NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Reception of the President's Message in Both Houses of Congress.

What the Politicians Say of the Document.

Speech of Mr. Smith, of Virginia, on the Slavery Question.

FREE NEGRODOM TO BE ABOLISHED.

Another Unsuccessful Attempt to Organize the House.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW TREATY WITH MEXICO, &c., &c., &c.

Our Special Washington Despatch.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1859.

WHAT THE POLITICIANS SAY OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Message has aroused a jealousy on the part of the seekers for the Charleston nomination. *The friends of* Mr. Cobb pronounce it a bid for the Charleston nomination. So say some of the supporters of General Lane. Of course the republicans denounce it in unmeasured terms. One prominent member, in conversation, considered it "infamous," believing that it virtually promises the fire-eaters a slave code, if it is deemed necessary to protect slavery in the Territories. He declares he will oppose all such legislation to the bitter end. The anti-Lecompton and Douglas democrats denounce it, if possible, in stronger terms than the republicans.

The portion of the Message which excites the indignation *of the republicans* most is where he congratulates Congress upon the final settlement by the Supreme Court of the question of slavery in the Territories, asserting that the right has been established of every citizen to take slave property there, and have it protected there, under the constitution, and that neither Congress, the Territorial Legislature, nor any human power, has authority to annul or impair this vested right. I have reason to know that as soon as the House is organized this position of the President will be assailed by some of the strongest men on the republican side. Some few of the extremists of the South, who would prefer disunion, and would not object to the reopening of the slave trade, dislike Mr. Buchanan's views of the slave trade and in favor of the Union.

Senator Brown, of Mississippi, intimated to-day his intention to attack that part of the President's Message which suggests the judiciary as the proper tribunal to afford adequate remedy in cases of interference with the right of a master to his slave in the Territories, instead of recommending Congressional action for protection.

The conservative, Union loving democrats, pronounce the Message an able State paper. So the law makers differ.

THE SPEAKERSHIP AND CLERKSHIP OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. Sherman wanted four votes of an election to-day. The democrats made no attempt to concentrate on any candidate. The republicans who remain at their post complain bitterly that members of their party pair off. Stanton's pair with Clark is especially condemned.

There is talk to-night of a proposition having been made by some eight or ten democrats to as many republicans, that the former will leave the hall on a certain ballot, and allow Mr. Sherman to be elected, if the republicans will agree to resist and defeat the election of Forney for Clerk. I cannot trace the report to any reliable source, although there are reasons for its existence. Several republican candidates for the Clerkship, not seeing the policy of electing Mr. Forney and sacrificing them, are doing what they can to defeat Forney. They say he cannot bring his own party to his support, and besides, if he gets the Clerkship, he will support Douglas should the latter get the Charleston nomination. The only answer which Forney is understood to make to this argument is, that there is no danger of Douglas getting the Charleston nomination. This does not suffice for certain republican haters of Douglas in the West, who declare they will never support Forney unless he repudiates Douglas.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW TREATY WITH MEXICO—OFFER OF MIRAMON TO SURRENDER THE PRESIDENCY OF MEXICO, ETC.

Mr. La Reintrie reached here this morning with the Mexican treaty, and delivered it immediately to the Secretary of State. It is understood that the Cabinet had it under consideration. The leading points in it have already been stated. Mr. La Reintrie states that, notwithstanding the reverses which have recently overtaken the liberal party, it will be able to maintain its position, and in the end triumph.

Miramon, in his interview with Degollado, acknowledged his inability to cope with the liberals. He offered to surrender his position as President provided certain concessions were made, which were rejected as incompatible with the Juarez government.

It was understood that the British government would shortly recognize that government. In fact, intelligence was expected every mail by Mr. Mathew, the British Minister, authorizing such a course, and which is known to be in accordance with his views and feelings.

Minister McLane is still at Vera Cruz.

Mr. Elgee, of Louisiana, has been appointed Secretary of Legation, to take the place of Mr. La Reintrie, who has resigned.

Mr. Mata also received despatches brought by the bearer of the treaty.

THE PACIFIC AND HOME SQUADRONS.

Despatches were received at the Navy Department this morning, from the Pacific and Home squadrons. There had been no material change in affairs, and the health of the officers and crew was generally good.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1859.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's annual Message was sent in.

[The Message and the annual reports of the heads of Departments are published entire in the columns of the HERALD.]

Mr. IVERSON, (dem.) of Ga., moved that the Message be taken up and read.

Mr. COLLAMER, (rep.) of Vt., objected, on the ground that the Senate was now very thin, and when last together there was a distinct understanding that no business should be done during Christmas week. The reception of the Message was a mere matter of form, but reading it was an act. It was very often the case that gentlemen wished to be heard on the subject matter of the Message immediately on its being read. If read now, it ought to be read again when the Senate was full.

Mr. DAVIS, (dem.) of Miss., did not see how listening to reading the Message could be considered an act of the Senate, although an order to print it might be. It was the President's duty to give Congress information on the affairs of the country. He has chosen to send a message at a time when no action could be taken on it. But we are bound to hear it, and have no right to enter into any agreement at any time which will deprive the President of his constitutional prerogative of communicating his views to Congress.

Mr. FESSENDEN, (rep.) of Me., asked whether a motion was required to read it, or whether it would be read as a matter of course.

Mr. DAVIS said a motion had been made for the reading of the Message, but objections having been made, it was for the Senate to decide the question.

Mr. FESSENDEN replied that it would then require the action of the Senate before it could be read, and as the Senate was under an honorable obligation to take no action to-day, it could not be read.

Mr. DAVIS rejoined that this was a very good argument against entering into any such agreement as the Senate made the other day. He objected then, on the ground that the President might send a message containing something which might render it necessary for the Senate to send for absentees and rescind the agreement. If the President thinks proper to send a message at any time, it was only right that the Senate should hear it.

Mr. BAYARD, (dem.) of Del., concurred in the views of Mr. Davis.

The Senate then ordered the Message to be read—yeas 28, nays 12.

It was accordingly read, taking up an hour and a half.

Mr. BROWN, (dem.) of Miss., said that at the proper time he desired to make some remarks on it. He would not do so now, not wishing to violate the agreement, and therefore suggested that it be laid on the table for the present.

Mr. CLINGMAN, (dem.) of N. C., proposed to adjourn the matter till January 3.

Mr. BRIGHT, (dem.) of Ind., said that they had better adopt the usual course. He moved that the Message and documents be printed, but asked that the motion should lie over until after the holidays. The Senate had no printer yet.

The Senate adopted the suggestion, and then adjourned till Friday next.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1859.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

The House met at the usual hour.

Mr. SMITH, (dem.) of Va., recapitulated the points of his argument yesterday, that the agitation of the slavery question had commenced at the North in the first year of the constitution and been continued to the present time. Instead of adding fuel to the flames, the South had always acted in a spirit of conciliation. He also took occasion to refer to the course of Mr. Adams, in the Twenty-seventh Congress, when he proclaimed that in case of a servile insurrection the constitution gave the federal government jurisdiction over slavery, and, under the treaty making power, the right to emancipate slaves. He quoted from the remarks of an Alabama member, and charged Mr. Adams with saying, in reference to a servile insurrection, "Let it come, if five hundred millions of Southern men perish."

Mr. COBB, (dem.) of Ala., inquired if the gentleman attributed the sentiment to either of the Alabama members?

Mr. SMITH replied that he did not, but had been quoting the language of Mr. Adams.

Mr. COBB.—If there were in Alabama any one holding such doctrines we would hang him up.

RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENTS MESSAGE AND HOW IT WAS DISPOSED OF.

At this point the Doorkeeper made his appearance, bearing several large paper parcels, which everybody believed to be the President's Message. This opinion was confirmed on the appearance of Mr. Buchanan, the President's Private Secretary, and the excitement became very general throughout the hall and in the galleries, members jumping up and claiming attention by vociferating "Mr. Clerk," "Mr. Clerk." Finally, Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, (dem.) of N. Y., having been recognised, said:—I move that the Message be received by the Clerk and laid on the table until the House be organized.

Mr. CRAIGE, (dem.) of N. C.—I move to amend so that the Message be received and read.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE.—I will accept the amendment.

This increased the excitement, and produced considerable confusion.

Mr. BARKSDALE, (dem.) of Miss.—I move a call of the House.

Mr. STANTON, (rep.) of Ohio.—I desire to say I am in favor of the motion of the gentleman from New York, that this message be received and laid on the table until this House is organized.

Mr. PHELPS, (dem.) of Mo.—The motion was modified.

Mr. STANTON—So I understand. I am opposed to reading the Message now.

SEVERAL MEMBERS—It has never been read before.

Mr. STANTON (continuing)—There is no precedent for reading a Message in advance of the election of a Speaker.

Mr. BARKSDALE (interrupting)—I think the gentleman is mistaken.

Mr. STANTON—I do not believe I am. I think there is no precedent.

Mr. BARKSDALE—My recollection is that the Message was read.

Mr. GROW, (rep.) of Pa.—Let's keep the Message until the House is organized.

Mr. STANTON—I think there is no precedent of a Message being sent in, in advance of the election of a Speaker, except in the Thirty-fourth Congress. In the Thirty-fourth Congress the President sent to the House his annual Message. When it was received here, a motion was made that the Message be delivered to the custody of the Clerk until the House was organized, and possessed the right to proceed to business. That motion was carried, and it was based upon the idea that the House is incompetent to transact any business before the election of a Speaker. The receiving of the Message is business, its reading is business, because it presupposes the capacity of the House to act upon the Message—to dispose of it.

Mr. CRAIGE—I withdraw my motion.

Mr. NOEL, (dem.) of Mo.—I ask whether it cannot be read for information?

The question being put on the motion of Mr. Cochrane, it was agreed to, and by unanimous consent the motion for a call of the House was withdrawn.

MR. SMITH'S ARGUMENT CONTINUED.

Mr. SMITH then proceeded with his remarks, recounting in detail the history of the slavery agitation, and contending that the North had always been aggressive, and that the purpose of the republican party was to force the South to abolish slavery entirely, and give the negroes equal rights with the white man. He quoted largely from speeches of Senators Seward and Wilson, and other republicans, and from the writings of Wm. Lloyd Garrison, who, he believed, was still a British subject, having refused to be naturalized. The programme of the republican party was, as it has always been, agitation. He denied that the repeal of the Missouri compromise was a peculiarly democratic measure, for many old whigs had voted with them for the Kansas-Nebraska bill. He gave a history of John Brown's raid, which, he agreed with Senator Mason, was a legitimate result of republican teachings. Two great duties were to be performed—one by the free States, and the other by the slave States. The Eastern States have got to legislate, and they must put down such men as William Lloyd Garrison and those who endorse their treasonable sentiments against the Union, their incendiary publications, and their subscriptions of money for the purpose of disturbing their neighbors. In the meantime, the South will have to arm to provide for those forays which they were told from the pulpit in the North to expect. Itinerants were to have no further place in their kindest hospitality, and they that came among them in certain forms were, *per se*, suspected, and would be compelled to give bonds for their good behaviour. That was not all: they were to foster Southern institutions, to wear their old clothes until new ones could be made of their own manufacture. They had to practice on the defensive policy, and prepare for the wrath to come. The South preferred that the Union should be perpetuated; but the North must mind its own business—must fulfill its *constitutional obligations*. In that event the Union could go on in its grand career, and the country become prosperous and rapidly developed. The South was determined that the system of free negrodom shall end. As an evidence of the influence of slavery upon the negro, he produced statistics showing that four hundred thousand of the slaves were full communicants in the different churches of the South. He condemned the doctrine of the republican party, that the negro is equal to the white man, and adverted to the fact that Massachusetts had repealed the law of that State prohibiting the intermarriage of the whites with the blacks.

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., said they had a democratic Legislature one year in Massachusetts, and it was during that year that the law was repealed. They had never thought it necessary to make the intermarriage of whites and blacks a penal offence in their State. If they found it necessary to do so in Virginia, that was the gentleman's business, not his. They had not found it necessary in Massachusetts by constitutional restrictions to prevent black men holding offices. If they found it necessary in Virginia, that was the gentleman's business, not his. They had found it necessary to impose restrictions upon no man. They let all men who were born free and equal judge for themselves whom of all their number they would select for the high office of Governor of Massachusetts; but of all the Governors Massachusetts ever had, they did not hesitate to compare any one of them with any Governors either that have been or now are of Virginia. (Faint applause.)

Mr. SMITH presumed when the constitution was adopted such a prohibition existed in all the States. There was necessity for it, and the South had been governed by that policy. They desired to preserve, as far as they could, the white race pure. They did not want it defiled, depreciated and reduced. He contended, in conclusion, that what was called the slaveocracy had always been in a minority; and how, then, was it able to encroach upon the free institutions of the land to advance any of its particular measures? The South would stand by the Union, under the constitution, but if aggressions continued to be made upon it, its people were sufficiently strong and efficient to protect themselves against any aggression, come whence it may, whether foes without or foes within. And they would do it, so help them God.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Mr. HOUSTON (dem.), of Ala., offered a resolution proposing a temporary Speakership for ten days, nothing to be done in the meantime except the passage of a bill to meet the deficiencies in the liabilities of the Post Office Department, whenever the office shall become vacant and the house proceed to the election of a Speaker.

The republican side objected to the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. HOUSTON wanted to know if the objections came from the republicans who pretend great sympathy for the government mail contractors, but are unwilling to adopt a measure with a view to their relief.

Mr. WASHBURNE (rep.), of Me., said they would accept the resolution if John Sherman's name were inserted in the blank. Mr. Washburne wished it known that the republicans want to elect a Speaker for the whole term.

The House was called preliminary to a vote for Speaker.

During the call of the roll, Mr. STANTON, (rep.) of Ohio, said Mr. H. F. Clark, (A. L. dem.) of New York, came to him on Saturday last, and told him it was desirable he (Mr. Clark) should go to New York, and that if he remained he should continue to vote as he had done. Although he (Mr. Stanton) desired him to occupy a different position, he did not feel at liberty to withhold from him that courtesy which he would extend to a political opponent, and therefore he had paired with him till Friday next.

THE TWENTY-FIRST BALLOT FOR SPEAKER.

The following was the result of the balloting:—

Whole number of votes cast	208
Necessary to a choice	105
Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, republican	101
Mr. Scott, of California, democrat	17
Mr. Houston, of Alabama, democrat	15
Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, democrat	14
Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina, Southern opposition	14
Mr. Maclay, of New York, democrat	12
Scattering	35

The House then adjourned.

Naval Intelligence.

The United States sloop-of-war Falmouth, which went in dry dock a few days since at the Brooklyn Navy Yard for the purpose of repairs, has been newly coppered and will be floated out soon, when she will receive her masts and be rigged up for sea.

The marine guard of the United States steamer Michigan, stationed on the lakes, arrived at the Brooklyn Marine Barracks on the 27th instant, having left the ship on the 26th instant. The ship has been put out of commission and is now lying at Erie, Pa., to be repaired. The balance of the crew, with the exception of the marines, were all discharged. The boilers are to be taken out of her, and it is thought that she will not be ready for active service before June next.

Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

From California, via Aspinwall, in the steamship Northern Light—Emma Myers, H R Goodman, E H Thayer, James Ross, George, Sarah A and Henry Robinson, Patrick Rooney, Truman Deane, Cyrus B Ingham, Jos Ingham, Samuel Drury, J S Hall, J Brickell, D H Weiden, Louis Vogell, Matthew Dissterte, John Hope, T W Martin, J C Martin, H L G Deck, M T Jones, J H Cassidy, G E Norris, John Erskine, M Mickesem, S Westheimer, John Westheimer, Mrs S H Chesley, Julia L Chesley, Wm C Chesley—and 46 in second cabin and 88 in steerage.

From Havana and Nassau, in the steamship Karnak—Mr and Mrs A Reynes, Messrs Barthes, A P Valdes, E Fernandez, F Kabevaria, E Laso, W F Tunnell, H O Cheesebro, McMonegal, C Dolbie, W Lawler, P Welch, J Rigin, Capt C Mathews, Capt Wm Munsings, 24th foot regiment.

TO ARRIVE.

From New Orleans, in steamship Granada—Mr L J Hughes, Capt A F Milton, lady and child, Mrs Richet and child, T Pison—and 19 in steerage.

NEWS FROM THE WEST INDIES.

Arrival of the Karnak—Affairs in Cuba and the Bahamas—The United States Steamer Wyandot Fired on from the Fort of Cienfuegos—Trade Dull—Health Reports, &c.

The Cunard West India mail steamer Karnak, Captain Brownless, arrived at this port yesterday evening from Cuba and the Bahamas.

Her dates are—Havana the 20th, and Nassau, N. P., the 23d of December.

The Karnak had on freight 153 boxes sugar, to S. De Visser; 151 bales leaf tobacco, to Quiet, Savoy & Co.; segars to Knight Brothers, and about 100 bbls. fruit.

There is little news from Havana.

No freights to be had.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

HAVANA, Dec. 20, 1859.

The United States Steamer Wyandot at Cienfuegos—She is Fired on from the Fort—The Governor's Explanation—An Official Dinner at Court—The Holidays on Hand—Trade Dull—Health Report, &c.

As the United States steam sloop-of-war Wyandot, Commander Stanley, was entering the port of Cienfuegos, near the Fort of Sagua, in the ordinary channel way, after sundown, answering the hails as customary, two loaded muskets were fired into her, with orders to come to an chor. Commander Stanley had no room for proper reply to the discourteous summons and warlike demonstration, having in tow a brig, which he had encountered in distress, being in a narrow channel way, and with danger of grounding the ship; all of which he explained in a note to the Governor of Cienfuegos as his reasons for not having replied with metallic emphasis to meet the wishes of the commander of the six by ten one horse fort. The Governor made a very cunning response, not quite consistent with truth or the facts, and referred the matter to the Captain-General of Cuba. It is very well that nobody was wounded on board the Wyandot, or it would have been, Stanley, on!" and no last word would have saved the shell of Spanish pride and contumacy against law, custom and courtesy, with known vessels of war of foreign nations.

The Count of San Antonio, Captain-General of Cuba gave a Consular dinner on Sunday last, which was fully attended by the corps of foreign agents, and declared to be *recherche* in every respect, and quite equal to the best efforts of past times. The lady Countess of San Antonio presided with great dignity and amiability, provident in all things, and with a courtesy where nature, not art, gave prestige and force to every kindly word and graceful action or movement. So we turn from Concha and the past to Serrano and our present destiny.

Concha goes home to procure, if it be possible, freedom for Cuba from the duties *Alcabala*, (six per cent on all sales of real estate, negroes, &c.,) and the church rents of tythes, which are farmed out under the charge of the government, and equivalent made to the church therefor by the government. Should Concha succeed in these measures, they will prove the crowning acts of a useful life to his country, and especially to Cuba.

All are in preparation for the holiday feasts. Business dull. Weather good.

TELEGRAPHIC.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 27, 1859.

The steamship Isabel has arrived here with Havana dates of the 25th inst. Sugar was quiet and unchanged. The new crop was very backward. Exchange on London was 16⅛a16½ per cent premium; on New York and Boston 3¼a4¼ per cent, and on New Orleans 5¼a6 per cent.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY, Dec. 27—6 P. M.

The President's message, and the reports of the various departments of the executive branch of the government, were laid before Congress to-day, and appear elsewhere in our columns. That portion of the message which refers to financial matters is very brief. We have already published the figures of the revenue and expenditure of the general government for the fiscal year 1858-9; it will suffice briefly to recapitulate them here:—

Cr.

The revenue from ordinary sources for the year 1858-9 was	$53,405,071
Borrowed on Treasury notes and loan of 1858	28,287,400
Balance in Treasury on 1st July, 1858	6,398,316
Total revenue	$88,090,787

Dr.

The expenditure for the service of government, including army, navy, interior, civil and diplomatic service, &c., was	$66,346,226
Interest on the debt and Treasury notes paid, &c	17,405,285
Total expenditure	$83,751,511

This left a balance in hand on the 1st of July, 1859, of $4,339,276, about two millions less than the Treasury had held at the same period of 1858.

Passing next to the fiscal year 1859-'60 (half of which has nearly expired) the Secretary's estimates are as follows:—

REVENUE.

Cr. balance on July 1, 1859	$4,339,276
Ordinary revenue for 1859-'60	60,297,565
To be borrowed on Treasury notes and stock of 1858	10,747,700
Total revenue	$75,384,541

EXPENDITURE.

Dr. service of government, as above	$56,338,366
Interest on debt	4,664,366
Total expenditure	$61,002,732

The balance thus left would be $14,381,808; but the unpaid debts of the Post Office Department, and other appropriations required, will have to come out of this; so that, assuming that no new appropriations are made by Congress, the balance on 1st July, 1860, will be really some ten millions less than above stated.

It is remarkable that the President and the Secretary of the Treasury do not agree in their estimates for the current year. The former states that he "considers a deficiency probable," and recommends Congress, in such an event, to increase the duties on imports. Mr. Cobb, on the contrary, is quite confident that "there will be no necessity to provide additional means to the Treasury." The difference of opinion probably arises from the fact that the Secretary is a Georgia lawyer, whose knowledge of trade has been acquired since he entered Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet; while the former is a ripe, experienced statesman, who has been dealing with such matters all his life.

The didactic portion of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury sheds some light upon the reasons which induce him to differ from his chief as to the probable income of the government for the current year. Mr. Cobb is of opinion that there has been no overtrading this year, and that there is no reason to apprehend either, on the one hand, anything like a collapse resulting from excessive importations, or, on the other, any material falling off in the imports; hence he counts confidently on an income from customs of $55,947,670. This assumes an importation which, under the tariff of 1846, would have yielded a revenue of over $70,000,000—very considerably greater than that of any previous year, as the following table will show:—

Years.	*Tariff.*	*Customs Revenue.*
1852-53	Act of 1846	$58,931,865
1853-54	do.	64,224,190
1854-55	do.	53,025,794
1855-56	do.	64,022,863
1856-57	do.	63,875,905
1857-58	Act of 1857	41,789,620
1858-59	do.	49,565,823
1859-60 (estimated)	do.	55,947,670

It is probable that the President, whose opportunities of observation have been greater than those of the Secretary, is not quite so sanguine about the customs revenue keeping up. He, too, evidently thinks that something should be done with the Treasury notes, of which Mr. Cobb coolly desires Congress to authorize the renewal. Possibly the President may have foreseen a contingency which the Secretary may have overlooked—to wit, such an advance in the value of money as would throw back on the department for redemption the overdue Treasury notes, and would render it profitable for merchants to pay duties in Treasury notes. In this event the government would be compelled to resort to some extraordinary method to meet the deficiency. The award which was made at Washington to-day is a pretty clear indication of the growing value of money and of the comparative disfavor into which Treasury notes have fallen. If to-day these securities can hardly be negotiated at 6 per cent, how will it be six months hence, when money is in active demand for purposes of trade?

It has been the custom for many years for Secretaries of the Treasury to ventilate their views on the general subject of trade and finance in their reports. Some of these reports, among which we may mention Mr. Guthrie's, thus became a valuable part of the financial literature of the country. But we are bound to say that Mr. Cobb's performances in this direction are calculated to discredit this system, and to suggest the inquiry whether it be right for the government to print, at such vast expense, the crude speculations and essays of inexperienced financiers who happen to become Secretaries of the Treasury. There is hardly an idea in Mr. Cobb's new essay which is not familiar to all merchants and financiers. It is quite amusing to find the old axioms about gold being a national product and staple export, and so forth, here announced in a pompous manner, as if they were new discoveries, which would astonish the world. Merchants in this part of the country—and their clerks too—were pretty well aware, before Mr. Cobb told them, that we pay for our imports from China and South America by bills on England; nor did they need to be told that California had been enriched by losing her gold. It would, however, be unjust to the Secretary to insinuate that his report is wholly filled with such stale propositions as these. His statement, for instance, that California last year yielded $70,000,000 of gold must be admitted to be equally new and startling; the most careful statisticians and bullion dealers here cannot figure over $60,000,000 as the Californian product during that period, and many think $55,000,000 still nearer the mark. His assertion, too, that no injury can be done by over importations, so long as we ship gold to pay for them, is also novel and entertaining, though we doubt whether it would console the banks when they suspended—as of course they would do when the drain of gold to cover exchange began to exhaust their reserve. One can well understand Mr. Cobb's anxiety to divert attention from his own singularly unsuccessful administration of the public finances to topics of a general character; but was it necessary to utter such nonsense as this?

We shall take occasion to revert to these important documents again.

The award of the $3,000,000 of Treasury notes was made at Washington to-day. As we intimated, six per cent was the prevailing rate. Only $125,000 were bid for below this rate, viz:—at 5¾. The other bids, amounting to $5,660,000 in all, demanded six per cent notes, and the award will be distributed among them *pro rata*. The following were the successful bids:—

AT FIVE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT.

Savings Bank, Baltimore	$25,000
Joseph Lawrence	25,000
Irving Savings Institution	15,000
Gabriel Mead, New York	10,000
Dry Dock Savings Institution	50,000
Total	$125,000

AT SIX PER CENT.

Warren Institution for Savings, Charlestown, Mass	$50,000
Riggs & Company, Washington	1,500,000
A. M. Tasker, New York	5,000
D. McMuntrie, Pennsylvania	150,000
Trevor & Colgate, New York	500,000
Thompson & Brothers, New York	200,000
Alexander Stewart, New York	50,000
Reid, Drexel & Co., New York	1,000,000
Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank	300,000
R. L. & A. Stewart	200,000
Hoffman & Company	300,000
Marie & Kunz	100,000
Savings Bank, Baltimore	150,000
Clarkson & Co	32,000
Cuyler's Bank, Palmyra	100,000
Institution for Savings Merchants' Clerks of New York	100,000
United States Trust Company, New York	150,000
New Haven Bank	20,000
Queens County Savings Bank, Flushing, N. Y.	9,000
Henry T. Vail, New York	200,000
Mariners' Savings Institute, New York	50,000
Irving Savings Institute, New York	15,000
Savings Institution, New York	15,000
Dry Dock Savings Institution, New York	100,000
East River Savings Institution, New York	50,000
Orient Mutual Insurance Company, New York	100,000
Salem Five Cent Savings Bank	100,000
George H. Norman	20,000

There is no quotable change in our money market today, but the demand is fair, and rates are fully sustained. Lenders hope to be able to command seven for money on call before long, but the course of the banks indicates the contrary.

There has not been much done in foreign exchange for the Cunard steamer from Boston to-morrow. The asking rates at the bankers are 109½ a ⅝ for sterling, and 5.15⅞ a 16½ for francs; but there is a fair supply of Southern francs at 5.17½ a 5.20, and of good commercial bills on London at 109½ a ⅝. The mail will be a small one.

The feature in the domestic exchange market is the steadiness of Northern bills at New Orleans at a discount of one per cent. This leaves a margin for profit on shipments of coin to the South, and we must expect that every steamer will now carry gold southward.

The price of sight bills on New York at the cities mentioned is as follows, the price being expressed in the currency of the cities where the bills are drawn:—

Chicago	1 premium.
St. Louis	¼ a ⅜ "
Cincinnati	¼ "
Philadelphia	par a 1-10
Boston	1-10 "
Baltimore	⅛ "
Charleston	⅜ a ½ "
Savannah	⅜ a ½ "
Mobile	9-16 a ⅝ discount.
New Orleans	1 "

As usual after the holiday, the stock market was dull and depressed, and the movements of the bear jobbers succeeded in causing a decline in some descriptions. The stocks most severely assailed were New York Central, which sold down to 75¼, closing 73¾ bid, and Galena, which sold down to 65½, closing 65⅝ bid—a decline of one per cent in both instances. Report states that the New York Central is not taking as much money as was expected; but these stories must always be received with great caution. Galena has been unfavorably affected by the advices of a decline in the gross receipts for the third week of December; friends of the property attach no importance to the circumstance. The Galena earnings—even in the most prosperous times—are moderate in December and January; the February dividend is already earned. Rock Island was pretty steady, closing at 63¼ as against 63⅛ on Saturday. Michigan Southern was also steady; the earnings for the third week in December show an increase of $5,600 over last year. Toledo closed ¼ lower; its earnings during the third week showed an increase of $4,000—21½ per cent. Hudson River was very firm; the scheme for extending the second mortgage bonds meets with pretty general favor. Illinois Central fell off ¼ per cent; the third week's earnings show an increase over last year equal to $12,091—about 25 per cent. State stocks and good railway bonds were in moderate request at prices lately current. The market was dull throughout the day, and closed heavy at the following quotations:—Missouri 6's, 83⅞ a 84; Canton, 17; Cumberland Coal preferred, 12¾ a 13¼; Pacific Mail Steamship, 76⅞ a 77½; New York Central, 75¾ a ⅝; Erie, 8⅛ a ¾; Hudson River, 41⅜ a ¾; Harlem, 8⅞ a 9; Harlem preferred, 33¾ a 34¼; Reading, 41⅜ a ⅝; Michigan Central, 39⅛ a ¼; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 6¼ a ¾; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana guaranteed 17 a 17; Panama, 129 a ¼; Illinois Central, 58 a ½; Galena and Chicago, 66¾ a ¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 19⅛ a ¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 63¼ a ¾.

The following was the business at the Sub-Treasury today:—

Total receipts	$136,685 88
—For customs	132,000 00
Payments	351,754 26
Relief drafts	78,000 00
Balance	5,917,149 80

The following is a comparative statement of our exports, exclusive of specie, from the port of New York for the week and since Jan. 1:—

	1857.	1858.	1859.
For the week	$1,222,760	1,101,800	1,098,067
Previously reported	69,729,738	58,577,934	65,675,776
Since Jan. 1	$70,952,498	59,679,734	66,773,033

The following is Neill Brothers' statement of the movements of cotton for the past week and since the 1st of September last, compared with the five preceding years:—

	—Receipts—		—Exports for the Past Week—		
	Past w'k.	*S'c 1st Sep.*	*To Gr. Br'n.*	*To France.*	*Oth. F. P.*
1854-5	70,000	854,000	48,000	7,000	4,000
1855-6	137,000	1,389,000	32,000	12,000	11,000
1856-7	134,000	1,338,000	45,000	11,000	22,000
1857-8	117,000	949,000	18,000	22,000	17,000
1858-9	140,000	1,633,000	43,000	19,000	28,000
1859-60	179,000	1,943,000	75,000	16,000	5,000

	—Exports since 1st September—				
	To Gr. Britain	*To France.*	*Other F. P.*	*Total.*	*Stock.*
1854-5	364,000	92,000	46,000	502,000	364,000
1855-6	447,000	168,000	119,000	734,000	584,000
1856-7	282,000	127,000	87,000	496,000	660,000
1857-8	301,000	102,000	77,000	480,000	477,000
1858-9	478,000	228,000	113,000	819,000	700,000
1859-60	736,000	178,000	82,000	996,000	677,000

Thus the receipts show an increase of 310,000 over those of last year, and an increase of 994,000 over 1857-8, and the exports exhibit the following results:—

	Comp'd with Gt. Br'n.	*France.*	*Oth. F. P.*	*Total.*	*Stock.*
	Increase.	*Decrease.*	*Decrease.*	*Increase.*	*Increase.*
Last year	258,000	50,000	31,000	177,000	177,000
		Increase.	*Increase.*		
1857-8	435,000	76,000	5,000	516,000	400,000

The exchanges at the Bank Clearing House this morning were $30,791,311 58, and the balances $1,755,548 43.

The following dividends have been declared:—The Bank of America, a semi-annual dividend of three and a half per cent, payable on the 3d of January; the People's Bank, a semi-annual dividend of three and a half per cent, payable January 4; the Manhattan Gaslight Company, five per cent, payable on demand; the Bank of the Metropolis, Washington City, four per cent, payable January 4; the Bridgeport Bank, Conn., four per cent, payable January 2.

Stock Exchange.

TUESDAY, Dec. 27, 1859.

$3000 Tenn 6's '90	90¼	100	shs Reading RR		41¼
14000 do	90¼	500	do		41½
2000 Missouri 6's	83⅞	100	do	b60	41¾
4000 Brook C W loan	102	350	do	s30	41¾
2000 Er RR 2d mg bs	92¼	400	do	s30	41⅝
1000 Hud R RR 2d m	99	200	do	b60	41⅞
1000 Har 2d mtg bs	93½	150	Ill Cen RR	s30	58½
9000 MiC Sp c b 1869	89⅝	50	Mich Cen RR	b40	39½
5000 Mi So 2d mg bs	41	50	do		39¼
2000 Mich So sk f bs	58¼	100	MichS&NIa gs	s60	17
1000 La Cr&Mil 1 g bs	14	15	PanamaRR-ex div		128
4000 Chic & Rk Is bs	94	50	do	s60	128½
10 shs Ocean Bank	91½	50	do	opg	129
100 Pac Mi SS Co	s60	76½	50	do	opg	129¼
100 do	76¾	100	Gal & Chi RR		66
20 Bank of Com	99¾	100	do		65¾
5 Del & Hud Cl Co	94¼	100	do	b10	65⅞
50 NY Cen RR	76½	200	do	b30	66
812 do	76¾	400	do		65⅞
706 do	76	50	do	s10	65⅞
1000 do	s30	76	50	do	s30	65⅞
100 do	stw	76½	100	Clev & Tol RR		19⅝
50 do	s15	76	100	do		19¾
400 do	b60	76¾	100	Chi & Rk I RR	s60	63½
50 do	b30	76½	250	do		63½
150 do	b60	76½	300	do	b60	63¾
50 do	s40	76	350	do	b30	63¾
50 do	stw	76	100	do	b20	63¾
55 Hudson River RR		41¼	50	do	s7	63½
150 do		41¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Louisiana 6's	96	100	shs NYCenRR	s20	75¾
1200 Indiana 2¾'s	61	5	do		75¾
5000 Erie 2 mgt bonds	91½	50	do	b60	75⅞
1000 Goshen Brnch bs	56¾	100	Hud Riv RR		41⅝
1000 do	57	250	Mich Cen RR		39⅛
50 shs Cum Coal prfd	13	50	MichSo&N In g sk		17
60 Pacific Mail SS Co	77	50	do	s60	17
105 Erie RR	8⅝	50	Panama RR		129½
150 N Y Cen RR	75⅝	100	do	b60	129¼
100 do	b30	75⅝	165	do	129
100 do	s60	75¼	350	Gal & Chi RR	b60	66
550 do		75⅛	100	do		65⅝
300 do	s30	75⅜	200	do	s10	65½