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do. do. Lava do. 10 to 20
do. do. Carbunole sezz. 3 to 29
Eddies Enameled and Coral, do. 7 to 20
do. do. and Carbunole do. 7 to 30
do. do. and Ruhy do. 7 to 30
do. do. and Ruhy do. 7 to 30
do. do. do. and Ruhy do. 7 to 30
do. do. do. and Ruhy do. 7 to 30
do. do. 18 to 30
do. do. Jetset do. do. 10 to 30
do. do. Jetset do. do. 10 to 32
do. Gold stone Mosaio do. do. 6 to 12
do. Gold stone Mosaio do. do. 6 to 12
do. Gold stone Mosaio do. do. 6 to 12
do. Gold stone Mosaio do. do. 6 to 12
do. Gold stone Mosaio do. do. 6 to 12
do. Salos Heres do. 6 to 10 to 30
do. Salos Sez do. 6 to 10 to 30
do. Salos Sez do. 6 to 10 to 30
do. Salos Sez do. 6 to 10 to 30
do. Salos Sez do. 6 to 10 to 30
do. 4 to 10 to 30
do. 5 to 10 to 30
do. 6 to 10 to 30
do. 7 to 30

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an receive at the hands of a liberal and onlighten

can receive at the hands of a liberal and onlightened public. Our most grateful thanks are tendered for the patronage already bestowed upon us, and we shall spare no efforts which may serve to render the paper even more attractive, useful, and popular in the future.

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saper a compendium of all the principal avents of interest which transpire at home and abroad.

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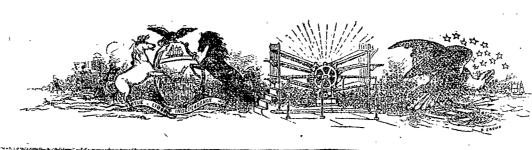
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for, not only has THE WEEKLY PRESS

LAVERY



PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1861.

MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1861.

Magazines -- At Home and Abroad. A good Magazine is a capital thing in its J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., way. There are two in England—the Corn-22 AND 24 NORTH FOURTH ST. Ja19-21 hill and Temple Bar, which have almost anni-G EVANS' GIFT-BOOK STORE, hilated Bentley's Miscellany, the New Monthly, No. 439 CHESTNUT Street
BUY YOUR BOOKS AT EVANS'.
All Books are soid as cheap as at any other store, and
you have the advantage of receiving a handsome Gift
with sech Book. You ong set and Ainsworth's Magazines; for the same he advantage of receiving a Book. You can get BOOK. NOW THERH COPIES Atandard Books in every department of Litequantity, with infinitely superior quality, purchasable at one shilling sterling, is preferable of all the Standard Books in every control of all the Standard Books in every returns, together, with the N. W. BOOKS.

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As published, and a Gift worth from One with egoli, the centiation already to the standard of the control of the control of the control of the centiation already. to what is still charged at half a crown, and three shillings and sixpence a number. ALL THE N.W. 600KS.

As soon as published, and a Gift worth from One to One Hundred Dollars with each.

Determined to maintain the high reputation already bestored upon our enterprise, we shall present to our customers a superior evality and recter assortment of Gifts than hereidfore, and guaranted to give satisfaction. Thackeray and Sala, editors of the new ma gines, above named, have had the good sense to perceive that a sale of 100,000 a month, at That every purchaser of a B-ok, to the amount of \$3 or upwards, will receive a handome Present, whereby they have the advantage of obtaining TWO GIFTS FOR THE RICK OF ONE. And in many instances the value received will be a hundred fold the amount invested.

TO THE PROOF.

Call in, and one nurshess will search you that the heat one shilling, is more remunerative than the sale of 2.000 at three or four times the price. In Ireland, there is only one monthly periodical of note-the Dublin University Magazine, now a "grave and reverend signor,"-Call in, and one purchess will assure you that the beat place in the city to buy Holiday Books, as at 16 CFT. BOOK ENTABLISHMENT, No. 439 CHESINUT Street, Philadelphia. Strangers visiting the city are respectfully invited to call and examine the large collection of Books. deal to seeing that it was commenced some twentyeight years ago. It has been brilliantly edited : first, by Isaac Butt, then Professor of Political Economy in Trinity College, Dublin, for some years member of Parliament for the Irish BOOK BUYERS.—Gentlemen: I have Lake the Basement of the Philadelphia Bank,
419 CHESTNUT Street, where I will continue to buy
and sell (as I have beretofore done at the Custombouse Avenue Book-stand) pld and now Law and Miscellaneous Books. I have for sale nupwards of 100 old
black-letter Books printed prior to the year 1409. Also,
a copy of Erramus on the New Testament, 2 vols., 4to,
printed in 1883. Price 330. I will also deal in Entravinue
and Autographs. Pergons at a distance winding to the
Books of the Company of the Company of the Company
and Prices Bank of the Company
vania, and old Books upon America wanted.

384-6m horough of Youghall, and, so recently as last year, author of the two opening volumes of what the critics have described as "the very best history of Modern Italy yet published." Mr. Butt was the very man to conduct the Dublin University Magazine, for his own collegiate career had been wonderfully brilliant. He was then one of the best scholars in the most elequent orators in the Historical So-CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL ciety, and his success at the Irish bar has amply fulfilled the bright promise of his youth. When his time became much occupied by the duties of his profession, he resigned the editorial chair, and was succeeded by Charles Leand have now one hand a full supply, finished with MORE's CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, it is not them, is a superior to all others. If cities quality and finish of these Tables the manual the reservoir throughout term refer to they mumerous patrons throughout the Paina, who are familiar with the character and the control of the character and the charac ver, whose far-famed "Harry Lorrequer" had ust then hit the public taste. Above all men whom we have ever known, in the flesh or through their writings, Lever has the power of putting the greatest quantity of animal spirits upon paper. What books his are! What NOTIOE OF COPARTNERSHIP - The vivid idea do they give of Ireland—her poliicians, people, manners, and life-as Ireland nudersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of ROBIN 10N, 800TI. & CO., for the purpose of carrying on the Auction and Commission Humness, and we compared by Henry Robinson & Co. Way, a tyresent counsel by Henry Robinson & Co. Dated New York, January 1, 1881.

Dated New York, January 1, 1881.

BENIAMIN SUOTI JR., BENIAMIN SUOTI JR., WILLIAM. H. PAREONS. was a couple of generations back. "Charles O'Malley," in particular, gives a better account, albeit in the guise of fiction, of the intrigues by which the Union was perpetrated than any writer of downright history-MURPHY-WHIPPLE IRON BRIDGE. better, even, than Sir Jonah Barrington's nar-BTONE, QUIGLEY, & BURTON,
No. 333 WALINUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
ieave to inform Kallroad Companies, and other
pressed in bridge construction, this they have formed
connection in business with 10HN W. MURPH VI
it Engineer, (author and inventor of the above with
un plan of iron bridge,) and are prepared to execut
ers, from any part of the country, from his design
personal superintendence.
liteties relating to plans and estimates should be rative. Nor is it in the Past alone that Lever shows power and skill. His "Davenport (recently published by the Petersons) is a life-like history of a very remarkable and notorious character-the late John Sadlier. who crowned a career of swindling by sui-

> pressure and oppression of bankrupt land-Charles Lever was nominal editor of the Dublin University Magazine for some years, during which time he supplied each number with few chapters of one of his serial stories, and ville street, Dublin, owned the Magazine, and then head manager, a gentleman of education. say whether she or he was most vain,) tiful exceedingly: insed those of the Lady Lieutenant: h horses, equipages, and liverled grooms made the viceroy's "turn out" appear shabby in comparison; his entertainments were on an equally magnificent style; his residence was at Templeogue House, a little way out of Dublin,-the former seat, we believe, of Lord Palmerston's father, in the days when Ireland had a separate Legislature of her own. After keeping up the ball, at a great rate, for several years, to the admiration of Dublin, it soon came apparent that Mr. Lever was trying his speed with a well-known public function ry,-the result, delicately intimated in a fami liar phrase, was, "he outran the constaand retired from Ireland just in time to avoid the fatal touch of the bailiff for what Paddy calls suspicion of debt. and has been wandering over the world ever since, dating his books from all places, and believed to owe more numerous and heavy bills at the principal hotels in Europe than any other man living. Latterly he has resided in Italy, and, about two years ago was appointed British consul at Spezzia, with a salary of about \$2,500. The duties of this office he faithfully performs-by deputy. His own residence is at Florence, some seventy miles distant from his consulate, and he lives with all his old habits of extravagance. What splendid Minister of Finance this man would make! For over twenty-five years he has lived on the fat of the land, with no other capital than his brain, which is constantly at work on Bidwell, New York, is always a welcome some dashing story. He had no money to visitor, for it contains the cream of the Engwar with; yet how luxuriously the man has here. Its engravings, too, are invariably, lived! He would be a valuable Cabinet Miniswhich had occasionally to live by its wits.

cide, but deserves the credit of having sug-

tart with; no regular income to carry on the er-under a penniless Cobb-ed Government, After Lever's retirement, Mr. McGlashen continued to conduct the Dublin University Marazine, of which he eventually became pro rictor, and is understood to have been consilerably assisted by J. F. Waller, LL. D., very voluminous writer in prose and verse, as Beauharnais, Berthier, and Joseph Bonaparte. his "Slingsby Papers" show, who has writ. This is, indeed, a splendid illustration. The ten, however, a few lyrics of considerabl nerit. These are "The Spinning Wheel," Dance light, for my Heart lies under your Feet, Love," and that capital comic song, ometimes attributed to Charles Lever, sometimes to Samuel Lover, "Won't you leave us a lock of your hair?" The Dublin Univer-Conservative and even ultra-Protestant in po-

Irish character, most of the literary talent of In Scotland, as all the world knows, there long has reigned one great periodical,-by itself called Maga, by mortals known as Blackwood's Magazine. We are not going to give the history of this renowned publication,—seeing that we wrote it in full nearly seven years ago, for the first volume of the "Noctes Ambroslame." Abernethy used to say to most of his patients, who came to consult him, "Read page 242 of my book;" and so we refer for the true history of Blackwood to the abovenamed "Noctes." This much we may say, that though Blackwood had no other editor, at any time, than William Blackwood and his "Thirty-Six Thirty."

condole with Mr. Godey at his having gone, like Mrs. Jeilaby, into advocacy of Borrioboola (Blackwood and his Leving a page to The Tounghoo and Karen Missis of the first volume of the "Noctes Ambroslame." Abernethy used to say to most of his patients, who came to consult him, "Read page 242 of my book;" and so we refer for the true history of Blackwood had no other editor, at any time, than William Blackwood and his "Thirty-Six Thirty." itself called Maga, by mortals known as Black any time, than William Blackwood and his son, the ruling spirit, from 1820 to 1851, was John Wilson, the redoubtable CHRISTOPHER NORTH. For the first three years, 1817-1820, not only Wilson, but Scott, Lockhart, Gillies, Hogg, and others, made a sort of joint stock editorship,-able, but purposeless. After

that, Wilson was the head man, but Blackwood really was his own editor. Since the death of Wilson, his son-in-law, Professor W. A. Aytoun has been in the management; but old Ebony is not what it was, and the Cornhill Magazine and Temple-Bar, each two-fifths of the price of Blackwood, are in a fair way of cutting down its circulation. Latterly, in particular, Blackwood has become fearfully dull and heavy.

There are three Magazines of established reputation in the United States: the Knickerbocker, Harper's, and the Atlantic Monthly. Northeast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets.

de 4-4m

The oldest of these is the Knickerbocker,
established in December, 1832, with Charles
Fonno Hoffman as editor. He was succeeded,
in the following year, by Timothy Flint. The
ticular care and stendion given to the conveyance of
sassase to all the railman depots.

FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.—J. W.
below the "Continents." The stienting of the best of American essayists (see his
below the "Continents." The stienting of wholesaids. The former,
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below the "Continents." The stienting of the best of American essayists (see his
below the "Continents." The stienting of the person who
transmits them. Experiments are being carried
on between Paris and Amiens.

SMALL POX IN MONTREAL.—The small pox
is prevalent in Montreal to an unusual extont. In
some circles it is creating something like a panie,
and a large number of persons are becoming revaccinated. The oldest of these is the Knickerdocker,

Paris Correspondence. viving brother, whose Editor's Table and Gossip with Readers and Correspondents for BRISTMAS AND REW YEAR'S : CROWDED STREETS PISPUTING A LA PRANCAIS - ST. NICHOLAS: WHERE HE GOT HIS TOTS-RECEPTION BY THE EMPERGE: PATIENCE OF THE CROWD-LORD years formed the attractive features of the work. A more genial writer than Lewis Gay-

which was remodelled at the commencemen of this year, has thereby been improved-as far as we can judge from a single number, for the February issue has not yet reached us. Harper's Magazine, ostablished between ten and eleven years ago, (its 22d semi-annual volume is now in course of publication,) was first intended, we believe, to contain little more than judiciously selected articles from foreign publications. Very soon that system was changed, and for the last eight years, the main contents of Harper have been originalnew stories by Buiwer and Thackeray, published from advance sheets, having been the principal exceptions. The illustrations are always admirable. The critical department, though necessarily brief, is distinguished by its ability, and it is understood that Mr. Geo. Ripley, literary editor of the Tribune, supplies that department. Mr. Fletcher Harper one of the publishers, is the accredited editor. The circulation of Harper is about 250,000being the greatest ever enjoyed by any peri-The Atlantic Monthly, commenced by Bos-

intermission of a single month, by his sur-

lord Clark does not exist. The Knickerbocker

ton publishers, in the fall of 1857, soon attracted attention by the marked ability of many of its articles. Indeed, Dr. Holmes's "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" may be said to have at once established the magazine in public favor. Unfortunately, a writer who had done the same evil turn for Putnam's University of Dublin, as well as one of the Magazine, (which killed it,) was permitted to Monthly. At once, as might have been expected, the South took a special dislike to its assailant. The magazine subsequently was purchased by Ticknor & Fields, who continue to publish it, and also to make it pay. It is still tinted, rather than thoroughly tinged, with Abolition politics, which, it strikes us are greatly out of place in a periodical intended for general reading. It is conducted by Professor James Russell Lowell, the poet, who has, under his banner, as fine a corps of contributors as even Blackwood could boast of in its palmiest time. The February number has come to hand,-

to be published to-morrow,-and it literally abounds in excellent articles. That upon American Artists in Italy, by Paul Akers, is mainly devoted to William Page, who painted the beautiful Venus (on the half-shell,) exhibited in this city a year ago. There is a singular paper here, entitled "Lady Byron," from the pen of Harriet Martineau, certainly the weakest she ever wrote. She has carefully assumed the truth of every slanderous story ever promulgated about Byron's courtship and wedded life, and, with undoubted igested the Encumbered Estates Court, which norance of the real cause of Lady Byron's quarhas done so much to relieve Ireland from the rel with her husband-which originated in her prudish ignorance and not in any wrong-doing of his-repeats slanders long since forgetten by right-minded people. Any partisan, who had never seen Lady Byron, nor knew anything of her, save from Moore and Medwin, might have manufactured an article like this. Lady left the rest of the month's work to fate. At Byron, a cold-blooded woman, who fancied that time, Curry and Company, Upper Sack- that she was right in violating her marriage vow, of "love, honor, and obedience," lived he actual editing, during Lever's well-paid and died in the faith that she was a martyred but do-little reign, was done by Mr. McGlashen, angel. "The moral Clytemnestia of her lord." as he truly called her, never allowed their only taste, and great good sense. Lever, on the daughter to hear her father's name, or road strength of his large salary and the prospective his poems, up to the time she married Lord profits of his works, commenced living in a lordly style in Dublin. The dresses and jewels by Harriet Martineau as an angel of goodness! of his wife (a pretty creature, with feet as Here, much better than Miss Martineau's spesmall as Cinderella's, of which it was hard to clai pleading, is a poem, thoughtful and beau-

THE OLD The wet trees hang above the walks
Porple with damps and earthish stains,
And strewn by meedy, absent rains
With rose-leaves from the wild-grown stalks. Unmown, in heavy, taugled swaths. Along the sills hang drowsy moths

Down the black visage of the wall, Where many a wavering trace appears Like a forgotten trace of tears, From swellen caves the slow drops crawl. Where everything was wide before,
The curious wird, that comes and goes,
Finds all the latticed windows close,
Secret and close the belted door.

And with the shrowd and carlous wind, That in the arched doorway cries, And at the boited portal tries, And harks and listens at the blind— Forever lurks my thought about, And in the ghostly middle-night Finds all the hidden windows bright, And sees the guests go in and out,—

And lingers till the pallid dawn, And feels the mystery deeper there In silent, gust-swept chambers, bare, With all the midnight revel gone; But wanders through the lonesome rooms, Where barsh the astonished cricket calls,

And, from the hollows of the walls Vanishing, stare unshapen glooms; And lingers yet, and cannot come Out of the drear and desolate place, So full of ruin's solemn grace, And haunted with the ghost of home.

The Eclectic Magazine, edited by W. H. lish periodicals which are not republished because Sartain-ly good. For February, there are a noble portrait of Robert Stephenson, the great engineer, and a figure-picture, worthy of being framed, of "The Morning of the 18th Brumaire," with authentic portraits of Napoleon, Josephine, Bernadotte, Moreau, Bessieres, Leclerc, Talleyrand, Kellerman Lucien Bonaparte, Murat, Hortense, Eugene present is the second number of the fittyfirst volume of The Eclectic.

Here comes Godey's Lady's Book for Febru ary. (N. B .-- The January number never re ceived.) Its frontispiece is really a little gem in its way: neatly engraved, charmingly de signed. It is called "A High Walk in Life," sity Magazine again changed hands, about two and represents a little damsel of twelve supyears ago, but its spirit is the same. Strongly porting a baby of two, upon a little elevation of the alarming height of some four feet. litics, this periodical has had among its con- Quite a pretty group. The double fashiontributors, on account of its strongly-marked plate, colored, is also very good. Numerous other illustrations abound. The letter-press has great variety-our favorites are the new story, by the author of "Miss Slimmins," and "The Black Sheep," by Marion Harland. We condole with Mr. Godey at his having gone,

"Thirty-Six Thirty."

The reader who is curious to know exactly where runs this oft-mentioned line, will get a clear idea of it by taking the map end tracing it as follows: It commences at the point on the Atlantic coast where the dividing line between Virginia and North Carolina commences; passes along the line dividing those States; along the line between Tennessee and Kentucny; along the line between Tennessee and Kentucny; along the line between the States of Missouri and Arkansas; thence through the Territory of the Chorokee Nation, through New Mexico, striking the castern boundary of the Btate of California a short distance south of the middle, striking the Pacific a short distance south of Monterey bay. On the south of that line there are about 300,000 square miles of territory, including Indian reservations, while on the north there are about 130,000 cquare miles. Of the 300,000 square miles south of 300,000 square miles, not the slightest probability that there could be carred out more than one slave State. All New Mexico, comprising about 310,000 cquare miles, would never become slave territory, from the fact that it is not adapted to rlave labor. It produces neither cotton nor cane. North of that line, though slavery were to be legalized, it could never "Thirty-Six Thirty." neither cotton nor cane. North of that line though slavery were to be legalized, it could never exist.—New York News.

OUNTERING : PATIENCE OF THE GROWN—hord COWLEY'S ANDRESS AND THE EMPEROR'S RETURN THE FORE'S WAIL, AND THE WEATHER.

I Correspondence of The Press.]

PARIS, Jan. 3, 1801.

PARIS, Jan. 3, 1801.

The Noel et le Jour de l'An are both passed. They were sawet, gloomy days as might be ploked out of a London winter. All day-light reading had to be dens between nine and three o'clock. And then the mud!—li was equel to Now York when she is showing off in this respect. But what is the difference? The methers and the children all turned out to buy their étrennes. The day before New Year, it was almost impossible to get through the streets. One part were hunting carriages they were upable to find; another part were already, en voiture, but blecked up, and making no progress, while the remaindor were marching along the trottoirs, cloowing each other and treading on their neighbors' tees. But all was taken in good part, as it generally is in a crowd of Frensh; and if an effence was given, effer a warm dispute, that in America, would result in blows, the parities took off their beavers and separated, howing in the politest manner possible. This way of ending a pass of words in no less seemen than the care of the parities took off their beavers and separated, howing in the politest manner possible. This way of ending a pass of words in no less seemen than the care of the parities took off their beavers and separated, howing in the politest manner possible. This way of ending a pass of words in no less seemen than the care of the parities took off their beavers and separated.

COMNON PLEAS —Judges Thompson and the condities of the parities took of the less seemen than the care of the parities took of the politest manner possible. This way of ending a pass of words in no less seemen than the care of the parities took off their beavers and separated.

howing in the politest manner possible. This way of ending a pass of words is no less gommon than indicrons. Santa Claus, or St. Nicholas, as the French call him, does not make his appearance Christmas day, as in America. He comes with the new year, peeps over the horizon with the first rays of the morning, darts down old chimners, and does his work in the stockings long before the children are dressed. This time he seemed to come if the children are dressed. This time he seemed to come if the children are dressed. This time he seemed to come if the children are dressed. This time he seemed to come if the children are dressed. This time he seemed to come if the children are dressed. This time he seemed to come if the children are dressed. This time he seemed to come if the children are dressed. This time he seemed to come if the children are dressed. This time he seemed to come if the children are dressed. This time he seemed to come if the children are dressed. This time he seemed to come if the children are dressed and on harm. Then it appeared as if half is the toys distributed among the boutiques along the boutiques along the correction with the correction installing them from dividing their connection with the correction the children are delivered to miss and do no harm. Then it appeared as if half is the toys distributed among the boutiques along the positions taken by the complainants. The coin is most and the world may go and get as many toys as they choose, and come and ory them out upon the Boulevards à la Chinoiss.

Nicholas and the world may go and get as many toys as they choose, and come and ory them out upon the Boulevards à la Chinoiss.

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Yesterday, the Emperor and Empress had their usual annual reception. All the big high countries the child children and the severance of the church of the Chirolita State of the Evolution of the Synod, and ludiorous. Santa Claus, or St. Nicholas, as the French call him, doos not make his appearance Christmas day, as in America. He comes with

sence. The common crowd stood around and looked on as usual. There was a serenade announced Hundreds stood upon the muddy pave-ments for two hours, looking through the iron bars between them and royalty, expecting the bursting forth of mellifluous strains at every moment. But the dismal patting of the rain upon the cold stone continued, and group by group the crowd dispersod, saying, nous avous pourtant attendu bien longtomps. There is patience upon the earth since the days of righteous Job; it is even found en mass in Paris. Then there were rejoisings in doors, around the fireside for there is a hearth in France, as Madamo de Pressensé has told us Such a shooting of guns, and sucking of sugar plums, and nursing of doll babies!-but it is al most over noty, and the child's heart begins to beat slowly again until a twelvementh has passed and St. Nicholas returns. They say he will come from the west next time: that his back will be all d PAmericaine. There will be disunion, and

[For The Press.]

The following letter, from a highly intelligent gentleman of Virginia to his friend in Ponnsylvania, is worthy of attention. The writer, a preminent citizen of Albemaric county, a large land-holder and a distinguished agriculturist, is highly conservative in his feelings, and ardently attached to the Union. This feeling is, indeed, very strongly shown in the letter, where, after giving a graphic account of his rencounter with a maniac, and personal injury sustained from his violence, he says: "It is almost a reliet to have even a wound, or something to think of besides our bleeding country -as it must soon be, without a greatchange " He

represents a large conservative class in the central

parts of Virginia, who now look to Pennsylvania

for sympathy and co operation. Shall we remain

insensible to the appeal? ALBEMARLE, January 2, 1861.

My Dear Sir: To day I should have gone to court but for a wound on the head, received in this wise: On my way to church, I met a young man from Charlotteville dashing on horseback, in a most excited way, who told me, most solemnly, that he had killed a man last night, and was on his way to Carada, having just escaped the constable in pursuit, some milea across the mountain. I was shocked—knowing his mother, a widow, and most estimable person. On finding that I was going to church he accompanied me, but was so excited there that I asked him to my house, which was in sight. He came and took some tea, to. Soon after a party came in pursuit, who, after a violent struggle, seized and confined him. His exhaustion was then so great they seled me to give him some spirits and water; after drinking that, as I offered my hand to take the glass, he threw it against my head and broke it, cutting a wound which bled freely—yet with care will I hope to do well—but for my hat and its leather lining it might have been fatil.

The young man, generally industrious, and having charge of his mother's farm, had, during the holidays, been frolicking, and on Saturday night attended a play. In the midst of the noting he fired his pistol, and at that moment the actor dropped—but only as a part of the play. In his excited state he was sure he had killed him, and become instantly a manice. I found it to be his condition, but knew not the explanation until his it ALBEMARLE, January 2, 1861.

became instantly a maniac. I found it to be his condition, but knew not the explanation until his friends arrived here and took him home. I in-stantly, on their arrival, before allowing him to

stanty, on their arrival, before allowing him to see them, wrote to his mother, twelve miles distant, of his safety at my house.

Afternoon.—I wrote this morning until my head hurt me It is almost a relief to have even a wound, or something to think of besides our bleeding country—as it must soon be, without a great change. My rambles seem to have entertained you; in continuing them sings for many hundred miles, I have been struck with the deep concern felt in every company, and the desire, excent in rays in. overy company, and the desire, except in rare instances, that something could be done to save us. "Save Virginia from secession and she will save the Union," fresh from General Scott's

If the border States, on both sides, stand firm botween the Southern seceders (which will soon be all south of North Carolina) and the Northern ultraists, we may keep the angry parties far enough apart to prevent ighting, while a full and fair agreement can be made, and they may, after that, come in again.

Repeal of all State laws violating the Constitution will, I think, be effected, and is called for, as much for the credit of the States possessing such laws as for our rellef and satisfaction. This, done in time, might have saved us; but we must settle about the Territories. One idea on that is sufficient That those acquired by the common blood and treasure of all should, under any pretence, be claimed exclusively for the use of one side, is so clearly unjust, that the highest such claim can possibly reach is, "Let us do evil that good may come." This idea covers the whole ground, and settles that question. solites that question.

How sad the condition of the country! Yet, as Dr. Hawkes says: "four-fifths of the people are for fair Union, and friendly agreement; and why should a small minority ruin us all?"

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES WITH SWITZER LAND -We see by late dates from our little sister Republic of Switzerland that the Federal authoriLEGAL INTELLIGENCY.

NISI PRIUS-Justice Woodward .- This court was in session, but transacted no business of

Ludlow.—The argument in the gas case was sgain nestponed until Saturday next, the court being engaged with the argument in Fallon vs. Fallon.

he trust thus established, cannot be perverted to any other use.
Third. That the fundamental articles require. that the paster of the congregation shall be of the Reformed or Presbyterian denomination, regularly ordained, and "of sound destrine," and that no ordaned, and or sound docume, and that he clergyman wainting in these requisites, in the sense in which they were understood by the founders of the church, can be installed as the paster ders of the church, can be installed as the pastor of the congregation. On these points the judge says in substance: The doorline of this church was Calvinistic and "sound dootrine;" has a peculiar meaning and significance; it means that the pastor shall be a clergyman coming from sitter the German Reformed, the Dutch Reformed, or, as they say themselves, the Presbyterian denomination. Therefore, whilst the judge was against the complainable on the first complaint, on the last two he was with them.

while the bill is defective in reference to the grounds for the first proposition, the injunction was granted to restrain any but Calvinistic dectrine being preached in the church. from the west next time: that his back will be all d'Americaine. There will be disquion, and perhaps war, they say; and men looking toward the west will cry, we see rains where once stood the great Temple of Liberty.

Lord Cowley offered to the Emperor the wiskes of the diplomatic corps. He said:

Sire: The members of the corps diplomatique, here assembled, have the honor to offer to your Majesty, through me, the expression of their respectful homses, upon the return of the new year. The corps diplomatique, Sire, is always happy to be able to renew its wishes for the happiness of your Majesty and his august family?

The Emperor replied:

"I thank the corps diplomatique for the good wishes just addressed to me. I look to the fautre with condidence, persuaded that the friendly disposition of the Great Powers will assure the preservation of peace, which is the end of all my desires."

Doath has at last ended the long sufferings of Willism IV of Pruesia. He was born the 15th of October, 1705, and ascended the throne the 7th of June, 1840. His brother succeeds him, who has, lodded, for years had the direction of the affairs of the Government.

The long wail of the Pope, before his brethren of the Government.

The long wail of the Pope, before his brethren of the Government.

The long wail of the Pope, before his brethren of the Government.

The long wail of the Pope, before his brethren of the Government.

The long wail of the paper yesterday, It is filled with grief, an 1 tears, and prayers, and faint hopes for the maintenance of the rights xisalitatives de l'Eglise.

The weather during the past week has been cloudy and wet. The mercury has stood upon an an average about 40 deg. Fah. at noon. This morning is cool, and we see the sun once more.

Letter from Virginiu.

[For The Press.] QUARTER SESSIONS-Judge Allison.

\$700, which was all drawn out before 11 o'clock on various checks

The defence contended that, if Mr. Irwin had used due diligence in presenting the check on the same day it was drawn, it would have been paid by the bank, because others, drawn at a later hour, were paid; also, that the defendant had no knowledge of the transaction in question, and there was no evidence of fraud or intention to deceive.

Judge Allison held, however, that it was but proper that the defendant should have an opportunity to establish his innocence, if he could, before a jury; when, if successful, he would be acquitted, and if not, would most certainly be convicted.

There was another charge against the same defendant, on which he was also hold.

The jury in the case of Daniel E. Groux did not agree on a verdict during Saturday. They will return one on Monday.

From the National Intelligencer.] The following very gratifying letter from Col. Kane, the able marshal of the Police Department of Baltimore, has been received by Col. Berret, Mayor of Washington, in reply to one which he very properly addressed to the former officer on the subject referred to:

the subject referred to:

Giffice of the Marshal, Baltimore, Jan. 16, 1821.

Hon. Janks G. Berret.

Mayor of the City of Washington.

Sin: In reply to your wish that I would state to you my opinion with reference to the truth of the rumors which you say prevail in Washington, and are industriously circulated there, to the effect that associations of armed men are being formed here for the purpose of making unlawful demons' rations at the seat of Government on the 4th of March, I beg to say, with sill the confidence begotten by the fullest means of information, that they are wholly without foundation. No such organization now exists, none has existed, nor will the other

sympathy with their Southern brethren, and that upon every lawful occasion for the expression of that sympathy it will doubtless be emphatically heard, cannot be denied; but that they will tolerate or connive at the unlawful doings of a mob. or permit violence or indignity to any public func-tionary passing through the State, I believe to be entirely devoid of truth. The whole thing is probably a political canard, receiving a slight color-ing of reality from the thoughtless expressions of a class of people who, in times of excitement, are mostly to be found at atreet corners or i : public bur-rooms

The President elect will need no armed essort in

passing through or sojourning within the limits of this city or State, and, in my view, the provision of any such at this time would be ill-judged. The insult offered to President Buchanan in the streets of this city on the eve of his inauguration, to which reference has been made as the ground for apprehending a similar indignity to the Presi-dent cleet, it is well known, was the act of two or three members of one of the fanatical clubs of his political opponents which at that time infested our city, but which have long since been numbered approach to the three that were oity, but which have long state or among the things that were.

In expressing to you the opinion I have given, I do it with full confidence that no such organization could exist here without being speedily brought

anowledge.
I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obediest servant,
Geo P. KANE.

Tide. Wells.—Height of Tides.—An exchange says: "The exact state of a tide, at any moment, as well as the points of high and low water, may be known in a seaport town by the contrivance of a well having a subterranean communication with the sea, so that the water shall rise in it during the flow, and sink in it during the obb By causing the water to enter a tube of this kind by a small orifice, the agitation of the waves without is rendered insensible. Tide wells of this kind, constructed by M. Chasilion, the French naval engineer, exist at Cherbourg and at Brest. The height of the tide is self-registered by an instrument called a maregraphe."

A Fashion Long Needen.—It is stated

A FASHION LONG NEEDED.—It is stated that the latest "fashion" announced from Europe is that of dressing very plainly when going to church. Some of the ladies of the first circle go up to worship in plain calico. It is thus sought to encourage the attendance of the poor who have hitherto withheld their presence for lack of "Sunday clothes." day clothes.' THE COURSE OF TRADE .- The Savannah

Republican reports the arrival at that port of four ships and one bark, which had been prevented from going into Charleston harbor by the sinking of three vessels in the ship channel by the authorities.

Gold has been discovered in Arkansas, fifty-five miles east of Little Rock. In sloking an ariesian well several fiae lumps were discovered, and the dirt yielded twenty-five cents to the pan. EXPENSE OF EDUCATION AT BASLE.-It is stated that ten pounds (fifty dollars) a year will defray all the expenses of a student at the Missionary Institute at Basic, Switzerland, the oldest theological school in Europe. An enormous cow, weighing alive 2,650 pounds, was slaughtered in Boston last week.

TWO CENTS. BY TELEGRAPH

36TH CONGRESS---SECOND SESSION ASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1861.

Mr. LATHAM; of California, presented a petition from the residents of Anakeim. California, praying for the establishment of a mail road between Los Angelds and San Diego. Referred to the Committee on Post Office and Fost Roads.

Mr. 104MSON. of Arkansas, urged the immediate action of the Sanste. Mr. JUHNSON, of Arkansas, urged the immensive action of the Senate;
Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, desired that the bill should fapostoponed till a more convenient hour, when Senators have come fully prepared to discuss it.
Mr. Wilson, of Massachusstry was in favor of the bill, and moved that it be made the special order for Thurdesy next, at 12% o'clock.
Mr. JUHNSON, of Arkansas, Say, Thursday, at one o'clock. Carried. o čilock. Carried. Mr. BIGLER presented a memorial from citizens of Pennsylvania praying for the passage of the Crittender Pennyivania praying for the passage of the Crittender resolutions. Mr. THOMSON, of New Jersey, presented memorial from the citizens of New Jersey in lavor of Crittenden.

per coni.

Bank of Saratoga Springs. 35.000. at 11 per cent.

Grant & Barton, New York. 3160.000 at 10% per cent.

Cortland DeP. Field, New York, 32.000. at 11 per cent.

Spencer & Read, Baltimore. 325.000. at 12 per cent.

Merrit Trimble, New York. 350.00 at 10%.

Samuel C. Thompson, New York, 810.000, at 10% per cent. from the citizens of New Jersey in layer of Crittenden's resolution;
Mr. GRIMES, of lows, introduced a resolution requesting, the Secretary of the Navy to jurish the Seriate with an estimate of the expense of building a steel through the serial of the expense of building a steel through the serial of the capacity and gramsment of the latter of the control of the serial of the serial of the latter of the serial of the latter of the serial of the latter of the serial of the s Samuel C. Thompson, New York, \$10,000, at 10% per th. Remnel C. Thompson, New York, \$10,000, at 11 per w.Q. Bestor, Washington City, €50,000, at 10½ per cent. Bliss, Williams, & Co , New York, \$125,000, at 11 per cent. Blies, Williams, & Co., New York, \$25,000, at 11% per Bliss, Williams, & Co., New York, \$25,000, at 11% per

tion was passed to a second reading, and

And resolution was passed to a second reading, as a first of the printed.
Mr. POLK, of Missouri, moved to take up the bill for is removal of the arsenal from St. Louis, and the sale (the ground; pending which the chairman amounced at the hour for the special order, being the Kanssa dat the hour for the special order, being the Kanssa

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The army appropriation bill, as reported from the army appropriation bill, as reported from the mimittee of the Whole was taken up and passed. The bill providing for the payment of the California at debt, amounting 10 8500,000 fer suppressing the Inan host littles. Was passed.

The flower then proceeded to the consideration of the consideratio

rivate bilis.
Mr. FloRENCE, of Pennsylvania, presented a petion from citizens of Philadelphia praying for the adopion of the Crittenden proposition.
Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, Mr. CLEMENS, of Virtilia, and Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, presented simi-

The Bids for the \$5,000,000 Loan

per cont. francis Goodrich, New York. 35,000. at 12 per cont. francis & hoGregor, New York, 342 000, at 12 per cont. heater W. Othapin, Boston 355 000. at 12 per cent. Tremr & Colgate, New York, \$100,000, at 10% per nt.

ent. Lugene Kettel, New York, 332 000, at 10 per cent. Henry L King. New York, 319 000, at 12 per cent. Nathaniel Bradford, Jr., New York, 360,000, at 12 per

L.P. Bennett, Guilford, Connecticut, \$4,000, at 1

r cent. t. N. Cassatt, Philadelphia \$20.000 at 12 percent. t. Beardsley, New York, \$5,000, at 10 per cent. thas. A. Hamilton, Treasurer New York. \$20,000, a

10 per cent.
R. M. Kake, New York, \$10,000. at 11½ per cent.
Underhili & Haven, New York, \$20,000, at 11½ per ct,
E. J. Brown, New York, \$50,000, at 12 per cent.

bliss, Williams, & Co., New York, \$100,000, at 12 per ent. Field & MoLane, New York, 9100,000, at 10 per cent. W. T. Hooper, New York, 811,000, at 10 per cent. Beni, H. Field, New York, 340,000, at 12 ... Glark, Dodge, & Co., New York, 820,000, at 10% per cent. ent. F. P. James & Co., New York, \$100,000, at 10% per E. Whitehouse, Son, & Morrison, New York, \$170,000.
L. Whitehouse, Son, & Morrison, New York, \$170,000.
L. Shitehouse, Son, & Morrison, New York, \$200,000. use, Bon, & Morrison, New York, \$100,800,

r. ouse, Son, & Morrison, New York, \$30,000, #Whitehouse, Son, & Morrison, New York, \$30,00, st 12 ppr cent.

Clark. Dodge, & Co., New York, \$200 000, at 10 per cent.

\$140 000 at 105

F. P. James & Co., New York, \$10 000 at 115

F. P. James & Co., New York, \$10 000 at 115

R. L. & A. Stuart, of New York, \$35,000, at 10 per cent. ment,
Mr. MASON, of Virginia, introduced a joint resolution in relation to the suppension of certain laws:
Etates separating from the Union, as follows:
It appearing to Contreve that the State of South Carr
lina has, by ordinance of the people of that Etate, if
Convention assembled, declared that distate separate
from the Umted States and the Government there R. L. & A. Stuart, of New York, \$30,000, at 10 per R. L. & A. Stuart, of New York, \$50,000, at 11 per R. L. & A. Smart, of New York, \$20 000 at \$2 per R. L. & A. Stuart, of New York, 340,000, at 10% per

R. L & A. Smart, of New York, \$10,000, at 10% per New York Tribune Association, 850,006, as 19% per Reid, Drexel, & Co., of New York, \$400,000, at 10% Reid, Drexel, & Co., of New York, \$100,000, at 13 per ent. Edward J. King, of New York, \$5 000, at 10 per cent. \$10 000, at 10 per cent.

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

THE WERELY PRESS will be sent to subscribers h

For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send as extra copy to the getter-up of the Club. Fortmasters are requested to not as Agents for THE WEEKLY PRIME.

CALIFORNIA PRESS.

Issued three times a Month, in time for the California

Henry B. Smith, New York, \$45 000, at 10% per cent. A. B. Oppenheimer, New York, \$5000, at 12 per cent. Alexander Hawkins, New York, \$5000, at 12 per cent. buns C. Adama, New York, \$1000, at 12 per cent. Hawlett & Torrence. New York, \$20 000. at 13 per ct. Washington Hitter, New York, \$25 000, at 10 per cent. De Forrest & Palmer, New York, \$25,000, at 10% per cent.

per cent. De Portest & Palmer, New York, \$59,000, at 10%

per cent.

Hudolph Ellia, Philadelphia, \$100,000, at 10 per cent.

\$25,000, at 11 per cent.

James T. Biugham, Philadelphia, \$100,000, at 11 per ct.

Rearing & Brother, New York, \$3,000, at 112 per ct.

John H. Strain, Washington, D. G., \$5,000, at 10 per

wm. A. Richmond, New York, 32200, at 12 per cent.

"" \$200, at 11 per cent.

Jerome, Fitzhugh, & Co., New York, 350,000, at 10

percent.
Joel Ives, New York, \$10,000, at 10 percent.
S10,000, at 12 percent.
Katchum, Son, & Co., \$10,000 at 12 percent.
Timothy 7 Leeds, New York, \$22,000, at 12 percent.
Cuyler's Bank of Fallmyra, New York, \$00,000, at 11

dent. Bank of Palmyra, New York, \$10,000, at 11 dent. Bank of Palmyra, New York, \$15,000, at 12

Be Forest & Paimer, of New Yerk, \$50,000, at 10% percent percent. Bamuel B. Eands, of New York, S 0 000, at 11% percent. Henry Beers Glover, of New York, S 3,000, at 11 per mcKim & Co, of Baltimore, \$10,000, at 11 per cent. \$10,000 at 11% per cent. \$20,000, at 11% per cent.

John Flanders, of New York, \$1 000, at 10 pe J. T. Van Vlock, of New York, \$1 000, at 10 pe J. T. Van Vlock, of New York, \$15 000, at 11 \$15,000, at 1 \$15,000, st 1 \$15,000, st 1

Char. E. Ward, of New York, S Solomon Sturgis, of Chicago, \$1000, at 3/2 per cent.

\$10.000, at 3/2 per cent.

\$10.000, at 3/2 per cent.

\$10.000 at 18/2 per cent.

\$10.000 at 18/2 per cent. Banil. Hallett & Co., of New York, \$50,000, at 10 per Spenoe K. Green, president, \$5.000, at 10 per cent.

Spenoe K. Green, president, \$5.000, at 11 per cent.

Sml. Bobke, of New York, \$5.000, at 22 per cent.

Total.

The loan will be divided smoot the lowest bidders.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

the Supreme Court of the State of Kaness, as the nature of such appeal or writ of enter may require. Such of these courts shall be the successor of the Supreme Court of Kaness Territory as to all such as the court of Kaness Territory as to all such as the court of Kaness Territory as to all such as the court of Kaness and I shall be the successor of the Supreme Court of Kaness Territory as to all such as the court of Kaness as the Leaf of Kaness and I shall have the said State, to commence on the second Monday in April and October of each year.

Mr. FITCH moved a vote on adding his amendment, and it was nextired:

"Yeas-Messre Bayard, Benjamia, Bigler, Brage, Bright, Clinarman, Crittenden, Fitch, Green, Gwing, Hempbill, hunter, I verson, Johnson Artk., Jehnson (Teon.), Lane, Mason, Nichnison. Folk, Powell, Pugli, Maneson, Minchison, Folk, Powell, Pugli, Maneson, Manes, Anthory, Baker, Bingham, Cample, Henry Manes, Anthory, Baker, Bingham, Cample, Manes, Manes, Anthory, Baker, Bright, Clinarman, Frince of Wales in the office of the provisions of this soci, or until a convention of delegates shall thus several, which delegates may be elected by the qualified electors as the Leaf state of the second within the limits herein prescribed as the boundary of the provisions of this soci, or until a convention of delegates shall thus several, which delegates may be elected by the qualified electors as the Leaf state of the second within the limits herein prescribed as the boundary of the provisions of the sact, or until a convention of delegates shall thus several, which delegates may be elected by the qualified electors as the sense of the mode in the common delegates and the second within the limits herein prescribed as the boundary of the mode of the mode in the common delegates and the second within the limits herein prescribed as the boundary of the mode in the common delegates and the second within the limits herein prescribed a by the qualified electors as the Territorial Legislature directs, including, however, the whole territory ombraced within the limits herein prescribed as the boundaries of the State of Kansas. We do not also make the state of Kansas. We have the state of Kansas. We have the state of Kansas. We have the same mendment, which was not closed, whire FITCH moved that the Senate reconsider the vote disagreeins to the amendment proposed by Mr. Green. Regality of the amendment proposed by Mr. Green. Regality of Clinamen, Fitch, Green, Remphill. Hunter, Johnson (Ark.), Johnson (Tenn.), Repeated, Lane, Messon Nicholon, Yolk, Fowell, Pugh, Rice, Saulburr, Ecbastian, Nava-Messie, Anthony, Baker, Bieler, Bingham, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Grittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Burkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, King, Latham, Morrill, Sward, Simmons, Sammer, Ten ryck, Trumbull, Wade, Wikinon, and Wilson—W. cen days are required to the telegraph

leen days are required to the telegraph office at Casah.

BLONDIN OUTDONE.—One, and perhaps not the least surprising, of the feats performed by the Turk seen by Evelynin 1657 (query, at. Bartholomew Fair?) was, even at that time, not upprecedented. When Edward VI, passed through London the day before his coronation (February 19, 1355-4) - Spratter-dassemed in a rope stretched from the battlements of St. Paul's, steeple and fastened to an anohor near the gate of the deaneyr, 'lying on the rope with his head forward, casting his arms and legs abroad, running en his breast on the rope from the battlements to the ground, as if it had been an arrow out of a bow," The same expleit was repeated on the entry of Philip and Mary into Lendon after their marriage (August 19, 1554) at the same place, or, according to one authority, "from the chapter howse." The performer on the last occasion soon afterwards met with the too common fate of such persons, and paid with his life for his foolish temerity. The Turk had a successor as well as these his predecessors, an an having, about 1750, performer a similot agreed to:

'YAA--Nesstr. Fsyard. Benjamin. Brock. Bright.

lingunan. Fitch. Green. Homphili. Hunter: Johnson.

Atk. J. Lane. Mason. Nicholkin. Polit. Powell. Rice.

anisbury. Sebsatian. Thomson. and Wigfall. 30.

NAYS-Messtr. Anthony. Baler. Biser. Hugham,

ameron. Chandler. Clark. Edilamer. Crittenden.

JYKOn. Doolittle. Dougles. Burkes. Fassendan. Foot.

oster. Grimes. Hale. Barlan. Johnson (Tenn.). Ken
dey. King. Latham. Norvill. Pask. Seward. Summons.

umner. Ten Eyek, Trumbull. Wade. Wilkinson. and Wilsun—33.
After a acbate, justing till 4 o'clook, Mr. POWELL.
moved that the Senata adjourn. Negatived—year 18,
mays 50; and an amendment was made, adding the old
bill, provious for a temporary government for the Territory of Jefferson.
After further debate, Mr. CAMERON, at 4.20, moved
to adjourn. Negatived—year 21, mays 23 paid with his life for his foolish temerity. The Turk had a successor as well as these his predecessors, a man having, about 1750, performe: a similar feat in different places in the country, smong them Hertford, where his "rope was stretched from the top of the tower of All Esints" Church, and brought obliquely to the ground about four-score yards from the bottom of the tower.—Notes and Quertes. company, and to A. A. Thompson, or either of them. or any one else for them, or either of them; and if so, the dates and amounts of such acceptance.

Mr. GREER, of Missonri, said he was ready to inflict a four hours' espech on the Senate.

Mr. CAR MREUN. I et us pase the bill on Monday at 12%, without odering an amendment. I received much instruction yesterday by what the learned Fernator said, and if I am kept here to-night I am afraid I will lose the thread of his discourse; the best friead of the country will consent to adjourn now, and let the thing be decided on Monday. He again moved to adjourn. After further debate, on motion of Mr. PUGH, the Senate Safourned as passir acroack.

and Querses. The directors of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada have issued a report, in which it is notified that, in consequence of there not having been sufficient surplus over working expenses during the current half-year, the interest on the first preference bonds, due on the first of January, must remain in abeyance.—Times. The Globe says the circulars of Messrs. Cunard & Co., and other eminent shipowners, have a most accounging view of the state and prospects of that important interest.

important interest.

Marsbal Polissier, Duke de Malakoff, has left Paris, accompanied by his staff, for Marseilles, on his way to Algeria, to take the command of that province, of which he is appointed Governor reneral. M. Michael Chevalier has been named Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor for his services in preparing the French commercial treaty.

as memorials.

Mr. FLORENCE gave notice that he will, on Men-sy, ofter an amenument to the report of the Committee of Thirty there, so as to give the House an opportunity of considering the Crittonden compromise. Adjourned stan early hour. preparing the French commercial treaty.

An eminent French manufacturer has just returned from visiting the manufacturing districts of Manchester, Birmingham, and Giasgow. He expresses himself in torms of the warmest praise of the facility with which he gained access to the English manufactories, and of the friendly recoption he met with from all classes of Englishmen. He considers the English manufacturer greatly superior to the French in the organization of labor in other respects he regards the French operatives as fully equal to the English He expects that within two years the duties imposed on English products imported into France will be further considerably reduced.

A pamphlet has been published at Vienna on the WASHING TON, January 19.—Mr. Dix, Secretary of the ressury, opened at noon about one hundred bids for a five militon loan, ranging from 9 tundred centum. The following are the details:

Bank of Commerce, New York, \$4,000,000, at 11 per entum. H. F. Vail, for other persons. \$2 500,000, at 12 per sentum.

W. H. Slooun, New York: \$2,009, at 12 per centum.

W. H. Slooun, New York: \$2,009, at 10 per centum.

D. W. Plum, New York, \$5,000, at 10 per centum.

J. Denma, Jr., Washington, \$2,000, at 9% per centum.

Taylor, Brothers, New York, \$2,000, at 19 per centum.

\$2,000, at 12 per centum. H. B. Crousion, Newport, R. I., \$2,000 at 12 per centum
F. A. Benjamin, Now York, \$5.000, at 11½ per centum,
B. C. Wardell, New York, \$5.000, at 12½ per centum,
A. F. Vail, for others, \$100.000, at 10½ per centum,
Field & McLane, New York, \$50,000 at 10½ per centum,
\$20.000, at 10½ per centum,
\$20.000, at 10½ per centum,
\$20.000, at 10½ per cent.
I. T. Wright, N. Y., \$15.000, at 9 per cent.
Bitas D, Kennedy, Philadelphia, \$10,000, at 20 per

photocates imported into the states with so futtor considerably reduced.

A pamphlet has been published at Vienna on the Austrian navy, the authority of which is attributed to the Archduke Maximilian, brother of the Emperor, and Superior Commandant of the Austrian navy. He proposes a vote of \$50,000,000 floring to create a navy equal to that of Italy. In urging this proposition he says that he regards the loss of Venetia as very possible; that he has familiarized himself to the idea of a united Italy, and that Austria ought to seek to form an alliance with England "Austria," he says, "ought so to reform, her internal system that England would not foar, in the presence of public opinion, to take the hand which we stretch out to her."

The olerical party is very dissatisfied with the The clerical party is very dissatisfied with the Emperor of Austria for granting liberal concession on his applicate.

Emperor of Austria for granting liberal concessions to his subjects.

The Austrian Ministry has drawn up a bill relative to the liberty of the Protestant Church in the non-Hungarian provinces. Several enactments of the Concordat, so that a revision of the latter is indispensable.

Chas. A. Hainiton, Areasurer, New York, \$10,000, at 'ppr cent.' Chas. A. Hamilton, Treasurer, New York, \$10,000, at 10% per cent. John Street, New York, \$15,000, at 10% per cent. Silventer, New York, \$16,000, at 10 per cent. Washington Marine Insurance Company, New York, \$20,000, at 10 per cent. dispensation. Treasurer, New York, \$10,000, at 197 per cent.

1. Sylvester, New York, \$16,000, at 10% per cent.

1. Sylvester, New York, \$16,000, at 10% per cent.

2. Sylvester, New York, \$16,000, at 10% per cent.

2. On at 10% per cent.

3. On at 10% per cent.

3. On at 10% per cent.

4. On a 10% per cent.

4. On an at 10% per cent.

4. On a 10% per cent. A new Russian loon amounting to 100,000,000 of silver roubles has been contracted and completely raised by subscription among the merchants and other classes of the inhabitants of Russia. ivermore, Clems, & Mason, New York. \$25 000, at nt. bre, Clems, & Mason, New York, \$25,000, at

other classes of the lubabitants of Russia.

Livermore, Clems, & Mason, New York, \$25,000, at 1 percent.

Livermore, Clems, & Mason, New York, \$25,000, at 1 percent.

Samuel Miller, New York, \$35,000, at 11 percent.

Sheiman & Romaine, New York, \$6,000, at 10 percent.

Sheiman & Romaine, New York, \$6,000, at 10 percent.

""" Soon, at 11% percent.

Drydock Esvings Insurance, New York, \$10,000, at Western Modullen hanged himself in Wm. L. Mac Allister, New York, 83 000, at 10% per oct.
J. F. Randolph, New York, 85,000, at 10 per cent.
George S. Mew York, 85,000, at 10 per cent.
George S. Mew York, 85,000, at 10 per cent.
To the Land Medium Managed Himself In
New Orleans on the 26th ultimo. He had been
principal witness against a convicted murderer,

principal witness against a convicted murderer, who, when asked by the judge why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, proclaimed his innocease, and in strong language, though decorous to the court, anathematised the police, charging them with perpetrating orimes and throwing the peralities upon others. The circumstance and coincidence gave rise to numerous rumors is the community, the most generally-received one being that McMullen hung himself through remorse, in having convicted a man of murder by false evidence. Another was, that McMullen had himself committed the murder for which another was convicted on his evidence.