The Press.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1860

FIRST PAGE.—Editorial Wanderings—Downingtown; Religious Intelligence; Washington; The Courts; Corruptions of Language; The Boston Board of Trade. FOURTH PAGE.—Weekly Review of the Philadelphia Markets: Marine Intelligence.

European Affairs.

Some people expect that the events of last year must eventuate in a general European war in 1860. The elements of discord are abroad, and are very active, it must be confessed. Still, we scarcely think that they will become so concentrated and directed as to plunge Europe into war.

Hungary appears likely to make some effort, ere long, to shake off the Austrian yoke; yet, of all countries in Europe, Hungary is the most perfectly loyal, as she showed by her affectionate and chivalric allegiance to the Empress MARIA THERESA, during the War of the Succession, over a century since. If Austria would only govern Hungary with ordinary justice, none of her subjects would be more true to her than the bold Hungarians. Turkey, the late Czar's "sick man," appears in a bad way, the national revenue being annually and increasingly inadequate to meet the national expenditure.

Naples appears on the eve of some great change—for her new sovereign, FRANCIS the Second, is apparently almost as bad a ruler as was his father, FERDINAND II., commonly known as "King Bomba." There are two chances of a revolution here. First, that the Neapolitans will endeavor to throw off the galling yoke which still presses heavily upon them, and next that Sicily will declare her independence, as she did in 1848.

The three Italian Duchies—Tuscany, Modena, and Parma—are in a perilous position. They have expelled their respective Sovereigns, and, declaring their national independence, desire to pass under the rule of VICTOR EMMANUEL, King of Sardinia, or, at any rate, to be united into one independent State, governed by a Sovereign freely elected by themselves.

The Romagna, which has cast aside all allegiance to the Pope, seems resolved to make this separation permanent, by joining the three Duchies, with a view to amalgamation with them. There is very little chance that the Pope will be able to coax or frighten the Romagna into submission. Without the aid of NAPOLEON this would be almost impossible. That aid, as far as can be judged, he will not extend. Indeed, every circumstance, of late, corroborates the belief that NAPOLEON will certainly not allow Romagna nor the Duchies to be restored to their former rulers, by force.

Most of these situations denote a tendency to internal dissensions rather than to general war. The fact is, the little Powers cannot carry on a great war, and the leading Powers are too poor, and of too bad credit, to venture into the expense. Here is an extract from the City Article in the *London Times* of the 6th inst.:

"*Go-betweens* continue difficult regarding the means by which the various Continental Powers, known to be in want of money, will obtain supplies. In that respect, the position of Austria appears to be the hardest, the recent accounts from Vienna of £12,000,000 of national stock, and the total absence of any sign of defence to the universal condemnation passed upon it, having virtually put her out of the pale of Governments that can be dealt with. Concerning Spain, the feeling increases that the Morocco war will, more rapidly than was expected, exhaust her Treasury, which had become full only through the *evasion or confiscation of just debts*.

"Portugal is in great want of means for public works, but the treatment of all the contractors and capitalists who have lately ventured to negotiate with her is likely to prove a sufficient warning against speculation in that quarter. Turkey, of course, is always in need, but needy as she is, she has *thus far avoided that dishonor which has fallen on so many Powers of greater pretensions*. Russia, it is certain, must need additional funds before long, and a formal announcement of the *fact has been looked for during the past few weeks*. The last loan has proved wholly inadequate to effect the promised restoration of the currency, and the deficiency in the original subscriptions to it is *now rumored* to have been much beyond what was supposed. Probably, however, as the first instalment on the loan will not fall due till the 26th instant, any notice of new operations will *be deferred* until after that date."

Add to this that France will certainly, and England most probably have to go into the money-market to raise funds, this year, and an idea of the true state of the case may be formed.

In fact, view public matters as we may, we arrive but at one conclusion—that *War cannot be carried on without money*. The issues of peace or war in Europe, really rest upon the fat of two or three bankers in London—upon the ROTHSCHILDS the BARINGS, and a very few more. *No European country is in a condition to plunge into a war without money*, and it rests with a few bankers to lend or refuse the needful funds.

Thus thinking, we pay but little attention to the rumors of war which occasionally are conveyed hither by frightened English newspapers. It mainly rests with NAPOLEON to decide the question of peace or war in Europe. It is his policy to occupy a commanding position in the world's eye—to act as the public arbiter of Europe—but it is not his policy, just yet, to "cry havoc and let slip the dogs of war." We believe, too, that he means to keep his promise to Italy, in some way, and not cease until he really has made her free from the Alps to the Appenines, and thence to the sea. He *can* do this, and we think that, if life be spared, he *will*.

"Girard College."

[*For The Press.*]

MR. EDITOR: In answer to an editorial in *The Press* of yesterday morning, complaining of the condition of the playground of Girard College, I beg to inform you that the directors of that institution have asked an appropriation from Councils for the purpose of making a permanent improvement of the grounds in question. There is but one opinion in the Board as to its necessity, and it is to be hoped that the City Councils will grant the sum required for the purpose.

Aside from this, permit me to correct the impression which your editorial conveys as to the general health of the boys at the College, by stating the fact that but one death occurred there during the two years ending on the first instant, and *that* from a constitutional disease. The infirmary is frequently without a patient. At the present time, the most inclement season of the year, there are six boys confined to their beds, only one of whom has been dangerously ill, and he is now convalescing. More general health could hardly prevail in an institution having under its charge an average of at least three hundred and fifty boys, whose ages range from seven to seventeen years. A complaint, to be just, should be well founded, and you have to determine whether the facts here stated sustain the tenor of the article to which this is a reply. I think not. H.

The Next Mayor.

EDITOR OF THE PRESS: The name of Joseph Enou, Esq., of the Second ward, has been prominently spoken of in connection with the Democratic nomination for chief magistrate of Philadelphia, a position for which, in every respect, he is eminently qualified, and to which there could be no possible doubt of his election. Mr. Enou has been long and thoroughly identified with the best interests of the city of his birth, and, in private as well as public life, has manifested the possession of those qualities which at once stamp him as an honest man. If the gentlemen who will compose the next Democratic Convention will give the citizens the present efficient Recorder as their candidate for Mayor, their success in the coming municipal contest will be triumphantly complete. Let us indulge the hope, for the credit of Philadelphia, that such may be the case, so that there may be at the head of affairs in this city a gentleman who, probably, more than all others combines all the general and *special* qualifications for that post.

PHILADELPHIA.

AT DAN RICE'S GREAT SHOW this (Saturday) afternoon, the first day representation of the great spectacle of the "Magic Ring of the Four Elements" will be given. The piece will be presented with all its gorgeous scenic and mechanical effects, the same as at night; and owing to the magnificence of its pageantry, it will be found admirably calculated to astonish and gratify the children, who will, doubtless, be largely represented in the audience. The power of the elements of fire water, earth, and air, is impressively exhibited in an interesting manner, and an excellent moral is attached to the story of the play. It will also be presented at night, in connection with varied and attractive acts in the arena.

THE QUAKER CITY INSURANCE COMPANY.—In our advertising columns will be found the annual statement of this company. It is a gratifying exhibit of their business for the past year. On the first of January, 1860, the surplus fund of the institution amounted to $159 746 70 over and above their capital stock, which is two hundred thousand dollars. The statement just presented to the stockholders for the year ending on the 1st instant shows a very prosperous business, the available assets of the company now being $359,740.70. The company is under competent management, its board of directors being composed of reliable and responsible business men of our city, whose names are an ample guarantee to those who may insure that their interests will be safely guarded.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1860.

John Brown has about performed his mission. He has compelled the Republican *leaders* to define their position, and to avow their determination to liberalize their platform. He has impressed upon the Northern people the primary duty of enforcing the fugitive-slave law in its letter and its spirit. But this is not all that John has done. He has forced a set of men in the South, who are bent upon dissolving the Union, to show their hands, and they have gone so far in their hostility to him that before they can retrace their steps they will find their places occupied by *others*. All these men will be compelled, in order to maintain their consistency, to resort to the most violent courses, but they will not be sustained—mark the prediction! They have fretted and fumed ever since the first Monday in December. They succeeded in creating a temporary excitement until they frightened all conservative men in their own section into silence, and terrified others in the free States into the belief that the whole South was with the disunionists. Now, however, another state of things begins to manifest itself.

When Jefferson Davis said, in the debate of yesterday, that he would submit to the election of Senator Foot, of Vermont, as President of the United States, he did not *reflect that he may have presented a Presidential candidate for the Republicans*. Mr. Foot is one of the handsomest, most agreeable, and most polished gentlemen in the Senate. He resembles Millard Fillmore more than any man I know. He looks like a Presidential candidate, but he is the representative, in all respects, of Mr. Seward's "irrepressible conflict," and comes from a State *in which the Republican* doctrines are more intensified than they are even in Massachusetts. When Jefferson Davis stands *forth* to say that he will not break up the Union if a Republican like Mr. Foot should be elected, he pays an unselfish tribute to the well-known feeling of the Mississippi people in favor of the Confederacy of these States. Mississippi has a way of her own in turning out and putting men into office on the Union basis. She has any number of violent and able men who are for dissolving the Union, but her masses are as enthusiastically attached to the sacred compact *which unites this family of Republics* as the masses of Pennsylvania or of New York, and Jefferson Davis is a wise and shrewd observer of the past in seeing and saying this. You will perceive that while his colleague, Gallatin Brown, has gone *far* ahead of him in the race in favor of extreme measures, the gallant ex-Secretary of War, the heroic soldier in the battle-fields of Mexico, and the accomplished scholar and statesman, has somewhat amended his paces, and is now keeping step gracefully to the *music* of the Union. Joe of Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, has even been forced to raise his voice against the mad caps in his vicinity. So, too, of George W. Jones, of Tennessee, a man whose horror of humbug, whose contempt of cant, and whose strong "horse sense," have always kept him away from those noisy Ciceros in Congress who delight in oratorical conflagrations, and are never so happy as when threatening to pour the lava of their indignation upon the free States.

Away off in Texas is an old soldier called Sam Houston, (a character whom the new Senator, Wigfall, has some recollection of,) who, in his last message as Governor, crowned as he was with the popular verdict, dared to speak truths by no means palatable to the men whose staple in trade in Congress consists of bombastic rhetoric and foolish threats. Then we have John Forsyth, the able editor of the *Mobile Register*, who, let me say in his credit, has fought one of the noblest battles for the Union, against Mr. Yancey and his clique, that has ever been witnessed. I think Forsyth really won the battle in the last Alabama State Convention, in forcing the fire-eaters to plant their flag on disunion ground, and to unfurl it before the eyes of the people. I hope that no such delegation will be admitted to the Charleston Church, and that John Forsyth will be on hand, with his own good men and true, pledged to abide the decision of the Convention, whomsoever its choice for President may be. I know what I would do myself in the contingency of the nomination of such a fire-eater as Mr. Yancey, and I know, *too*, what the Northern people would do. They would reject him. But you will observe that every *Democratic Convention* in the North and Northwest that has already elected delegates to Charleston has pledged itself to abide by the decision of the Convention. This is all fair and right, because I contend that it is a miserable game for a man to act, when he enters into such a body, on the principle of "heads I win, tails you lose." The Southern exclusives, however, lay down their platform in advance, and say to the rest of the States, come to us or we will not act with you. The question arises whether any such delegation ought to be, and whether they will be, admitted to that Convention?

Coming nearer home, however, if you will look into the stereoscope of old Virginia you will see some strange sights. The figures look rather small if watched with the naked eye, but with the advantage of science you will not only see them enlarged, but will be able to detect some of the under workings now hidden from your view. Hunter and Wise are once more in the field fighting for the Presidency. Neither of these men is quite willing to run the risk of making disunion an alternative.. In Virginia, the western counties of the State will never consent to such madness. Hunter, you perceive, has been very quiet, while the erratic Governor has been the reverse; but both are beginning to appreciate the necessity of conciliating that sentiment which will never let go of the Union of these States. As to Kentucky, the Louisville *Democrat*, that veteran champion of our principles, steadily maintains its cause against the current of the fire-eaters, making bold and manly headway, and upholding with signal ability the old-fashioned faith of the Democracy.

I wish I could say the leaders of the American party in the South were equally candid with such men as Forsyth, Harney, Jones, and others. The South Americans are as bitterly opposed to the secessionists as the Democrats of the North; but they are afraid of losing position at home, and hence have fallen in with the advocates of a slave code to save themselves. I will wager the best horse in the Capitals of James Jackson, killed by John Coyle, Colonel Crittenden, and Knox Walker can order, that if all these Southern Americans spoke what they really believed, they *would rise in their seats* in Congress and say that all this talk about a slave code in the Territories is an absurdity, and that the people of the South have no more idea of making the raid of John Brown into Virginia a pretext for disunion, or a reason for doubting the fidelity of the North, than England would have for an invasion into Ireland because now and then an enthusiastic patriot raised his voice in favor of "repeal." I met one of these South Americans, the other day, and spoke to him just as I write, and his answer was: "My dear sir, no man regards you as an Abolitionist, or men who think with you in the free States. I am convinced that Douglas has the advantage in the argument. I know that these attacks upon the interests of the North are suggested by the traffickers in office in my own region; but I would no more dare to repeat on the floor of Congress what I now say to you than I would dare to vote for John Sherman. Just at this time it happens that our people in the South are feverish and excited, and if you will be patient and wait a little while, you will see all things going right." These sentiments are those, I venture to say, of three-fourths of the Southern men in Congress to-day. When the prompter's bell rings, *however*, and they are called to face the foot-lights on the Congressional boards, it is astonishing how noisy and robustious they become. Gleaming eyes, angry looks, loud imprecations, and sonorous threats are put on with every show of sincerity, and yet, when the play is over, they retire behind the scenes, and become, once more, ordinary human beings.

Mr. Toombs was excessively belligerent the other day, as he always is. Do you know that Robert H. Toombs is one of the kindest and best-hearted men in Washington? He occasionally explodes in great wrath, but his anger is like "the fire that bears fire and straight is cold again." He went to Boston, you will recollect, some time ago, was kindly entertained, made an eloquent pro-slavery speech, and came back pretty well convinced that there was every disposition on the part of the North to stand by the guarantees of the Federal Constitution. Now, such a man could no more maintain an ultra position than he could maintain an unjust dislike to an individual. His candor, his generosity; and, above all, his chivalry of character, would compel him to do that which he is not afraid to do, viz: to rise and publicly disclaim that which he had hastily uttered.

Hon. John L. Dawson, one of the most accomplished gentlemen in Pennsylvania, has been sojourning in Washington for the last week. He is among the candidates for Governor to be presented to your Reading Convention; and if good looks, thorough education, and winning manners, are claims to that honor, he will stand a good chance for the nomination. Why do not your regulators in Pennsylvania put Mr. Dawson on the track? He could be elected if they did not "platform" him to death. If the delegates *who are to meet in* old Berks on the 29th of February would get together and agree upon a decent set of resolutions avoiding all allusion to the course of the General Administration, and repeating in good English the old doctrines of the Democratic party, and would then put upon the track a thorough-bred statesman like Dawson, I believe they would not only elect him, but you would elect the Mayor of Philadelphia, your Congressmen, your State Legislature, your *United States* Senator, and carry the electoral ticket for Douglas in November. The question is now whether you will endorse James Buchanan and be defeated, or ignore him and be successful—whether the wishes of one man are to supersede and override the wishes and the interests of hundreds and thousands of Democrats? *Take notice, that every Democratic Convention that has yet been held in the free States has declared in favor of the Douglas doctrine of popular sovereignty, and nearly every one has coolly refused to approve the calamitous conduct of the President and his Cabinet.* Shall Pennsylvania be the exception?

Mr. Buchanan's favorites have had a hard time of it. Glancy Jones, beaten in Berks and banished to Austria; Henry M. Phillips, extinguished in your Fourth Congressional district; Grund, moriblessly executed in the United States Senate; Bigler, dismally glaring upon the sepulchre which is yawning to receive him; Brigadier Bowman, trembling like an aspen leaf, before the law suit of Wendell; Black, wishing himself home in Somerset, under his own vine and fig tree, with none to molest or make him afraid. But Bennett—look at the fate of Bennett. Was there ever such a catastrophe? After having been taken into the embrace of the President, and covered with the warmest caresses of that illustrious bachelor; after having consented to play the bloodhound, in dragging into the light of day the reputation of every man who has dared to differ with the present Administration; after introducing the Helper book into the controversies of Congress in order to defeat the will of the majority; after alarming the North and crawling under the whip of the few despots who shout against the Union in the South; lo, and behold, he is impaled upon the spear of the most eloquent of the young Southern statesmen! His quivering body is held up in the gaze of the nation, and, as he shrieks in agonizing fear, under the lash of retribution, there is no hand extended to take him down; no good Samaritan comes from the White House to pour oil into his many wounds. No cooling cup is presented from the office of the President's organ to moisten his parched lips. The very men from the South whom he has been holding up as demi-gods cluster around Pryor, applaud his skill and encore every hit he makes at the friend, the companion and confidant of the President. Now, I am neither of the Bennett party nor of the Pryor party, and I speak of this simply as one of the events of the times. Bennett's calumnies have been heaped alike upon all men—upon Hickman and Pryor, upon Buchanan and Jackson, upon the North and the South; and precisely as he has been universal in his slanders of our country, and our statesmen, will be the satisfaction in regard to the fate which has at last befallen him. OCCASIONAL.

Lola Montez's Lecture Last Evening.

The lecture of Madame Lola Montez, at Musical Fund Hall last evening, was greeted with an audience as brilliant as it was overflowing, fully equalling in fashion and intelligence any previous lecture-board entertainment of the season. It differed in one respect from her house on Wednesday evening—a large majority of those in attendance were ladies. The theme of her lecture, last evening—"Paris and Parisians"—begging the pardon of our lady readers—would naturally lead to this result.

She remarked, in opening, that it was a melancholy fact that fashion had its origin in the folly and sins of our race, and dated back to the time when astonished man found himself naked in Eden. The reign of fashion had continued from that day to this. Not even *opinion* was exempt from the fluctuations of this great tyrant. He controlled the shape of our cradles and the form of our tombs; he influenced our pastimes and our greatest extent regulated our intercourse with each other.

If she were obliged to point out the two nations where fashion had the most unreasonable sway, frankness would compel her to designate those two as England and the United States. In France fashion did not dress a man whose horror of humbug, whose contempt of cant, and whose strong "horse sense," have always kept him away from those noisy Ciceros in Congress who delight in oratorical conflagrations, and are never so happy as when threatening to pour the lava of their indignation upon the free States.

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XXXVITH CONGRESS.—FIRST SESSION.

U. S. CAPITOL, WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.

The Senate was not in session to-day, having adjourned, last evening, till Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. ADRAIN, of New Jersey, caused to be read a paragraph from the New York *Tribune*, in which it was said that Messrs. Horace F. Clark, Riggs, Adrain, Briggs, and Davis of Indiana, were elected with the aid of the Republican vote, with the understanding that they would assist the Republicans in the organization of the House. He said he would not engage in a personal controversy with the editor of the *Tribune*. It was bad policy to engage in a controversy with any editor, and particularly with one connected with a daily paper, from which he has the opportunity to fire his shot every day. [Laughter.] They had seen this most fully exemplified in the attacks made by the distinguished gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Pryor) on the editor of the New York *Herald*.

He thought, at the time, the gentleman had made a mistake, and he himself had discovered it, because the *Herald* has an opportunity to attack him every day. He repeated that he would not engage in a controversy with Greeley, whom he regarded as a man of marked ability and great courage, and fidelity to the principles which he up holds. He differed with Mr. Greeley on slavery, and his mode of settling the question, but Mr. Greeley was entitled to his opinion. He did not believe that Mr. Greeley intended to do him any wrong, but presumed that some evil-disposed person had furnished the information on which he based the charge. There was not a particle of truth in the statement. He ran as an anti Lecompton Democrat, and made no pledge, directly or implicitly, that he would vote for any Republican, or aid the Republican party in the organization of the House.

In 1858 it was believed that, owing to the suicidal policy of President Buchanan on the Kansas question, the Republicans would have a majority, and could organize without the aid of the anti-Lecompton Democrats, and therefore no pledges from them were expected. He asked for proof from any living mortal man in his district that he ever made a pledge to organize the House by the election of a Republican Speaker, or any other way. He repeated that he made no pledge; but, looking to the exciting discussions which might lead to discord out of the House, and perhaps to the dissolution of the Union, he did not know but that when his sense of duty and the interest of his country demand it, he would unite with the Republicans on such a man, in order that the House may be organized, and relieved from its present dilemma.

Mr. DAVIS, of Indiana, could not pay the editor of the *Tribune* the compliment that Mr. Adrain had. So far as he was concerned, the statement in that article was wholly and totally untrue. He was elected as a Democrat, and declared himself *such in every speech he made in the canvass*. He believed that he was supported by the American voter, while many of the Republicans supported him to rebuke the Administration for its Lecompton policy, and voted for him as what they conceived to be a choice of evils, with the full knowledge and understanding of the fact that he was a Democrat. Numerous other oil springs and wells have been discovered and there is a likelihood of their proving to be of untold wealth.

On Tuesday last the House passed an act incorporating a company to make a shell or plank road, from Penrose Ferry to the Blue Bell Tavern. To-day, Senator Connell presented a remonstrance against it, which I am informed is signed by nearly every voter of the Third precinct of the Twenty-fourth ward who protest in emphatic terms against its becoming a law.

The Democratic members of the House think their course on the tariff resolutions is likely to be misapprehended. From a want of parliamentary knowledge some their leaders are neglect of its use, they were put in the dilemma either of condemning old Buck or voting against the resolutions, and they preferred the latter alternative. When the amendment of Mr. Morris, of Pennsylvania, was adopted, they felt a belief in the insincerity of the President, they on it to have called the yeas and nays and voted against it, and then vote for the resolution whether amended or not; but their *for the amendment be incorporated* with no serious objection, and then voted nay on the final passage of the resolutions. There is no doubt but that Messrs. Hill Custer, Stone, Oakes, Dunlap, Fleming, and the rest, are in favor of such modification of the revenue laws as will secure better protection to American industry; but their zeal for Pennsylvania's favorite son (in a harmless way) has placed them in a very ugly position on the record. Mr. Buchanan appears to be the evil genius of the Democratic party in this State. An order emanat of his Territorial policy, in 1853, by the members of Congress from this State, resulted in *eleven out of thirteen* on them being laid upon the shelf in 1857 and 1858 and that an endorsement of his Administration apparently places members of the Legislature in the attitude of opposition to the coal and *iron interests* of Pennsylvania. It is only justice to say that the Democrats have placed their reasons on the record of the first week of the session. Messrs. Pomeroy and Arny are candidates for the senatorship to succeed the new Constitution.

*The promi*not reason why the Peruvian Government refused to make reparation for the seizure of the ship Lexington, in Peruvian waters, is about to be asked of the Administration by the Lima Congress, under an arrangement with the Revolutionists and contrary to law. It is supposed in Peru, that the American minister, Mr. Clay, is personally interested in the claim

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RAILROAD CONNECTION FROM NEW YORK TO NEW ORLEANS.

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Another Harper's Ferry Witness Missing.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 27.—The United States marshal has been searching here for M. Plumb, to summon him to attend the Senate Investigating Committee in relation to John Harper's Ferry raid, but he cannot succeed in finding him.

It is probable, however, that Plumb will obey the process. John Brown Jr., refuses to obey the summons, and defies the authorities.

The Steamships America and Europa.

HALIFAX, Jan. 27.—The steamship Europa, from Boston, sailed hence for Liverpool early this morning.

The U. S. Steamer Mississippi at Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—The United States steamer Mississippi, from the East Indies, has been signalled below.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 27.—Flour is active and firm; Howard-street and Ohio $5.50 ; City Mills $5 25. Wheat quiet but steady at $1 25@1 26 for red, and $1.30@1.40 for white. Corn active and higher; white 72@76, yellow 76@78, an advance of 2c. Rye nominally at 85c. Pork is very firm at $17.50 for mess, and $19.50 for prime. Whiskey steady at 21½c. Exchange on New York unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 26.—Cotton—Sales of 1,175 bales today at easier prices. There is no change in the quotations; sales of the week 19 000 bales against 17 500 bales last year. Receipts ahead of last year 41 89 bales; do. at all Southern ports 421,000 bales; stock at Savannah, 53 320 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 26.—Cotton—Sales to-day 2 400 bales; sales of the week, 15 000 bales, at an advance of ⅛c. Receipts of the week, 16,000 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 26.—Cotton firm but unchanged; sales of 3 200 bales.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 26.—Cotton unchanged; sales of 1 220 bales.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 27.—The Provisions market was buoyant to-day, but the increasing firmness of holders checked business transactions, and at the close prices had a downward tendency. Bacon firm; holders asks 7½@7¾c. Mess Pork is scarce, and nominally at $18 50. Lard is quiet and steady at $11 25@11 50 for prime. Meat active. Corn dull.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 27, 1860.

SENATE.

A large number of petitions were presented upon a great variety of subjects, and referred to the appropriate committees.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.—The following bills were reported by (ably from the vote—writers):

A bill relative to proceedings on mortgages and reconveyances.

A bill to authorize the commissioners of Tioga county to borrow money.

A bill relative to notices of sales by executors and other trustees.

A bill relative to equity suits in the district courts of Philadelphia.

A bill in place.—Mr. SMITH, read in place a bill relative to banking in Pennsylvania. The object of the bill is to provide security for note-holders, and among other provisions authorizes a Board of Bank Commissioners.

Mr. PENNY, a bill to regulate liens and sheriff's returns, and also a bill relative to taxes and rates and levies on real estate in the city of Allegheny.

Mr. THOMPSON, a supplement to the act relative to the licensing of restaurants in Montgomery county.

The supplement to the act incorporating the Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was considered and passed.

The supplement to the act incorporating the Pittsburg Gas Company was taken up, and, after some debate, passed finally.

Mr. MILLER moved to proceed to the consideration of the bill to equalize the taxation of corporations.

The yeas and nays were taken, resulting in yeas 20.

The Senate then adjourned until 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon.

HOUSE.

In the absence of the Speaker (Mr. Lawrence), Mr. Clemens was called to the Chair.

The House then went into committee of the whole for the purpose of considering bills upon the public calendar.

The act relative to ejectments gave rise to considerable debate, and was finally postponed for two weeks.

The bill authorizing the vice presidents of insurance companies to represent their companies in person, was acted upon adopted, postponed for the present, in consequence of the absence of Mr. Seltzer, who has the bill in charge.

The act authorizing ex-aldermen to retain their dockets was taken up and considered, and upon a vote being taken, was defeated.

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The supplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad Company was called up and postponed until the first of April.

The act relative to the Farms to the Lykens Valley Coal Company were concurred in

The House adjourned until Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Washington Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Dr. S. Howe, of Boston, has returned from Canada, and is expected to appear before the Senate investigating committee next week.

Mr. Wigfall is expected here on Monday or Tuesday, and will probably not most again before Monday.

Mr. Fessenden and Senator Grimes are now here, and are expected to arrive at Washington on the 1st of Feb.

Mr. Parrott, the delegate from Kansas, to obtain the speedy admission of Kansas as a State, under the Wyandott Constitution. Messrs. Pomeroy and Arny are candidates for the senatorship under the new Constitution.

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