Business Notices.

BEST AND CHEAPEST
ARTICLE FOR THE HAIR.
COCOINE.
Prepared from Highly Purified
COCOANUT OIL.

This preparation possesses extraordinary properties for preserving and beautifying the Hair, and also restoring its natural luxuriant and glossy appearance.

One application, however harsh the hair may be, renders it soft and glossy.

It is admitted to be the best and cheapest Hairdressing in the world.

PHALON & SON,
Nos. 517, 497 and 197 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK.

Pint bottles, 50 cents; half-pints, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists.

CONSUMPTION—DR. CHURCHILL'S DISCOVERY.
WINCHESTER'S genuine preparation of
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HYPERPHOSPHATES OF LIME, SODA AND POTASH.
A specific cure for Consumption.
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FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
SEVENTEEN YEARS IN USE AND HAVE NEVER FAILED.
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TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
EVANS' Extensive Clothing Warehouse,
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.,
Jan. 5, 1859.
A general reduction in price has been made on the balance of our Winter Stock. Persons not yet provided with their Winter Clothing, will find it worth their while to call and examine our assortment before purchasing.

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Prices greatly reduced.
"We prefer them for family use."—[N. Y. Tribune.
"They are the favorites for families."—[N. Y. Times.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.
For all Manufacturing purposes have a great reputation honestly earned. All the products of these machines are in active demand at extra prices. I. M. SINGER & Co.,
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ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST SEWING-MACHINE.
BARTHOLF'S. BARTHOLF'S.
Office, No. 489 Broadway.
Local Agents wanted. Address Box No. 2,341 Post-Office.

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The attention of Jobbers and Manufacturers is invited to the advantages of Advertising in the
DUBUQUE
EXPRESS & HERALD,
The oldest paper in Iowa,
Having just entered on its SEVENTEENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.
It is published Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly, and has a VERY WIDE CIRCULATION in Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois and Nebraska Territory.
Advertisements inserted at uniform rates.
J. B. DORR & Co., Proprietors.
Dubuque, Iowa, Dec 27, 1858.

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In point of beauty, durability, perfection of work, and capacity to perform every variety of Sewing, no other Sewing Machines can compare with SINGER'S. New and improved Machines at greatly reduced prices. I. M. SINGER & Co., 458 Broadway.

$50.—SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.—
PRICE ONLY FIFTY DOLLARS.
For good work and good looks this machine is unequaled.
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THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1859.
Is now ready, and contains:
ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS AND CALENDARS for the year 1859.
GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES—Executive and Judicial.
A LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE, politically classified.
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HOW THEY ELECT BOGUS U. S. SENATORS IN INDIANA.
ELECTION RETURNS FROM ALL THE STATES HOLDING GENERAL ELECTIONS IN 1858, carefully compiled and compared with former elections, expressly for THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC.
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LIST OF STATES, CAPITALS, GOVERNORS, TIMES OF LEGISLATIVE MEETINGS, HOLDING OF ELECTIONS, &c., with other matter of general and permanent interest.
Price (postage prepaid), single copies, 13 cents, American coin; Twelve copies, $1; 100 copies, $6.
If sent by Express, $7 per 100; 13 copies for $1.
Orders, accompanied with the cash, respectfully solicited. Address HORACE GREELEY & Co.,
Tribune Buildings, New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.
Every mechanic who begins the year by purchasing one of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES will be $1,000 better off when the year ends. I. M. SINGER & Co.,
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STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.
BECKEL BROTHERS, Publishers, No. 19 Jean-st.,
Are just opening new series of Germany, Tyrol, Switzerland, Athens, Egypt, Holy Land, Italy and the Pyrenees.

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SLEIGHING CAPS,
MUFFLERS AND GAUNTLETS,
For sale to the trade by
BALLARD, SHUTE & Co.,
No. 45 Broadway.

LYON'S POWDER AND HIS PILL,
All the insect tribe will kill.
Judge Meigs, President of the American Institute, says: "The discovery of this powder by Professor LYON is of national importance. The Farmers' Club have tested it thoroughly. Locusts, grasshoppers, ants, bugs and all vermin, can be destroyed, gardens preserved and homes made pure. *It is free from poison to mankind, as we save Mr. LYON eat it.*" There is no question as to the great efficacy of this article. A few applications destroy everything like garden-worms, bed-bugs, fleas, ticks, roaches, &c. It is an Artistic plant, discovered by Mr. E. LYON. Many imitations will be offered. Be sure it bears his address. Remember
"'Tis LYON'S POWDER kills insects in a trice;
While LYON'S PILLS are mixed for rats and mice."
Sample Flasks, 25c.; regular size, 50c and $1.
BARNES & PARK, Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, N. Y.

CHILDREN CUTTING TEETH.
"Dr. SMITH: Your valuable MAGNETIC SALVE has acted like magic on my baby cutting teeth. It gives it immediate ease, puts it into a sound and refreshing sleep. Rev. M. G. SKINNER, No 47 Neab't-st., Newark, N. J." For sale by Dr. S. B. SMITH, No. 321 Canal-st., and by druggists.

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CERTAIN CURE.
HEGEMAN & Co's CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE, CHEAP, SAFE AND AGREEABLE.
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EXPERIENCE THE BEST TEST.
HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S
GENUINE COD LIVER OIL
Has been proved, by twelve years' experience,
THE BEST REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, &c.,
and is recommended by the most eminent physicians.
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BUY THE BEST!!!
CHILSON'S COKE FURNACE,
CHILSON'S GOLD MEDAL FURNACE,
CHILSON'S GAS CONSUMING FURNACE,
Made and sold by BRAMHALL, HEDGE & Co.,
No. 338 Broadway, corner of Walker-st.

There is nothing better for Pain or Weakness in the Back, Breast, Side, Rheumatism, Asthma, and for Diseases of the Lungs, Liver and Kidneys, than
KNAPP'S INDIAN STRENGTHENING PLASTERS.
General Depot, No. 302 Hudson-st. Sold by all Druggists.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS neutralize the noxious poisons of Small Pox, allay the inflammation, destroy the infectious exhalations from the body, leaving the patient cool and comfortable, inducing quiet and refreshing sleep. No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

ALL THERE IS!
The only medicated paper ever made, or that can be made, is "GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER FOR THE WATER-CLOSET." This is known everywhere to be a cure and preventive of piles. The discoverer invites calls at the Depot, No. 41 Ann-st. Information freely given. Each sheet of genuine Medicated Paper has Gayetty's name watermarked in it, and his autograph is on each package. Sold in 50 cent and $1 packages.

"POISONOUS HAIR DYES."—Beware of them. Use only CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR DYE, certified by Dr Chilton to be free from every injurious substance. See Dr. Chilton's certificate at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
Is the Best and Cheapest Article for Dressing, Beautifying, Cleaning, Curling, Preserving and Restoring the Hair,
Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1859.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as guaranty for his good faith.
We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.
Business letters for THE TRIBUNE Office should in all cases be addressed to HORACE GREELEY & Co.

The Tribune Almanac for 1859.

We are printing the THIRD EDITION of our ALMANAC, and are filling our orders as fast as possible. For table of contents see advertisement.

The Tribune for California

Will be ready at 10 o'clock this morning. It will contain the Money and Market Reports, Marriages and Deaths, and all the latest important Foreign and Domestic News since the sailing of the last steamer. The Illinois leaves to-day at 2 o'clock. The mails close at 1 o'clock. Single copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at the counter.

The weather is a slow thaw, and the little sleighing of Tuesday is pretty much used up.

At the special election in the IVth Congressional District of this city, yesterday, Thomas J. Barr, the Democratic Member elected to the next Congress, was chosen, almost without opposition, to fill the vacancy, until March 4, caused by the resignation of John Kelly.

Judge Douglas was reëlected to the Senate yesterday by eight majority over Mr. Lincoln, the vote standing 54 to 46.

In the District of Illinois represented by the late Col. Harris, Mr. Charles Hodges, Democrat, was elected to Congress on Tuesday.

In CONGRESS yesterday, notice was taken of the death of Gen. Quitman, both Houses adjourning after listening to tributes to his memory. The new Senator, Mr. Chesnut from South Carolina, took his seat. Mr. Seward offered a resolution which was adopted, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire as to the necessity of amending the slave-trade laws.

A quorum of the Kansas Legislature met at Lawrence on the 3d inst., and adjourned to Lecompton, where they were to organize.

The Republican candidates for officers of the Massachusetts Legislature were elected yesterday.

The steamship North American, which runs from Liverpool to Portland, put into Halifax yesterday short of coal and leaking badly, in consequence of having struck a rock off Cape Race. We have a full synopsis of the remarks of the English journals upon the President's Message. It is pronounced uninteresting, and exception is taken, in France as well as England, to its position upon the Cuban question. The excitement caused by arrests in Ireland is dying away. The result of Montalembert's appeal is a mitigation of the sentence, the term of imprisonment being reduced from six to three months, while the fine is maintained. The decision exonerates the accused from the charges of attacking universal suffrage and the constitutional rights of the Emperor. Further contracts to supply the islands of Guadeloupe and Martinique with free Africans have been entered into. The French squadron on the coast of Africa is about to be reënforced. Detachments of French troops have penetrated into Switzerland, where great indignation is expressed, and the Federal Government has demanded an explanation. After an animated debate in the Spanish Senate on that part of the Queen's address which relates to Mexico, it was unanimously approved. The King of Naples will grant the amnesty insisted upon by England and France. Further Austrian and Russian loans are likely to be made. Cotton had slightly declined. Breadstuffs were dull. Consols are quoted at 96⅞ to 96¾.

The accounts from Kansas indicate that, in spite of all the boasts of the Administration presses over the pacification of that Territory, civil war is to be renewed there in all its horrors. It is stated that Hamilton, the leader of the band of ruffians who committed the horrible murder at Choteau's Trading Post last May, has again taken the field, and is committing new outrages. The defense of the inhabitants against this invasion from Missouri having been wholly neglected by the Federal authorities, has been taken in hand by the very Captain Montgomery whom, according to recent accounts from Washington, the Government are determined to arrest and try as a murderer and robber. As the Federal authorities seem to be powerless to preserve the peace of the Territory, perhaps they could not do better than to allow Hamilton and Montgomery to fight it out. Hitherto, at the moment when Montgomery has been on the point of victory, the Government has interfered just in time to save Hamilton from the fate he deserved. So far from defending the people of Kansas against force and violence, the only thing yet done has been to prevent them from defending and righting themselves. It is, however, stated that in the present instance, some energy is to be shown. Gov. Medary has ordered four companies of dragoons to the scene of warfare, and has called out the militia in Linn and Bourbon Counties, and has sent for arms and ammunition. It may be that the Federal Government will end its connection with Kansas in an honorable manner, but—the proof of the pudding is in the eating.

The latest accounts from Mexico represent the long-expected battle near Guadalajara as having taken place, and the Constitutionalists as having been again beaten by Miramon, and the City of Guadalajara as in his hands. No particulars had been received at Mexico beyond a brief dispatch from Miramon to the Government, announcing his victory. Some attempt is consequently made by the partisans of the Constitutional party to cast discredit upon it. If true, as it probably is, and if the victory has been at all as decisive as that over Vidaurri, it may be considered as bringing to an end the project of marching upon the City of Mexico from the north. There has also been some fighting in the district south-west of Mexico. A party of Constitutionalists which approached the city from that direction has been repulsed by Echeagaray.

A discovery has just been made which tends to show in what way Mr. Forsyth, our late Minister, availed himself of his official inviolability. Some sixty bars of silver, said to be made from the ornaments plundered from the Cathedral of Morelia, have been found at Mr. Forsyth's late residence at Tacubaya, having been concealed there, it is said, by Gen. Blanco during his late foray upon Mexico.

The New-Orleans papers affect to see in the latest news evidence that the Constitutionalists are slowly gaining ground. It appears to us, on the other hand, that they are losing it.

Though the Liberals, so called, are pleased with the parts of President Buchanan's Message in which some preference for them over their opponents seems to be expressed, they are by no means pleased with the proposition to occupy Sonora and Chihuahua. They would much prefer that their opponents should be eaten up first, whereas this looks very much like beginning with them.

There is no further news as to the movements of the Spanish Squadron. It still remains doubtful whether the Spanish difficulty has been settled or not.

Some of the salaries paid by our City Government, or collected from the people in the shape of fees, are so enormously disproportioned to the service rendered that the offices are almost certain to yield ample fortunes to the occupants even within a single term. The Sheriff, County Clerk, Register, or Corporation Counsel who cannot make a hundred thousand dollars in a three-years term, and that without interfering with his ordinary private business, is considered decidedly slow. Of the operations of the Sheriff and his deputies, the public know very little. No reports from that office are made, or legally required to be made. The business is conducted altogether in secret, only those unfortunates who are sold out under executions knowing anything of it, and they very little. The emoluments are enormous; some say at least $75,000 a year for the Sheriff alone, and as much more for his deputies. Whatever the sum may be, it is accounted the richest placer in the city diggings, and many an aspirant has spent $50,000 to get it.

The County Clerk is another over-fed official, for whose personal benefit the people disburse $50,000 a year, where $5,000 would be ample remuneration. The duties of this officer, as generally performed, are to accept invitations to drink, talk politics, serve on Nominating Conventions, keep fast horses, &c. The Register is the exact duplicate of the County Clerk, is expected to do the same things, and makes about the same amount of money. With a few exceptions of clerks without whom the business of these offices could not go forward, the patronage is bestowed upon partisan favorites as the reward for votes in Nominating Conventions and knock-down arguments at the polls.

The Corporation Counsel's is another fat berth on which are fixed the longing eyes of the reckless and the briefless of the legal profession. There is little patronage at the disposal of the Counsel, and ostensibly no fees; but such a jolly salary! First, he gets $3,500 for general services; then $6,500 in lieu of fees; then $8,000 for clerk hire; then $2,000 as Counsel to the Supervisors; making the snug amount of $20,000 a year, the recipient being at liberty to pursue his private practice all the while, and hire "extra counsel" when the Corporation has anything to do, as in the Lowber suit, where Daniel E. Sickles pocketed a few thousands while the Corporation Counsel was employed practically against the people.

Aside from these conspicuous instances, we notice that the aggregate of salaries has been increased from $260,000 in 1854 to $595,000 in 1859, or nearly double in five years, while the service required has scarcely increased at all. A reduction in the number of clerks and the cutting off of all sinecures should be the first business of the City Government; to be followed by an equitable graduation of pay to those retained, giving fair pay to all, but not enough to induce men to seek office for money. There is no reason why the people collectively should pay more for a specified service than the same people in detail; there is no justice in asking your street-sweeper to perform a hard day's work for a dollar while your head of a bureau pockets ten dollars a day and literally does nothing.

As for the county offices, the Legislature must deal with them. Everything like fees and perquisites should be prohibited under severe penalties. Give the Clerk and Register $5,000 a year, and pay the required number of clerks such salaries as they would command in a counting-house; and let the surplus fees be paid into the county treasury. The business of the Sheriff's office should be organized on the same plan. By a judicious system of revision, half a million of dollars might be saved to the people every year, while the public business would be amply paid for and better done.

We published, a few days ago, in illustration of the Wall street management of our great stock companies, an abstract of the allegations contained in the complaint of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company against Allen M. Sherman, Wm. B. Dean, and the Hoffman steam Coal Company of Alleghany County, Maryland. We have since been favored with copies of the affidavits put in by the defendants, on the motion to dismiss the bill. The affidavits of Sherman, and of Mehaffey, late President of the Company, go out going into the particulars of the [illegible] in that respect, yet totally deny the corrupt collusion alleged in the complaint to have existed between them in relation to the sale of a part of the Company's lands to Sherman and Dean, and a contract for transporting the produce of these lands over the Company's railroad. It is alleged in these affidavits, that the sale of a part of the Company's lands was repeatedly urged by the stockholders as a means of sustaining the credit and interest of the Company, and that, at a stockholders' meeting, on the 4th of June, 1855, they passed a resolution (of which the complaint makes no mention) authorizing such sale; and that it was by the urgent request of Mr. Watkinson of Hartford, one of the largest stockholders, and of other stockholders, that Sherman drafted the resolution set forth in the complaint, as adopted by the Directors, appointing a Committee to visit the lands, and to select such as might be sold; and that, from the same urgent solicitation, he became himself a participator in the purchase, as the only means of effecting a sale.

It is further alleged that, at the annual meeting next after the sale to Sherman and Dean, namely, in June, 1856, the President reported the fact of a sale to the stockholders, and that this report was accepted and adopted by them, it being well understood (though the fact of a sale was only stated in general terms) that it had been made to Sherman and Dean. Further, that, previously to the annual meeting in June, 1857, a number of the stockholders, of whom the late Seth Grosvenor was one, in accordance with the wish and desire of Sherman made a special personal examination of the coal-fields of the Company, and of the land conveyed to Sherman and Dean, and reported to that meeting that they were entirely satisfied with the agreement and deed, except two clauses in it—one binding the Company to construct such branches and sidings to their railroad as might be necessary or convenient for the mining and business of Sherman and Dean; the other binding the Company for twenty-one years, under certain specified forfeitures, to receive and transport (at rates fixed by the contract simultaneous with the deed) all the coal that Sherman and Dean might offer.

In consequence of these objections, and in consideration that the Company had already built a branch and siding to the mine already opened in the purchased land, Sherman and Dean executed a deed (of which no mention is made in the complainant), releasing the Company from the first of the above-mentioned covenants, and also from any forfeiture for the non-transportation of freight, when that non-transportation was caused by "earthquakes, floods, public enemies or elements, "over which the Company had no control, until "sufficient time for repairs had elapsed." It also appears in the affidavit, that this arrangement was sanctioned by the stockholders—Mr. Seth Grosvenor, professing himself perfectly satisfied from his personal examination both with the sale and the contract—and that the deed of release was accepted by the Executive Committee of the Directors.

The only allusion in these affidavits to the alleged unfairness of the transportation contract, and that, instead of conferring a benefit, it imposed a burden on the Company, is the allegation of Sherman and Mehaffey, that, at a meeting of the Board of Directors in the latter part of May, 1858, and after Samuel J. Tilden and David Palmer, two of the present Board, had become Directors, Sherman offered to the Board, allusion being made to the inadequacy of the rates of transportation, to correct and modify the terms of transport "to such price as should be deemed "reasonable and proper by the Board," but that no response was made to this offer.

No specific allusion is contained in these affidavits to the allegations of the complaint, that the payments for the land were made (so far as made at all) in the money or obligation of the Company, nor to the other allegations that Sherman employed the Company's money to stock and work the mines. Sherman does, however, positively deny that he is indebted to the Company, asserting that his accounts are settled in full, and that he holds the Company's acquittance—referring, it may be supposed, to the settlement made with him by Mehaffey, but which the complaint repudiates as collusive. He admits that for two years he took a very active part in the affairs of the Company, but avers that throughout he was actuated solely by a desire to promote its best interests, and that he gave to it his individual exertions, responsibility and means to a large extent, going much further in this respect, and taking upon himself a much greater amount of personal responsibility than he was bound to do as Director, giving the Company his entire time, to the neglect of his own business, for more than two years, thereby incurring great expenses and great pecuniary sacrifices. As to the charge in the complaint that the abstraction of the Company's money by Sherman and Mehaffey for their individual use, and their expenditure of it to furnish without any equivalent, but with a loss, means and facilities of transportation to Sherman and Dean, were the direct and exclusive causes of the Company's failure, Sherman replies that the Company was in an embarrassed condition as long ago as January, 1856, when bonds to the amount of $467,000 began to fall due, and that the Company was only saved from bankruptcy at that time by his great efforts and assumption of personal obligations to the amount of $200,000, thereby obtaining an extension of those bonds for eight years—at a cost to the Company, as the complaint sets out, of $108,150, including twelve thousand dollars in bonds for his own services. He also quotes, as showing the true causes of the suspension of the Company, a report made to the stockholders May 1, 1858, by a Committee of their number, of which Robert P. Getty, now President, was Chairman, and several of the present Directors members, which, without reference to any special acts of Sherman, ascribes the difficulties of the Company to injudicious expenditures, both in Maryland and New-York, disproportionate to their business, to the attempt to employ the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad instead of the Chesapeake Canal as their chief avenue to market, and the failure of the canal when they began to use that by the breaking away of two insufficient dams. Mr. Dean on his part denies any collusion with Sherman, any acquaintance with him previously to the purchase of the lands, or any knowledge or suspicion of anything fraudulent in that purchase.

Such is the position in which this remarkable case stands at present. In order to come to a satisfactory conclusion as to the justice or injustice of the charges contained in the complaint, some further developments would yet seem to be necessary.

How many of our readers are acquainted with "Aunt Sally?" How many "sporting gentlemen" know "Aunt Sally?" Does Alderman Briggs, or Gen. Talimadge, or Mr. Postmaster Fowler, in short, does any one of the notables under whose auspices the Amazonian races on Long Island were lately held, know "Aunt Sally?" We have Courses, handicaps, heats, female equestrians in riding robes peacefully contending, but no "Aunt "Sally." Perhaps because we have no nobility: because we have no Master of Horse, technically speaking. The Duke of Beaufort knows "Aunt "Sally"—knows her well.

Who or what is "Aunt Sally?" A black doll or lay figure, white pipe in mouth, with whom a game, much in vogue at county fairs and country races in England, is played. The sport consists in throwing sticks, some eighteen inches long and two thick, at "Aunt Sally's" pipe, which, according to the Duke of Beaufort, is supposed, by what figure of rhetoric we are not informed, to be the old lady's nose. The effort of the player is to knock the pipe out of "Aunt Sally's" mouth without touching her. Of the origin or occult signification of the game we are not apprised, but, according to the testimony of a tailor, a coachman, and an innkeeper, Her Majesty's Master of Horse, the Duke of Beaufort, a "young man," 34 years of age, a *paterfamilias*, proved himself on Brighton race-course last August, a "right good player." The innkeeper was "very much amused, as he (the "Duke) played so nicely."

While in act to throw, the Duke's shoulder came in contact with the shoulder of a horse, a gray horse, ridden by one Thomas White Weatherley, who "having no trade for profession, gene-"rally" describes himself "as a gentleman," but having "done a little in the "veterinary art some-"times" also describes himself as "a veterinary "surgeon." So he informed the Jury. Thus, it seems, that to be an English gentleman in these days it is not necessary to keep a gig, as it was at the time of Thurtell's trial, but merely to become an ex horse-doctor. Times change; but Dukes do not keep pace with them. Looking for the gig, and looking in vain, concluding, therefore, that the horseman was no "gentleman," the Duke of Beaufort, in the words of an attorney in the case, "propelled bludgeons" at the horse-doctor's person—three bludgeons—and then unhorsed him. Whether, indeed, it was the Duke or one of the Duke's friends, who called the plebeian a "d——d tailor" is a matter of doubt, upon the testimony. The Duke swore that he never said "d——d" in his life; and yet the Duke plays "Aunt Sally" so well as to amuse cabmen and tailors; but low tastes do not of necessity imply low language. The Duke did, indeed, according to his own testimony, propel bludgeons more in sorrow than in anger. The man on a gray horse "expressed no regret, did not even look "round." That pained the Duke so deeply that he felt himself obliged to "propel," and then, when the "gentleman" raised his riding-whip, to unhorse him. Bye and bye—"about an hour and a half "afterward," with a promptness worthy of New-York herself—a policeman appeared. To him as to the ex-horse doctor the Duke refused his name. He went with him, however to the office of the Chief Constable. That functionary, who had kept up with the times, remarked: "As you are both "gentlemen, I should think you would exchange "names." Then it came out that the "Aunt "Sally" player was the Duke of Beaufort.

The horseman brought his action of assault and battery, the Duke his cross action, and the case was tried before the venerable Lord Campbell and a special jury. The author of the "Lives of the "Lord Chancellors" rather regretted "that the "Duke did not disclose his name—a most illustrious "name—illustrious in the annals of the country to "which his lordship hoped the present Duke "(rather late in the day to hope) would add fresh "luster." The jury were instructed to give something more than nominal damages in the first action, and to find a verdict in the second for "very, "very, very small damages." The jury gave the horse doctor $100, and the Duke one farthing.

In the course of the trial, the following communication from Mr. Weatherley's attorney was introduced, with the remark by the Duke's counsel that "no gentleman of spirit" could assent to a compromise after its receipt:

"BASSINGHALL CHAMBERS, No. 79 Bassinghall street, London, August 9, 1858.

"MY LORD DUKE: I have been applied to by Mr. T. W. Weatherley of Kentish Town, in consequence of the gross and unprovoked outrage and assault committed by your Grace upon him on the race course at Brighton, on the 5th inst., and I am instructed by him to take proceedings against your Grace in order that such conduct may undergo a judicial investigation.

"If my instructions are correct (and I have taken some pains to investigate the truth and accuracy of them), it appears that while your Grace was engaged in an amusement, the precise character or name of which I am unacquainted with personally, and I believe in a place not usual for such recreation to be practised, you, for some imaginary cause, or without any, thought proper to strike my client by propelling bludgeons at his person and after disabling him, threw him from the horse on which he was riding.

"It would almost seem the sport on which your Grace was engaged is rather more becoming the humbler frequenter of the race-course—the apprentice than a peer of the realm; however, if a peer thinks fit so to beguile his time, he must conduct himself with the same propriety as others, or the law will reach him as well as a poor man.

"I regret that I should be compelled to adopt the course suggested for the purpose of affording redress to my client, but this is somewhat diminished by the fact that it may be useful to do so to show that in public places, and especially where a large number of persons are collected together, good conduct must be observed and peace preserved.

"It is an additional subject of regret that the position of your Grace in society renders any pecuniary infliction, without public example, of little avail.

"In the absence of a full apology and such an offer to requite my client for the personal injury and insult shown to him while unprotected, which, if made, shall be submitted to him with every desire to stop further inquiry, if possible—I have to request your Grace will refer me to your solicitor by return of post, to whom I may send the usual process.

"I have the honor to be, my Lord Duke,
"Your Grace's obedient servant,
"D. E. COLOMBINE.

"His Grace the Duke of BEAUFORT, &c."

Such a letter from a starveling attorney in the name of a Horse-doctor to a Master of the Horse, indicates that, however Mr. Bright's effort to "Amercanize English institutions" may fare, Englishmen sometimes show less respect for a live Duke than we do for a scalped younger son. What is the world coming to when middle-aged Peers of the Realm lecture before Mechanics' Institutes, court "Aunt Sally" in the presence of admiring tailors, and engage in a common race-course brawl, ending in a law-suit, in which the noble Duke is cast? Well may *The London Times* be shocked at such an exposure, and end an elaborate leader by saying that "the Duke of Beaufort's name should "never have been dragged before the public in a "contemptible race-course squabble about 'Aunt "'Sally.' *Noblesse oblige!*"

The necessity of more convenient and trustworthy mail arrangements between New-York and Boston has of late been forcibly demonstrated by the repeated failures and detentions of the steamboat mail. On three consecutive days of last week letters from New-York to Boston by that mail were not received until the days following the usual time of delivery; and this week the disturbance and irregularity are quite as annoying. The land mail, always the most sure, closes at an hour altogether too early to accommodate the business community, and consequently the bulk of the mail matter, or of that which it is important should be delivered on the following morning, is dispatched by the steamboat route. What we need is a night mail train, leaving New-York and Boston at 9 or 10 o'clock in the evening, and arriving at from 6 to 7 o'clock in the morning, having convenient sleeping-cars attached, similar to those now in use on many of the Western lines. These cars are fitted up with comfortable berths, with mattresses, in which passengers can enjoy a night's rest, and have an entire day for business in either city. Such an arrangement would, we have reason to believe, meet with liberal encouragement and conform more intelligently to the spirit of the age, which requires dispatch in the transaction of business, and the greatest economy of time which can be secured consistent with prudence and safety. All who have traveled in the night cars of the New-York Central, Michigan Central, Michigan Southern and Galena Roads speak in unqualified terms of satisfaction as to their convenience and comfort, and there can be no doubt that such an improvement on the route between two large cities holding intimate business relations like New-York and Boston, would be of essential advantage. By this train the mails could be forwarded with regularity and dispatch, and the letter bags could remain open during the entire day. We hope to see the experiment tried.

—Major Elias Rector, the agent of the Government to effect the removal of the Seminole Indians, is in the city, on his way to Florida, whither he goes to complete the task upon which he so vigorously entered last Summer.

THE LATEST NEWS,
RECEIVED BY
MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1859.

The news of the reëlection of Senator Douglas causes great enthusiasm among his partisans here, who have raised money by subscription, and made extensive preparations to receive him on his arrival to-morrow from Baltimore.

There were symptoms in the Senate to-day of an intention on the Administration side to stick Senator Johnson's propositions for retrenchment. Mr. Stuart offered a resolution on the subject, the effect of which would be the indefinite postponement of the whole matter.

The speech of Mr. Thompson of New-York to-day on the announcement of the death of General Quitman, is universally and warmly commended on all sides for its eloquence and its tone of true nationality. Many Southern members express themselves particularly pleased with it, although it was in marked contrast to the sectional tone of the addresses on their side of the house.

XXXVth CONGRESS.
SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1859.

A communication was received from the President, covering a letter from our Minister to Cuba, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, as were also some unimportant communications from the Navy and Interior Departments.

Among other business, Mr. EVERSON presented a resolution of the Legislature of Georgia asking for a Commission to obtain information concerning the yellow pine barrens of that State, with a view to the preservation of the timber for naval purposes. It was referred to the Naval Committee.

Georgia further asks for the establishment of a national armory within her borders.

Mr. CLAY presented the credentials of Mr. Chesnut of South Carolina. The oath was administered, and the Senator took his seat.

Mr. SEWARD (N. Y.) offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire if it is necessary to amend the laws for the suppression of the African slave-trade, which was adopted.

Mr. WILSON (Mass.) offered a resolution that a Committee of Five be appointed to inquire whether any employee in any Department of the Government, since March 4, 1857, was required to contribute a portion of his pay to defray the expenses of or influence any election during that period, or whether any employee had been removed for not so contributing, and what legislation is necessary to prevent the taxes influencing of elections. The resolution was laid over.

Mr. FOOT (Vt.) moved that the Vice-President's address on leaving the old hall be entered at length on the journal, and that 50,000 copies of Mr. Crittenden's and the Vice-President's speeches be printed. Adopted.

The Pacific Railroad bill came up, and Mr. BIGLER (Pa.) addressed the Senate.

Mr. Bigler's remarks were stopped by a message from the House announcing the death of Gen. Quitman.

Mr. DAVIS (Miss.) moved the usual resolutions of respect, and paid an eloquent tribute to the manly virtues and political probity of the deceased. He touched lightly on the filibuster proclivities of the deceased, and not in a tone of censure.

Mr. SHIELDS (Min.) paid a feeling tribute to the memory of his companion in arms. He related several incidents of their joint Mexican career, showing the deceased's bravery and warmth of heart. Americans, he said, will never be unjust to the memory of Quitman.

Messrs. WARD and HOUSTON (Texas) spoke briefly, awarding to the deceased the meed of gratitude which his sympathy with Texas merited.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. McRAE (Miss.) announced the death of his immediate predecessor, Gen. Quitman; sketched his eventful career as a statesman and a soldier, and pronounced a eulogy on his private and public worth.

Mr. BONHAM (S. C.) spoke of the wisdom and sterling integrity of the deceased, incidentally alluding to his brilliant military career in Mexico.

Mr. WRIGHT (Tenn.) paid an eloquent tribute to the deceased.

Mr. THOMPSON (N. Y.) trusted it would not be deemed an intrusion for him to respond to the expressions of bereavement and regret coming up from the South, by the utterance of a kindred sympathy from New-York, from which, as one of her sons, Gen. Quitman went out to win distinction in another State, which delighted to honor him when living, and now laments him dead. He spoke of him as an honest man, a model of courtesy, and devotion to his duty and the federal union. Mr. Thompson did not agree in all of Gen. Quitman's political sentiments, but he honored his memory and dropped a tear on his grave.

Mr. MOORE (Ala.), who served under the immediate command of Gen. Quitman in Mexico, spoke in glowing terms of his private and military worth.

Messrs. CURTIS (Iowa), and BOWIE (Md.), spoke in similar terms with those who preceded them.

The usual resolutions of respect were passed, and the House adjourned.

Re-election of Senator Douglas.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1859.

The Hon. S. A. Douglas was this afternoon reelected United States Senator from Illinois. The vote stood: Douglas 54, Lincoln 46.

Charles Hodges (Democrat) was yesterday elected to Congress from the VIth (Col. Harris's) District.

Travel Eastward.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1859.

Railroad and steamboat travel, so greatly disarranged by the snow storm, is again beginning to assume regularity.

The steamboat train via Stonington, from New York yesterday afternoon, arrived here shortly after noon to-day.

The Tuesday morning Overland Mail train arrived here about 6 o'clock this evening, making the trip in 34 hours.

The Portland train was about 30 hours coming through. The tracks are now almost clear.

The weather is fine, and there is very little drifting of the snow.

Message of the Governor of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, PA., Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1859.

The Governor's Message states that the finances of the State are in a most satisfactory condition. The receipts at the Treasury for the fiscal year were over four millions; the expenditures were three millions and three-quarters; the balance on hand is over three-quarters of a million, and the entire State debt nearly forty millions. He recommends a great reduction in the public debt, looking toward its extinguishment. Speaking of the sale of the Main Line, he says that after the contract for the sale of the Delaware Division was entered into, he was informed higher prices were offered by responsible parties, but in his opinion it was then too late. Prospects of the early completion of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad are very encouraging. The eleven thousand public schools cost $2,500,000. Regarding the banks, he recommends a careful inquiry into the present condition of Tioga County and Crawford County Banks, and the Bank of Shamokin. He reiterates the opinion, expressed in a former message, that there should be no further increase of banks or banking capital under the present system. He informs the Legislature he cannot approve of any bills chartering additional banks without a radical change in the system. He recommends that certificates of loan be issued to the General Government or Commonwealth at a value to be fixed upon, with power to require additional deposits of security as the loans depreciate in the market. The present condition of the revenue of the General Government demonstrates an urgent necessity for increased duties upon foreign importations, and the Governor indorses the views of the President relative to the change proposed by specific duties. The concluding portion of the Message is devoted to Kansas. He regrets to say that under various pretences the sacred right of franchise has been virtually withheld from the people of that Territory. Regarding the theory that henceforward it is to be the duty of Congress to protect Slavery in the Territories, which extraordinary assumption is alleged to exist in the decision of the Supreme Court, he says he is yet to be convinced that any such construction can be fairly given to their action in the Dred Scott case. Such a doctrine, he adds, no matter how sanctioned, will shake the pillars of our constitutional fabric.