The Press.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1860.

FIRST PAGE.—A New Post—Sydney Dobell: Letters from New York and Washington; Personal and Political. FOURTH PAGE.—The Courts; General News; Marine Intelligence, &c.

The Footprints of Disunion.

When the Garrison Abolitionists in solemn convention, a few days ago, passed resolutions complimenting JAMES GORDON BENNETT, of the New York *Herald*, for his liberality in circulating the most treasonable sentiments against the peace and welfare of the Southern States, they performed a piece of splendid satire, and furnished a fruitful theme to the reflecting men of the country. The *Herald* may be said to be at the head of that class of newspapers in the North which delight in misrepresenting the real feelings of our people. This class of journals—nearly all of them in the pay of the Administration of the Federal Government—behold with great unconcern, the constantly multiplying evidences of disunion in the Southern States, and yet busy themselves in trying to detect certain signs of disloyalty in their own section; and where they fail to detect such signs, do not hesitate to fabricate them. The consequence is, that, in proportion as they encourage the spirit of secession in the South, they increase the panic among the great industrial and commercial interests of the North. These journals do not applaud the one, or soothe the other. They refuse to denounce the riot and violence that control the House of Representatives of the United States, and daily assert, in elaborate editorials, that the trade and commerce of the free States are perishing. Nothing delights them so much as to hear that American securities are depreciated in foreign countries, or to predict that Market street will soon be a desolation. They revel in the anticipation of coming bankruptcy; they gloat over the prospect of closed factories, of starving families, of deserted wharves, of falling railroads, and of silent workshops. These men do more to increase the anxiety in business circles than even the Secessionists themselves. Is it possible that all the commercial disasters, if disasters there be—all the gloom in business circles, if it is gloom—result from the treason of the Northern people? Can it be that the yeomanry of Pennsylvania are responsible for this condition of things? In the name, not only of our own population, but of the people of all the non-slaveholding States, we deny that they are, even in the slightest degree, responsible for the excitement in the South, or for the disorganization at Washington.

What a libel, for instance, it is to allege that the Republican masses, as a body, approved the attack of JOHN BROWN upon Harper's Ferry. In this city, where the Republicans claim from ten to fifteen thousand votes, we believe there are not ten men (and these the members of the old Abolition organization) who did not regard that event with feelings of abhorrence, and the same is true throughout the State. On the other hand, the democratic masses are equally averse to all sympathy with violent disunion sentiments. Philadelphia has always been renowned for her attachment to the Constitution and the laws, and yet she is threatened, not by the Southern extremists alone, but by certain newspapers in her midst, with bankruptcy by the withdrawal of the Southern trade, because, forsooth, she does not, in some as yet unascertained way, more emphatically express herself in regard to the present condition of public affairs. Will these oracles tell us what Philadelphia is to do to entitle her to their high consideration? and what, indeed, have the Northern States, as a body, done to make them the objects of the suspicion of the Administration journals, from the Washington *Constitution* to the Philadelphia *Ledger*, and to call upon them the persistent and organized attacks of the disunion leaders in the slave States? Is it *their* representatives who prevent the organization of the popular branch of Congress? Is it *their* postmasters who refuse to allow the letters of American freemen to pass through the post offices sustained by the money of the people? Do *they* establish non-intercourse laws? Do *they* expel from their midst inoffensive fellow-citizens? Are *they* engaged in the amiable pastime of tarring and feathering poor mechanics and sending them from their borders covered with ignominy and shame? Are *they* making immense military preparations looking to the final catastrophe of national dissolution? Are *their* legislators occupied in the adoption of measures anticipating the same fearful event? Are *their* statesmen traversing from point to point calling upon them to meet in a sectional Convention in order to take up arms against their own brethren?

None of these indications are to be seen in this quarter of the Union. Here all is peace, and tranquillity, and confidence in the perpetuity of the Republic. The farmer, the mechanic, the merchant, and the lawyer, pursue the even tenor of their way, unaffected by the storms that rage in other sections—ready at all times to prove alike their attachment to their fellow-countrymen, and their determination to sustain the equality of the States of the Confederacy. And yet if the Administration journals—the New York *Herald*, the *Public Ledger*, and the Washington *Constitution*—are to be believed, the North has become the very citadel of disunion. They say it is from the North that all these cries and threats proceed. It is from the North that these missiles of destruction are hurled. It is our people who are girding on their armor for the final hour of national disaster and death!

Our readers need not be reminded that more than two years ago—when the great panic fell like a midnight pall upon the country—how sensitive the public became in reference to the course of the leading newspapers of the day. The editors of these journals were appealed to to avoid exciting and disturbing the public mind. This, it will be recollected, was in reference to a mere financial crisis, and yet now we see the men then foremost in deprecating the slightest discouraging paragraph to our financial future daily engaged in playing with the very heart-strings of the nation, busied with the fell anatomy of tearing asunder the Republic, of severing the very arteries of our national brotherhood, and of hunting the life of the Union to its very source. And all for what purpose? To promote any useful purpose? This is not asserted. It is done simply and only to gratify the malignity of besotted rulers, and to assist a class of malcontents and traitors, who, if they had lived in the days of ANDREW JACKSON, would have been arrested and punished as the enemies of the public peace. Is it to be supposed that the Northern people are to be educated, even if they were ignorant, in their duty to the Union by these refined processors of the Secessionists of the South, and their followers and echoes in the North?

Theatrical, Musical, and Lectures.

"Everybody's Friend," at Arch-street Theatre, will be played this evening, to-morrow, and upon Saturday, after which it will be withdrawn. It has been remarkably successful, and has been very well played and "gotten up," as the saying is. We believe that Messrs. Wheatley & Clarke might easily have played it, with profit, for at least another week.

The Cooper *troupe*, for the performance of opera in the English language, now at Walnut-street Theatre, have had fair success, so far. This evening they will perform the Barber of Seville. A few novelties would draw overflowing houses, and we beg to acquaint Mr. Cooper that as Philadelphia *has* heard the stock operas in Italian as well as in English, it is not so absolutely requisite as he seems to think, to publish particulars of the plot, in any instance—except when an entirely new piece is presented.

This evening, at the Academy of Music, the second and farewell performance of the French Opera Comique will be given. Two operatic dramas will be represented, in both of which Mad'lle Darcy and M. Gautier will perform. In the second act of the "Trovatore" Mad'lle Anna Wiesler will appear in the *rôle* of *Azucena*. It will be remembered that her debut, as a dramatic vocalist, on Monday, (despite the awful drawback of, in all respects, a thoroughly inadequate *Guiletta* to her *Romeo*) was most successful. There will be a crowded house this evening, for the performances are popular.

This evening, at Musical Fund Hall, the Rev. Dr. Boudder will deliver the first of a series of lectures upon India—a country with which long residence has made him well acquainted. He has travelled in India, he knows the people, and we hear that he lectures extremely well.

EDUCATIONAL.—The examination of candidates for admission to the Central High School will be held during the week, commencing on the 30th instant. On the same day will commence the semi-annual examination for admission to the Girls' High School.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, January 25, 1860.

Our relations with Mexico are being rapidly and irresistibly complicated. The condition of things on the borders of the Rio Grande, and the triumph of Miramon over Juarez, the latter having been recognised by the United States Government, present a case which may demand a prompt resort to the remedy suggested in the last message of President Buchanan. You will recollect that he makes this Mexican question the important feature of his communication. The following extract is particularly interesting, in view of the events which have lately taken place:

"The case presented, however, is not merely a case of individual claims, although our just claims against Mexico have reached a very large amount. Nor is it merely the cause of protection to the lives and property of the few Americans who may still remain in Mexico, although the life and property of every American citizen ought to be sacredly protected in every quarter of the world. But it is a question that relates to the future as well as to the present and the past, and which involves, indirectly at least, the subject of our whole duty to Mexico as a neighboring State. The exercise of the power of the United States in that country to redress the wrongs and protect the rights of our own citizens is none the less to be desired, because efficient and necessary aid may thus be rendered at the same time to restore peace and order to Mexico itself. In the accomplishment of this result the people of the United States must necessarily feel a deep and earnest interest. Mexico ought to be a rich and prosperous and powerful Republic. She possesses an extensive territory, a fertile soil, and an inexhaustible store of mineral wealth. She occupies an important position between the gulf and the ocean for transit routes and for commerce. Is it possible that such a country as this can be given up to anarchy and ruin without an effort from any quarter for its rescue and its safety? Will the commercial nations of the world, which have so many interests connected with it, remain wholly indifferent to such a result? Can the United States especially, which ought to share most largely in its commercial intercourse, allow their immediate neighbor thus to destroy itself and injure them? Yet, without support from some quarter, it is impossible to perceive how Mexico can resume her position among nations and enter upon a career which promises any good results. The aid which she requires, and which the interests of all commercial countries require that she should have, it belongs to this Government to render, not only by virtue of our neighborhood to Mexico, along whose territory we have a continuous frontier of nearly a thousand miles, but by virtue, also, of our established policy, which is inconsistent with the intervention of any European Power in the domestic concerns of that Republic.

"The wrongs which we have suffered from Mexico are before the world, and most deeply impress every American citizen. A government which is either unable or unwilling to redress such wrongs, is derelict to its highest duties. The difficulty consists in selecting and enforcing the remedy. We may in vain apply to the Constitutional Government at Vera Cruz, although it is well disposed to do us justice, for adequate redress. Whilst its authority is acknowledged in all the important ports, and throughout the sea-coasts of the Republic, its power does not extend to the city of Mexico and the States in its vicinity, where nearly all the recent outrages have been committed on American citizens. We must penetrate into the interior before we can reach the offenders, and this can only be done by passing through the territory in the occupation of the Constitutional Government. The most acceptable and least difficult mode of accomplishing the object will be to act in concert with that Government. Their consent and their aid might, I believe, be obtained; but if not, our obligation to protect our citizens in their just rights, secured by treaty, would not be the less imperative. For these reasons, I recommend to Congress to pass a law authorizing the President, under such conditions as they may deem expedient, to employ a sufficient military force to enter Mexico, for the purpose of obtaining indemnity for the past, and security for the future. I purposely refrain from any suggestion as to whether this force shall consist of regular troops or volunteers, or both. This question may be most appropriately left to the decision of Congress. I would merely observe that, should volunteers be selected, such a force could be easily raised in this country among those who sympathize with the sufferings of our unfortunate fellow-citizens in Mexico, and with the unhappy condition of that Republic. Such an accession to the forces of the Constitutional Government would enable it soon to reach the city of Mexico, and extend its power over the whole Republic. In that event, there is no reason to doubt that the just claims of our citizens would be satisfied, and adequate redress obtained for the injuries inflicted upon them. The Constitutional Government have ever evinced a strong desire to do us justice, and this might be secured in advance by a preliminary treaty.

"It may be said that these measures will, at least indirectly, be inconsistent with our wise and settled policy not to interfere in the domestic concerns of foreign nations. But does not the present case fairly constitute an exception? An adjoining Republic is in a state of anarchy and confusion from which she has proved wholly unable to extricate herself. She is entirely destitute of the power to maintain peace upon her borders, or to prevent the incursions of banditti into our territory. In her fate and in her fortune—in her power to establish and maintain a settled Government—we have a far deeper interest, socially, commercially, and politically, than any other nation. Shall we, a wreck upon the ocean, drifting about as she is impelled by different factions. As a good neighbor, shall we not extend to her a helping hand to save her? If we do not, it would not be surprising should some other nation undertake the task, and thus force us to interfere at last, under circumstances of increased difficulty, for the maintenance of our established policy?"

Here, now, is an issue of commanding and overwhelming importance. It is one which will arouse considerable antagonism and discussion, but I cannot doubt that the good sense and patriotism of the American people will be arrayed on the side of the President in the above recommendation. Even the most conservative men have long foreseen that some such step as that suggested by Mr. Buchanan must be taken, either by our Government or by some other civilized Power, and of all the Governments, upon which could the solemn duty of protecting Mexico from her own dissensions be devolved more righteously than upon our own? Let Congress respond to the suggestions of the President, and before thirty days have elapsed Mexico will be in the hands of an organization that will completely revolutionize and reform her whole system of government. She will be carried forward upon the path of progress, her religion protected, her people encouraged in all the arts of humanity and civilization, her ports opened to the navies of the world, and her name respected to the uttermost ends of the earth. What a future may not this philanthropic invasion, if I may use the phrase, offer a hundreds of thousands of young men in the United States, now looking forward for employment, and panting for distinction! Here is no new, untravelled, unexplored empire; no *Utopia*, no Oregon; but the land flowing with milk and honey; a land of the tropics, the Italy of our continent, fronting two seas, and capable of subsisting upon its broad, beautiful, and capacious bosom, millions of freemen. Let other nations say what they please, manifest destiny points clearly either to the entire redemption, or to the complete conquest of Mexico. I trust that our politicians will not commit the error of opposing such a protectorate as has been proposed by Gen. Sam Houston to the President; for if they do they will make as great a blunder as they made in opposing the Mexican war. The partition of the territory of Mexico—should the ripening year fall into the hands of the Americans—will no doubt create some discord; but, as Mrs. Glass observed, "let us first catch the fish, then cook it." I am enabled to assure you that a number of distinguished military men, now in this city, are making every possible preparation for the contingency suggested in the President's message.

There is quite an earnest war in Kentucky, between the friends of Guthrie and Breckinridge, and the Lexington *Statesman*, which is called the home organ of the Vice President, does not hesitate to say some very sharp things of the ex Secretary of the Treasury. I am not of those who believe that Mr. Guthrie will ever be President of the United States. That he is an honest man and made an upright and vigorous minister of finance, under the Administration of General Pierce, is true; but that he is the sort of person to preside over the destinies of this Republic is not quite so clear. Mr. Guthrie has some warm friends, however, in Kentucky, in Washington, New York, and Pennsylvania, but it is alleged that the delegation from his own State to Charleston is not disposed to go very far to serve him.

Bennett, of the New York *Herald*, I perceive, backs up Charles O'Conor, of that city, in his late attempt to elevate the Institution of slavery among *the divinities*. Mr. O'Conor seems to think that the peculiar institution is a sort of ordinance of God, and that which our forefathers looked upon with pain and fear is neither more nor less than a dispensation from Heaven; and the angelic Bennett is of the same opinion. I do not wonder that the Charleston *Mercury* and other fire-eating newspapers declare Mr. O'Conor to be the only sound man in the free States, nor that he should be nominated for President by the same interests. I say it is to the credit of Mr. Cassidy, of the Albany *Atlas and Argus*, and other Democratic journals in New York, that they have repudiated the monstrous doctrine of Mr. O'Conor as utterly unworthy, unsound, and disgusting.

OCCASIONAL.

Cosmopolitan Art Association.

In a few days—on the last day of this month indeed—the books now open, at Messrs. Hunt & Co.'s, corner of Fifth and Chestnut, for the inscription of subscribers' names, in connection with the above Association, *must close*, for the drawing of tickets will take place, at New York, immediately after. Messrs. Hunt & Co. are sole agents here of the Association, and can deliver fine impressions of the new print (Faed's "Shakespeare and his Friends,") the *Cosmopolitan Quarterly Art Journal*, and certificate of membership which may draw one of several hundred prizes. Powers' "Greek Slave," it may be remembered, was actually won, two or three years ago, in one of the drawings of this Association—a pretty good return for an investment of *three dollars*. The objects and details of this enterprise have been so largely advertised in *The Press* and other local journals, that we need not here repeat them. Whoever wants information had better go to Messrs. Hunt, at the above-mentioned address.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY.—We understand that this house has recently become the property of some wealthy Philadelphians, and is now being fitted up in the best manner. Guests to the number of six hundred can be accommodated, and they will be cared for by Jeremiah McKibbin, Esq., of the Merchants' Hotel, who, we are much gratified to learn, has leased the house. We congratulate the public on the enlargement of the house, and the lease of it to Mr. McKibbin.

☞ The gorgeous spectacle of the "Magic Ring of the Four Elements," which is drawing such crowded houses to Dan Rice's "Great Show," will be played on Saturday afternoon, in order to give parties from the neighboring towns, and the juveniles, an opportunity of witnessing what is universally pronounced the most magnificent show-piece produced in America for many years.

Lola Montez on John Bull.

The announcement that Madame Lola Montez would deliver a lecture at Musical Fund Hall, last evening, attracted a very large audience, in which the sterner element largely predominated. There was much impatience manifested to see and hear the fair lecturer before she made her appearance, and when she entered the platform there was no stint of applause. She appeared neatly attired in black velvet, relieved with flowing white lace undersleeves, and a collar of the latter material. The lecture was given with all the grace of speech and accuracy of pronunciation peculiar to its authoress, who is undoubtedly a woman of superior intellect, whatever may be the popular opinion respecting her mode of using it.

The subject-matter of the lecture was a comparative portraiture of John Bull in contrast with his ole Atlantic blood relation, Brother Jonathan. The picture she drew, though candid, was not devoid of pleasant satire and graphic touches, some of which were not any more complimentary to the Yankees than they were flattering to the English. She hoped, in opening, that she should not be accused of maligning the character of the English, if honesty should, at times, compel her to speak plainly of their faults. The kind receptions she had met everywhere in England, and the flattering notices she had received from the press while there, had so deeply impressed her heart as to make her ashamed ever to forget them.

In speaking of the relationship existing between England and America, she said that between nations so much alike as these there was scarcely sufficient to make a lecture of a piquant character. The general characteristics of human beings were, indeed, strikingly similar all over the world; fashions, however, differed. She knew it was customary to suppose that forms of government had much to do with the moulding of character. Rather were governments the outgrowth of those national characteristics, which she proceeded to illustrate by a reference to English history from the earliest times.

It was no metaphor to call England the workshop of the world. What was in this country called *smartness* was peculiarly English. For this reason no part of America was so much like Old England as *New* England. There was something in the movements of Englishmen that marked them as eminently a *doing* nation. Especially was this true of the middle classes, who were said to be as much like their Yankee cousins as two peas out of the same pod. This country had indeed not yet had sufficient age to develop a distinct nationality. Those parts of our country which had been settled by Germans showed it unmistakably, and the same discernment told us plainly that New England was English at bottom. The spirit of *ensemble* of New England habits, modes of doing business, and displaying their philanthropy, showed this to be the case.

It was not a little singular that an insignificant fog-bedouded island, with a little lead, tin, fuller's earth, and wool, should ever have made so much fuss in the world as England had.

As a specimen of English modesty, Madame read a very laudatory love-letter, addressed to herself and adding, that she had received at least a half bushel of similar specimens of English indiscretion, during her recent lecturing tour in that country.

Speaking of English sensitiveness on the subject of dress, she said that when, years ago, the Duchess of Sutherland, while she extended her patronage to every negro that presented himself, had not one penny, or tear, or prayer, for the millions in Ireland, reduced to the most abject condition by English tyranny.

Quackery and humbuggery had the widest field in England for the display of their wares. For her part, she could never understand why England should taunt Americans for their love of money, as nowhere, she believed, was the mighty dollar more worshipped than in the British Islands.

The reign of the mighty god Cupid, she believed, was about the same all over the world, and consequently succeeded in making as many rascals and fools, under the guise of miscalled love, in England as *out* of it.

The concluding portion of her lecture—which was considerably over an hour in length, and elicited what may be called enthusiastic attention throughout—was devoted to a humorous comparison of the idiosyncrasies of both English and Americans, in which every jam on this side of the Atlantic was supplied with an explanatory counterpart upon the other.

SAXE, the poet, was delivering a poem at Trenton, N. J., the night before last, when suddenly the gas went out. The audience bore the delay so good-naturedly that Mr. Saxe complimented them on their patience, and, remarking that he understood the difficulty was in the metre, said that if the audience would promise not to find fault with his "metre," he would never mention the defect of theirs.

"OSBORNE AND CHEESMAN'S SKELETON SKIRT.—Among the novelties of the season, likely to become popular in our marts of trade, is the "Women Gore Trail Skeleton Skirt," *made to Paris*, manufactured by Messrs. Osborne & Cheesman, Ansonia, Connecticut, whose advertisement appears in another part of our paper to-day. We have examined the article (at the house of Messrs. Evans & Hassall, No. 51 South Fourth street,) and are of opinion that for symmetry of form, quality of material, and perfection of workmanship, it has been hitherto unequalled.

Letter from Harrisburg.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

HARRISBURG, January 25, 1860.

At this time there are 150 bills reported, which is forty more than at the same period last year; and the number acted upon and passed up to this date, exceeds the number acted upon and passed two weeks later in the session of 1859. This shows that legislation is progressing very rapidly, and augurs an early adjournment. There is no reason in the world why the business of the Legislature should not be done through with by the first of April. A resolution is now before the House fixing the first of March. If the party in power should get through with the legislation and adjourn by that time, or a fortnight later, it would be greatly to their credit with the people of Pennsylvania. The Senate is equally advanced in business.

Mr. Abbott, in place, "as not for the registration of births, marriages, and deaths in the city of Philadelphia." The bill passed the House last winter, but failed in the Senate, in consequence of the opposition of Senator Marcellus, who this season is not inclined to obstruct its passage. The health officer is to be furnished books, in which he is to keep an accurate list of the births and deaths. All clergymen, clerks, or keepers of the records of all churches and religious societies, magistrates, or any other person capable of solemnizing the marriage service, every coroner, justice of the peace, undertaker, sexton, or superintendent of a burying ground, is to furnish his or her name and residence to the health officer; and these persons are to furnish the aforesaid officer with the names of all the persons who have died, as well as the births. A neglect to comply with this injunction will result in a fine of $10. A registration law was passed in 1851, but it was so intricate in its details, that it was repealed in 1855. This act is a great improvement on the one repealed.

Mr. Connell read in place "an act securing to the people of Philadelphia the right of free travel over certain highways." Section 1 authorizes a majority of freeholders owning real estate fronting on the whole or any section of any turnpike or plank road within the city of Philadelphia, such section being nearest the paved highways, to petition the Councils to declare the same to be taken as one of the streets, and within thirty days it shall be the duty of Councils, in ordinances, to declare that such turnpike or plank road, so far as within the city limits, or for such section as may be next the paved streets, shall be taken and used as and for one of the streets; but the same shall not be taken possession of by the city authorities until the damages shall be assessed and paid. Six commissioners, appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions, are to assess the damages—but the present actual value is only to be considered. Councils are to borrow the money on the faith of the city to pay any damages.

An act relative to brokers was reported upon favorably in the Senate to-day, compelling all brokers to pay a tax of four per cent. upon all their profits. They are to make a sworn statement showing the amount of their annual profits for the year ending with the 30th November, to the city or county treasurer. Banks have now to pay a money percentage on their profits in the shape of a bonus and a tax; but brokers, under a nominal license, escape comparatively free. This bill is intended to remedy such unjust discrimination, and, besides, it will be a source of revenue to the State, and it will most likely become a law. Application will be made of the amount of the license paid. No license for Philadelphia shall be granted for a less sum than $100; for Pittsburg $50, and in any other county $30. It was introduced by Mr. Miller, of Washington.

A communication was sent in to-day by Hon. Eli Slifer, the State Treasurer, showing where the State moneys were deposited at the end of every month during the past year. They were divided around among upwards of fifty public and private banks.

A bill is before the Senate, introduced by Mr. Schell, providing for the sale of the Pittsburg, Connellsville, and Baltimore Railroad, or that portion located in the State of Pennsylvania. The property upon which it has failed to pay interest for more than three years, as it had agreed to do by resolution of the board of directors, and is in a failing and insolvent condition, and Messrs. John G. Rimmel, W. J. Bear, John D. Roddy, Rose Forward, and Alex. Stutzman, of Somerset county, are appointed commissioners to conduct the sale. It is to be sold to the highest bidder—$50,000 of the purchase money to be paid ready; provided, that if the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company shall become the purchaser, they shall pay $1,000,000 additional, in five equal annual instalments, with interest; and in consideration thereof the Pennsylvania Central Company is to be exempt from tonnage tax. If this bill becomes a law, Baltimore will lose her Pittsburg connection. How will she like that?

PENN.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The dead letters, instead of being returned here within six months, as heretofore, are now returned within half that period of time, thus proportionately facilitating the restoration of valuables to their owners as well as preventing the inconvenient accumulation of such letters at the various post offices. This new arrangement works well. The Postmaster General suggests an alteration in the law to return them within a still shorter space of time.

The official documents submitted to the Senate, on the call of Senators Sumner and Wilson, on the correspondence of our minister at Rome with the Papal Government concerning the outrage on Mr. Perkins and Mrs. Doane at Perugia, and shows the final settlement of the question by Cardinal Antonelli.

No formal proposition has been made by Spain for the settlement of our claims against her, but her disposition, as recently expressed, is considered highly favorable to that result.

Our Government has received no despatches from England for the last two weeks in relation to the San Juan difficulty, which, it is agreed on all sides, will soon approach a settlement.

On the vote to-day for Speaker Mr. Sherman was supported by his friends, as formerly, in a solid column. All the votes cast for Mr. Bocock were from the Democratic side. The Southern Opposition, with the exception of Messrs. Davis of Maryland, Etheridge, and Boteler, voted for Mr. Smith, of North Carolina, together with Messrs. Clark of Missouri, Dejarnette, Keitt, Pryor, Smith of Virginia, and Taylor, (Democrats.) Mr. Davis, of Indiana, received six votes, and twenty-seven votes were divided among twelve other gentlemen.

Information received here states that a resolution was introduced in the Senate of Mississippi, on the 18th instant, to send a commissioner to the Legislature of Virginia in view of the impending dangers to the South.

More India Rubber Injunctions.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 25.—Judge Treat has granted injunctions restraining some twenty-four firms of this city, against whom suits were brought by Horace H. Day, from selling elastic vulcanized rubber goods without a license from Mr. Day.

Departure of the Steamship Europa.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—The royal mail steamship Europa sailed for Liverpool this afternoon. She took out no specie.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

XXXVITH CONGRESS.—FIRST SESSION.

U. S. CAPITOL, WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.

SENATE.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon, presented the proceedings of the Union meeting held at New York, and read a letter from the secretary of the meeting, stating that the citizens of that city were true to the Constitution and the Union, and wished the fact to be known. Mr. LANE expressed the pleasure it gave him to present these resolutions, though he might not agree with every word therein contained. He hoped these meetings, as indicative of a sound sentiment at the North, will continue to be held. He moved that the resolutions adopted at the meeting be read.

Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, objected to their reception on the ground that the Senate had heretofore refused to receive the mere record and expressions of opinion which required no action at the hands of this body. He made the objection in no feeling of unkindness. He was as much gratified as any one at this expression of patriotic sentiments.

Mr. LANE said if it was not in order to receive the resolutions, he hoped they would be incorporated in the remarks he had made.

Mr. HALE suggested that the subject be laid over till to-morrow. If the practice of the Senate has not been what he has supposed he would withdraw objection.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, thought the resolutions could not properly go on the files of the Senate.

Mr. LANE then withdrew the paper.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, presented a memorial for paying the mileage of the late Hon. D. C. Broderick. Referred.

Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, offered a resolution to fill the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute with the name of the Vice President of the United States. Adopted.

Mr. BROWN's (of Mississippi) resolutions, declaring that the Territories are the common property of all the states, then came up.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, then addressed the Senate. He commenced by referring to the fact, that when this Republic entered upon its existence, it proclaimed to the world the equality of man. Now, in its eighty-fourth year, it presented the humiliating spectacle of a nation distracted by discussions growing out of the bondage of four million of men. Everywhere in the United States an "irrepressible conflict" was now going on on this question. In fifteen States of the Union, the privileged class of slaveholders ruled, abnegating the support of its interests, the inborn, inbred, constitutional right of the freedom of speech and the freedom of the press. The Federal Government, in nearly all its departments, was under the control of the same power.

The speaker then went into a history of *African slavery in this country and in England*, from the time of its introduction down to the present time, and quoted the opinions of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and many other illustrious men, to show that at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, they had held that slavery was a moral, social, political evil, and that they desired and anticipated its extinguishment. The first Government was composed of anti-slavery men, and nearly all the principal appointees of the Administration of Washington entertained the same opinions. He contrasted that state of public opinion with that existing at the present day. The mails daily brought intelligence of the lawless violence and indignities perpetrated on freemen, guilty of no offence of the Republican nominee for Speaker. The gentlemen who had opposed an organization in that manner had allowed party prejudice to interfere with their patriotism.

He thought the Republican agitation of the slavery question was the direct cause of Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry. Virginia had come to the determination that there should be an end of such invasions. She had fortified herself, and her bayonets are bristling to defend herself. Heretofore she relyed on the united shields of all her sister States for protection, but at the moment when she least expected it, she found herself to depend on her own right arm for protection. Why should Republicans persist in their aggressions? What good was to be accomplished?

Referring to the circumstances under which Mr. Sherman's name was mentioned in connection with a political pamphlet, the "Helper Compend," he said the Republicans had betrayed him and made him a tool and victim. Otherwise, Sherman must endorse that book. He would tell Mr. Sherman that he never could be elected President standing as his name did, in connection with the infamous Helper book. The adoption of the plurality rule would be a snapping vote for Mr Sherman. The House could not elect a Speaker. He had sought and signed the paper pledging to resist that rule, and would die hero before he would sanction it, for it would result in the election of Mr. Sherman.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, asked: Suppose a bill be reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, containing an appropriation of money which it was supposed might be used by the Administration for corrupt purposes—would the gentleman justify the other side of the House in voting a secret vote upon an agreement binding themselves to resist the passage of the bill by a factious opposition, instead of allowing the majority to rule?

Mr. BOTELER replied that he quoted from the remarks of Sliddell, Toombs, Mason, and others, and many journals of the South, to show that they had threatened a dissolution of the Union in the event of Fremont's election. During the present session views had been expressed with reference to the election next fall. He referred to the remarks of Mr. Olay, "that he hoped the first fruits of a collision might be reaped here," and interpreted them to mean that those who favored a dissolution of the Union did not intend to leave the capitol, but were ready for a personal collision, a "bloody struggle" in the halls of Congress. In reply to this threat he had to say that Northern Senators would not be intimidated by it. They were here not to fight, but to legislate, but he would give the Senator from North Carolina notice that should they be assaulted here with deadly intent, while in the discharge of their duties, those assaults would be repelled and retaliated by men who will not dishonor fathers that fought at Bunker Hill and conquered at Saratoga. Though reluctant to enter upon such a struggle, they would not abandon it in dishonor.

Mr. WILSON then referred to the disloyal speeches made at the other end of the Capitol, and commented on the remarks of Messrs Pryor, Curry, Pugh, Moore, Boyce, and others, and the disunion sentiments uttered by Democratic presses in different States of the Union. The American Democracy, led and controlled by slavery propagandists, stood before the nation as the enemy of human progress. He concluded by a strong appeal to perpetuate in Kansas and elsewhere, and closed by expressing the hope that the intelligent patriotism of the nation would rebuke the mad exhibition of folly and fanaticism which would shiver the Union into fragments, and proclaim, in the language of Jackson, "The Union must and shall be preserved."

During Mr. Wilson's speech, he read an extract from the speeches delivered by Mr. Iverson in Georgia, in which he said that the condition of the African slaves of the South was better than that of the white slaves of the North.

Mr. IVANSON denied the correctness of the report. He did say that African slavery improved the condition of the poor white man, but said nothing of "Northern white slaves."

Mr. WILSON was glad to hear this denial.

Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, remarked that, while Mr. Wilson was a Democratic doctrine, he would refer him to the action of the Legislature of Alabama, which had endorsed all such sentiments. And the Americans of that State go further than the Democrats in their expressions.

Mr. WILSON briefly closed his speech.

Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, said that the State of Massachusetts for the last seventeen years has been engaged in nullifying the fugitive-slave law. Men had to take oaths to support the Constitution. The laws of that State make a man perjure himself before he can hold office. In 1850 Massachusetts had three times as many criminals as the whole South, which was owing, he thought, to the bad legislation of the State. Massachusetts orators always eulogize the actions of that State during the Revolution. The services of no State had been more or less than those of Massachusetts had rendered, while the other States were her equals in that trying period. Suppose innocent men had suffered at the South, no mobs were ever got up to prevent men from reclaiming their property.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, agreed with the Senator from North Carolina. He repeated that if bad men should seize the Government with hostile intention towards the institutions of the South, the South would redress the wrong with her strong right hand. She would never submit to be driven into exile. The Senator from Massachusetts had no right to call them secessionists. The Republicans desiring to abridge the liberty of the press, practically seceded at the last election; it assumed a mere sectional form. He defended the South from the charge of violating its promises, and vindicated the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the course of the Senator from Illinois, (Mr. Douglas,) on that measure. He quoted from a speech of Mr. Wilson, in which he said that he owed much of the love of liberty he had to reading the *Liberator*. Thus the editor of that paper, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, was the tutor of the Senator from Massachusetts, and the sentiments which Garrison avowed were: "No Union with slaveholders. The Constitution is a covenant with death and an agreement with hell." But he believed there were in the Old Bay State enough Democrats to-day to drive back these men in a hand-to-hand fight. He argued to show that the speech of the Senator from Massachusetts was virtually an encouragement to the schemes of such men as John Brown. It was the language of one who seeks to carry war into a neighboring State. He had some respect for honest fanatics. But the words "slave power," as used in the speech of the Senator from Massachusetts at Faneuil Hall show that he wanted more power and spoils. He asked what was meant by the aggression of slave power? Did the Senator mean to influence the prejudices of the people? He (Mr Davis) would not consent to be placed in a false position. He saw a dark pall hanging over the future. He desired the preservation of the Union which our fathers had established, but he could not sacrifice honor and consistency. The real disunionists were those who sap the foundations of the Government. The South had never sought to dissolvish it. The history of the Government would show this fact. The Senator from Massachusetts should not arraign the South, especially the State of South Carolina, while his own State had nullified the constitutional law. He defied disposition, as recently expressed, is considered highly favorable to that result.

Our Government has received no despatches from England for the last two weeks in relation to the San Juan difficulty, which, it is agreed on all sides, will soon approach a settlement.

On the vote to-day for Speaker Mr. Sherman was supported by his friends, as formerly, in a solid column. All the votes cast for Mr. Bocock were from the Democratic side. The Southern Opposition, with the exception of Messrs. Davis of Maryland, Etheridge, and Boteler, voted for Mr. Smith, of North Carolina, together with Messrs. Clark of Missouri, Dejarnette, Keitt, Pryor, Smith of Virginia, and Taylor, (Democrats.) Mr. Davis, of Indiana, received six votes, and twenty-seven votes were divided among twelve other gentlemen.

Information received here states that a resolution was introduced in the Senate of Mississippi, on the 18th instant, to send a commissioner to the Legislature of Virginia in view of the impending dangers to the South.

PENN.

Letter from Harrisburg.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

HARRISBURG, January 25, 1860.

At this time there are 150 bills reported, which is forty more than at the same period last year; and the number acted upon and passed up to this date, exceeds the number acted upon and passed two weeks later in the session of 1859. This shows that legislation is progressing very rapidly, and augurs an early adjournment. There is no reason in the world why the business of the Legislature should not be gone through with by the first of April. A resolution is now before the House fixing the first of March. If the party in power should get through with the legislation and adjourn by that time, or a fortnight later, it would be greatly to their credit with the people of Pennsylvania. The Senate is equally advanced in business.

Mr. Abbott, in place, "as not for the registration of births, marriages, and deaths in the city of Philadelphia." The bill passed the House last winter, but failed in the Senate, in consequence of the opposition of Senator Marcellus, who this season is not inclined to obstruct its passage. The health officer is to be furnished books, in which he is to keep an accurate list of the births and deaths. All clergymen, clerks, or keepers of the records of all churches and religious societies, magistrates, or any other person capable of solemnizing the marriage service, every coroner, justice of the peace, undertaker, sexton, or superintendent of a burying ground, is to furnish his or her name and residence to the health officer; and these persons are to furnish the aforesaid officer with the names of all the persons who have died, as well as the births. A neglect to comply with this injunction will result in a fine of $10. A registration law was passed in 1851, but it was so intricate in its details, that it was repealed in 1855. This act is a great improvement on the one repealed.

Mr. Connell read in place "an act securing to the people of Philadelphia the right of free travel over certain highways." Section 1 authorizes a majority of freeholders owning real estate fronting on the whole or any section of any turnpike or plank road within the city of Philadelphia, such section being nearest the paved highways, to petition the Councils to declare the same to be taken as one of the streets, and within thirty days it shall be the duty of Councils, in ordinances, to declare that such turnpike or plank road, so far as within the city limits, or for such section as may be next the paved streets, shall be taken and used as and for one of the streets; but the same shall not be taken possession of by the city authorities until the damages shall be assessed and paid. Six commissioners, appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions, are to assess the damages—but the present actual value is only to be considered. Councils are to borrow the money on the faith of the city to pay any damages.

An act relative to brokers was reported upon favorably in the Senate to-day, compelling all brokers to pay a tax of four per cent. upon all their profits. They are to make a sworn statement showing the amount of their annual profits for the year ending with the 30th November, to the city or county treasurer. Banks have now to pay a money percentage on their profits in the shape of a bonus and a tax; but brokers, under a nominal license, escape comparatively free. This bill is intended to remedy such unjust discrimination, and, besides, it will be a source of revenue to the State, and it will most likely become a law. Application will be made of the amount of the license paid. No license for Philadelphia shall be granted for a less sum than $100; for Pittsburg $50, and in any other county $30. It was introduced by Mr. Miller, of Washington.

A