The Press.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1858.

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

THE WEEKLY PRESS is furnished to subscribers at $2 per year, in advance, for the single copy, and to clubs of twenty, when sent to one address, $20, in advance. Single copies for sale at the counter of THE PRESS office, in wrappers, ready for mailing.

FIRST PAGE.—Valedictory to 1857; Letter from the Juniata Valley; The Gas Works; Philadelphia Markets; Interesting Statistics for 1857; The Great Billiard Match between Phelan and Benjamin; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad Company; City Police; General News; Cambridge Cattle Market. FOURTH PAGE.—Dorathea.

KANSAS.

The news from Kansas apprises us of the *re-opening* of scenes of civil war and bloodshed in that unhappy Territory. That these scenes have been occasioned by the apprehension *that the Lecompton Constitution is to be* forced upon the people of Kansas, against their clearly ascertained will, is beyond all controversy. *It is in vain to say that the* people can vote upon the slavery question. It is not true, in fact, as they can only vote for or against the importation of *any more* slaves, and even this poor privilege they can only exercise by voting, at the same time, for the Constitution to which they are *opposed*. Such an overthrow of popular rights under the elective franchise has never before been witnessed in this country, and will not be endured by the people of Kansas. They insist upon the right of voting for or against the Constitution, of making their own Government, of governing themselves, and not merely of governing Africans who may be hereafter imported within their limits.

It is clear, from the outbreaks which have already occurred, that if Congress should adopt the Lecompton Constitution, we shall have scenes of strife and bloodshed re-enacted in that Territory, from which every patriot must turn with horror and dismay. The people will not submit to the Lecompton Constitution. They have so declared in all their mass Conventions, and they will resist it even to bloodshed. If this state of affairs should occur, what then? Why, the new State authorities acknowledged by Congress and the President, will demand of the latter the aid of the federal troops to slaughter the people. We believe this effort would fail, but if it succeeded, it would be a victory purchased by the overthrow of the Democratic party, and we fear even of the Government itself.

Civil war, it is evident, would not be confined to Kansas. Thousands of Missourians have already illegally voted there on the 21st of December, and would march to the aid of the Lecompton faction, while, on the other hand, from the neighboring Territory of Nebraska, and the adjacent State of Iowa, thousands would flock to the standard of the people, and the civil war would probably be extended throughout the Union. Indeed, even from Missouri, it is apprehended that not a few would join the free-State party of Kansas; for a large *majority* of the people of that State are opposed to the late incursion and invasion upon the ballot-box. The times are full of danger. We are upon the brink of the precipice, and the adoption by Congress of the Lecompton Constitution would hurl us into the abyss below.

Why then should the Lecompton Constitution be forced upon an unwilling people? Why should they not have the privilege of voting against *as well as for the Constitution?* Why should the elective franchise be rendered a solemn mockery, and the people forced to vote for an instrument to which they are opposed, or be deprived altogether of the right of suffrage? But it is not only a civil war in Kansas that is to be dreaded as the result of this monstrous usurpation. The example of such a disfranchisement of a free people has a most dangerous and alarming tendency.

If the elective franchise can be mutilated in Kansas, and the act approved by a Democratic Congress and a Democratic Administration, why not in other States and Territories, until at length the right of suffrage, the sacred privilege of every American citizen, *shall be withheld altogether*, and our Government, *instead of resting upon the* WILL OF THE PEOPLE, sink gradually and imperceptibly into a military oligarchy or despotism? *The right of suffrage must be maintained at all hazards.* It cannot be trifled with with impunity. It must be upheld in all its entirety and in all its freedom. No shackles can be placed upon it. The Government must be founded on the consent of the governed, and that principle must be extended to Kansas as it exists in every other State.

This is no question of expediency, but one of principle—aye, the fundamental principle that lies at the very basis of all our institutions; and it must be recognized and upheld in all its strength and majesty. The Democratic party is a party of principles. It is principles that constitute the Democratic creed and opinions a power. No man has a right to change the principles of the Democratic party, and especially those which are fundamental and eternal. This is too great a question; it concerns too deeply the most sacred rights of American citizens, to be subverted by any man, or to be disregarded upon any wretched pretext of temporary expediency. It is in vain to say we will subvert the principle, and that the people of Kansas will rectify the evil hereafter. Great and fundamental principles must *never be violated*; not even for a day or an hour, much *less* for a period indefinite in time, and when results are uncertain.

Most extraordinary is the position that we can deprive the people of Kansas at this time of the right *to make* their own Government, and permit the minority to establish a Constitution for them, because at some future period, unknown and indefinite, by revolution, by civil war, or otherwise, the people may overthrow such a Government and establish one of their own choice. Even the poor pretext that this would settle the Kansas question and take it out of the halls of Congress, is utterly unfounded in fact. It would not settle the Kansas question nor would it take it out of the halls of Congress, or from the State, Congressional or Presidential elections—no, it would be attended by civil war, by conflict between the people of Kansas and the Federal army, and it would bring the question back in its most direful form into every election. It would render still more exasperated the discussions in Congress, and threaten the existence of the Government itself. Why then bring such calamities upon the country? Why not reject the Constitution because it has not been submitted to the people, and enable them, as *is their right, to form such a Government as* may be in accordance *with the will of the majority?*

This great principle lies at the basis of all Democracy and of all free government, and the masses who compose our party will never *consent to see it surrendered or mutilated.* Much, then, as we deplore the civil war already commenced in Kansas, it may have come upon us like an alarm-bell at midnight, to arouse the nation from its slumber and to induce our citizens to command their representatives in Congress to bring no such calamities upon the country. The unterrified Democracy of Pennsylvania cannot be driven or seduced from their support of the great principle of self-government. If their representatives disregard their will they will receive a rebuke so indignant and universal that it will teach the servants of the people that HEREAFTER THEIR WILL MUST AND SHALL BE OBEYED.

NEW YEAR'S DAY AMUSEMENTS.

At Wheatley's Arch street Theatre, the performances on this evening of New Year's day will include "The Last Days of Pompeii," most gorgeously put upon the stage, and most admirably acted. Wheatley and Davenport, Mrs. Davenport and Emma Taylor are in the cast. *Nydia*, the blind girl, as played by *Mrs. Davenport*, is an histrionic study. Howard Payne's musical drama of "Clari" will also be played, Mrs. Davenport representing the heroine.

At Walnut-street Theatre, the opening piece tonight will be an adaptation of "The Daughter of the Regiment"—the opera cut down into a sort of a play, and Miss Richings, as *Marie*, singing the Rataplan and several other pieces. "All that Glitters is not Gold" will be played as an afterpiece, with Mr. Conway, a most accomplished actor, in the piece, supported by Miss Richings, and that admirable humorist, John E. Owens.

At the National Theatre, the melodrama "Monte Christo," and the pantomime of "Kriss Kringle" are announced.

THE LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Interesting Interview between the President and Indian Delegations—An old Indian Feud Settled.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Delegations from the Pawnees, Pancas, and Pottowatomies tribes of Indians, numbering about thirty in all, had a formal interview with the President at the White House to-day. The auditory was large, including many *ladies*, and Secretaries Cobb, Floyd, and Thompson.

The most interesting feature was the apparent reconciliation between the Chiefs of the Pawnees and Pancas tribes, which have been long hostile to each other.

General Walker's Orders to Col. Anderson.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—It is ascertained that before General Walker was carried away on the Wabash from Central America, he sent orders to Colonel Anderson to retain possession of the fort as long as possible, and if obliged to abandon it to retain the boats, but if compelled to destroy any of them, before permitting them to fall into the possession of the enemy, to destroy first the river boats and hold on to the steamer Virgin.

This order was repeated to Col. Anderson from Aspinwall. Arrangements were also made to send up a number of men in bungoes, under a competent leader, with the view of conveying the order to Col. Anderson, and to advise any United States vessels approaching the coast of the state of affairs at Punta Arenas and San Juan del Norte.

It is also said that Gen. Walker has confidence that Col. Anderson will obey the order to the letter.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—*Nos. 51 and 52.* Edwin M. Chaffee, trustee, etc., *vs.* Nathaniel Hayward, and S. H. Day *vs.* Nathaniel Hayward; Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the Court, overruling the motion to dismiss the cases.

No number. The United States *vs.* Sanchese de Pacheco; motion to docket and discontinue. The case was argued.

No. 224. Mary L. Bonham *vs.* Felix Concos, administrator, *et al.*; docketed and dismissed, with costs.

No. 106. Hiram C. Silsby *et al.* *vs.* Elisha Foote; motion to dismiss argued on both sides.

No. 23. Commercial Bank of New Orleans *vs.* Alexander Compton *et al.*; argument continued for appellant.

The Court adjourned till Monday.

The Expected Steamer.

HALIFAX, Dec. 31—Evening, 6 o'clock.—A blowing gale prevails here to-night. There was a thick snow storm during the day. There are no signs of the steamer Niagara, (or Canada,) now due, with three days later advices from Europe. It is not probable the steamer will be signalled before to-morrow noon.

The Walker Excitement at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 30.—The United States mail steamship Philadelphia has arrived here from Havana.

John Tabor, editor of *El Nicaragnan*, is a passenger. He has consented to open the meeting to-morrow evening, with the history of General Walker's last expedition, presenting the events as they occurred.

The indignation at Commodore Paulding's interference is increasing.

Some persons express themselves in favor of reinforcing *Colonel Anderson*, in spite of the Government. Over a thousand stand of arms have been collected, and a thousand men are drilling, *to tender their services.*

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 31—9 o'clock P. M.—The Nicaraguan meeting was held this evening, pursuant to the adjournment. There was a large and enthusiastic audience.

The speech of John Tabor, editor of *El Nicaragnense*, created an immense feeling. Strong and denunciatory resolutions were submitted and adopted.

The meeting is still in session.

The Lawrence (K. T.) Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 31.—The *Republican* learns, from a gentleman who left *Kansas on Saturday* last, that the free-State Convention, at Lawrence, had adjourned, without making nominations. The matter was not regarded as disposed of, however, and the presentation of a ticket before the election was deemed probable.

New York Statistics.

NEW YORK, *Dec. 31.*—The arrivals at this port during the year 1857, were 3,908, of which 2,802 were American and 715 British vessels. The passengers that arrived during the year numbered 214,705, including 11,265 *from California.*

Foreign Commercial Intelligence.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Private advices from Liverpool, *the 15th inst., furnished by the Arago*, quote cotton at a decline of ¼d, except very low American qualities, which were unchanged. The estimated sales on that day were 7,000 bales.

The steamship Atlantic arrived at Liverpool on the 16th inst.

Sudden Death of a Bank President.

DETROIT, *December 31.—Guy Foote, the President* of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank, of this city, was found dead in bed this morning.

Murder in the First Degree.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 31.—Lutz, who killed O'Leary in June of last year, in a street fight, was this evening found guilty of murder in the first degree.

The Weather at Cincinnati,

CINCINNATI, Dec. 30.—The weather is wet—a heavy rain prevailing all this afternoon.

The river is stationary, with sixteen feet of water in the channel.

The Weather at Detroit.

DETROIT, December 31.—The weather is moderate. But little snow has fallen, and the river is free from ice.

Markets.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 31.—Wheat nominal; Corn 47 a52c; Flour dull; Howard Street and City quoting at $4.62 and City Mills at $4.50. Whiskey 21c.22c. Exchange on New York 2½ per cent premium.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 31.—Business has been almost entirely suspended to-day in consequence of the inclemency of the weather. High winds have prevailed with frequent falls of snow. The mercury stands at 40. There is 13 feet 4 inches of water in the river

CINCINNATI, Dec. 31.—The flour market is dull and unchanged at $3.35a$3.60 for superfine. Hogs dull and not much doing; the only sale to-day has been 400 hogs, averaging 175 lbs at $4.62½. Nothing has transpired in provisions. Whiskey is steady at 14½c.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 31.—Hogs are dull at $4.70a $5. The receipts during the season amounted to *two hundred and sixty-one thousand (261,000)* against three hundred and thirteen thousand (313,000) during last season. Mess pork quotes at $13. Lard dull at 9½c.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 30.—Cotton; sales 4,500 bales at 10½a9c for middling. Sugar closes firm. Lard is very dull, and declined 1c. Mess Pork quoted at $13. Western produce is dull. Other *markets continue unchanged.*

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 31.—Cotton—The market is generally unchanged, awaiting the advices by the expected steamer Niagara. Sales to-day 3,500 bales. Receipts less than last year, 177,000; receipts at all ports, 423,000; stock in port, 335,000. Flour is firm at $4, holders demanding an advance. Mixed corn, 55c; mess pork quotes at 18a18½. *Bacon—Shoulders, 5½; hams, 7. Lard in kegs,* 9½c; other markets unchanged.

MOBILE, Dec. 30.—Cotton—Sales of 4,000 bales to-day at an advance.

COMMERCE OF PHILADELPHIA.

Annexed is a statement of some of the leading articles imported at this port from foreign and coastwise ports for the last three years:

	1855.	1856.	1857.
Brandy, pkgs	2,721	4,175	5,248
Brimstone, tons	1,632	2,261	2,744
Coffee, bags	222,255	150,565	177,909
Cotton, bales	63,261	57,519	45,935
Hides, No	108,116	122,441	145,228
Honey, pkgs	466	443	255
Iron, tons	9,009	4,894	6,784
" bars	200,484	191,589	150,124
" bdls	120,872	107,113	170,010
Lead, pigs	20,352	16,838	24,924
Lemons, boxes	29,392	28,813	40,598
Logwood, tons	3,295	5,420	4,565
Molasses, hhds	18,561	20,452	17,444
" bbls	17,295	9,128	11,257
Fish, bbls	31,004	27,546	24,256
Naval Stores, bbls	86,460	75,455	80,419
Oranges, boxes	158,282	63,964	6,417
Rice, tcs	7,730	8,853	6,437
Salt, sacks	248,295	278,843	117,715
" bush	188,168	187,571	125,667
Saltpetre, bags	19,671	13,997	7,000
Sugar, hhds	31,605	34,929	20,555
" boxes	25,422	16,314	6,625
" bbls	3,353	3,051	5,239
" bags	41,034	44,054	75,043
Wine, pgs	360	767	1,720

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN MOLASSES.

	1855.				1856.				1857.			
	Hhds.	Tcs.	Hhds.	Tcs.	Hhds.	Tcs.	Hhds.	Tcs.	Hhds.	Tcs.	Hhds.	Tcs.
Havana	451	—	1049	193	43	1144	28	71				
Matanzas	3010	262	50	3058	270	58	2956	180	43			
Cardenas	5739	544	786	7049	646	130	5806	596	6400			
Trinidad	1664	129	90	1110	151	120	1497	244	406			
Clenfuegos	57	—	—	2217	180	38	657	—	—			
Tampico	570	—	6	734	57	—	783	33	70			
Sagua la Grande	179	10	—	1036	42	—	1301	29	—			
West India Islands	—	—	—	884	19	—	—	—	—			
Total	12236	945	948	18937	1447	393	16154	1296	7131			

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN SUGARS.

1855—29,995 hhds.; 25,041 boxes; 40,488 bags.
1856—31,964 hhds.; 16,314 boxes; 24,955 bags.
1857—28,650 hhds.; 6,325 boxes; 64,000 bags.

IMPORTS OF HIDES.

	1855.	1856.	1857.
Porto Cabello	124,524	81,279	87,176
Rio Grande	8,700	....	....
Buenos Ayres	....	....	....
Pernambuco	12,811	12,000	19,131
Maracaibo	4,207	3,705	348
West Indies	744	1,114	1,007
Africa	6,140	5,000	14,530
Constwise	10,000	18,743	21,085
Total	168,146	122,441	143,224

IMPORTS OF COPPER AT PHILADELPHIA.

	1855	1856.	1857.
Laguayra, bags	25,719	19,490	21,176
Rio "	130,410	88,403	136,801
St. Domingo "	4,969	2,371	2,181
Maracaibo "	12,119	4,930	2,019
Cuba "	629	487	489
Coastwise "	41,200	36,600	15,000
Total	215,028	150,570	177,726

IMPORTS OF LEAD.

	1855.	1856.	1857.
Coastwise, pkgs	14,609	6,113	10,009
Foreign, "	5,783	10,725	14,988
Total	20,392	16,838	24,997

IMPORTS OF COTTON COASTWISE.

	1855.	1856.	1857
Charleston, bales	16,579	18,837	13,350
Savannah, "	22,999	19,197	13,590
Mobile, "	2,123	3,896	5,200
Florida, "	—	920	—
New Orleans, "	7,581	11,545	10,363
Other Ports, "	4,007	3,115	3,425
Total	53,361	57,510	45,935

IMPORTS OF NAVAL STORES.

	1855.	1856.	1857.
Rosin, barrels	61,213	55,138	45,346
Tar, "	6,549	4,998	3,127
Pitch, "	2,319	2,206	1,378
Spirits, "	16,337	13,123	13,885
Turpentine, "	—	—	—
Total	86,461	75,465	46,936

CITY COUNCILS.

The regular stated meeting was held yesterday afternoon.

SELECT COUNCIL.

A message was received from the Mayor, announcing his approval of the resolutions to transfer certain items in the appropriations to the Board of *Controllers of Public Schools.*

Also, an ordinance authorizing the advertising for proposals for plans of survey for a bridge across the Schuylkill at the head of Chestnut street.

Also, a resolution making transfers of items in appropriation to Clerk of Councils.

Also, an ordinance authorizing the Chief Water Engineer to advertise for plans for the erection of an additional reservoir at Fairmount.

The ordinance from Common Council appropriating $57,552 to the Department of City Property for the liquidation of its expenses for the current year, 1858, was then taken up. Among its items was one appropriating *five hundred dollars* for labeling the trees in the squares with their *botanical names.*

Mr. Beideman moved to amend this item by substituting $25 for $500.

Mr. Roberts said he could not comprehend why so strange an amendment *should be offered.*

Mr. Beideman said that the disbursement of so large a sum for so trivial an object was closely allied to an absurdity of the first water The task would perhaps occupy ten days time, and $25 was ample.

Mr. Cornman considered the matter a humbug, and desired the item stricken out of the list. If done properly, it should be done by a botanist, and would have to be suitably paid for. But it could easily be dispensed with, and should be dropped from the schedule.

The section was therefore stricken out, and the remaining appropriations were passed finally.

The resolutions from Common Council, continuing the eight temporary clerks in the Tax Receiver's office was concurred in.

The ordinance appropriating $390,500 to the Department of Highways, was next taken up.

Mr. Beideman offered an amendment inserting additionally $1,000 to pay for advertising for proposals for the construction of the Chestnut street bridge. Agreed to.

Mr. Foster moved as a still further amendment, the insertion of $6,000 in place of $4,000 for expenses of repairing the city railroad. Agreed to.

Mr. Cornman moved that the appropriation for repairing streets be increased from $140,000 to $160,000. After a long debate the amendment was lost.

The ordinance then passed finally.

Mr. Frailey prevented a claim against the city, for services rendered by the doorkeeper having charge of the meeting of return judges at the late autumnal election.

Mr. Martin moved that the chamber proceed to the bill on Common Council file relative to the re-baptism of the streets. He moved, also, to refer the ordinance to the Committee on Surveys, with instructions to so amend it that no name shall be conferred upon any street, or court, or alley, which has been laid out by private persons; nor to any street, &c., whatever, unless it be at least fifteen feet in width.

Mr. Neal opposed the reference of the bill, as it had already passed through the hands of a special committee, and there was no need for a conflict of authority.

Mr. Cuyler spoke to the same purport. The bill now was as perfect as it could be. There were nine hundred and sixty streets in the city, and *they had all been differently named.* The convenience of the citizens required that the matter should be arranged at the earliest opportunity; and now that the committee had gone through so immense a *task, it was altogether wrong* and absurd to defer acting upon it. Mr. C. hoped that there would be no more puerility manifested in opposing the bill.

The President decided that a reference literally to the Committee of Surveys would be out of order. It was then modified so as to make it a motion to refer to the members of the special committee from this Chamber. *After a long debate the amendment* was lost by a decided vote.

Mr. Roberts moved to postpone the consideration of the ordinance until the last stated meeting in January.

The motion was agreed to.

A communication was received from Dr. Marsella, of the Fourth ward, resigning his seat in the Chamber, in consequence of his election to the State Senate.

A resolution complimentary to Dr. M., was introduced by Mr. Cuyler, adopted by the Chamber, and ordered to be entered on the minutes.

Mr. Gamble presented a petition from the Germantown Hose Company, asking for five hundred feet of hose; also, for the opening of Chew street, Germantown. Referred to committees.

The Chamber then adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

The usual number of petitions were presented and referred to the appropriate committees.

Mr. Miller submitted one, asking for damages in opening Thirty-second street. Referred to the *Committee on Claims.*

Also, one, asking for the grading of Allegheny avenue. Referred to the Committee on Highways.

Mr. *Mascher submitted a communication from* the Northern Liberty Hose Company, offering to purchase the hose of the "Young America." Referred to the Committee on Trusts and Fire Companies.

Mr. McFadden submitted a bill from Beatty & Wolley. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Holman submitted a petition, asking for the paving of *Cumberland street. Referred to the* Committee on Highways.

Mr. Drayton, of the Committee on Highways, submitted a resolution continuing the services of the eight *temporary clerks employed* in the Receiver's office, until the 1st of April next.

Mr. Parker opposed the resolution, as he thought it was not the way to economically conduct the affairs of the city government.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Drayton, of the Committee on Finance, submitted a report and an ordinance providing for the *payment of $4,252 45 for advertising the success*ments of 1856 and 1857, viz: $980 to Messrs. J. Harding & Son; $511.25 to Wm. Rice; $1,419.27 to Alexander Cummings; $506 to Joshua Fletcher, and $808 to Jos. E. Flanegan.

Mr. Stevenson opposed the ordinance, declaring that the work was done without the authority of law. He moved to indefinitely postpone the bill.

Mr. Miller thought it would be wrong to pay the bills. He desired the matter settled by a decision of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Mascher did not expect such opposition to the bill. One of these claims had been sued out and judgment would undoubtedly be given against the city. The solicitor would willingly carry the subject to the Supreme Court, but he was satisfied that judgment would be given there against the city. He would vote for the passage of the bill.

Mr. Stevenson again opposed the passage of the ordinance.

Mr. Holman said those claims have been contested by the two last Councils, but the course of the present Councils had been such that the courts *two hundred and sixty-one thousand (261,000)* against three hundred and thirteen thousand (313,000) during last season. Mess pork quotes at $13. Lard dull at 9½c.

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West Indies	744	1,114	1,007
Africa	6,140	5,000	14,530
Constwise	10,000	18,743	21,085
Total	168,146	122,441	143,224

IMPORTS OF COPPER AT PHILADELPHIA.

	1855	1856.	1857.
Laguayra, bags	25,719	19,490	21,176
Rio "	130,410	88,403	136,801
St. Domingo "	4,969	2,371	2,181
Maracaibo "	12,119	4,930	2,019
Cuba "	629	487	489
Coastwise "	41,200	36,600	15,000
Total	215,028	150,570	177,726

IMPORTS OF LEAD.

	1855.	1856.	1857.
Coastwise, pkgs	14,609	6,113	10,009
Foreign, "	5,783	10,725	14,988
Total	20,392	16,838	24,997

IMPORTS OF COTTON COASTWISE.

	1855.	1856.	1857
Charleston, bales	16,579	18,837	13,350
Savannah, "	22,999	19,197	13,590
Mobile, "	2,123	3,896	5,200
Florida, "	—	920	—
New Orleans, "	7,581	11,545	10,363
Other Ports, "	4,007	3,115	3,425
Total	53,361	57,510	45,935

IMPORTS OF NAVAL STORES.

	1855.	1856.	1857.
Rosin, barrels	61,213	55,138	45,346
Tar, "	6,549	4,998	3,127
Pitch, "	2,319	2,206	1,378
Spirits, "	16,337	13,123	13,885
Turpentine, "	—	—	—
Total	86,461	75,465	46,936

deficiency at the end of the year by a permanent loan.

Dr. Fitter moved to strike out $400 to pay the Germantown Water Company for furnishing water to the fire plugs. Not agreed to.

Captain Day moved to amend by adding that "that all the excavating done for the laying of pipe be done by contract." Agreed to.

A lengthy discussion now ensued between Messrs. Parker, Drayton, King, *Holman*, O'Neill, and others, in regard to the proposition of appropriating so small amount to this department.

A motion to recommit the bill to the Finance Committee was not agreed to.

The first section was then agreed to.

The second section, which provides that all supplies of coal, &c., shall be made by contract, was *agreed to.*

The bill thus passed a final hearing.

Mr. Parker moved that they proceed to consider the business transacted by select committee; which was not agreed to.

The ordinance making an appropriation of $61,050 to the Inspectors of the County Prison was considered. The following are the principal items: For wheat and rye flour and corn meal, $8,000; for beef, mutton, and pork, $8,000; for sugar, rice, molasses, coffee, tea, vinegar, oatmeal, barley, and other groceries and provisions, $5,000; for oil and soap, $900; for potatoes and vegetables, $1,200; for drugs and medicines, $600; for hay, feed, and straw, $450; for omnibus tickets, $150; for stationery and printing, $500; for brushes, brooms, combs, and hardware, $500; for tobacco for the prisoners 200; for milk and ice, $350; for hospital, $300; for overwork of prisoners, $1,500; for miscellaneous expense, $1,000; for fuel, $4,250; for clothing and bedding, $3,800; for lumber and repairs generally, $1,500; for gas, $900; for salaries of superintendent and deputy, $2,500; for salary of clerk, $1,000; for the salaries of physician and apotheocary, $1,500; for salary of superintendent and keeper of shoe department, $1,500; for salaries of two gate keepers, $1,400; for salaries of eight keepers, $5,600; for salary of superintendent of cotton factory, $800; for salaries of baker and cook, $1,000; for salaries of five watchmen, $2,500; for salary of messenger and fireman, $700; for salaries, of matron and assistant matron, $900; for salary of the prison agent, $000; for salary of the keeper of the debtor's apartment, $700; for fuel for the debtor's apartment, $200; for supplies and subsistence for the debtor's apartment, $850.

Mr. Stevenson contended that the Inspectors had paid none of the receipts from the Manufacturing Department into the City Treasury, and that a special charge should be brought against them for such conduct.

Mr. Mascher defended the Inspectors.

The bill then passed a final reading.

Adjourned.

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

MRS. D. P. BOWERS' WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND WALNUT.—"Daughter of the Regiment."—"All that Glitters is Not Gold."

WHEATLEY'S ARCH STREET THEATRE, ARCH STREET, ABOVE SIXTH.—"The Last Days of Pompeii"—"Clari, Maid of Milan."

NATIONAL THEATRE, WALNUT STREET, NEAR EIGHTH.—"Monte Cristo"—"Kriss Kringle"—"Gymnastic Troupe."

SANFORD'S OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH STREET, ABOVE CHESTNUT.—Ethiopian Life Illustrated, concluding with a laughable afterpiece.

Police Items.—There were but few cases of interest before any of the police magistrates of the city during yesterday. We notice only the most *important. We referred yesterday to the hearing* which would take place in the case of Jules Chardon, a Frenchman, who shot John Jordan at Vine street wharf, on the previous evening, as calculated *to throw some light on what* many considered a mysterious affair. We were right in our remarks It appears that Chardon was passing along Delaware avenue, accompanied by his wife He *went into a place for some purpose*, leaving his wife outside, when, it is alleged, Jordan, with three acquaintances, came up and took improper liberties with Mrs. Chardon. She called her husband, who ran out of the place and shot one of Jordan. The latter, it is further alleged, drew a knife and pursued Chardon as far as it was possible for him to go, when he (Chardon) pulled out a pistol and shot Jordan. The ball entered the neck, passing in near the left shoulder blade, lodging near the vertebræ, just beneath the skin. Jordan was conveyed to the hospital, and Chardon was arrested and locked up in the Eleventh ward station house.

Jordan is thirty-seven years of age, is an Irishman by birth, and resides at No. 7 Callowhill street. He has a wife and two children. At the time of the occurrence he was returning from his work at Arch street wharf.

Chardon is a Frenchman by birth, and is thirty years of age. He has only been in this country since last fall, and is unable to speak or understand the Engl'sh language. He is a native of Paris, and on his person was found a certificate of the Chief of Police of that city, dated the 14th of March, certifying to his good character. Also, a passport for leaving the country, signed by the Secretary of the Republic of France.

Yesterday morning the accused had a hearing before Alderman Enou. He did not manifest any uneasiness at the dangerous position in which he had placed himself, but his wife, who accompanied him, appeared much affected. David A. Davis appeared as counsel for the defendant.

Several witnesses were examined, after which the defendant, through his counsel, stated that he was passing near the wharf with his wife, when he had occasion to go into a place; he requested his wife to wait for him, when three men passed her; one stopped and put his arm around her neck; she cried, "Jules, come here;" he went, and told the man he ought to be ashamed of himself to act in that way; Jordan then drew a knife at one of the man, and, taking out a knife, pursued Chardon as far as he could go; the latter then pulled out a pistol and shot him.

Chardon was committed to await the result of *the injuries of Jordan. As he was being taken up* stairs, his wife followed him, and could not be prevailed upon to stop, saying that she would never leave him.

Before the police magistrate of the Tenth District yesterday morning, a man named James McCauley, alias James Wilson, alias James Smith, was charged with passing a number of forged checks. They were drawn on the Kensington Bank for various amounts, and purported to have been signed by Robert Stenson, Charles Montgomery, and Marshall Scott. The checks were in *favor of James Rodgers, James Wilson and James* Smyth. Two of the bogus checks were passed on Alexander Dales and Hugh Lemont for $12 each, one on J. H. Hockey, undertaker, for $35, and one on *J Bishop, butcher, for $32. The accused was* committed to answer.

Two colored fellows, named Lewis Blake and Bayard Fisher, on Wednesday night, went into the clothing store of Jacob Sallean, at Twenty-fourth and Callowhill streets, under pretence of wishing to buy clothing. Fisher put on a coat, and while pretending to cheapen a pair of pantaloons, he suddenly *took to his heels*, with both garments. Both the fellows were pursued and arrested. On the person of Fisher a loaded pistol was found. The prisoners had a hearing before Alderman Enou yes