THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 6726. MORNING EDITION—THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS RENEWED EVERY DAY

FINANCIAL.

$500.000.—MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAmonds, watches, jewelry, segars, pianofortes, merchandise, and personal property generally, or bought for cash. Notes, stocks, bonds and mortgages, &c., negotiated. Business confidential, and executed promptly, at No. 78 Nassau street, first floor, back office. A first rate restaurant for sale.

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$60.000 TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, jewelry, &c., or bought for cash. Notes, stocks, bonds and mortgages negotiated; real estate bought, sold and exchanged. All business strictly confidential. CHEESEMAN, BRAISTED & CO., Brokers, 35 John street, corner of Nassau.

$56.000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage onimproved real estate, in this city or Brooklyn, in sums to suit applicants; also $30,000 to invest in the purchase of mortgages. Apply to J. K. COOK, Jr., No. 4 New street, near Wall.

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$25.000 TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHes, gold and silver plate, pianos, segars, merchandise, &c., &c., or bought for cash. Terms confidential and safe, by applying at 237 Grand street, corner of Bowery, room on second floor. N. B. WOOLLEY.

$1.000—TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL EState in this city or Brooklyn. Apply to A. R. MORGAN, in office of Scolis & Cooper, 20 Chambers street, second floor.

$100 TO LOAN.—A YOUNG MAN THAT HAS a good knowledge of the mercantile business, wishes a situation, and would loan his employer the above, or would go into some safe business with another. Address N. M. Herald office.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN, OR WILL BUY AT SIGHT for cash, merchandise, jewelry, diamonds, plate, property, or security of any description, in sums from $10 to $10,000, at the old established, permanent and responsible Pacific Agency and Loan office, over Pacific Bank, corner of Broadway and Grand street. Business confidential and safe.

CASH LIBERALLY ADVANCED ON HOUSEHOLD furniture, watches, diamonds, silver ware, nautical instruments, mechanics' tools, &c., or bought out for cash, and the highest price paid, at No. 26 Catherine street, by McCAFFREY & WALTERS.

CASH ADVANCED AND LOANED TO ANY AMOUNT—On diamonds, watches, jewelry, plate, valuable and personal property, or bought for the highest cash prices. R. WOOD, 69 Fulton street, second floor, front room, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 96 WARREN STREET, one door from Greenwich.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent allowed on all sums from $1 to $500. The funds of this institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages in the city of New York, worth double the amount loaned, and in bonds in this city.
CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.
W. M. PULLIS, M. D. VAN PELT, } Vice Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—NEW YORK, January 23, 1855.—A dividend of five (5) per cent on the capital stock will be paid to the stockholders on and after Thursday, the first day of February. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board of Directors, T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT THE EMPIRE LOAN AND Agency Office, (removed from 128 Nassau street,) on wines and spirits in bond, diamonds, pearls, watches, furniture, dry goods, pianofortes, and every description of personal property, or purchased for cash, upon liberal terms by CASEY & CONLEY, 321 Broadway, adjoining the City Hospital.

MONEY.—CASH LIBERALLY ADVANC ON watches, jewelry, dry goods, clothing, pianofortes, furniture, or any other property at the Agency and Loan Office, 304 Broadway, corner of Duane street, second floor, room No. 9. The strictest confidence and honor may be relied upon. Branch office, 84 West Sixteenth street. McLOUGHLIN & O'NEILL.

NORTH CAROLINA SIX PER CENTS STATE STOCK.—TREASURY DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 25, 1854.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M., of the 31st January next, for the purchase of three hundred and seventy thousand dollars in bonds, running thirty years. These bonds are issued by the State of North Carolina; and in addition to the faith of the State, all the stock had by the State in said road, and the dividends arising from said stock, are pledged for their redemption.

Proposals will also be received at the same time for the purchase of eighty thousand dollars in bonds, running ten years, issued by the same authority, for the construction of the Weldon and Gaston Railroad, and the improvement of the navigation of the Nouse and Tar rivers.

Both classes of bonds are, by express enactment, exempted from taxation for any purpose.

They will bear date the 1st of January, 1855, and will have coupons attached for the interest at six per cent per annum, payable the first days of January and July, in each year. Both interest and principal will be payable at the Bank of the Republic in the city of New York, unless where the purchaser prefers to have them payable at the treasury of North Carolina.

They will be issued in sums of one thousand dollars each.

Parties bidding will please address their letters, endorsed "Proposals for North Carolina Stocks"—to the undersigned at Raleigh, N. C.; and will distinguish in their bids the particular class of bonds for which they bid. They will also state at what point and what kind of funds they propose to pay.

The bids will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M., of the 31st January next, in the presence of the Governor, the Secretary and Comptroller of State, and of G. W. Mordecai, President of the Bank of the State of North Carolina.

The undersigned reserves the right of accepting such bids in whole or in part as may be deemed most advantageous to the State.

Successful bidders will be required, as soon as informed of the acceptance of their bids, to deposit in bank the amount of their bids, with the accrued interest from the first of January, 1855, to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of North Carolina. This deposit may be made in the Bank of the Republic, New York; the Bank of the State of North Carolina, or the Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.

Documents showing the great resources of the State and the small amount of her indebtedness may be had at this office, or on application to Messrs. BROWN and DE ROSSETT, city of New York.
Dec. 20, 1854. D. W. COURTS, Pub. Treas. of N. C.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PHENIX MINING AND Manufacturing Company of Virginia, who intend subscribing for the stock of the new company, are informed that they must do so on or before Thursday, the 1st of February, as the subscriptions will be closed on that day. Apply at 13 Broadway, room No. 5, second story, between 1 and 4 P. M.

WITHERS & PETERSON, BANKERS, STOCK AND exchange brokers, 41 and 43 South Third street, Philadelphia.—Stock and Corporation loans bought and sold on commission; promissory notes and drafts, negotiated collections made upon all accessible points in the country; drafts on other cities, in sums to suit purchasers.

LECTURES.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOciety—New York University, Washington square, 7½ o'clock. Paper this (Thursday) evening, on Forests: Their distribution and influence on civilization, by Mr. Schroeder.

LET US LIVE TO BE USEFUL TO MANKIND.—Mechanics Institute lectures for 1855. Lecture this evening by the Corresponding Secretary, Charles H. Delavan, Esq. Subject—"Life and character of Benjamin Franklin." Members and their families admitted free to all the lectures. By order of the Institute.
WILLIAM MILES, President.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—BY INVItation, Mr. J. H Wainwright, of this city, will deliver a lecture before the association, at Clinton Hall, on Monday evening, Jan. 29, at 8 o'clock. Subject—"Politics and Patriotism." Tickets 25 cents each—to be obtained at the desk of the library and at Messrs. Hall & Son's music store, 239 Broadway.
DOUGLAS LEFFINGWELL, FRANK W. BALLARD, JOHN CRERAR, } Lecture Committee.

THE FOURTH LECTURE OF THE COURSE, IN Clinton Hall, on the World's Indebtedness to the Church, will be given by Ambrose Manahan, D. D., on Thursday, (this) evening, at 8 o'clock. Tickets at the door 50 cents.

WINTER FASHIONS.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF DRESSES OF THE latest Parisian styles, for balls and evening parties, are offered for sale at half the cost of importation, by UNDELL, PIERSON & LAKE, 471 Broadway.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS.—FOR SALE, A FIRST CLASS BILLIARD saloon, containing eight superior tables, with bar and fixtures. Central location. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Please address a note to S. B. H., Post Office.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. Benton on French Spoliations.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE CAPITAL,

&c., &c., &c.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.
SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1855.

THE SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

Mr. SEWARD, (free soil) of N. Y., presented a petition from the inhabitants of Ontario and Madison counties, New York, praying that the soldiers of the War of 1812 be made beneficiaries of bounty lands. Referred to the Committee on Pensions.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

After a few unimportant petitions and resolutions,

Mr. BADGER, (whig) of N. C., requested a short executive session, into which the Senate went at half-past 12 o'clock.

ALL SORTS OF PROPOSITIONS.

Mr. SHIELDS, (dem.) of Ill., moved the Army Appropriation bill be taken up.

Mr. COOPER, (whig) of Pa., objected. He wished to make remarks on his convict and pauper resolution, submitted yesterday, but finally concluded to defer them until to-morrow.

Mr. EVANS, (dem.) of S. C., objected.

Mr. CASS, (dem.) of Mich.—The Internal Improvement bill has been repeatedly postponed. I don't like to risk everything else for the army bill, though that should be considered.

Mr. HUNTER, (dem.) of Va.—Something should be done in reference to the Indian disturbances.

Mr. BRODHEAD, (dem.) of Pa.—I have not abandoned the Bounty Land bill, but Senators have so amended it that I don't know it. I must turn it over to the tender mercies of the Senator from Delaware and the Senator from North Carolina—they have made it a pension bill and everything else.

Mr. BADGER, (whig) of N. C.—The first business in order is the important business of yesterday, that is the Bounty Land bill, but I yield to the Army Appropriation bill. If it don't take long to dispose of it, it will soon be out of the way, and if it does, we should certainly take it up.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL

Was then taken up.

An amendment was reported from the Committee on Finance to strike out the appropriation giving fifty thousand dollars for the preservation of the arsenals, and insert two hundred and sixty-eight thousand for the arsenals, including sites in New Mexico and Texas, the erection of magazines and arsenals in these places, and Oregon and California.

The CHAIRMAN of the Committee on Military Affairs objected to the amendment as in many respects unnecessary.

Messrs RUSK, (dem.) of Texas, and WELLER, (dem.) of Cal., advocated it.

Mr. HUNTER examined the amendment item by item, and it was agreed to by yeas 23, nays 18.

On motion of Mr. HUNTER, three amendments were adopted—one increasing the item of subsistence in kind, two hundred and seventy-six thousand dollars; another appropriating fifteen thousand dollars for the surveys of military defences; another appropriating thirty thousand dollars for stereotype works on light infantry tactics, for use throughout the country.

On motion of Mr. SHIELDS, an amendment was adopted appropriating fifty-four thousand dollars, and twenty thousand dollars for new machinery, and improvements and repairs at the armories of Springfield, Mass., and Harpers' Ferry, Va.

Mr. SHIELDS also offered an additional section, authorizing the examination, by an existing Board of Claims, into the damages done to property by Colonel Fremont's battalion.

Mr. HUNTER thought this was a subject for separate enactment, but it was finally adopted.

Amendments were also adopted appropriating thirty thousand dollars for the importation of dromedaries for military purposes, and to extend the provisions of extra pay of the soldiers on the Pacific coast to those of Fort Laramie.

On motion of the Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, other amendments were adopted increasing pay and rations.

Another amendment was adopted making an appropriation for the manufacture of breech-loading firearms.

On motion of Mr. RUSK, an item was adopted appropriating one hundred and thirty-eight thousand dollars for the payment of six volunteer companies of Texas, called out to suppress the Indian hostilities there.

Mr. JONES, (whig) of Tenn., offered an amendment to regulate the distribution of arms among the States, and providing for the sale of those already distributed. Agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON, (dem.) of Ark., moved to strike out the item of three hundred and twenty five thousand dollars for the capitol extension, as inappropriate to the military bill.

Messrs. BAYARD and HUNTER opposed the striking out.

Messrs. JOHNSON, CASS and BADGER, then entered into a colloquy about the capitol extension.

Mr. ALLEN, (dem.) of R. I., explained the failure in the building of the British houses of parliament as to acoustics and ventilation; and said the latter was procured by pumping air from below by a steam engine. All were agreed that it was now too late to correct the error of excluding outside windows, and thought the legislative halls must be lighted from the dome and ventilated by the aid of a steam engine below.

THE PAY OF TEXAN TROOPS.

The President *pro tem.*, laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, in compliance with the resolution of the Senate, on the 11th inst., containing information relative to Texan troops in the service of Texas, which have not been paid by the United States.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY—THE HELL GATE OBSTRUCTIONS.

Mr. SEWARD, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to carry the reciprocity treaty into effect, and asked that that committee be discharged from considering the petition of Messrs. Husted and Kroehl, concerning the Hell Gate obstructions, on the ground that the State of New York had not proposed any such measure.

Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1855.

THE FRENCH SPOLIATION BILL.

A resolution was passed, closing the debate on the French Spoliation bill to-morrow at three o'clock. The House went into committee on that subject.

Mr. BENTON, (dem.) of Mo., maintained that so far from our commerce being injured during the French Revolution, it was most prosperous. He well remembered a caricature representing a large white cow, John Bull holding the horns, France the tail, and Brother Jonathan milking with both hands into a pail. He took issue with gentlemen who insisted that the United States are bound to pay those claims, because they were released from the guarantee to protect France in the possession of her West India Islands. France never made an appeal to us to perform the guarantee. Those claims were settled by the faithful efforts of our government to get them acknowledged and paid by France; they were settled by the battle of Marengo, which put an end to the guarantee, and restored the West India possessions which England had taken to France. Those claims had acquired strength by the efforts of agents and solicitors, who examine the records to find out claims and tell certain parties they will never be paid by Congress unless they consent to take two or five cents on the dollar. It is time, he said, to read a lesson to this order. It is due to national legislators, individually and collectively, to let them know they are not to govern us by their importunities and appliances. It is time to make a decision, sir, by which those foul birds that clap their wings over the capitol—that infest these doors, and are to be found everywhere—it is time to read them a lesson to depart, in order that the treasury may be saved from their attacks. If there is a compliment I value more than another, it is that no man who wished to plunder the country ever brought a letter of introduction to me, sir. (Laughter.) They should be taught that they must cease to throw suspicion on national legislators, which is not only injurious to us, but to the republican government. I do believe, while there is great plundering in the monarchies of Europe, there never has been more money taken unduly from the pockets of the people than by votes of Congress.

Mr. DISNEY, (dem.) of Ohio, was for a long time prejudiced against the French spoliation claims, and not until he was nduced to enter into a careful and deliberate investigation was this prejudice dissipated, and he was compelled to believe the claims are well founded. Every principle of national honor, and consideration of justice, both public and private, demands their payment. This he proceeded to show by quoting from and commenting on the various documents.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, (dem.) of Ind., after saying that Mr. Disney had forcibly presented the justness of those claims, spoke against this government's mediating in the European war. If this conflict should cease, would the masses have one ray of hope? No, but they would be thrust back into that condition, where the silence of despotism is the synonyme of peace.

Mr. CLINGMAN, (dem.) of N. C., asked would the calling out of a larger number of men to be killed, and the imposition of increased taxation, benefit the masses?

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, in reply, referred to the oppressed condition of Poland, Hungary, Rome and Ireland, saying, we should stand aloof, and let the war work out its legitimate ends. It was another infamous war waged in the name of religion. Let the combatants alone—stand back; give them scope and margin enough to play out their diabolical game. Let despotism exhaust itself, then there will be a hope of freedom for the world. He contended that it is high time we have the American interpretation of the law of nations. We should shape our end that the American power may be felt where destiny directs and duty demands.

THE TARIFF QUESTION, ETC.

Mr. GOODRICH, (whig) of Mass., obtained permission to print his views of the tariff question. The committee rose.

The Senate bill establishing a Board for the Adjudication of Claims, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Adjourned.

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1854.

The Position of the Administration.

As Congress draws near its close, the apprehensions of members and Senators who have sacrificed their position and political prospects to the support of General Pierce become more and more critical. The vacillations of the President are so much dreaded, and so confidently anticipated, by that species of inductive reasoning which infers the future from the past, that but few expect to meet with favors at his hand. The executive patronage will not be bestowed on those to whom Gen. Pierce is indebted for valuable services; it will be used to make Pierce a prominent candidate for the Presidency. Gen. Pierce will not give the dead even a decent burial, and he is the very man "who will leave his wounded behind."

General Pierce will do nothing for the Ohio members who have stood by the constitution, and combatted the prejudices of their constituents. They are Union, Compromise men, and, as such, suspected of leaning towards Cass. Victims in other Northern States will not fare much better. What General Pierce wants is a union of all the Southern States in his favor, and gratitude is a nice appreciation of favors to be received.

If General Pierce could hold Kentucky and Tennessee—and the flatterers surrounding him make him believe he can—then he could present himself to the North as the only available candidate, and his re-nomination would be certain. I do not know whether, in the wildest ravings of his imagination, he has yet thought of a re-election. Be this as it may, the cream of all the offices within the gift of the President will continue to be bestowed on the Southern States, including those who voted for General Scott at the last Presidential election.

It is curious to see how the hired scribblers of the administration insist on the perfect harmony which, according to their forced statements, exists among all the members of the Cabinet. There never was harmony in the Cabinet at all, from the very date of its selection. Was the Cabinet a unit on the Gadsden treaty? Was the Cabinet a unit in the Greytown affair? Was it in regard to the Kansas-Nebraska bill? Was it in regard to any prominent appointment? The Cabinet was constructed with a view to its subsequent reconstruction, and it was merely the dread that a reconstruction would be accompanied by the entire loss of public confidence which has kept it together. It was the conservative portion, as you very justly observe, that was warred upon by the Kitchen Cabinet; and were it not that the country demanded peace to recuperate from the effects of overtrading and extravagance, neither Guthrie nor Marcy would, at this day, be among the constitutional advisers of General Pierce.

But there is yet another reason why Marcy has acquired a certain sway over the President's mind, independent of the law of gravitation by which smaller bodies are obliged to move round the larger ones. It is the old rule—*divide et impera*, which Mr. Cushing will translate for the benefit of his colleagues. Marcy is a good man to keep New York from Buchanan; while Buchanan, if not himself the choice of Pennsylvania, may prevent that State from going for Marcy. General Cass it is intended to kill by cold neglect, and by placing him, from time to time, in the attitude of a defender of the administration. In this manner there would be nobody left but Pierce to oppose the Know Nothings and whigs—he would be the political and Presidential *reducio ad absurdum*. Bright and Douglas are closely watched, and no confidence put in Hunter; for these are men who have a position of their own, from which they may defy the President. General Pierce only listens to those who reflect his own opinions; hence his attachment to the Cabinet below stairs. He only feels pleasant and comfortable in the presence of those whom he can receive in his dressing gown. Who would always like to personate a statesman? Position may be the result of accident; but our tastes are our own.

The contemplated anti-Know Nothing demonstration in Congress is very apt to prove an entire failure. So Mr. Wise will derive no comfort from it. The truth is, nobody knows where the President himself may be six months hence. There are men of such entire Christian resignation that they are perfect waiters on Providence.
SPHINX.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1855.

Quibbling of the Administration—Correction of Initials in a Name—Misunderstanding Between General Scott and the Secretary of War—The Tariff as Pending before Committee—Pacific Railroad Bill—Colonel Benton—Sebastopol not Yet Fallen—The French Spoliation Claims, &c., &c.

I have been much amused at the effort of the administration to dodge the effect of the exposure of its action in sending Capt. Davis, as a secret agent, into the island of Cuba. The *Union* expects to screen its masters by a course of petty quibbling, which, though hardly worthy of a great administration of a great government, is in perfect keeping with the whole action of the present regime. While the organ, however, assails my statement and pronounces it false, the editor has not the manliness to admit its correctness in all material particulars. I gave wrong initials to the name of the individual employed by the government, and this is made the pretext for a denial of the whole statement by the administration. Was this fair? Was I honest? Was it becoming the dignity of the high party making the denial? All must answer—no! The facts being stated correctly, what difference could it make with the administration whether I called the agent employed Capt. G. T. M. Davis or Captain C. W. Davis, or Capt. John Smith? I will now state for the benefit of the traversers, that Captain C. W. Davis, formerly clerk to the Board of Commissioners to settle Mexican claims, was the individual sent to Cuba by the Department of State, whether with or without the knowledge of the President himself. I leave the *Union* to decide. I also leave the public to determine the ingenuousness of the contradiction given to my statement by the organ of the administration.

A storm seems to be gathering in and around the Department of War. General Winfield Scott was summoned to Washington to appear before the Committee on Military Affairs in the House of Representatives, to give his views on the bill pending before that committee for an increase of the army. Upon his arrival here, he first reported himself to the head of the War Department, and had a free and full conversation with Secretary Davis. In this interview General Scott expressed his views upon the Military bill, and suggested various amendments. Afterwards, when Gen. Scott appeared before the Committee, he proposed similar amendments there, stating that the Secretary of War had fully agreed with him on all these several amendments. This being the case, the Committee adopted the amendments without hesitation; but judge of their surprise, upon learning from Secretary Davis that he not only disapproved of the amendments, but had expressed his disapprobation clearly and distinctly to General Scott in their interview. The Secretary ordered General Scott to appear before him to-day for an explanation. The result of this interview is not yet known, but it must have been interesting. When doctors fall out, who shall decide?

I herewith enclose you a copy of the tariff bill, as it is now pending before the Committee of Ways and Means—but unagreed to as yet. What modifications will be made to it I am unable to say, but it is questionable whether the Committee agree to any bill.

A BILL REDUCING THE DUTIES ON IMPORTS AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on and after the —— day of ——, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, there shall be a reduction of twenty per centum on the rates of duty imposed by the act entitled "An act reducing the duty on imports and for other purposes," approved July thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, on the goods, wares and merchandise imported from foreign countries, enumerated and provided for in schedule A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, and also those provided for in the third section of said act except as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the manufactures and articles of silk or of which silk shall be a component material, not otherwise provided for, shall be and are hereby transferred to schedule C; that the manufactures and articles of flax or of which flax shall be a component material not otherwise provided for, shall be transferred to schedule D; that wool unmanufactured shall be transferred to schedule G; that flax unmanufactured, and codilla or tow of hemp or flax, that silk, raw, with or without the gum, imported in the condition in which it comes from the cocoon, not being doubled, twisted or advanced in manufacture in any way; indigo, extracts of indigo, extracts of madder, extracts of logwood, and other dyewoods and roots not otherwise provided for; cochineal, wead or pastel; cudbear, Prussian blue, lac spirits, lac sulphur, lamphlack, be transferred to schedule H. And that salt of all kinds, berries, nuts, flowers, plants and vegetables, used exclusively in dyeing or in composing dyes; but no article shall be classed as such that has undergone any manufacture; Brazil wood, Brazilette and all other dyewood in sticks, fruits and vegetables, green or ripe, not otherwise provided for; garden seeds and all other seeds for agriculture, horticulture, medicinal and manufacturing purposes, not otherwise provided for; madder root, madder ground and prepared, burr stones, wrought or unwrought, botting cloths, be transferred to schedule I.

100 40 30 25 20 15 10 5 Free.
A B C D E F G H I—30 32 24 20 16 12 8 4 Free.

The Pacific Railroad bill has been the theme of much excited debate, and given rise to a grand exhibition of Parliamentary tactics. When the bill was passed yesterday by a majority of 12, Col. Benton exclaimed "Sebastopol, sir? Siege of Sebastopol—allies defeated, sir!—the allies defeated."

Yesterday Judge Bayly, of Virginia, succeeded in getting up the French Spoliation bill in the House of Representatives, when an animated debate sprung up, but without leaving any impression on the mind as to the probable chances of the bill for success or defeat. E.

NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondence of the Pennsylvanian.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1855.

The Pacific Railroad—The Court of Claims—Indian Troubles—Mr. Mason.

The Pacific Railroad bill is, to all intents and purposes, dead and buried, although not beyond the reach of the resurrectionary hands of the next Congress; and, unless something is speedily done, the Texas and French Spoliation bills will soon be sleeping side by side with the great railroad project. There are only thirty two working days left of the present Congress, and how anything will or can be done beyond the passage of the necessary appropriations bills, passes my comprehension. What is to become of the whole army of private claimants who are now besieging Congress may be better imagined than described.

If the House should pass the Senate bill for the establishment of a Court of Claims, the long recess between the 4th of March and the first Monday in December might be contemplated with composure, if not hope; but the chances of its passage, just now, are exceedingly doubtful.

Several of the army officers, now in Washington, have been ordered to join their regiments forthwith. This looks as if Secretary Davis anticipated serious trouble with the Indians during the coming spring and summer.

Letters have been received in this city which remove any immediate apprehensions in regard to the health of Judge Mason. He will return to the United States, in all probability, as soon as his strength permits.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1855.

The Remaining Days of the Session—Unfinished Business—The Army Bill Likely to Lie Over—The Pacific Railroad Bill Referred—The Bounty Lands and French Spoliations, &c.

There are but thirty-nine days of the session left, (the 4th of March being a Sunday,) and there is an unusual crowd of business before Congress. There is no lack of industry or application on the part of either member and Senators, and we may hope that a good amount of the unfinished business of last session will yet be disposed of.

As to new bills, they will have a hard road to travel. It is thought that the militia or volunteer bill will interfere with the bill for the increase of the army. There are enough persons who believe that the increase is indispensable to the well being of our Western settlements, but they wish to postpone the passage of the bill for the same reason that the Judiciary bill was postponed in the Senate till December next. The opposition to these bills is more of a personal character, and does not extend to the principles involved in them respectively.

The Pacific Railroad was to-day finally re-referred to the select committee of thirteen, who, if they choose, may report in a week or so, and then there may be another fight on the bill, but it is not likely that there will be time to pass it. Should the next House of Representatives mature a Pacific Railroad bill, it is somewhat doubtful whether the Senate will agree to it.

The bounty land bill, from being overloaded, is in danger in the Senate. If it does not pass soon, there will hardly be time left to pass it through the House. The riders with which the bill is being provided in the Senate are intended to kill the bill in the House.

The French spoliation claims were at last, on motion of Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, taken up and considered. So much has already been said on this subject that it would be a work of supererogation to attempt to make it clearer. The claim seems to be well established, under every rule of public law. The United States have been benefitted to more than twenty times the amount, and the poor claimants and their descendants have been hurled from wealth and comfort to penury and distrust. The bill seems to have a large majority of the House in its favor, and is likely to pass without much debate.

Considerable dissatisfaction is expressed by the members of the administration at the late speech of the Emperor Napoleon, and some appellations may be made in the Senate. *Cui bono?* We do not mean to break either with France or England, and in a war of words it matters little who has the advantage.

THE CASE OF SENOR ARRANGOIZ AND THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT.

More About the Seven Million Dollars Paid Over to Santa Anna Under the Gadsden Treaty—Motion to Set Aside Order of Arrest.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Judge Hoffman.

JAN. 3.—*The Republic of Mexico vs. Francisco de Arrangoiz.*—The defendant in this case, Mr. Arrangoiz, in 1854 was the Consul-General of the Republic of Mexico, at New Orleans. In the month of July of that year, he received an order from the Treasury Department of Mexico to resign his office of Consul-General, and to proceed at once to New York, travelling night and day, to take possession of the $7,000,000 paid over by the government of the United States under the Gadsden treaty, and of which Gen. Almonte, the Mexican Minister at Washington, had possessed himself—as Arrangoiz's instructions aver—without the authority of his government, thereby creating great doubts and fears in the minds of Santa Anna and his cabinet. Arrangoiz resigned his consulship, came to New York and took the $7,000,000 from the hands of Almonte, and deposited them according to instructions to his private account, to avoid the claims of the creditors of Mexico. Mr. Arrangoiz afterwards paid over the amount to the government, reserving $70,000 as his commissions, being one per cent.

This sum the Mexican government avers that Arrangoiz fraudulently retains, and has instituted this suit to recover it.

The complaint of Juan N. Almonte, Minister Plenipotentiary of the republic of Mexico in the United States, alleges that the defendant, Francisco de Arrangoiz, was an officer and agent of the republic of Mexico, having a salary of $3,000 a year, which he had been duly paid. That on the fourth of August last the defendant received, as the agent of the government of Mexico, under the bank checks of the deponent (Almonte), $6,828,833 33, for which he gave his receipts. The defendant, it is alleged, retains and refuses to pay over $68,288 33, which he claims as commission. But the government say that there was no agreement to pay the defendant a commission, and that he acted only as an officer having a stated salary; that the defendant is a citizen of Mexico, and by the laws of that republic its employés are not entitled to compensation in addition to their salary, and that the defendant had no right to retain the sum he claimed as commission. The complainant alleged that the defendant had resigned his position as officer of the Mexican republic, and was about to leave the United States. Under these circumstances the order for arrest was granted, and the defendant was arrested on the 8th of January.

Mr. John Anthon and Mr. Wm. H. Anthon appeared as counsel for the defendant, and contended that the order for arrest should be discharged. Mr. D. D. Lord opposed the motion.

It appears by the affidavit of the defendant and the argument of his counsel, that Arrangoiz was, in 1852, a member of the cabinet of the republic, in the capacity of Secretary of the Treasury. On the 16th June, '52, he was appointed Consul General for the republic of Mexico in the United States; that by the exequator of President Fillmore of July 24, 1852, he was acknowledged as such Consul-General, to reside in the city of New York, but it being afterwards deemed more advantageous by his government that his residence should be changed, it was fixed at New Orleans, where he was acknowledged by President Fillmore. While residing in New Orleans, Gen. Juan de Almonte having, as was alleged, possessed himself, without authority from the government of Mexico, of the sum of seven millions of dollars from the government of the United States, under the treaty commonly called the "Gadsden Treaty," great suspicion and fears were excited in the government of Mexico that Almonte might abscond with that money and unite himself with the party then, and still in arms against it, or on the other hand, if he remained loyal, the government was apprehensive and fearful that, inasmuch as Almonte, in receiving the money from the government of the United States, must have represented himself as the authorized agent of the republic of Mexico. The said funds, so in his hands, thus improvidently in that character, might be exposed to attachment or seizure, on behalf of actual or supposed creditors of the republic, which might produce very great embarrassments. That thereupon, and to meet either contingency, the republic of Mexico on the 19th July, 1854, directed the defendant to leave to the Vice-Consul the discharge of his duties at New Orleans, and proceed to New York without delay, as special commissioner, to take said money out of the hands of Almonte, and for this purpose, if necessary, to deliver to him his recall as Minister Plenipotentiary, to assume said office himself, and coerce the payment. That, notwithstanding ill health, the defendant proceeded immediately to New York, and with the greatest caution and delicacy took upon him the discharge of his new functions. He then discovered that Almonte was making large disbursements of the funds in question on behalf of the government, and his first embarrassment arose from Almonte offering to pay to him his salary as Consul-General in advance, the receipt of which he could not refuse without disclosing that he was acting as Consul, which might defeat his mission; that he, therefore, as the most prudent course, received the $3,000, but placed himself right with the government by passing it to their credit, still leaving a balance of salary, &c., due to him of $2,000. The defendant wrote to the government, demanding the amount of his commissions, to which he received an answer that they would not pay him his commission, but as compensation offered him the position of Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, with a large salary, which he has since declined; and further, that the unstable condition of the government of Mexico is sufficient reason for his retaining that amount as commission; and that he is ever since anxious to have the matter tried by a legal tribunal. The motion is still pending.

THE GREAT SNOW STORM.

Appearance of the Metropolis—Detention of Travel—The Sleighs in the Streets—Juvenile Sports—The Carnival Commenced, &c.

"A snow storm at last," was on every one's lips yesterday, as the small feathery flakes came down drifting against the windows and sides of the houses, and covering every visible object with a sheet of white.

During the winter we have had several attempts at a snow storm, but they were all very frivolous affairs, and didn't last long enough to afford a decent sleigh ride; but yesterday, as if to make amends, the snow came drifting down, from early dawn until late in the evening, and at night it continued to drift from off the houses, keeping the air still filled with flakes. Every object wears its vesture of white. The streets, lately so unpleasant to look upon, have suddenly donned a garb of purity, such as they have not worn since last winter. The brown houses, the many colored roofs, awnings, window sills, blinds, door steps, eaves, and, indeed, all visible objects have lost their individuality, and are now of one color, if white is a color—a question not yet settled by philosophers. The trees are thickly covered with a white foliage, along the branches and out to the end of the farthest twig. They look as though the snow blossoms had come untimely, and flowered out of season.

During the morning, carriage and omnibus travel was seriously impeded, the horses dragging their "slow length along," and slipping at every step. The Eighth, Sixth, Second and Third avenue cars managed to run throughout the day, but very slowly, a small army of laborers being employed to keep the tracks clear and in running order.

Early in the day a few adventurous young gentlemen, anxious, if not to make hay while the sun shone, at least to have a sleigh-ride while the snow lasted, might be seen driving through the as yet uncovered streets at a furious rate, and endeavoring to delude themselves with the idea that they were having a capital sleigh ride, while they jolted roughly over the cobble stones. But as the day wore on, the sleighing became excellent, and the bells rang out merrily from every quarter of the city, and pleasure parties innumerable began to make preparations for having a "good time."

Soon sleighing vehicles of every description began to make their appearance in the streets, beside a great many that were indescribable—the modest gig-sleigh, the coach sleigh, the cart sleigh, sledges and sleds, vehicles that run on runners, and some that run without runners; nondescript sleighs such as were never seen before, and such as doubtless will never be seen again. These were accompanied by bells of every variety, ringing every conceivable change of tune—bells out of jingle, and bells that never could jingle decently, but all making as much noise as possible, and adding to the excitement of the day.

By four o'clock the snow was nearly a foot deep, and the streets were fairly alive with gayly decked sleighs gliding along and filling the air with merry jingling. Huge omnibus sleighs now made their appearance, drawn by four and six horses, and filled to overflowing with sixpenny sleigh-riders, who amused themselves by shouting and firing snow balls at each other while passing. The "boys," determined to have their fun although debarred from the pleasure of riding, clustered in groups on the corners and commenced firing snow balls at the passers by.

This interesting performance was kept up with great vigor during the day, to the infinite annoyance of sundry old fogies, who didn't see where the laugh came in when their hats were knocked off by the mischief-loving urchins.

At the corner of Broadway and Canal street, an old gentleman was attacked by several young scamps, and his dignity considerably "taken down" before they had done with him. His hat was first upset in the snow, and while stooping to pick it up he was struck in the neck by a well directed snow ball. This excited his indignation; but before he had time to utter a word his mouth was stopped by being filled with an uncomfortably large quantity of cold snow. This was regarded as a great feat by the youngsters, who manifested their delight by screams of laughter. The police, of course, were nowhere to be seen, evidently thinking it wrong for them to interfere with these innocent infantile sports. The boys were particularly "down on" the drivers, and "pelted" those exalted personages to their heart's content. All this the Jehus bore with becoming meekness, and appeared rather to like it, thinking it one of the privileges of Young America that should not be interfered with.

Late in the evening the snow stopped, and the stars shone out in a clear sky. The air is cold and dry, with every prospect of fine sleighing to-day. Should the temperature remain at its present average, we may expect that the carnival, so long delayed, will commence, and the gay equipages and smoking teams, with all the appurtenances of costly furs and rich harness, which will make their appearance in Broadway to-day, will astonish the believers in hard times.

Last night every thing in the shape of a sleigh was hired for the night, and the various porter houses along the avenues out to Harlem and High Bridge were reaping a rich harvest from the parties of pleasure seekers who were out on a "night's sleighing."

THE STORM IN JERSEY CITY.

Snow fell in Jersey City to the depth of one foot yesterday. The railroad trains departed as usual, and arrived with but little delay.

Accounts of the Weather from all Parts of the Country.

MONTREAL, Jan. 24—7 P. M.

The weather here is clear and very cold.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 24—7 P. M.

The weather this evening is moderate, with indications of a snow storm.

BANGOR, Jan. 24—7 P. M.

The weather here is clear and the temperature moderate.

CONCORD