

COMMERCIAL OFFICE FOR SALE.

We again offer the establishment of the Commercial Office for sale. A credit of one, two and three years will be given on the sale, the purchase price being based on approved security.

HERRING'S SAFES.

Our readers are invited to notice the advertisement of Herring's Patent Safes, in another column. They will there find an account of the value and importance of the article.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

The marriage of the daughter of Queen Victoria with the Prince who is the legitimate successor to the Crown of Prussia, was celebrated in a style of magnificent extravagance and folly, of which we on this side of the Atlantic cannot form an adequate idea. We do not think it necessary to encumber our columns with the aristocratic waddle and parade that is described in the English Journals and copied in some of our own. We have announced in another article, in the way it should be done, the marriage of ex-President Fillmore, who is a patriot, a statesman, a scholar and a Christian—whereas all we know about the Prussian bridegroom is that he is a Prince—because if he be nothing else we set him down as a good for nothing fellow.

THAT RAT—AGAIN.

The Journal of Saturday repeats the probable charge made by the Herald, concerning the departure of a certain predatory rat, on the premises of the latter. And how does the reader suppose he does it? Why, by charging the criminality to a Rat of the Commercial! This is the way of some of the Journalists. We deny it in toto! Well, now prove it. All the circumstantial evidence is against you. No rat of the character described could emanate from a Young American Association, as it is known the Commercial Office is—while it might come from a quarter, the head of which has been long known and distinguished as "the venerable."

We know what we would do, if we were the Herald. We would lay down the law to the Journal, and warn the Editor, that as to such an old or "venerable" rat, as the case may be, ever again popped his gray head within our door or window, we would quote the very words of Polonius in the play of Hamlet, and say outright, "A rat, a rat—dead for a duet!" And demonstrate accordingly.

FILLBUSTERS INDICTED.

In the U. S. District Court held in New Orleans, on the 2d of the present month, an indictment was found against Col. Frank Anderson and his officers, Capt. Dudley M. Mitchell, Capt. John West, Lt. Flavel Delehay, Lt. Francis F. Jones, and Surgeon John Henly, for a violation of the neutrality laws, by devising means to carry on an expedition against a country with which we were at peace. This was in violation of the 6th section of the neutrality law of 1818, which was copied from the law of 1794 and signed by Washington. It is said the jury were not unanimous in this decision.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.

The Senate was not in session today.

HONORARY REPRESENTATIVES.

The sergeant-at-arms having reported that he had, in obedience to the order of the House, arrested John W. Walcott, he was required to bring him before the bar. The Speaker, in pursuance to a resolution adopted on motion of Mr. Stanton, asked him what excuse he had for not answering the question propounded to him by the select committee, "whether he had received any money or securities from Messrs. Lawrence, Stone & Co., some time in March last, to the amount of \$30,000, more or less, and whether he was now prepared to answer that and all other proper questions?"

The witness was sworn by the Speaker as to the truth of his written reply, which was to the effect that he was in obedience to an order of the House to answer for alleged contempt committed by him. He assured the House in all sincerity, that he did not know nor suppose that he was guilty of any such offense, and respectfully asked until Monday to purge himself of the charge of contempt and fully justify his conduct. He wished also again to consult his counsel.

Mr. Stanton moved that the indulgence asked be granted, and that he be remanded to the custody of the sergeant-at-arms and have the benefits of counsel.

Mr. Cochran said it must be a very remarkable circumstance to justify any gentleman to raise an objection, but he could not do otherwise than interpose a protest against such delay.

Mr. Clements concurred in Mr. Cochran's views. The witness had admitted indirectly that he received the money. Why not answer distinctly and honestly? Why seek delay?

Mr. Clark Cochran said the House was entitled to a direct response to the interrogatory, but there was nothing unreasonable in the witness asking an opportunity to consult counsel, which privilege was accorded to the meanest criminals.

Mr. Dawes remarked that if anybody had used money corruptly he would exert himself to discover the wrong-doer, but why not grant the delay? It was the dignity of the House so far gone that it could not last a day? Were they in such peril that they would not give the witness time to answer the question?

Mr. Stanton's resolution was then passed.

Mr. Boyce, from the committee on elections, made a report on the memorial of Mr. Brooks, who contests the right of the seat now held by Mr. Davis, of Maryland. It was read. The committee do not agree with Mr. Brooks that testimony cannot be taken in Baltimore, and that the security of witnesses cannot be depended upon, owing to the implication of the authorities in the alleged "fruits and outrages," and instance the proceedings of Mr. Whyte, who is quietly proceeding in a similar business in contesting the seat of Mr. Harris, of Maryland. They therefore report a resolution, that it is inexpedient to grant the prayer of the memorialist for the appointment of a committee to take testimony.

Mr. Phillips made a report from the minority of the committee, providing for the examination of witnesses and the pronouncement of testimony, &c., through the committee.

The further consideration of the subject was postponed until Monday.

Mr. Board, of New York, rose to a question of privilege, and offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of five members to inquire whether the executive has sought to influence the votes of members of Congress on the Kansas question. Mr. Board read from the correspondence of the Richmond "South" and the New York Tribune in proof of the charges, and as showing that a foundation existed for the inquiry.

Mr. Burns, whose name had been mentioned in the Tribune as having been influenced, rose and emphatically pronounced the statement false.

Several questions of order were raised. Mr. Warner said that no member on the democratic side could thus be influenced. He was for direct charges, and not for stabs under the fifth rib.

It was contended by others that the resolution did not embody such matter as presented a question of privilege.

Mr. Stephens moved to lay the subject on the table; and this was agreed to—yes 108, nays 88.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the private calendar, but did nothing of moment, and afterwards adjourned till Monday.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

New York, Feb. 12, 1858.

We are rather run out of excitement lately—

The rapidly returning footsteps of spring have taken away our anxious wish for a contest ago made as all extraneous as French and it needs now a strong dose of novelty to a frigid phlegmatic spirit at all.

Lola Lopez, the undoubted Lola is creating something of a sensation, though her debut here a year or two since was not marked by any of those expensive contests which our gallant Altermen generally accord to notabilities from beyond the seas. She deserved a "reception" quite as much as this turbaned Turk who is to be "blinded and whined" at the expense of the city simply because his Government considers this the best market to buy sailing vessels in. But New York reverences a customer above all things; this is perhaps the gulf of institutions in a trading community. An actor, Lola's lectures are rather piquant, but draw a decidedly proponderant audience of masculine; her double entendre are delicate enough; but the reputation of the woman keeps billow away. This week she was called into Court and took occasion to deny the popular rumors with reference to her intimacy with the late King of Bavaria. It was a pure fable, she alleged, based on the common law of freedom implanted in their congenital breasts. But poor humanity is so incredulous and uncharitable about these Platonic loves.

Some of the city journals, in penetrating the easiness shades to find more victims for their thunderbolts. The sanctity of the Press in this age is unparalleled! The Free Academy is a heavily endowed institution which supports a large faculty comfortably enough, but the journalists have taken it into their heads to criticise the "examination" at this institution, in the endeavor to prove that the whole affair is a nest of sinners, a great Patent Sash no for itching d-p-o-m-o-s and bestowing them in saddle-heads. Those critics never went to college or they would know better than to criticise college examinations, when they are "flunk" or final examination ever clear a senior out of his degree?

Business is improving though rather slowly. There have been two failures this week among manufacturers of fine fancy casimere, representing mills in N. Y. State and in Massachusetts. Among manufacturers, there is considerable discussion as regards the feasibility of establishing "cloth mills" similar to those in England, where fabrics are sold without the intervention of commission Merchants. The heavy rise in cotton, one cent during the week, tends to the advance of cotton goods, but the large stock on the market and the light demand will prevent this advance from taking place at an early date. Within 30 days however, an advance in cotton sheetings may be looked for. Money is overflowing; abundant; the flow of specie to England will stop altogether in a week or so owing to abundance of commercial exchange.

RIGHTS OF SCHOOLMASTERS AND WRONGS OF SCHOOL BOYS.

The English journals of late dates give the particulars of an examination held before the Lord Mayor of London, on a charge against a schoolmaster for cruel punishment. The defendant was Rev. E. J. May, head master of the Liters School, and the prosecutor Mr. Grassnith; father of the victim who was "a slightly formed, delicate looking lad, in his eleventh year, and had received, as it is evidence, twenty-seven strokes well applied from a cane 1/2 inch in diameter, and 4 feet 6 inches in length.

We take the following report of part of the examination for the satisfaction of all who indulge in microscopic investigations touching the "note in a brothe's eye."

Lord Mayor—Is this case the one you usually use?

Defendant—Yes.

Lord Mayor—Has it been seen by the commission?

Defendant—I am not aware that this particular case has, but it has not been kept in connection.

Lord Mayor—It is much more fit for an adult than for a boy of tender years, to (Mr. Grassnith)—Do you, as the boy's father, with the case carried to the assizes?

Mr. Grassnith—I am quite satisfied now you have expressed your opinion that such punishment was unjustifiable in the case of my son; but I must say that I have been twenty five years a schoolmaster, and twenty two years actually absent, and I never saw a man punished or marked as the boy was. I only wish had been present at the time.

Lord Mayor—Yes, I don't care what the offence is; no one can say this is a proper instrument to use on such a boy. When I saw the state of that child—his wails and bruises—I fairly struck dead; and, as I said before, he was not hurt on the proper place, but on his thighs.

Defendant—He danced about as much as he could to prevent my hitting him.

Lord Mayor—My good man, do you suppose that any one—man, woman or child—unless fastened or held, could stand still to be punished with such a cane as this?

Defendant—One of the other boys went to his father and told him he thought the boy had not had enough.

Lord Mayor—Is that boy among the boys in Court?

Defendant—I do not know whether that particular boy is.

Lord Mayor—If he is I think he will not dare to stand forward and say such a thing as that.

Some further conversation took place in the course of which the Lord Mayor suggested an amicable arrangement should be made, and suggested that defendant should admit he had gone a little too far, and apologize to the boy's father for having done so.

Mr. Grassnith said he had no personal quarrel with Mr. May, and would be glad to settle the affair as suggested.

The defendant, however, refused to apologize, as he could not conscientiously do so, or admit that he had gone too far.

The Lord Mayor, therefore committed the defendant for trial at the next court or sessions taking his own recognizance in 10l. to appear.

Forget Yourself.—A day or two ago, a Quaker and hot-headed youth were quarrelling in the street. The broad brimmed Friend kept his temper most evenly, which seemed but to increase the anger of the other.

"Fellow," said the latter, "I don't know a bigger fool than you are," finishing the sentence with an oath.

"Stoop friend," replied the Quaker, "thou forgettest thyself."

Mr. Burns, whose name had been mentioned in the Tribune as having been influenced, rose and

OMNIBUS GATHERING.

Here's your money, doll, now tell me what your master won't give you for this omnibus that is

"The sure, sir, I say, sir, but if you'll excuse me, sir, I think it was because seventeen let

ters didn't fetch it."

Dreadful Occurrence.—The most heart rending event we have ever been called upon to chronicle, occurred in this place on Sunday night last, at 8 o'clock, which resulted in the death of Mrs. Hannah Eschenbach, wife of Maj. Daniel Eschenbach.

At the time specified, she was sitting in her room alone, reading the Bible by the light of a small lamp, when the lamp was accidentally

thrown from the table and fell on her lap. The top of the lamp not having been secured, the fluid escaped and speedily ignited, and the next moment, entire person was enveloped in flames.

She ran to a window, fearing the street and gave a scream, and a number of other cries, including her husband, who had been at a neighbor's, hurried to the scene, but notwithstanding the most persevering attempts to subdue the flames they were unavailing, and the unfortunate woman's entire person was burnt to a crisp. She lingered in excruciating agony until 4 o'clock the subject expired, when death relieved her of her sufferings. Major Eschenbach, in his endeavors to extinguish the flames, had his hands burnt so severely that part of one of his fingers dropped off, and it is feared others will require amputation. Mr. Alex. Eschenbach also had his hands badly burnt.—Lexington (Pa) Democrat.

Fire.—On Sunday night 7th inst., at Summerhill, Harnett Co., the Steam Saw Mill and Planing Machine of Messrs. R. and J. W. McKay, were destroyed by fire, accidentally. Loss \$8,000 or \$9,000, no insurance.

Daniel Webster was also asked by a young law student if there was any room in the legal profession for young men. "There is always room in the upper story of any profession for those who can reach it," was his reply.

Edward W. Johnson, formerly of the S. C. College and Editor of the Columbia (S. C.) Telescope, and subsequently connected editorially with the Richmond Whig, the National Intelligencer and other Journals, is now engaged with the St. Louis Leader.

Charleston, Feb. 13.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. B. R. GIBSON, well known as one of the oldest printers of the city. He had been connected with many offices as printer; was formerly connected with the Evening Post of this city, and for many years was foreman in the Courier office. At a later date he was connected with the book and job printing house, James, Williams & Gittinger, and removed for awhile to the State of Georgia, and recently returned to this city.

The Weather in Vermont.—There was rather a deep fall of snow in Vermont on Monday last, and towards evening it blew a gale. On Tuesday it was beautifully clear, and the sleighing excellent.

Murder.—It was Mr. William Davenport, of Washington county, N. C., and not Mr. Sprewell, as reported who was murdered on Friday night, while sitting in his dwelling.

A Militia Officer in Texas boasts, through the papers, that his men "would rally at the tap of the drum." Perhaps they would rally still more promptly at the tapping of a keg.

The Knoxville Synod.—The United Synod of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, recommended by the Richmond Convention, will be held in the city of Knoxville, Tenn., on the first Thursday, (the 1st day of April) next, at 7 o'clock P. M.

Captain Wm. V. Taylor, of the Navy, died at his residence in Newport at two o'clock on Thursday morning, aged 70 years. It is stated that in the battle of Lake Erie he navigated the Lawrence, Com. Perry's flag ship, into and during the action. His last cruise was in command of the Ohio 74, on a cruise to the Pacific. Since that time the infirmities of age have gradually overcome him.

The Vicar Apostolic of Hindostan has written a letter to Archbishop Hughes, setting forth the lamentable condition of the Roman Catholics in India. Their losses since the beginning of the rebellion have been immense, and they now appeal to the church elsewhere for aid in their tribulation.

Political Conspiracy in Rome.—A letter in the London Advertiser, dated Rome, Jan. 23d, says: The police have been exceedingly sharp since the news of the attempt of the 14th in Paris. They have, or pretend to have seized a number of letters, indicating that a political movement was projecting to take place on the 15th of January, and that the conspirators only awaited the signal of insurrection. A number of persons have been arrested at Ascoli. They confess to having committed fifty political assassinations since the year 1850.

A Virginian Murdered in India.—Rev. Mr. Webb, of Campbell C. H., late of this city, has received the sad intelligence of the murder of his brother, by the rebels in India, on the 18th of last June. The information was contained in a letter from the widow of the unfortunate gentleman. Pat, in some measure, upon his guard by the troubles around, he had managed to provide for the safety of his family, his place being some miles from the residence of any other European; almost immediately after which, a party of rebels and some of the worst of his tenants, got together and attacked him. He made a determined resistance, but was overpowered by numbers and ultimately murdered.—Richmond Dispatch.

Terrible Tragedy.—A log house, about a mile from Genesee, Wisconsin, was burned on the evening of the 30th ult., and a German woman and her two children, named Werner, were consumed. Mr. Werner, the husband, was absent at the time. It is believed, from circumstances, that the woman and her children were murdered, and then the house fired. Suspicion rests upon two men who were seen loitering about in the neighborhood. Money is presumed to have been the motive, as Werner was supposed to have been considerably on hand at the time.

A Knowing Beggar.—A beggar posted himself at the door of the Clerical Quary and kept saying "A penny please! Only one penny, sir, before you go in." "And why, my man?" inquired an old country gentleman. "Because, sir, the chance are you will not have one when you come out," was the beggar's reply.

A good-looking newboy, apparently about sixteen years old, had been for some time traveling upon the cars between Cairo and Centralia, vending literature very successfully. But last week at Centralia, it was inadvertently discovered that the good-looking newboy was a woman of some twenty odd years of age. Her disguise had never been suspected. She had travelled with the other boys, played billiard, smoked cigars, swore, &c. drank whiskey, as easily and naturally as a newboy might be expected to do. The reason of her disguise, says the Cairo Times, we do not know. Her career, as a newboy, has been ended.

FURTHER FROM MEXICO.

New Orleans, Feb. 11.—The Mexican papers received by the Tennessee, from Vera Cruz, furnish interesting details of the occurrences that have recently transpired in that unfortunate country.

There was a series of conflicts in the city of Mexico for eleven days before General Zuloaga triumphed over the government troops. There were but very few killed, however.

General Zuloaga received 26 votes out of the 28 forming the council of notables for the post of provisional president of Puebla and the few other points where the new order of things was recognized. The whole country continued in a state of anarchy and confusion.

James, Parodi, Dabla and others opposed to the new government expected to march soon against the capital, where preparations were making to repulse the attempt to capture it. More fighting is therefore inevitable.

General Alford had pronounced at San Luis in favor of Santa Anna as dictator.

Gen. Zuloaga had issued decrees restoring the ecclesiastical and military jurisdiction, and repealing the laws of 1856 which declared the property of the ecclesiastical corporations alienable, and annulling the sales made of the church estates under that law. It is reported that the clergy have loaned the Zuloaga party one million of dollars to promote the success of this movement.

Advices from Sonora show the same state of civil warfare existing there.

Intelligence from Northern Mexico states that Governor Garza and Vidauri have settled their difficulties, and also reports that the State of Tamaulipas and Coahuila will act in union in the coming conflict.

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION AND NEW GOVERNMENT.

New Orleans, Feb. 10.—From the Mexican Journals received by the Tennessee are gathered the following names of the members of the cabinet of Zuloaga, the newly elected Provisional President of the Republic, viz: Cuevas, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Figueroa, of the Interior; Larrea, of Justice; Maldonado, of Finance. The above embraces the generally recognized government of the Republic, but another had been established at Guanajuato, headed by Benito Juarez, who had dispatched a force against the city. Zuloaga hearing this, had submitted a strong body of troops, headed by Chifertino Ozaloz and Miramon, who were proposed to intercept and give them battle. A warm conflict was anticipated; which would, it was thought, extend to the streets of the capital. The excitement all over the country was tremendous, and trade was entirely at a stand. The general opinion appeared to be that order could alone be restored by the recall of Santa Anna.

FROM THE AFRICAN SQUADRON.

Washington, Feb. 11.—The Navy Department has received dispatches dated Porto Praya, Jan. 6th, from Com. Conroy, commanding the African Squadron. He announces the arrival of the frigate Cumberland, the flag-ship of the squadron, on the 30th of November. The British cruiser had committed another outrage, seizing without just cause, the James Watson, a vessel bearing the American flag. She was carried into Sierra Leone, and afterwards released, there being no evidence that she was a slave.

Commodore Conroy had been assured by Commodore Nise, the senior British officer of the station, that the facts in the case had been laid before the British government, and that the officer who committed the outrage would probably be deprived of his commission.

Com. Conroy had instructed Commander Totten, of the sloop of war Albatross, to inquire into and report the circumstances, of the case to the War Department.

The Vincennes sailed down the coast from Porto Praya on the 28th of Dec. to relieve the sloop of war Dale.

The store ship Supply arrived at Porto Praya on the 30th of December, and as soon as the provisions were discharged Com. Conroy expected to sail for Madeira to recruit the health of the officers and men.

THE HAIR! THE HAIR!

What Loyd or Goulleman would be deprived of a beautiful head of Hair, when by the use of LYON'S KATHAIRON such an one can so easily be had! Too much value cannot be placed on the hair, which is the glory and pride of the person; and no person is well dressed without well-arranged Hair—but, also, as intimately connected with the general health of the body—its preservation is much closer than generally supposed. THE KATHAIRON preserves and beautifies the Hair, making it soft, curly, and glossy; and by its cleansing and invigorating properties, gives a tone and elasticity to the whole system. Sold everywhere for 25 cents per bottle.

HEATH WYNKOP & CO.

Proprietors and Perfumers, 45 Nassau-St., New York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

For Perfuming the Breath, Cleansing Teeth, and Beautifying the Complexion, use "Balm of 1,000 Flowers" For Dressing Ladies Hair, use "Liond's Crown Ointment." It cures gentlemen's Hair beautifully. Price 50 cents each.

W. P. FRIDGE & CO., Proprietors, New York.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist, Dec. 15, 1857. 113-ly

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

A BREVETE CHIRURGICAL, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering; is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used—Direct the Rev. John M. Dagnall, No. 185 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

JOLLY TIME FOR THE PARSONS.

Have you read the famous book by Professor Rowbotham, of New York, advertised in our paper yesterday? No! Then read it at once. It will astonish you. It will make wedding-plentiful as blackberries in summer. No keeping out of love now, he lets out the mystery. You can marry who you please, now. Hizzra for Cupid! Matrimony for ever!

A SYLLOGISM!

Every Lady and Gentleman desires a beautiful head of Hair.

PROPOSITION 2d. The use of LYON'S KATHAIRON will, without fail, produce such an one.

THEFORE: Every Lady and Gentleman will, of course, immediately commence using LYON'S KATHAIRON. All pronounce the KATHAIRON to be the finest and most agreeable preparation for the Hair ever made.

Its immense sale—nearly 1,000,000 bottles per year—attests its universal popularity. Sold everywhere for 25 cents per bottle.

HEATH WYNKOP & CO., Proprietors and Perfumers, 45 Nassau-St., New York.

SAVE COST.

ALICE DUNN'S DUFF MEAT, that remains unspoiled after the date of March 1858 will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Feb. 9.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFE.

These Safes form the best and most perfect security against fire and Burglary, and have never offered to the public. They are made of the finest iron and steel, and are warranted to resist fire for 24 hours, and to be proof against the action of the strongest acids. They are made at the London World's Fair.

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