is an insurance of $8,000.

The Hon. Clark B. Cochrane Insane.

Albany, Jan. 19.—The illness of the Hon. Clark B. Cochrane has resulted in insanity. He was taken to the Utica Asylum yesterday, where it is hoped skillful treatment will effect his restoration.

The Galena and Chicago Railroad.

Chicago, January 19.—The Galena and Chicago Railroad Co yesterday declared a dividend of 3 per cent, payable at New York on February 15th.

The Lawrence Calamity.

Lawrence, Jan 19.—The coroner's inquest was resumed this morning. A number of witnesses were examined, but no new facts were elicited.

Markets by Telegraph.

Baltimore, Jan. 19.—Flour is dull; Ohio and Howard-street (wool) brands are held at $5 50. Wheat is firm; sales of 1,000 bushel at $1 45 for good white (from the store.) Corn dull; white and yellow 73@76c. Provisions firm but unchanged. Whiskey steady at 25c

Charleston, Jan. 18.—Cotton is easier, without change in quotations; sales to-day, 2,500 bales.

Mobile, Jan. 17.—Sales of Cotton to-day, 1,500 bales; the market closes firm; Middlings 10½; sales for three days 23,000 bales; receipts 17,500 bale'. Bills on New York ¼.

Mobile, Jan. 18.—Cotton firm; quotations unchanged; sales to-day 6,000 bales.

New Orleans, Jan. 18.—Cotton stiffer, but quotations unchanged; sales to-day 14,000 bales. Cotton Freights to Liverpool 9 16. Sterling Exchange 7@7½; on Bills of Lading 8@9. Bills on New York 3-16@¼.

Savannah, Jan. 18.—Business is rather large, but quotations unchanged; 2,700 bales sold; the demand is improved, especially for coarse qualities; prices close in regular.

Cincinnati, January 19.—Flour unchanged; sales at $5,300@5,40. Whiskey has advanced ¼; sales at 21@21½c. No sales of Hogs; they are quoted at $3,50@3 75; receipts to-day 600. Mess Pork is active; 2,500 bbls sold at $17; 12,000 lb a bulk Meat sold at 6@8c. Lard quiet at 9¼@9½c.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE ANGLO-SAXON AT PORTLAND.

THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS STILL AN UNCERTAINTY.

PACIFIC NEW-YEAR'S SPEECH OF NAPOLEON.

COTTON FIRM—CONSOLS 95¼.

PORTLAND, Jan. 19.—The steamship Anglo-Saxon, from Liverpool on the 4th instant, and Queenstown on the 5th, arrived at this port at 11 o'clock this morning. Her mails will be due in Philadelphia at noon on Saturday.

The advices furnished by the Anglo Saxon are four days later by mail.

The steamship Persia had arrived at Liverpool.

The steamer Nova Scotia arrived at Liverpool on the 4th instant.

Several severe storms had occurred on the English coast, causing much damage to shipping.

The ship Britannia, from Savannah, previously reported in distress, had become a wreck. The captain and a portion of the crew were saved The cargo was being landed.

The ship Congress, from New Orleans, is at Fleetwood dismasted.

It was expected that no Congress will be held, in consequence of the lack of harmony among the Powers regarding the preliminaries The London *Times* says that present appearances indicate that the European Congress will be abandoned Other authorities say nearly the same thing, but the report needs confirmation.

The Emperor Napoleon made a pacific speech on New Year's day, at the diplomatic reception.

Later news from India, by overland mail, brings intelligence of the capture of 2,000 rebels, with their leaders, at Oude.

THE CONGRESS.

A despatch from Rome says that the Duc de Grammont had assured the Holy See that the pamphlet "Le Pape et le Congress" does not contain the programme of the French Government. This explanation had produced an excellent effect upon the Pope.

The latest accounts do not confirm the statement that the Congress would not be held, but on the contrary, fix the meeting for the 12th of February.

The London *Times*, in an editorial, says that the present appearances indicate that the contemplated European Congress will not take place, and argues that the position of England in such a case will be so much better. It says that in the event of no Congress being held, all that will then remain will be to reorganize the Central Italian States which has been formed out of the Romagna and the Duchies, either as an independent Kingdom or as part of the Sardinian Monarchy, and to announce the accomplished facts, and leave the Pope and his supporters to their remedy.

The Daily *News* remarks that the proposed Congress is infinitely inexpedient, and that no friend of the cause of freedom fully need regret the temporary difficulty in which diplomacy finds itself, as every month gained confirms the liberties of the Italian States and justifies their revolution before the world.

The Paris correspondent, writing on the 1st of January, says it was then reported in Paris that the Congress would be summoned for the end of January, but that the exact date depended on the sanction of the leaders of the Conservative party.

The London *Times* has an editorial on the late Union meeting in New York. It regards the protest sentiments there announced as a fair sample of the Democratic party, of American opinion, and taunts the Abolitionists of New England with having plunged the race they favor into deeper darkness, and made the subjection of man to man the belief of a portion of mankind.

A scheme for the conversion of the public debt of Canada into one consolidated five per-cent. stock, irredeemable for twenty-five years, has been submitted to capitalists in London, and attracted considerable attention. The total liabilities of the Colony are stated at £11,500,000 sterling. The London *Times* says that the entire measure seems well considered, and calculated to add greatly to the stability of Canadian finance.

In the city article of the *Times* it is remarked that a lively contest in the United States cenate is probable, on the question of adopting the new Tariff Bill, and that if adopted, the independence of Mexico will be at an end.

Application had been made for assistance at the London Bankruptcy Court, in regard to the alleged murder on board the ship Dunmore East, on her passage to New York, of a seaman named James Matthew Humphreys. The evidence given before the magistrate, and the magistrate referred the applicant to the American consulate.

Mr. Campbell, chairman of the Great Eastern Ship Company, has issued a document explanatory of the embarrassments of that company, and of the causes of the state of affairs as far less hopeless than has been represented, and says that much of the present trouble arises from disclosure in the Board of Directors. The document is accompanied by printed correspondence with the *Government*, in which the same aid is diminished for the great eastern as had been accorded to other steamers and railway systems. Mr. Gladstone replied to it in similar fashion, by stating that nothing can be done until the Committee on Contracts make their report.

Samuel W. Talbot is gazetted as consul at Dublin for the United States.

The *Times* believes that although the meeting of Parliament was closed and unusually short, there will be an early introduction of their reform bill, the detail of it had not been agreed upon.

The *Monitor* of the 1st contains numerous nominations to the Legion of Honor, including the appointment of Colonel Romain Desfosses to the Grand Cross of that order.

It was stated in official quarters that the budget of the Minister of War, for 1860, would be prepared for a strictly peace establishment, the army being reduced to less than 400,000 men.

It was also stated that in the event of Cardinal Antonelli coming to France, in connection with the Congress, the clerical party at Marseilles and Lyons were determined to get up demonstrations in his favor.

Commercial and financial affairs in France were in a less favorable condition, owing to the uncertainty which had arisen relative to the Congress.

The Paris breadstuffs market was dull, but the prices of wheat and flour were sustained. Brandies were difficult of sale.

The Paris Bourse had been depressed at a further decline. The *rente* receded to 68f. 45c., but on the 31 there was more firmness, and the closing price was 68f. 75c.

The statement that the Aristocratic officials in Austria had placed their pay at the service of the Emperor is denied. It was put forward as a hint for them to do so, but they did not respond.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Waterford, Thursday.—The ship Avalhes, Captain Martin, from Cuba for orders, with a cargo of cedar wood, mahogany, and tobacco, which anchored off Fethard, dragged her anchors, after holding out for twenty-four hours in a tremendous gale, on Sunday morning, and went speedily to fragments in Barrow bay, county of Wexford. The cargo, which is supposed to be valued at about £100 000, is nearly all saved. The crew are all saved, with the exception of one seaman, named McLean.

London, Thursday.—The dates from Australia are to November 18th.

The O'Shaughnessy Administration at Melbourne had been withdrawn, and Mr. Macpherson had formed a new Cabinet, which would commence its duties in popularity and in the support of the press throughout the whole country.

Paris, Thursday.—The Emperor has appointed M. Thouvenel Minister for Foreign Affairs, in place of Count Walewski. Your resignation has been accepted.

M. Thouvenel is entrusted *ad interim* with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs until the arrival of M. Thouvenel.

The London *Times'* city article says the funds opened steady and advanced ¼. Telegrams from Paris caused a reaction in consols. Otherwise business was apparently strong. The withdrawal of gold from the Bank has ceased, and there's from Australia sufficing for the Continental demand. The railway market is firm.

The commercial supply of money is more abundant, and the accounts