

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, January 9, 1861.

Extract of a letter from a member of the American Philosophical Society, at Philadelphia, dated January 2, 1861, to the Editor.

"The only and best intelligence I can give you is that this evening unanimously elected Mr. JEFFERSON, to the Presidency of the Philosophical Society. However faithfully or capriciously therefore, the genius of Liberty may address you, let Science and Philosophy have not deserted him."

Philosophical Hall, January 8, 1861. AT A MEETING of the American Philosophical Society, the following members were duly elected officers for the ensuing year, agreeable to charter.

President, ROBERT JEFFERSON, Vice President, Cadmus Waller, Thomas Patterton, Andrew Ellcott, John Redman Coxe, Adam Seybert, Joseph G. Cabot, Burgess Allison, Tutors for three years, Jonathan B. Smith, William Gorrie, Samuel W. Wells, S. N. Dapoccano, C. W. Pease, J. R. Smith, Robert Leslie, John Vaughan, JOHN REDMAN COXE, Secretary.

JERSEY ELECTION, For the choice of members of the next Congress. Republican. Majorities: Essex 2450, Morris 2418, Sussex 2200, Cumberland 178, Salem 152, Cape May 25.

Federal: Gloster 450, Burlington 1946, Hunterdon 963, Monmouth 645, Middlesex 645, Somerset 756, Bergen 307.

Majority in favour of the Republican Ticket 2382.

The President has nominated WILLIAM GRAYSON, a Commissioner for the City of Washington, in the room of G. Scott, deceased. This nomination was not made by the President from motives of delicacy, until the removal of a considerable number of respectable citizens in the Territory had been obtained.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Paris, to his friend in this City, dated October 1st, 1860. "As its convocation will be by our Ambassadors of Peace, who happily for our country, will return to it with the satisfaction of having accomplished the object of their mission. On which subject has been acquired, we know not; but rather are inclined to think not so advantageous for America as her citizens anticipated, and probably would have obtained had the negotiations commenced at an earlier period. However, here we rejoice and believe those of our countrymen, who are not very much biased and prejudiced in favour of English politics, will join us that a reconciliation has taken place, that our Ministers here have been indefatigable in bringing it about, that nothing derogatory to the honor of their country has been admitted into the treaty; and that considering the powerful and enterprising this government now stands in, it certainly is to us a circumstance the most fortunate, that they do not return inflamed, mortified and disappointed, like their predecessors.

To convey to you correct ideas of what I have already seen of France, certainly is not in my power; as it exceeds any description which I could pen, and my own ideas prior to passing the Rhine and entering its territory, were but very faint, notwithstanding it had been repeatedly described to me by the greatest enthusiasts in its favor. Throughout Belgium, in fact, from the boundary of the Rhine to this place, one continued cultivated field, a distance of about four hundred miles; the whole

which was covered by perhaps the most abundant harvest ever produced, the greater part of it being raised through the country cut, and gathering in by people, who appeared to know nothing but happiness, and not to be acquainted with the war which their country was engaged in.

This happened of the French people extended itself to Paris, where I arrived 30 days since, which at this season is very gay; every face wears a smile; the unanimity throughout the Republic is astonishing; the country in its fervor, as well as the invalids are all well clothed and fed; and the arrangements of their pay which was twenty months at the time Buonaparte took the reins of Government, have been fully discharged. The Treasury is at this moment more amply supplied by far, than hitherto since the commencement of the revolution. Several of our countrymen have received from it Cash equal to their demands, which have not been inconvenient; and a particular friend of mine receives this day a very large sum for supplies to the nation, several years since granted. Thus you see the changes brought about by the astonishing hero of Maringho. He, in fact, you may say has conquered Peace; at present with Austria, the preliminaries only are signed; but undoubtedly within a few days that great work will be accomplished. The emperor on his part having given into possession of the French troops, as a token of his good faith, the only three foreign places, Ulm, Ingolstadt and Philippsburg, which remained to him on this side of Vienna; therefore the armistice is continued for thirty days, ten of which are expired; and fifteen days notice then being given for the renewal of hostilities should British gold which has already so often seduced and misled the emperor again have that effect. However, of that there is not the least probability, for evidently his majesty has from the folly of continuing the war, and that should it be again renewed there is no hope of saving his country with his spiritless and defeated troops, when opposed to the formidable and invincible army of France now has within a few days march of his Capital. England is invited to this conference, but on such terms as she cannot comply with, it being on no other plan that the final grant a truce by far, therefore the probability is, that after spending the immense wealth which she has, in forming coalitions, the alone will have to struggle and prostrate the war: how long he will be able to continue it time alone will determine.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated Nov. 9th to one of the first mercantile houses in Philadelphia. "The plague continues at Cadix, Seville, St. Lucar and Malaga, and is getting fast into the interior of Spain."

Extract of a letter from Paris, Nov. 10. "The ports will be soon opened, in consequence of the convention with your country. A profound tranquility reigns here respecting politics, and a general anxiety is expressed for peace, which is generally warranted. In three year government cannot possibly reject the Treaty!"

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

House of Representatives.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1861. The House went again into a committee of the whole on the JUDICIAL BILL, Mr. Ruffalo in the chair. Mr. DENNIS offered an amendment to a section, the object of which was to try the question of the constitutionality of involving the State courts with judicial powers. On which a debate ensued, in which Messrs. Dennis and Harper advocated, and Messrs. Bird and Nort opposed the constitutionality of the powers.

No decision was taken, being supposed that the amendment proposed did not fully meet the object contemplated by its mover. By general consent the subject was passed over for the present. (A sketch of the debate in our next.)

The 13th section was then read, in which there was a blank for the sum which fixes the lowest amount in dollars for which actions may be brought in the Circuit Courts. Mr. NICHOLAS moved to fill the blank with 500 dollars. Messrs. Harper and Bayard opposed the motion; and on a motion there were 17 yeas, 37 nays; the chairman voted in the negative, it was lost. The blank was then filled with 400 dollars.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1861.

In committee of the whole on the JUDICIAL BILL, Mr. NICHOLAS moved an additional member to the 17th section, the object of which was to prevent the federal courts from taking cognizance of debts created by assignment; which limitation existed in the law of 1798, at present in force.

On this motion a debate ensued; in which the motion was supported by Messrs. Nicholas, Randolph, Spaight and Allison; and opposed by Messrs. Griswold, Harper and Bayard. On the question being taken, it was agreed to, Yeas 43, Nays 27.

(In Debate in course.) Mr. EGLESTON is erroneously stated in the last paper as having opposed in debate the report of the committee of Privileges. Mr. Eggleston took no part in the debate, though he voted against the report.

Foreign Intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 6.

Yesterday arrived the cartel ship Neptune, which Dandelot, from Bordeaux, which place he left the 3d of November and the next day 20th. By this arrival we have received several files of Paris and Bordeaux papers, the former of which are to the 15th November and the latter to the 10th. The late hour at which we received these papers prevents our giving them an attentive perusal, or translating more than a few of the first articles that attracted our attention. It appears, from a slight review of these papers, that the respective belligerent powers, still continue the greatest public activity to renew the war with vigor, in case a peace should not be agreed upon or the armistice renewed. Several articles state that a difference of opinion exists relative to the term for which the armistice, which was near its expiration, should be renewed and induces us to believe that in great fear are entertained in Germany on that head. Perfect tranquility exists in the interior of France and much exertion appears to be making to revive its almost expiring commerce.

Captain Dandelot has politely handed us the following note given him by Mr. Barnett previous to his leaving Bordeaux. "The ship Ariadne of Boston, capt. Le Boquet, sent into St. Andrew, has been cleared by the council of prizes no damages, nor interest allowed, likewise the Eleonora, captain Davidson, and the Apollo, captain Walker."

J. COX BARNET, Bordeaux, Nov. 10, 1860.

EXTRACTS From Paris and Bordeaux papers received by the cartel ship Neptune, captured Dandelot, arrived at this port in 39 days from Bordeaux.

PARIS, Nov. 6. The prince of Neuchâtel has made a peace with the French Republic.—It was signed at Offenbach.

The armistice concluded the 30th Thermidor with the regency of Algiers, by Citizen Dubois Thauville, has been followed by a definitive treaty of peace, of which the principal articles are: "The political and commercial arrangements of the French Republic, shall be re-established with the regency of Algiers, as they existed previous to the rupture."

"The ancient treaties, convention and stipulations shall be anew, approved by the signatures of the Day, and the Agent of the Republic."

"The Regency of Algiers shall refer to the French Republic the concessions of Africa in the same manner and on the same conditions, as formerly enjoyed by France, in virtue of ancient treaties and conformably to that of 1793."

"The goods, monies and effects, which the agents of the regency took from the factories, shall be returned, a deduction being made for the same which have been applied to pay debts due St. Le Liffon, but not be demanded, until the day on which the French shall be re-established in the boxes."

4. Frenchmen shall never be held in Algeria as slaves, under any pretext whatever."

5. The Commissary General of the Republic, shall continue to enjoy the pre-eminence over all the agents of other nations."

On the 31st Vendemiaire, this peace was proclaimed in the assembled Divan.

On the late day citizen Dubois Thauville was presented to the Day, and delivered his letters of credence.

This peace received him with every demonstration of friendship, appeared much gratified with the compliments paid him by citizen Thauville in the name of the French Republic, and replied in the words:—"Let us forget the past. I hope we may be better friends than ever."

The French all immediately re-bathed the national colours, and the tricoloured flag now floats on the top of the house of the Commissary General of the French Republic.

The First Consul has ordered, that this news should be announced in all the ports of the Mediterranean, by a discharge of artillery.

On the late law in France, every manager of a theatre is obliged to apply to the prefect of the police for permission to open it. This permission cannot be granted unless the manager can prove, that the institution of the theatre, is for the benefit of well as of the public, and that certain precautions against fire, required by law, have been taken. Every theatre which has not, each day, its reformer, with letters of recommendation directed to him. This circumstance, if true, would induce a belief, that the conduct of Touffant has received the approbation of the First Consul. The conduct of the republic with letters of recommendation directed to him. This circumstance, if true, would induce a belief, that the conduct of Touffant has received the approbation of the First Consul.

PARIS, 9th Nov. 1860. It was currently believed last night that the French have entered Rome, it is reported to be the division of general Pino, composed of 2000 French troops besides Cagliostro, Piedmontese and Italian regiments, which were charged with that expedition.

November 12. A Prague gazette mentions that a Congress is to take place at Geneva, between Austria, Russia and Prussia.

An Ambassador from Russia is expected to Linnville, or Paris.

November 14. General Bestier arrived here last night.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 1. Fortune yet favors the arms of Pasha-va Oglou. After having defeated the army of the Sultan, his army, which is so greatly augmented as to cause the utmost inquietude for the fate of the Empire, is rapidly marching towards Belgrade. The Pacha of that city is making every possible disposition and firing reinforcements have now been sent him for his defence; but it is much feared, all opposition will prove fruitless.

October 1. A great number of troops within this night or ten days have been embarked, which are computed at 1500 men, and which are to go to Jaffa, conveyed by three frigates.

The letters from the Camp of the Grand Vifor, mentions, that they are waiting the arrival of an English army, which is to make a descent on the coast of Egypt, while the army of the Grand Vifor attempts to pass the desert, toward Belbeys and El-Arifi, although the Ottoman army has received considerable reinforcements, it is not believed they will be able to sustain the assult, but we think the French having fortified on the frontiers, such fortifications will prevent their march. We have besides certain news that Gen. Menou has succeeded in forming a great number of troops, composed of Greeks, Jews and Natives. It is also said that the Deys of Upper Egypt have furnished some detachments of Mamelukes; which has not a little contributed to conciliate the inhabitants of the Delta in favor of the French.

AUGSBURGH, October 28. We have no certain accounts respecting the progress of the armistice, but we think there is a difference of opinion as to the proper term for its duration. We are also well convinced the different bodies of