Our Virginia Correspondence.

ALEXANDRIA, (Va.) Feb. 3, 1854.

Speech of Mr. Wise at Alexandria—Its Length and Omissions—His Assertions During Thre Hours—The Protestant Clergy of the North—Know Nothingism Again—Pope Pius IX. and "Jack the Giant Killer."

Although I presume you had a reporter on the stand to-night to note down the remarkable speech of Mr. Wise—which, according to my old fashioned silver time piece, occupied three hours and seventeen minutes in its delivery, and would fill some twelve or fifteen columns of your paper—I think it probable that your readers, who are business men, and consequently have not an entire day to throw away on one stumpfed, would like to see a brief account of what he said, interspersed with a few things which he omitted to say, or forgot to remember.

I shall, therefore, give you a running sketch, premising that I think he mistook his audience, and will continue to mistake the character of his fellow citizens, if he attempts to drive, instead of lead or persuade them to support him in his lofty aspirations. It is an old saying, and true as it is old, that while a boy can lead a horse to the brook, forty men can't force him to drink when he gets there, unless he is thirsty.

His first hour was consumed in pronouncing a prepared lecture upon what Old Virginia was, as she came from the hands of her Creator—rich in soil, mines, minerals, and water power; but miserable and poor in the habits and customs of her ignorant and lazy inhabitants. Where the landholders "skinned the tenants and the tenants skinned the land, and all became wretched and contemptible together, leaving naught but scars and putrifying sores upon the face of their good old mother." "Where, instead of fatted cattle upon a thousand hills, for distant markets, as could be found in other States less favored by Providence, you could behold the starving farmer and his lazy tenants chasing stump tailed steers for daily food."

All this and other trying evils, he attributed to misgovernment and mismanagement at home—that Virginia had heretofore given up all her great men to the national government, and had kept none for home consumption. Her former Governors were mere dolts in his estimation, and her legislators little better than her thriftless farmers and poor mechanics. That while the beautiful Blue Ridge and the lofty Alleghany mountains daily and nightly "milked the clouds," no one was found in their vicinity wise enough to catch the milk and use it properly. He then with humble manner and bended knee, delicately insinuated in *haec verba*, that he was ready to throw away all ambition for national service and give up his great abilities and long experience to his native State. That he did not desire the office of chief magistrate of the Old Dominion for his own sake, but for the people's good. That if elected he would make railroads, build up factories, open mines, improve their farms, stimulate commerce and do several other things too tedious to mention. (Applause.) Whatever other criticism Mr. Wise may have provoked, no just man can charge him with using too much soft soap upon his hearers—howmuchsoever he may rub over his own head and shoulders. Indeed, in common parlance, he seemed disposed to smakepole everybody and everything in or out of his way.

Mr. Wise devoted his second hour to a severe phillippic and scathing criticism upon the Northern Protestant clergy—and especially hammered upon the head of one Freeman Clark, I think he called him, and ridiculed his method of praying and singing psalms and hymns before reading his text from Jeremiah. Some one near me hissed at this time, and when asked why he did it, replied that he thought Mr. Wise deserved it, for thus scorning all his fellow-citizens who did not happen to be infidels or papists. In this connection he lauded General Jackson, John Tyler and Franklin Pierce as the three great lights of democracy, especially for their Roman firmness in vetoing all vile river and harbor bills. He forgot to remember that he had once violently opposed "Old Hickory," and claimed to be elected Speaker of the 27th whig Congress for this outstanding virtue; that he had sworn he would not take office under Tyler, although it should be "hung with rubies," and yet had afterwards kindly consented to go as United States Minister to Brazil, with the paltry outfit of $3,000 and $9,000 annual salary; he omitted to mention that "Old Hickory" had signed a river and harbor bill on the 3d of March, 1837, appropriating over three millions of dollars for commencing such national improvements, the very day before he left the White House forever, while his favorites, Tyler, Polk and Pierce, had vetoed bills to finish the works which their illustrious predecessor had begun. I suppose he thought that all his hearers well recollected these small facts, and therefore they did not require notice.

He presented General Pierce to his slaveholding audience as the great friend and vindicator of their rights, wholly forgetting the immaterial fact that he had turned Bronson out of office in New York, who supported General Cass, the democratic nominee for President, in 1848, and put in his place, a Van Buren barnburner, who coalesced with the abolitionists at Buffalo and Utica, where one of the chief speakers (a Perfectionist minister of the Gospel,) said that "he hoped to see the day when there would be a high wall built round all the slave States, and all those of the North who sympathised with the slave power would be driven in, and then fire and brimstone scattered over the crowd." Would not "our sufferings have been intolerable?" (Van Buren).

His third hour and seventeen minutes were devoted to that mysterious, ubiquitous order commonly called "Know Nothings." And as I sat listening to violent denunciation and abuse of his own countrymen, for hard heartedness, and charging the Protestant churches with bigotry, ignorance and fanaticism, while he attempted to draw forth a sigh or a tear for the poor expatriated felon, or the old Pope of Rome, because he was surrounded with French soldiers, in order to prevent him from cutting the throats of his liberty loving Protestant subjects, I was forcibly reminded of an ancient nursery tale, told to me in early youth, and which I still remember. It was called "Jack the Giant Killer," and runs thus: A certain mighty king, in olden times, was wofully beset by ponderous one eyed giants, who devoured his herds and flocks; and, when these failed them, would breakfast, dine and sup upon his unfortunate subjects who might happen to fall into their hands. He was blessed with one only daughter, the heiress to his throne, and promised her in marriage to any one who would rid him of his cannibal neighbors. Many ambitious kings and princes lost their lives and thrones in vain endeavors to exterminate the giants. At length a bold farmer's son presented himself and offered to do the work. He had seen the beautiful princess, and loved her with all his heart. A kind-hearted fairy made him a present of a magic cap, which, when he put it on, rendered him invisible. With this and his faithful dagger he entered upon the fearful combat. He would, ever and anon, show himself to his Cyclopian enemies; but, when they struck at him fiercely and furiously, he hid himself beneath his fairy cap and laughed them to scorn, while, as soon as they became weary with their fruitless efforts to destroy him, he would mount upon their sleeping bodies and put out their eyes. And thus and by these means, unaided, he destroyed them all, and married the king's lovely daughter. So, to-night, when Mr. Wise, the modern democratic one-eyed giant, was striking at the Know Nothings, I could see them laughing all around him, from under their invisible caps, knowing that their time would soon come, when, with their well tried swords of truth, they could pierce his jaundiced eye and darken it forever.

A DEMOCRAT OF 1812.

Passage of the Michigan Liquor Law.

(Correspondence of the Detroit Times.)

LANSING, Jan. 30, 1855.

In the Senate, to-day, after something of a warm debate, that body adopted the Liquor bill precisely as it passed the House, and if approved by the Governor to-morrow, as I think it will be, under the ninety day constitutional provision, it will become the law of the land on the first day of May next. The bill having been read the third time, and the question being upon its final passage, Messrs. Alvord, Jerome, Cressey, Goodyear, Armes, Hopkins, C. Upson, and Conger, severally explained their positions, and gave the reasons that prompted the votes they were about to give. The Senator from the Second district, Mr. Jerome, (who, by-the-bye, possesses the confidence of his peers in the Senate, respecting him for his ability as a legislator and his courtesy as a man,) gave the reasons that impelled him to vote against the bill. In his sentiments, I doubt not he expressed his honest convictions, and would have gladly voted for a law less arbitrary and tyrannical if it were constitutional. The bill was adopted by a vote of twenty-five to five.

SNOW IN BUFFALO.—Useless, and worse than useless, would it be should we attempt to tell our distressed readers how much snow the earth is covered with in this locality, for it hardly stops snowing long enough for the ink to dry on our paper, and the intervals when it does not snow have been for the last week devoted to drifting. On the average, if the snow had remained where it fell, it might be three or four feet in thickness; but it has not done so, and there are within our city drifts of any altitude, from that of a cow to that of a giraffe's head, and upwards. Half our houses have their lower windows obstructed, and doorways require shovelling afresh each morning, before they afford anything like comfortable exit or entrance. If it should ever stop storming, there will be the most superb sleighing; and we hope, from the latest indications, that we shall soon have, at least, a day's truce with the weather. —*Buffalo Courier, Feb. 2.*

The Know Nothings and Abolitionism.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3, 1855.

MR. BENNETT:—

I received the enclosed letter from a gentleman in Virginia on the 1st inst., and at once forwarded the accompanying reply, which you are at liberty to publish.

Permit me to say, after a careful perusal of your able editorial in this morning's HERALD on the subject of Mr. Seward's re-election, that if the efforts of the American party fail to defeat him it will not be through any serious defection in their ranks, but through the treachery of individuals. For instance, in looking over the names of those present at the recent Legislative caucus I find that of Mr. Stuyvesant, of this city, a member of the Order of United Americans, who received the support of the American party, among whom he could not have polled fifty votes had it been known he would support Mr. Seward for the Senate.

Much as such a result is to be deprecated in its effect upon the party in other States, the election of Mr. Seward will at least benefit us in New York, by enabling us to purge our ranks of traitors and tricksters, who join an organization with the premeditated design of betraying it, and assume an obligation with an *arrière pensée* to break it in spirit if not in the letter. I could almost consent to Mr. Seward's election if it would rid us of such men as Littlejohn, Stuyvesant and other small satellites, sending them to the congenial atmosphere of the Utica and Syracuse cabal. Yours, respectfully,

J. W. BRYCE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1, 1855.

J. TIMBERLAKE, Esq., Charlotteville, Va.:—

DEAR SIR:—I have just received your favor of the 30th ultimo, stating that "the effort is now being made by Mr. Wise, in all his harangues before the people, to create the impression that the Know Nothing Order is no other than an anti-slavery party in disguise," and asking my views on the subject. I hasten to reply, although I thereby deprive myself of the opportunity to discuss this unwarranted aspersion of a great and purely patriotic movement as fully as the occasion demands.

From an intimate and early association with the American party, I can safely pronounce the charge of abolitionism against that organization in the North, to be utterly and entirely false. I do not know what may have been said by the Rev. Mr. Clarke, of Boston, in the sermon alluded to, nor do I know whether he is recognised as a member in good standing of any American organization; but I am well aware that political abolitionists—especially those pulpit politicians who, unmindful of Christ's rebuke to those who asked, "Master, is it lawful that we give tribute unto Cæsar, or not?" degrade their holy calling by mingling with party strife—have attached themselves in some instances to the American party, as they have to the democratic or whig parties, to serve their own unhallowed purposes. That our organisation itself, however, is pure, both in principle and practice, from any such heresy to the constitution and the Union, I proudly and defiantly assert. The men who have adopted the Farewell Address of George Washington as their political text book, can never be traitors to their country, or to any portion of it.

I need scarcely call your attention to the facts that the most prominent abolition newspapers in this State, such as the *Albany Journal* and the *New York Tribune*, are arrayed in deadly hostility to the so called order of Know Nothings, and that the impossibility of using that order to promote the political views of their Magnus Apollo, Wm. H. Seward, has given rise to a spurious organization, which, though regarded among us as a "small potato" affair, created for a time among our friends abroad serious apprehensions of a split in New York. If Mr. Seward is beaten in the Senatorial contest next week, his defeat will be owing to the efforts of the Order; and I venture the prediction that if any member of the New York Legislature, who has been hitherto affiliated with the American movement, votes for William H. Seward, he will hereafter, and forever, be spurned and repudiated by the organization.

In conclusion, I have no words to express my detestation of the political trickery which attempts to prejudice a great and patriotic cause for base and selfish purposes; and I beseech my brethren of the South to discredit the false and slanderous report, and to spurn the demagogues who originate or give currency to it. Your American brothers of the North offer you their hands in fraternal regard for the common welfare of our whole country. They demand of you no sacrifices, and they wish to infringe none of your rights. They desire to bury in oblivion the slavery question, with the memory of all the heart-burnings it has occasioned—to leave it where the constitution leaves it; and they promise sacredly to regard the rights of the States. They do ask, however, your earnest co-operation in their labors and sacrifices to preserve our dearly bought institutions from foreign aggression and domestic treachery, that our linked arms may bind indissolably our sacred Union.

You are at liberty to make such use as may seem proper to you of this hurried epistle. I am, with respect, very truly yours, JOHN W. BRYCE.

Our New Hampshire Correspondence.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 3, 1855.

The Coming Election—A Herald Commissioner Wanted—The Senatorial Election and the Know Nothings, &c. &c.

Our State election takes place on the 13th of March, and the prospect is that we shall have an exciting time. Last year, the administration forces were barely able to save the State from going body and soul over to the whigs, which was a severe blow to the administration, as New Hampshire is the democratic star that never sets, and the untrimmed reckon upon about five thousand majority over all on the popular vote.

As the HERALD predicted before the election last year the Pierce party could not muster strength enough in the Legislature to send their men to the United States Senate, and the election was thrown over till this year, when the seats made vacant by the death of Messrs. Appleton and Norris will be filled. There is also a Governor and a whole set of State officers to be elected.

Things are changed since last year. Then, the Concord clique could calculate the exact strength of the opposition against them. They lost some of their best towns, it is true, but by putting up the most popular man in the State at its head, they secured their State ticket and saved themselves from a Waterloo defeat. But the terrible Know Nothings have invaded the State and spread their lodges from Nashua to Stratford. They have taken so many voters from the democratic party that no calculations can be made as to the issue of the canvass.

One of your special correspondents could find a great deal of amusing matter in the world of politics here just now. After Congress gets up, we are promised some stump speakers; but as Cass, Latham and General Lane have declined to go into the breach for the President, we are at a loss to know what Cicero or Demosthenes will enlighten us. The HERALD should have a man on the ground, as that is the only way to get at the truth. Many people think that Metcalf will be Governor, and John P. Hale and Edmond Burke Senators. That would be funny!

As the campaign developes, there will be any quantity of fun. GRANITE CLUB.

A BEARDED BALL IN CHICAGO.—The festival at Metropolitan Hall on Monday evening, proved to be a pleasant affair. The condition of the streets on account of the snow interfered sadly with collecting the company; and several engaged vehicles breaking down, it was found impossible to procure others in time to bring all to the Hall for whom tickets had been taken. A sufficiently large number, however, assembled to render it a gay and agreeable party. Full beards did not predominate. Two tables were spread with supper lengthwise of the Hall, and at 10 o'clock about two hundred gentlemen and ladies sat down to an excellant repast, after which sentiments were offered and speeches made by Thomas Shirley, Wm. E. McMaster, E. C. Townsend and others. Letters were read from gentlemen at a distance, who had been invited but were unable to attend. The tables were then removed, and the ball opened with a Grand Bearded Festival Quadrille, entirely new, and arranged expressly for the occasion. The dancing was continued until the morning hours were ready to usher in the day, and the company dispersed, well pleased with the first festival ever celebrated in honor of the beard. The first regular toast was as follows:—

Man—Full grown, full bearded, nature's great masterwork; too noble to be barefaced, too perfect to be botched by the bungling of barberism.

Speeches were made by various gentlemen eulogistic of beards and denunciatory of shaving.

DREADFUL SCENE AFTER A FIRE.—On the 20th ult. the dwelling house of Micajah Griffin, in Salisbury, N. C., was totally consumed by fire. Mr. Griffin by a life of toil and self denial had acquired only enough to furnish a comfortable shelter for himself and family; in a few minutes he is driven from that shelter by the merciless flames, and thrown houseless and penniless on the cold charities of the world. The scene presented on the morning of the fire, at the temporary abode of Mr. Griffin, was sufficient to melt a heart of adamant. Near the door lay his son, his face and hands burned most dreadfully, and his right arm broken in jumping from the second story of the building. Close by the side of young Samuel Griffin lay a young man named Green Redwine, also most awfully burnt; and near by, on a pallet, was stretched a bound girl, aged about nine years, named Mary Litaker, suffering the most intense pain, literally roasted alive, and her leg broken above the ankle. Death came to the relief of this last sufferer in about twenty hours. The little girl and young man were sleeping in the upper story of the house, and in attempting to escape down stairs were forced back by the flames, and at length threw themselves headlong from a window.

A NEW YORKER SHOT IN MACON, GA.—In the midst of an excitement occasioned by an alarm of fire in Macon, Ga., on the 28th ult., a serious affray occurred between Wm. A. Goddard, of this city, and Peter Goss, a bricklayer, recently from New York. Whilst standing with a number of people, who were looking at the fire from the west bank of the river, at the corner of Fourth and Wharf streets, some misunderstanding seems to have arisen between them, although they were strangers to each other, when Goss was shot by Goddard with a revolver. The facts of the rencontre are very differently stated by different individuals who were present when it occurred, and saw the whole or part of it. Goss' wound is a very serious one, and though still alive, but slight hopes are entertained of his recovery. Goddard has escaped.—*Macon Messenger, Jan. 31.*

Our Boston Correspondence.

BOSTON, Feb. 3, 1855.

Births, Deaths and Marriages in Boston in 1854—Cochituate Crustacea—Division Portraits of the Ice Crop—Election of Gen. of Cambridge—The the Vote—Biographical Wilson—Character of —His Opinions—Ex-Sketch of the Senator Elec. ner—Removals and ergetic Action of Gov. Gard. ships, &c. Appointments—The New Profess.

The report of the City Registrar shows that the number of births in Boston in 1854 was 5,[illegible]88, being 92 more than in 1853. There were 36 husband[illegible] twin births; in 1853 there were 51. The average increase of births for six years past is 124. The number of deaths was 4,441. They were divided as follows:—Males, 2,294; females, 2,147. The average age of the males was less than that of females by some two years. The increase over the preceding year was 157. The following are some of the statistics:—Died of consumption, 752; cholera, 261; infantile diseases, 294; inflammation of the lungs, 260; dysentery, 149; dropsy, 234; convulsions, 156; croup, 145; smallpox, 118; teething, 181; marasmus, 106; measles, 136; old age, 84; typhus, typhoid and scarlet fevers, 167; brain complaints, 165; bowel complaints, 100; disease of the heart, 83; cholera infantum, 82; hooping cough, 66; puerperal diseases, 58; palsy, 43; apoplexy, 36; pleurisy, 41; scrofula, 27; thrush, 38; accidents, 68. The deaths from external causes, which are included in the above aggregate, were 180. Among the deceased were 78 blacks. Consumption caused more than one-sixth of the deaths. Of the young children who died, rather more than two-thirds were of foreign parentage. Less than one-third of the dead were buried within the limits of Boston. The number of marriages recorded was 3,128, being 473 over the year preceding. Of these, 26 were black couples, and 2 piebald—that is, two black men were married to white women. Of males, 2,717 were first marriages, 368 second marriages, 27 third marriages, and one was a fourth marriage. Of females, 2,819 were first marriages, 284 second do., and 9 third do. There were 20 males married under 20 years, and 13 over 60 years—first and second childhood operations. All the women married, except 64, were 18 years old or upwards. One was but 15 years, 63 were 17, 528 were between 18 and 20 years, and 13 were upwards of 60 years. The proportion of foreign to native marriages is as 3 to 2, and of Irish marriages to others of a foreign character, almost 2 to 1.

Some of the hideous little devils that are spoiling the Cochituate water have been phototyped by Mr. Whipple. They are bloody looking customers; but, after all, not any worse than others that the microscope reveals to us in the best of water, where the most horrible demons are represented, in Alma's and Inkermann's, almost as bad as those in the Crimea. These crustacea resemble lobsters, and but for their oily nature would probably do no great harm. If they are not expelled from the water, the millions that have been expended in getting it here will all be sunk, which would be to make the little rascals as great mischief makers as were those worms and rats that opened the dykes of Holland to the sea, only not operating on so grand a scale.

Mr. Ames' picture of the death scene of Webster is much admired.

They are trying to have a new town made out of the First ward of Cambridge, some of the "first men" of the place being engaged in the movement—Mr. Palfrey, John Henshaw, Estes Howe, Robert Carter, and others. The people of Massachusetts are mighty fond of making new towns.

The ice that is "gathered" this winter is of a very superior quality, and will compare with any that has been made in the best of former years. The oldest iceman does not remember a better article. As to the quantity, it is too early yet to speak positively on that point. I have heard of instances in which the sudden changes of weather have operated very unfavorably to the gatherers.

The election of General Wilson to the place of Senator, on Wednesday last, was so much expected that I think the only surprise expressed was at the smallness of his majority. Most people believed that he would have not less than twenty five votes, and the prevailing opinion, perhaps, was one or two over that figure. Some few whigs, whose views were jaundiced by their venomous feelings, held to the last to the belief that he could not be chosen; and even a member of the Senate, who was prepared to vote for him on a second trial, expressed the opinion that he would not receive more than fifteen votes on the first. Gen. Wilson himself seems to have had pretty accurate information as to the number of his supporters in the Senate, for he told a friend, not half an hour before the election, in answer to his inquiries, that he should not, assuming that he was to be elected, receive more than twenty-two votes, and perhaps but twenty-one. His enemies say he worked very hard for the office. Perhaps he did. Most men would have done the same. High office is not obtained without exertion. But I am certain that neither he nor any other man could have worked harder for it than his foes worked to prevent his getting it. That they did not work in vain is shown by the closeness of the vote. So sanguine were some few of them of success that, knowing that time would be necessary to effect their purpose, and that no human power would unmake General Wilson, the House candidate—for he never would have withdrawn from the contest—they determined upon getting the election postponed until after the rising of Congress, in the hope and expectation of being enabled, ultimately, to throw the whole matter into the next political campaign. But the wiser men of the party, desiring that few irritating questions as possible might be introduced into that campaign, disposed of the matter at once. They acted prudently. Strong as the American party is, it would have been rent all to pieces had the Senatorship been thrown into the arena, to be struggled for by political beasts of prey.

Gen. Wilson owes his election to the Senators from the small counties. Of the twenty-two Senators representing the four great counties of Suffolk, Middlesex, Worcester, and Essex, but eight voted for him, and fourteen against him; and of the eight, but two, Mr. Maine, of Suffolk, and Mr. Albee, of Middlesex, are from the two greatest counties. Mr. Maine lives in Chelsea, and his five colleagues, who are all Boston men, voted for Mr. Wright. Nine of Gen. Wilson's votes were cast by Senators representing wholly each part the smallest counties in the State, and four were from the medium counties. He had three Worcester votes, three from Essex, two from Barnstable, three from Bristol, one from Suffolk, one from Middlesex, one from Franklin, two from Plymouth, two from Hampden, one from Nantucket and Dukes, one from Berkshire, and one from Norfolk. He had at least one vote from every Senatorial district in the State, except Hampshire, both members from which voted against him. Every Senator was present and voted.

So much has been said about Gen. Wilson, of late, and as he is likely to make a figure as a national politician for some years to come, perhaps your readers may not object to a very brief sketch of his career. He is a native of Farmington, N. H., and was born on the 16th of February, 1812. His origin was humble, and he was very poor, receiving no education except what he worked out for himself, until he had arrived at man's estate. He came to Massachusetts about twenty years since, and settled at Natick, a flourishing town in Middlesex county, where he went into the shoe business, as he had learned the trade of a shoemaker in New Hampshire. Taking an active part on the whig side in politics, he was elected a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, in 1840, and several times represented Natick in that body. He was four times chosen one of their Senators by the people of Middlesex county, and two years he was President of the Senate. In 1852 he failed of an election to Congress by less than one hundred votes. He was chosen a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1853, by the towns of Natick and Berlin, and chose to serve for Natick; and during Mr. Bank's temporary absence from the convention, on account of illness, he presided over the deliberations of that body of which he was one of the most effective members. The same year he was run for Governor by the free soilers, and probably would have been elected but for the defeat of the "coalition" by another coalition, the latter being composed of the whigs, the Irish Catholics, the rum democrats, President Pierce, Gen. Cushing, and that portion of the free soilers who always follow Mr. C. F. Adams, and Mr. Palfrey. His greatest exploit was the formation of the "coalition." But for him that organization would never have been known to history. Had he chosen to leave politics alone at that time, the whig party would been in power to this day, and invincible. The next most formidable man in the work was Gen. Cushing, who used to write articles in favor of a union between the democrats and free soilers, in the Boston *Daily Times*, while President Pierce and Secretary Marcy then gave it their cordial approval in conversation. In 1854 Gen. Wilson joined the American party, and was subsequently nominated a candidate for Governor by the short lived "republican" party. He withdrew from the canvass on the nomination of Governor Gardner, and was a very able supporter of that distinguished gentleman. The American party, after due deliberation, have elected him a member of the United States Senate, and he is the first person sent to that body by the new party. I have already spoken of the absurdity of calling his election an abolition triumph, and I may here add that the men who have seen his election with the most rage are our aristocratical freesoilers—such men as C. F. Adams, John G. Palfrey, and their "tail"—men who are all the time howling about the wickedness of slavery, but who believe that the State has been disgraced because the Legislature has placed a mechanic in its Senatorial delegation. Not even the whigs themselves are so enraged at this singular occurrence as our "*sans culottes* in white kid gloves." They are now seeking to revive the free soil party, without having the General in it. I hope they'll succeed, so that we shall be able to see the bears dance when listening to only one gentleman of tunes. Not only will the part of Hamlet be left out of the play, but there will be neither orchestra supernumeraries, nor audience.

Some of the whig papers are endeavoring to create a prejudice against General Wilson, in the minds of Southern members of the American party, by quoting words used by him on Thursday evening, at the Tremont Temple, in which he spoke of his continued hostility to slavery. I did not hear his speech, and therefore I cannot answer for the accuracy of the report; but this I know, that just before his election by the House, I had a conversation with him concerning the slavery question, and he told me that he held to the State rights doctrine, and believed that the general government had no right to interfere with the institutions of any State, where they slavery or anything else were concerned. This was no new thing for him to say. I have heard him avow the same sentiments repeatedly, both in public and in private, during the last seven years. That our new Senator will represent Northern sentiments in the national councils, no one has ever doubted; but that he is going to Washington to commence a crusade against the South, is a charge that no one here who is acquainted with him and his views, can for a moment believe. I am perfectly willing to have my statement judged strictly by the event.

The Governor has very promptly removed B. F. Butler, Esq., from the colonelcy of the 5th regiment of infantry, because of his refusal to obey the orders recently issued for the disbandment of foreign companies. I am not competent to speak of the legality of this act; but it must be admitted that we have a commander-in-chief who is not to be trifled with; and I am quite content, considering the legal advice at his service, to take the legality of his conduct for granted, until the contrary be shown. I do not think we have ever had a chief magistrate more anxious than Governor Gardner is to do justice to all men. He is most punctual in the discharge of his duties, and will be more popular next fall than he was when he first led the American hosts against the whigs. All who have occasion to transact business with him at the State House are much pleased with his suavity and firmness. In the late Senatorial battle he maintained the most rigid impartiality—a fact which the Senator elect warmly acknowledges.

Some more removals have been made. Mr. Smith, Register of Probate for Hampden county, has given place to Mr. Winchester, law partner of Mr. Morris, member of Congress elect from the Tenth district. Mr. Tuft has been removed from the registership of Berkshire, and his place given to a Mr. Waterman. Some of the Senators are spoken of for offices; but three or four months must elapse before they shall be at liberty to rise, patriotically, to higher and more lucrative stations.

The Rev. Mr. Huntington is spoken of for the new "Heart" Professorship at Harvard College, founded by Miss Plummer, of Salem. Petitions for the removal of Judge Loring continue to be sent in to the Legislature. A majority vote would be sufficient; but how the Governor would act no one knows. He keeps his own views to his own self, on great subjects, like a wise man. ALGOMA.

FATAL AFFRAY BETWEEN TWO ENGINEERS AT ALBANY.—At a late hour last evening a party of men employed upon the Central Railroad, met at the porter house of James McCouville, on Railroad avenue, where they partook freely of strong drink. While there, two of them, Jeremiah Riley and James Bogue, in a conversation alluded to a previous quarrel, when Bogue told him to let it all drop. They subsequently all drank again but Riley, who poured the contents of his glass, or a portion of it, down the back of Bogue. This Bogue said was not right, when they clinched one another, but were separated immediately by their friends. They soon after left, when a collision took place, and they both fell upon the street. The bystanders interfered, and the combatants were separated. Riley was placed upon a stoop, and soon after taken to his residence in Swan street, by McCouville and two other persons. It was not ascertained that Riley had been stabbed until his clothes were taken off of him, when it was found that he had received two fatal wounds in the bowels. This fact was immediately given to the policemen, when officers Smith and Roach started in pursuit of Bogue, and found him at a house in Broadway, above Lember street. Both were engaged on the Central Railroad as engineers. —*Albany Journal, Feb. 3.*

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

MONDAY, Feb. 5—6 P. M.

There was quite a buoyant stock market at the opening this morning, but the fancies were not so active as at the close of last week. At the first board to-day Indiana 5's advanced ¼ per cent; Erie Bonds, 1875, ¾; Illinois Central Bonds, ¼; N.Y. Central Bonds, ¼; N. Y. Central 7's, ¼; Canton Co., ¼; Michigan, ¼; Cumberland Co., ¼; Hudson Railroad, ¼; N. Y. Central Railroad, ¼; Erie Railroad, ¼; Galena and Chicago, ½; Cleveland and Toledo, 1¼. A large amount of railroad bonds changed hands to-day at the improvement in prices; also a greater variety than usual of State stocks at better rates.

After the adjournment of the board, the following sales of bonds and stocks were made at auction, by A. H. Nicolay:—

$13,000 Memphis City bonds 6's	Int added	80¾
10,000 Missouri State 6's	do.	93¾
6,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg RR. Inc.	do.	52¼
10,000 Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula bonds to Sunbury and Erie railroad	do.	85a84¾
27,000 Hudson River RR., 3d mortgage	do.	74
5,000 North Ind. RR., Goshen Branch	do.	80¾
200 shs Providence and Stonington RR.		56¼a56
71 Greenville and Miami RR.		13⅝
100 Ohio Central RR.		60
16 New Jersey RR.		110
20 Citizens' Bank		104½
100 Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of L. I.		50
70 Greenwich Fire Insurance Co.		131
250 Alleghany Coal Mining Co.		12½a19
A deed for 5,000 acres of land, situated in Morgan county, Tennessee		$355

At the second board the market was more irregular and unsettled. The fancies generally were heavy; railroad bonds and State securities were a shade better. Erie bonds, 1875, went up 1¼ per cent; Virginia 6's, ¼; Indiana 5's, ½; N. Y. Central 7's, ½. Erie Railroad fell off ¼ per cent; Reading Railroad, ½.

The Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad Company have declared a dividend of 4 per cent; the Irving Insurance Company, 5 per cent.

The transactions at the Assistant Treasurer's office to day, were as follows:

Received	$123,257 53
Payments	100,377 90
Paid for Assay office	4,485 55
Balance	3,821,209 57

There has not been much activity in foreign exchange for the packet of Wednesday from this port, and we hear of no shipment of specie. Bills on London rule at 8 a 9½ per cent premium, extreme rates. On Paris 5f. 16¼ a 5f. 12½.

The warrants entered at the Treasury Department, Washington, on the 1st and 2d inst., were:—

For the redemption of stock	$5,153 18
For paying Treasury debts	29,502 29
For the Customs	39,593 04
For covering into the Treasury from customs	3,421 88
Covered into the Treasury from lands	4,666 63
For the War Department	83,197 68
For the Navy Department	76,881 55
For repaying in the Navy Department	7,229 29
For the Interior Department	82,548 15

The redemptions of the United States debt, at Washington, for the week ending on Saturday, were:—Loan of 1842, $5,000; do. 1846, $5,000; do. 1847, $3,000; do. 1848, $1,000. Total, $14,000.

The shipment of coal from the Cumberland district amounted to 4,758 06 tons for the week ending Saturday, January 27, 1855. The George's Creek Coal and Iron Company forwarded 3,082; the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company shipped 1,108.06 tons, and the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad, 568 tons.

The total receipts of the Hudson River Railroad Company, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1854, compared with those for the previous three years, present the annexed statement:—

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
Total receipts	$903,712	$1,043,577	$1,296,604	$1,752,966
Passenger do.	549,977	768,012	924,220	1,209,830
Freight do.	36,261	222,981	319,474	461,145

The receipts for the quarter ending December 30, 1854, were $511,251 57; same time 1853, $399,953 50. The receipts for January, 1855, were $309,511 11; same month, 1854, $208,406 64.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has granted an injunction on the Salem and Lowell Railroad, and in favor of the Boston and Lowell Railroad, against the "new route" running cars or carrying passengers, directly *or* indirectly, from Lowell to Boston, and *vice versa*. This injunction will effectually stop all business between the two cities over the Salem and Lowell and Boston and Maine roads. The order of the Court, we understand, goes into particulars of great length concerning the acts of the "new route," and fully sustaining the charter of the old road.

The fourth report of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank gives some very interesting information relative to the operations of that institution during the year 1854:—

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK.

Total amount on deposit from last report	$827,527 89
The amount received in 1854, from 8,471 depositors	623,312 13
Add amount interest received on loans, &c.	48,985 32
Total	$1,499,825 34
Deduct amount paid to 8,127 depositors $652,855 57	
Deduct amount paid for expenses 3,566 39	
	$656,421 96
Total	$843,403 38

The funds of the institution are invested in and consist of:—

Bonds secured by mortgages on unencumbered real estate in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, worth double the amount	$453,341 66
New York City Bonds	123,500 00
Rochester City do.	50,000 00
Troy City do.	50,000 00
Ohio State do.	10,000 00
Missouri State do.	58,000 00
Tennessee State do.	5,000 00
N. Carolina State do.	13,000 00
Loans payable on demand, secured by pledge of stocks and bonds	58,182 25
Real estate, Banking House 51 Chambers street, valued at	45,000 00
Cash in Leather Manufacturers' Bank	32,016 97
To which add interest accrued to January 1, 1855, but not received	17,744 88
Total assets	$875,787 76
Amount received from September 30, 1850, to December 31, 1854, from 26,116 depositors	$2,971,246 09
Amount paid from September 30, 1850, to December 31, 1854, to 16,468 depositors	1,327,648 97
Total	$753,597 12
Interest credited depositors to January 1, 1855	88,803 53
Total amount due 3,686 depositors	$842,400 65

—which averages about $228 54 to each account.

The trustees have received from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1854, from eight thousand four hundred and seventy-one depositors, the sum of six hundred and twenty-three thousand three hundred and twelve dollars and thirteen cents, and the sum of six hundred and fifty two thousand eight hundred and fifty-five dollars and fifty seven cents, has been drawn out by eight thousand one hundred and twenty seven depositors. Of this number, 2,157 have closed their accounts.

The largest amount of deposits was received in the month of January, and the largest amount paid in any one month was in July. This is just contrary to the general impression. It is the general belief that depositors in savings banks draw out more largely in the winter than in the summer; but such is not the case.

The description of persons depositing in the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank is as follows:—Minors, 18; widows, 103; widowers, 57; single men, 693; single women, 315; married women, 226; married men, 533; husband and wife, 90; trustees (deposits in trust for children, &c.), 147—total, 2,182.

The nativity of depositors is as follows:—Natives of the United States, 133; England, 80; Ireland, 1,325; Scotland, 59; Wales, 3; Germany, 171; France, 16; Italy, 1; Switzerland, 6; Norway, 1; Denmark, 1; Hungary 1; Canada, 5—Total, 2,182.

The annexed statement exhibits the value of merchandise exported from this port during the week ending and including Saturday, the 3d of February, distinguishing the extent of shipments to each country:—

COMMERCE OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK—VALUE OF EXPORTS.

Liverpool	$980,190	Havre	$130,422
London	159,834	Malaga	6,084
Glasgow	86,896	Bremen	82,479
Bristol	45,617	Hamburg	56,734
Marseilles	57,628	Porto Rico	18,359
Br. West Indies	11,519	Cuba	66,277
Mexico	5,478	Hayti	11,101
Venezuela	7,313	Br. East Indies	2,014
Brazil	26,599	New Granada	25,800
Africa	50,415	Dutch E. Indies	156,146

Total value of mdse. exp'd during the week	$1,957,275
Previously this year	4,928,094
Total to February 3, 1855	$6,885,279
Do. do. 1854	6,844,170
Increase in 1855	$41,109

The exports from this port during the week ending February 3, 1855, were valued at nearly a million of dollars more than those for the corresponding week last year. To Liverpool the shipments last week were particularly heavy. Breadstuffs and provisions form the bulk of the exportation to that port. To Havre the shipments of breadstuffs and provisions have been large. To Marseilles we notice a large export of spirits, probably for conversion into brandy. The exportation of merchandise keeps up close to last year's returns, while the importation shows a very great decrease. The difference is about three times as great as the shipments of specie from this port during the same time in 1854, showing a balance largely in our favor.

The annual report of the South Carolina Railroad Company gives the annexed exhibit of earnings and expenditures during the past year, ending December 31, 1854:—

SOUTH CAROLIN