TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

EX-GOVERNOR THOMAS H. FORD, of Ohio, died in Washington, on Saturday.

Rev. SAMUEL S. SCOTT, D.D., died at Newark, N. J., yesterday, aged 79 years.

HIS MAJESTY, Louis the Second, King of Bavaria, died on Friday, aged 23 years.

Last week's internal revenue receipts were $5,500,000.

GEORGE SULZBER BOOTH, M. P. for North Hants, will succeed George W. Hunt as Under Secretary of the Treasury in England.

A COMPANY has been formed to operate the National Telegraph Company and the "Societe Cable Trans-Atlantique" of France.

The steamer Paragon, from Cabo for St. Louis, was stuck at Cape Girardeau on Saturday. No lives were lost.

U. S. ASSESSOR Kettles, of Waterloo, Ill., was convicted and robbed of $1,500 in St. Louis last Thursday night.

FRANK AVERY, conductor on the Boston and Albany Railroad, was run over and killed on Saturday.

THE Louisiana Convention has adopted 142 articles of its new Constitution, as corrected by its Committee on Style.

THE California Senate has adopted resolutions approving of impeachment. The House had previously adopted anti-impeachment resolutions.

GEN. BERNHAM left St. Louis on Saturday night for Fort Leavenworth, to assume command of his department.

THE Berks County Republican Convention has resolved in favor of Grant and Colfax for President and Vice President.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS the Crown Princess of Prussia became the mother of a young Prince on the morning of February 10.

Two shocks of an earthquake were felt at Victoria on the 27th ult.—the movement being from east to west.

ON SATURDAY a fight occurred at a Radical meeting in Murfreesboro, Tenn., in which several persons were wounded.

AUGUSTA, Maine, was yesterday visited by a slight shock of an earthquake, which lasted for several minutes.

JOHN BOSWELL, a young man of Maury, Tenn., was murdered by a stranger, named Walker, on the 24th ult. No motive.

MAJOR J. HICKS was shot and killed, on Saturday, at a station on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad, by a planter named Maxwell, who was mortally shot in the fray at Hicks' house.

FREDERICK'S BLOCK, in Lockhaven, Pa., was partially destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The Episcopal Church was damaged. Loss, $15,000.

THE Alabama Conservative Committee has decided to call a State Convention of the party, and has appointed a committee of five to represent the political interests of the State at Washington.

THE caucus of the Republican members of the House of Representatives has made the following Board of Managers to conduct the trial of the President in the Senate:—Messrs. Bingham, Benjamin F. Butler, Bingham, Boutwell, Wilson, Williams and Logan.

THE South Carolina Convention has adopted ten or twelve sections of a judicial article. The judges are elected by the State Legislature, and judges are elected by the people. The members of the Convention have been paid their per diem to date.

It is intimated that neither the Governor of Kentucky nor John Young Brown consider the latter's seat in Congress vacant, and, therefore, no writs of election will be issued, and Mr. Brown's district will remain unrepresented until the next election.

The Georgia Convention, on Saturday, unanimously adopted a resolution asking Congress to make a liberal appropriation for a Railroad from Atlanta to Chattanooga. It, on Saturday, by a vote of 62 against 60, refused to take from the table a resolution for impeachment.

LATEST news from the English captives in Abyssinia has been received. They are still well at Magdala. The advance of the English army had arrived within four hour Antalo. No "tigre" people are everywhere friendly. No attacks had occurred among the natives.

In his speech, in closing the Prussian Diet on Friday last, King William expressed himself entirely satisfied with the legislation of the last session, and declared that he was sure that no cause was now left for disturbance of the peace of Germany or Europe.

A DEBARCATION of the working-men of Genoa waited upon Admiral Farragut last week and presented an address in which they say they desire to do him especial honor, as the representative of a country which sympathizes with the views of the illustrious patriot, Mazzini.

At Freehold, Ky., on Friday last, twelve Irishmen were brought before the United States commissioner on a charge of inveigling the negro Jim Macken, who was supposed to have raped and murdered an Irish girl. They were bound over in the sum of $5,000 to appear on Saturday.

CHARLES T. JAMES, one of the murderers of Joseph Clark, at Newark, Maine, was arrested yesterday. The money, watch and diamonds of the murdered man were found on the person. He confessed his guilt. The deed was committed with a hatchet.

MINISTER BANCROFT telegraphs to the State Department:

"BERLIN, March 1.—Treaty signed and mailed February 22 by way of England. It provides that emigration shall be free, and that naturalization changes nationality. Hasten the ratification.

"BANCROFT."

FOUR disguised men entered Horsenger's mill, near Reading, Pa., on Saturday morning at two o'clock, and after tying the miller, Charles Long, robbed him of $1,700. On the same morning Long's house was robbed of $9,000 in U. S. bonds and gold, it is supposed by the same party. Neither Long's family, nor three men who slept in the mill, were disturbed by the robbers.

ACCOUNTS from Crete to February 8 describe the breaking of Corakia and his companions, although according to the Grand Vizier's own estimate, upwards of two thousand men, who attacked the Turks near a fortress outside of the town of Lacco, the capital of Crete, were forced to the Turks in fall back into the citadel. A number of them were drowned in crossing the river, twenty-five by the Cretan troops, a hundred wounded, and forty taken prisoners. The Turks, as usual, attacked non-combatants in the city, after having robbed them of all their valuables. The irregular Turkish troops have also been guilty of similar atrocities. The provisional government has issued another address to the representatives of the Christian powers, that the Cretan people are resolved to remain faithful to their vow of union with Greece.

The United States Appraisers' Stores.—Two years ago the Hon. Charles O'Neill, then, as now, representing one of the most important commercial districts in the country, suggested, or at least strongly advocated, the building of appraisers' stores in this city by the United States Government. He has always been earnest in promoting the interests of his constituents, and we take pleasure in publishing his remarks in the House on Thursday last, when the Appropriation bill was under consideration in Committee of the Whole:

Mr. O'Neill—I move to amend that by inserting "$70,000" in place of "$25,000."

Mr. Chairman—I know the feeling which exists among all of you at our meeting, in view of the immense expenditures of the government, the appropriations we are required to make; but in asking this increase for the appraisers' stores at Philadelphia, there is much more than has been reported by the Committee on Appropriations. I am convinced that I am doing what is absolutely required for the advantageous continuation of the work. Under the circumstances of this case I feel it to be a duty to my constituents and the commercial interests of the port of Philadelphia, to urge upon the Committee of the Whole the increase of this appropriation to $70,000. The estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury were originally made in this way: $25,000 was the amount asked for in the deficiency bill, and $50,000 was to have been put into this bill.

Now, sir, I feel that I have gained idea of striking out or cutting down appropriations for necessary purposes all over the country the appropriation for this building, which is in an unfinished state, has been reduced to one-third the sum actually required to go on with it during this year. Although I feel, as I believe most of the members of the committee feel, that economy must be exercised, yet I do not think it is to true economy to allow buildings which have been commenced and hurriedly raised to go to ruin, simply because it is alleged that the government is too poor to expend its money for its actual business necessities. I believe in economy, and economy in public is just as private life. We should all practice it, but I do not imagine this great government is to suffer by our increasing some of the appropriations which the Committee on Appropriations has cut down in the bill now before us.

I think the interests of trade and commerce, the general business interests of the country, have a claim upon the attention of this committee and this House and this Congress, and I, for one, whenever I perceive that by the cutting of the increase of appropriation it will benefit those interests which you are called upon to consider, I not hesitate to offer such an amendment, and call upon my fellow-members to aid me in passing it. I hope for favorable action upon it, as I have stated it in good faith, with the intent to be necessary, and believing that the true interests of the government are involved in completing buildings of this character.

Now, Mr. Chairman, let me say to people to the northern from Illinois (Mr. Washburne) that I, as one member of this House, always feel myself privileged when I am asked to vote on a question that event occurs so seldom. I believe this course here is satisfactory to himself, but when he takes to me, even in jest, about securing a renomination, I tell him the people where I represent do not look at an expense of a few thousand dollars when it is necessary. I despise that kind of personal or political consideration to which he refers, and seek only to do right, and I we a force to be governed by such motives as I must now believe prompt my friend from Illinois in some respects, I think the members of this Congress had better be at their homes, and attending to something else rather than the business of controlling the government and raising the complicated buildings necessary for trade to go to destruction upon the hands of our armies of commerce.

If I had followed the advice of my colleague (Mr. Stevens), the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, I would have moved to strike the amendment the full amount required to complete the building, which has been begun under the great commercial city of Philadelphia. We have been renting stores from private parties, paying high rents, while this lot has remained unbuilt upon for ten or fifteen years, the money for which the government of ten or twelve thousand dollars a year. And now, when we come upon the Congress to build an appraiser's store, a plain brick building, to cost $150,000, I hear that from Illinois desires to cut down the appropriation asked by the Secretary of the Treasury, that it only a sufficient amount to carry on the work this spring and summer, and to leave the work with the objection that we are spending too much money.

I repeat again, the first requisition made by the Secretary of the Treasury was for $25,000, and for the Committee of Ways and Means to ask the House to add $50,000 should be appropriated to carry on the work until the adjournment of the next session of Congress, when I presume he will ask for the thousands more, perhaps, which there is a local interest as well as a national interest involved in many matters before us now. We are here to do our duty first to our country, and then we ought to be permitted to give some of our local importance to our constituents, especially such as affect commerce in the city and commerce in which they are engaged.

While I have no doubt that the citizens of Philadelphia, represented by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Washburne) feel the burdens of taxation, they feel them no more, perhaps, than those whom I represent. The people of the city of Philadelphia, like the people of all our cities, contribute to pay our taxes, and are willing to do so; but at the same time they expect Congress to show some regard to their particular wants in legislation, and we are always disappointed by them when they see us making proper appropriations to the government for public buildings necessary to collect the customs, and thus increase its revenue.

Mr. O'Neill was warmly supported by Messrs. Kelley and Stevens, and opposed by Mr. Washburne, of Illinois.

The question arose upon the amendment of Mr. O'Neill, to strike out "$25,000" and insert "$70,000," for the construction of appraisers' stores at Philadelphia.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.)—That is $25,000 more than the Department asked for.

Mr. O'Neill—That is not so, Mr. Chairman.

The question was taken upon the amendment and upon a division, there were—yeas 50, nays 46.

Before the result was announced, Mr. Washburne (Ill.) called for tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and Messrs. Kelley and Mr. Ketcham were appointed.

The committee again divided, and the tellers reported there were—ayes 60, noes 37.

So the amendment was agreed to.

By the Atlantic Telegraph.

LONDON, February 29.—In the case of General Nagle, who was tried on a charge of treason, at Sligo, a motion for delay of trial was made by Mr. Heron, counsel for the defense, but was refused. The announcement of this decision by the Court, Mr. Heron moved to transfer the case to the Court of Queen's Bench, in order that the trial might take place elsewhere. The chief ground for this motion was the fact that six Americans could be found in the whole city, and therefore it would be impossible to select a mixed jury. At this moment George Francis Train, who happened to be in Sligo, rather unexpectedly appeared before the Court, and volunteered to become one of the American jurors, but the offer was declined. Mr. Heron's motion was argued at length, when the Court refused to transfer the trial to another place, and the case was then proceeded with.

The *Times* of this morning has an editorial article on the trial of General Nagle. The writer strongly urges the abandonment of the prosecution, saying that the point of law involved is, to say the least, questionable.

LONDON, February 29—Evening—But little progress has been made thus far in the trial of the Fenian prisoner Nagle. Most of the time was occupied in the effort to empanel a jury. In order to preserve a mixed jury, it became necessary to summon a Prussian; but as these soon after absconded, the trial was adjourned until Monday.

Two bills have also been found against Messrs. Nugent, Kean, Pitz Gibbon, Leonard, O'Connor and Lodge, and the prisoners will accordingly be brought to trial without delay.

DUBLIN, March 1.—W. Johnston, Grand Secretary of the Orangeman's Association, was fined last week on a charge of heading an illegal procession in County Down, and was fined guilty and sentenced to fine and imprisonment.

CITY BULLETIN.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.—A mass meeting of the Democrats and Conservatives was held on Saturday evening, in Horticultural Hall. The following were the officers:

President—General Isaac J. Wistar.

Vice Presidents—Stacy B. Barcroft, F. A. Sever, Herman C. Giesse, Colonel Wetherill Lee, G. B. Bennett, Joseph W. Scott, Jos. Ashton, Jr., Samuel M. Kelly, R. N. Leo, Jackson McAfee, Charles Buckley, Jr., William Gindey, James B. Stevenson, Charles N. Reed, John C. Bickel, Jacob B. Herron, G. B. Bennett, Jr., Colonel Frank McLaughlin, D. F. Barnes, G. W. Leo, William Brooke, John Bonsall, Benjamin Lowry, James Magee, Luther Martin, John Hough, W. C. Swann, John Hinkle, William L. Hughes, Nathan Nahans, George W. Wunder, John Lesser, John W. Hinkle, George Williams, A. B. Walter, Henry W. Ditman, William Baird, Silas Hinkle, Henry Hinkle, Jr., Henry Hinkle, Sr., Stewart, Thomas Gegan, Thomas C. McDowell.

Secretaries—Isaac M. Foster, Dr. R. Patterson, Thomas J. Gray, Henry Hinkle, Jr., Jacob Lesser.

Speeches were made by Hon. Wm. Bigler, Hon. Richard Vaux, Thos. C. McDowell, of Harrisburg, Col. A. L. Lechler, and Col. Jacob Zeigler, of Berks county.

The following resolutions, read by Robt. J. Haslett, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic City Executive Committee, were adopted:

Resolved, That the people of the city of Philadelphia who regard government under the United States as a Union of States, founded by the parent fathers and sages and sisters, and who are determined, God helping them, to maintain the Union and the Constitution against all enemies:

In Resolve, That representing the majority of the people of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, that the inspiration and revolutionary action of the representatives of a portion of the States of the Union, in a so-called Congress now assembled, is a REBELLION against the Constitution.

Resolved, That Congress is a unconstitutional Department of the Government, and all its powers are granted by the Constitution, and without the authority, all its acts "outside of the Constitution" are REBELLIOUS ATTEMPTS TO SEVER THE GOVERNMENT.

Resolved, That we protest against the usurpations of Congress, in attempting to destroy the constitutional powers of the Executive Department and the Judicial Department of the Federal government, they being co-ordinate and co-equal with the Legislature, and alike bound to control.

Resolved, That the people have endorsed one rebellion against the Union and the Constitution, when they have, by the decision of some that the Union is not the Union, and the Constitution is not the Constitution, and