The Press

PHILADELPHIA: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1859.

Front Page.—The Search in the Gold Mine; Judicial Sketches; Defalcation of a Bank Teller in Brooklyn; The National Sabbath-School Convention at Jayne's Hall; Letter from New York; General News; The City; The Courts; Fourth Page.—Ship News.

Second Page.—The News.

In the United States Senate yesterday, Mr. Bissell gave notice that on Friday noon he will call up his bill for the acquisition of Cuba for a short term of years. Field's bill, providing small notes of State Banks to be incorporated in the Public Schools, was taken up and passed finally. A communication was received from the Governor returning, without his signature, the bill incorporating the Franklin Market-house Company. The objectionable features having been stricken out, the bill was then passed.

Advices from Vera Cruz, of the 12th instant, represent great excitement prevailing in Vera Cruz in view of the city against the threatened attack of Miramon. Twenty-five hundred men are already in the city, and Miramon has a force already of five thousand men, with twenty-five hundred field pieces, and is daily receiving additional force of two thousand men from the interior. He had sanguine hopes of defeating Miramon.

The House of Assembly of New Jersey have adopted a resolution to go into joint meeting on the 24 of March, for the purpose of electing a United States Senator, in the Senate the resolution was laid on the table. It is supposed that the Senate will postpone the election until another term, if they can.

Gen. A. Field, paying teller of the Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn, has suddenly disappeared, and an examination of his accounts has developed the astounding disclosure that he is a defaulter in a sum not less than thirty thousand dollars. Field is about 35 years of age, and has an estimable wife and two children. He has always borne the name of a sober and perfectly honest man, and the fullest confidence had always been placed in him by his employers. The money stolen is chiefly in bills, and it is supposed that Field on receiving it, on Monday afternoon, got it changed, and then fled for parts unknown. It is also thought that his wife is entirely ignorant of his whereabouts.

The Baltimore *Republican* of last evening contains an account of a distressing case of sudden death in that city yesterday morning. A Mile Station attended a ball, and on her way home, accompanied by her brother, complained of being unwell, and sat down on a door-step, while her brother went for assistance. While he was gone she became worse, and when the young man returned she was a corpse.

On the 5th of December last the Minnesota, with Hon. W. B. Reed, our minister to China, started from Hong Kong. Mr. Reed will return home by Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Bombay, Mysatemoe over the Red Sea, Egypt, and the Mediterranean and Aden; there taking the English mail steamer, he will join his family in Italy, with whom he will make the tour of Europe. It will, therefore, be near the close of this year when he reaches the United States.

A meeting of citizens opposed to the Legislature granting any more charters to Passenger Railway Companies in Philadelphia was held last evening. The meeting was a large one, and speeches were made by Hon. W. D. Kelley, Hon. Charles Gilpin, John M. Kennedy, Esq., Colonel James Page, E. G. Webb, Esq., and several others. A full account will be found in another column.

The Opposition Convention of Kentucky have nominated Joshua F. Bell for Governor, without a dissenting voice; Alfred H. Allen for Lieutenant Governor, and James Harlan for Attorney General. Great enthusiasm and unanimity prevailed.

The steamship America sailed from Boston yesterday, with 131 passengers for Halifax and forty-eight for Liverpool. She also took out about $75,000 in specie.

State Lunatic Hospital, at Harrisburg.

The eighth annual report of the trustees of this institution shows that it is in a flourishing condition, and rendering great service to the afflicted beings confided to its care. The total number of patients on the 31st of December last was 267, of whom 150 were males and 117 females. The total number of patients that have been admitted since it was first established is 1,049, of whom 782 have been discharged. Of the latter, 174 were restored; 164 were improved; 277 stationary; and 147 died. Eight hundred and nine of the patients were born in Pennsylvania; 22 in England; 3 in Scotland; 94 in Ireland; 63 in Germany; 18 in Wales, and nearly all the others in our sister States. The classification of the causes of insanity is incomplete, because in 242 cases (more than one-half of the whole number of patients) admitted by the authorities of the hospital were not informed of them. Fifty-three male and 36 female patients lost their reason through domestic troubles; 105 cases were caused by ill health; 89 by epilepsy; 27 by intemperance; a considerable number by other physical causes; and the mental agencies of religious excitement, pecuniary difficulty, mortified pride, novel-reading, anxiety, spiritualism, and Millerism, have all contributed to swell the number of inmates of the hospital.

The terms upon which public patients, or those supported by local authorities, are admitted are $2.50 per week, which includes the price of board, washing, mending, and attendance. Private patients, supported by themselves or friends, are charged from $5 to $10, according to the trouble and expense incurred, and their pecuniary ability. The wards of the institution appropriated to male patients are now completely filled up, but vacancies are left for thirty-three more female patients. Under the provisions of the law, the indigent insane are always to have the preference in obtaining admission into the hospital. Recent cases are to be received before those of long standing, and the number from the different counties is to be in the ratio of their insane population.

The hospital has evidently accomplishing a vast deal of good. The misery that has been caused in this Commonwealth by the want of some such refuge for the indigent insane; in ameliorating, if not saving the victims of this saddening and frightful mental disorder, has been compelled to suffer intense agony from the want of proper attention, but their families have been kept in a state of life-long suspense and misery, and their happiness has been completely blasted.

The superintendent of the institution, in his report to the trustees, lays special stress upon a subject which deserves close attention. We allude to the forcing system of education, which seeks to make mental paragons of the young children of the Commonwealth, even at the hazard of dwarfing their physical natures and destroying their vitality. He evidently regards the prevailing mania for imposing upon young children too much study, and giving them too little exercise, as one of the most active agencies in producing insanity. Among the patients of the hospital, 12 were under ten years of age; 12, between ten and twenty years of age; and 239 between twenty and thirty years of age. In our age for educational improvement, great care should be taken that children are not sent to school at too early an age; and when they go to school, that their physical development and bodily exercise should be cared for as well as their mental wakefulness. Nature is in this respect a capital instructor, and has implanted in the breasts of nearly all children an irresistible longing for the exercise which their tender natures demand. The children need no urging to exercise their physical sports. They are naturally, as a general rule, active and restless. In the language of Young, "Life was given to be spent; but ever—this first law the teacher should be careful how they check and pervert the natural disposition; and they should pause in the execution of the tyrannical mandates which too many of them issue against the children, but natural and useful, instincts of "Young America" for healthful exercise.

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

Letter from Washington.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1859.

The financial panic that stares the Administration in the face is the worst of its present troubles. It grows blacker every day. And yet, instead of facing the music, the Cabinet and the Administration leaders in Congress temporise all the time. They do not meet the issue, save by miserable little tricks and expedients. Oh, for a statesman who would take the bull by the horns and settle the whole difficulty, by providing for the raising of money to meet the wants of the Government and to pay off the public debt!

There is quite a bitter article in the last number of the *National Era*, Dr. Bailey's paper, against the *New York Tribune, on account of the strictures* of the latter upon those members of the Republican party who voted for the admission of Oregon. The course of Mr. Greeley is strongly censured not only by the *Era*, but I am told by Mr. Seward also, whose friends complain that the *Tribune* is not so friendly to him as it has heretofore been.

Hon. Humphrey Marshall, by far the ablest and most experienced member of the Southern Opposition party, is evidently disposed to sympathize with the Botts movement, and to oppose any sectional organization. His last speech in reply to Mr. Washburn, of Maine, indicated his determination on this point.

The contest for the Governorship of Virginia, in May next, will be most animated. There is a good deal of difficulty in the various Congressional districts, especially in that of Mr. Powell. The old plan of running volunteer candidates for Congress is being rapidly revived, and I will not be astonished if the convention system is kicked to the dogs. The same spirit is manifested in Tennessee, especially in the districts represented by Geo. W. Jones—better known in the House as "Old Integrity"—and that of Col. Savage.

The Virginia and Tennessee Democrats are becoming alarmed also at the fact that the Administration is doing them immense injury. Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, denounces it openly, while many of the Democratic journals in the State admit that identity with the Administration is death. The *Wheeling* (Va.) *Argus*, an old-established Democratic journal, says in its issue of the 21st of February: "As far as it was possible for the Executive to do so, the President has committed the party to measures which have ever been odious to the Virginia Democracy, and to which they can never, with any degree of self-respect, give in their adhesion."

John Letcher cannot carry the Administration on his back without being crushed by the load.

A great deal of bitter feeling is expressed by the President against Senator Hunter, of Virginia, on account of his late speeches on the revenue question, and particularly for his savage attack upon the Post Office Department, which he declared could control the elections, with its enormous patronage, *costing millions of money to the country*. Meanwhile, the Virginia Senator pursues the even tenor of his way, careless whether or not he offends the powers that be. Hunter has great ability, but his timidity is the millstone that will clog his Presidential pinions. I have no doubt that if he could rise above his little prejudices, and speak his sincere sentiments, he would to-day be one of the most popular of our statesmen. But, like most of the men of his school, he is a Bourbon and lives in the past.

Another Administration defeat in the Senate, and this time on the Cuban bill—on the demand for thirty millions—the favorite scheme of the President, which was to rescue him from the fog that enveloped him. Mr. Mason gave it the first stab. His amendment was as follows: "By way of a substitute for the bill, that Congress approves the policy of the message of the President respecting the propriety and ultimate necessity of acquiring Cuba; and that, without any committal as to future measures, should circumstances render such necessary—at present Congress confines itself to a declaration that the United States is prepared to receive the island whenever Spain will transfer it for a fair equivalent, and that the Government can never be neutral under any policy which would sever Cuba from Spain in favor of any foreign Power."

To this proposition the mass of our countrymen will say amen. It is, in fact, the only way that Cuba can ever be acquired. I am no admirer of Senator Mason, but I honor him for this statesmanlike suggestion. How much better than to place a vast corruption fund at the control of the President, enabling him to present to the nations of the earth the shameful spectacle of our great nation going into the market publicly to attempt the impossible purchase of the politicians and nobility of Spain! That this is the design of the Administration is notorious. The President does not conceal that this is the purpose of the bill. The vote on Tuesday on postponing Cuba to go on with the regular business is as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bates, Bigler, Broderick, Chandler, Clark, Clay, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Tennessee, King, Lane, Mason, Pearce, Rice, Seward, Simmons, Smith, Stuart, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell, Benjamin, Bright, Brown, Chesnut, Clingman, Davis, Douglas, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Johnson, Jones, Kennedy, of Arkansas, Jones, Mallory, Polk, Pugh, Reid, Sebastian, Slidell, Ward, and Yulee—20.

Mr. Slidell manifested great excitement, and to-day announced his determination to force a vote on Friday of this week. He will be very resolutely resisted, however. PIONEER.

The Paraguay Expedition.

FLAG SHIP SR LAWRENCE,
Off Montevideo, December 13, 1858.

SIR: Herewith I enclose a letter from Lieutenant Almy, commanding the steamer Fulton, reporting his arrival at this port on the 7th instant. The steamer Water-Witch, Lieutenant Commanding Pegram, arrived on the same day. The store-ship Supply arrived on the 4th, and sailed four days afterwards for Buenos Ayres. There are now in this port, besides the flag-ship St. Lawrence, the sloop Falmouth, bearer of Bailey's and Bailey's and steamers Fulton and Water-Witch. The two last have been detained here undergoing some slight repairs, which finished they will proceed to Buenos Ayres. All well in the squadron. By a letter from Commander Steedman, from Buenos Ayres, the arrival on the 5th instant at that port of the brig Dolphin is announced. The steamer Harriet Lane is said to be at St. Catherine's coaling. The Sabine has not yet arrived.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours, &c.

Hon. ISAAC TOUCHY, Secretary of the Navy.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Feb 23.

SENATE.

Mount Vernon Record.

Powerful as are the agencies now at work in all parts of the country to advance the cause of the Mount Vernon purchase, we have the opinion that this valuable journal—the *Mount Vernon Record*—is second to none of them in importance and usefulness as an auxiliary instrumentality toward facilitating the work of the Ladies' Association. This publication commenced in July last—its first number containing eight pages. The eighth number, for February, comes to us with twenty pages, wherein we find another stirring appeal from the Regent; a fine illustrated article on Valley Forge, and other most interesting matter, together with a vast array of names of generous contributors from some dozen or more of the States of the Union.

The Amateurs' Philharmonia Society gave their third grand concert last night, at Musical Fund Hall, under the direction of Carl Sentz, assisted by a fair sprinkling of professional talent. We congratulate them on their rapid and marked improvement. The overtures and other pieces were given with a precision and spirit rarely attained by amateurs. The attractions of the evening were greatly enhanced by the vocal efforts of two of our best resident singers, Miss Susan May and Miss Caroline McCaffrey, who were encored in all their songs. Miss Susan May responded to a unanimous call by singing "Charley is my darling," in a style which few so young, professionally, can equal. She has but to study hard and persevere to become a "bright particular star" in our musical hemisphere. It is seldom we meet in one concert two young ladies uniting such charms of voice and person as those above named. The society must have been pleased by the full attendance and the applause that welcomed their exertions.

☞ Wright, Smith, & Co., importers and jobbers of china, glass, and Queensware, 505 Market and 502 Commerce street, in this city, offer extraordinary facilities to Western merchants who desire to purchase Pittsburg glass. Orders received here are sent to Pittsburg, there filled and shipped direct at manufacturers' prices and terms. Wright, Smith, & Co. are the agents for the Pittsburg house of "Bakewell, Pears, & Co.," whose glass is so much admired for clearness and beauty of design.

THE PENNSYLVANIA BANK BUILDING.—The splendid building, in Chestnut street, erected for the late Bank of Pennsylvania, which was *not* sold last fall, in consequence of a reserved price being placed upon it, will be certainly disposed of, by public auction, on next Wednesday evening, by M. Thomas & Sons. It cost $330,000; is the most extensive property offered at competition for many years; is well adapted for banking or other public purposes, and will be *peremptorily* sold.

FREE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.—Two hundred oil paintings, many of them choice originals, by celebrated artists, Boddington, Landseer, Jansenf, Buckhaymer, Armfield, H. McCullough, and others, are now on exhibition at the auction sales room of B. Scott, Jr., 431 Chestnut street, to be sold on Monday morning next. Sale peremptory.

☞ Dr. Shelton Mackenzie lectures this evening in Harrisburg on "Irish Wit and Humor." By a resolution passed, yesterday, in the House of Representatives, the use of the hall was tendered to him for that purpose.

FINE PORTRAIT OF EDWARD EVERETT.—The publishers of *Challen's Monthly* have issued a very handsome and correct portrait of Mr. Everett, which they intend presenting as a premium to their subscribers.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS,

Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.

SENATE.

The Vice President laid before the Senate the annual report of the Smithsonian Institute.

Mr. HOUSTON of Texas, gave notice that he would ask the indulgence of the Senate, on Monday, to make a personal explanation.

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, introduced a resolution that the Senate again commence its sessions at eleven o'clock in the morning. Lie'd over.

Mr. King, of New York, gave notice that he would, on to-morrow or some subsequent day, introduce a bill for the establishment of a branch mint at the Assay Office at New York.

Mr. SLIDELL, of Louisiana, gave notice that on Friday noon he would call up the bill for the acquisition of Cuba for the final vote.

The legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill then came up as the special order.

The question recurred on Mr. Hale's amendment to repeal the restrictive clause of the Kansas admission act.

Mr. STUART, of Michigan, said he would vote against requiring the census of Kansas to be taken.

Mr. SEWARD, of New York, said that Congress had decided that Kansas should come in with the Lecompton Constitution without reference to its population, on the other hand, should not come in outside of the Lecompton Constitution, unless it had 93,400 population.

It was therefore a discrimination by the Congress of the United States as against freedom and in favor of slavery. Oregon, because a Democratic State, was admitted without reference to its population; and Kansas, because of different politics, was excluded. He was not willing to consent to new bills. He had got, also, to hear that so many of the gentlemen on the other side will give Kansas a fair hearing. It indicates that the Lecompton Democrats are willing to make an admission, will be heard on its merits apart from all other considerations. He thought it good to show that it Texas divides, or free States, as he thinks they will be, are formed in Mexico, they will come in as free States.

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, made a stong Southern speech. He held to the doctrine of State rights, denied the squatter sovereignty of Territories, and threatened secession—with banners flying—if the South was deprived of her rights. His address was directed to Northern Democrats. He placed his views frankly on record, and desired neither to cheat nor to be cheated.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, felt it incumbent on him as a Northern Democrat, to make a reply. While he admired the frankness, candor, and directness with which the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Brown) had approached the question, he, too, would put his opinion on the record in such a manner as will squelch all of the desire to cheat or be cheated. He agreed at the outset with Mr. Brown, and with the decision of the Supreme Court, that slaves are property, and that their owners have the right to carry them into the Territories, as any other property. Having the right of transit into the Territory, the question arises, how far does the power of the Territorial Legislature extend to slave property? And the reply is, to the same extent, and no further than to any other description of property. Mr. Brown has said that slave property needs more protection than any other description. If so, it is the misfortune of the owners of that kind of property.

Mr. DOUGLAS's remarks, from the frequent interruptions, assumed the form of question and reply, and running commentary on the various issues started that we can only notice the salient points of the main discussion, which extended through many hours—Mr. Douglas sustaining the principal part.

His general scope was that he would leave all descriptions of property slaves included, to the operation of the local laws, and would not have Congress interfere in any way therewith. If the people of the Territory want slavery, they will foster and encourage it. If they do not they will do the reverse, as they will do anything otherwise. *So it becomes a question of soil, climate, production, etc.* He illustrated by saying that if any discrimination is to be made between descriptions of property, the owner of a stock of liquors or any others might claim it likewise.

After other illustrations, he discussed the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which was passed by a distinct understanding between Northern and Southern Democrats, however differing on some of the points, to give to the Territorial Legislatures the full power, with an appeal to the Supreme Court to test the constitutionality of any law, but not to Congress to repeal it. If the court decides such a law constitutional, it must stand; if not, it will fall to the ground without the action of Congress. That doctrine, of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and Territories, has been the fundamental principle of the Democratic platform. Every Democrat is pledged to it by the Cincinnati platform

Here Mr. DOUGLAS, in reply to a question put by Mr. Clay, of Alabama, (who also made the remark that according to Mr. Douglas's interpretation, squatter sovereignty is superior to the Constitution), Mr. Douglas replied that the limit of territorial legislation is the Constitution, and the Constitution.

In reply to Mr. Clay's question, can the slave-owner take his slave property into the Territory? he would reply yes, and uphold it as other property

Mr. CLAY. Will Congress pass a law to protect other kinds of property in Territories?

Mr. DOUGLAS. No doctrine that Congress is to legislate on property and persons without representation, is the doctrine of the Parliament of George III. That brought on the Revolutionary war. We said then it was a violation of the rights of power to assume to legislate for Americans without their consent through legislation. Now, is he (Mr. Douglas) to be called on to force this same odious doctrine on the people of the Territories without their consent? He answered, No! Let them have their own way. If they make good laws, let them enjoy the blessing. If bad, let them suffer under them till they are repealed.

Referring to the great battle fought and gained in 1854 56, he would like to know how many votes Mr. Buchanan would have got in Pennsylvania or Ohio, if he had then understood the doctrine of popular sovereignty as he now claims to do

Mr BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, asked how many votes Mr Buchanan would have received in 1856, had the Senator from Illinois, and those who acted with him, told the people that the Kansas act was not intended to extend to the Territories the sacred right of self-government, but simply to give the people the right to petition for redress of grievances—a right now denied to any citizen, white or black?

Mr. DOUGLAS said there are no colored citizens, and he trusted in God there never would be. He did not recognize the black "brothers."

Mr. BIGLER said he knew that as well as the Senator, and should have said *inhabitants* instead of citizens.

Mr. DOUGLAS resumed. In 1856 he took the same ground as now, and Mr. Buchanan, when he accepted the nomination, took the same ground. His letter of acceptance of the Cincinnati Convention shows that he then understood that the people of the Territories should decide whether slavery should or should not exist within their limits. When gentlemen allied in Congressional intervention they step off the Democratic platform.

He maintained that the Democratic creed is non-intervention by the people with the right of the people to govern themselves He would frankly tell the gentlemen of the South that no Democratic candidate can carry one State of the North but on the principles of the Cincinnati platform, as construed by Mr. Buchanan when he accepted, and which he (Mr. Douglas) stood up to-day to defend.

"Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, replied to Mr. Douglas, [illegible] Mr. Douglas, who, in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, [illegible] obligations of the Democratic party.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, said the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Brown, had asked if Northern Democrats would vote for Congressional intervention to protect slavery against local legislation. He would answer—Never. It is a monstrous doctrine. It is against the plighted faith both of the South and North Mr Pugh discussed the question at length, and said he stood on the platform of his party, with the interpretation which he explained.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, was sorry that this subject of slavery agitation had been brought forward to try to bring discord into the Democratic party—the only party able to override the Republican party He hoped and believed there would be no difference between the North and the South. A Government is formed to protect *persons* and property, and when it *ceases to do either* it ceases to perform the one great function Mr. Hale's amendment has brought up the question. What is property? He (Mr Green) maintained that under the Constitution, and by the decision of the Supreme Court, slaves are property; and he argued the subject in its many aspects, concluding by calling on the Democratic party to stand united, and not permit a combination to make use of a mere figment to disorganize the party. He concluded his remarks by quoting from Mr. Douglas's Springfield speech to show that he had therein proposed Congressional intervention in Utah. He could not see the consistency of the Senator's course then and now.

Mr. DOUGLAS denied that he had proposed Congressional intervention to regulate the internal affairs of Utah. The intervention he proposed was alone on the ground of rebellion—not on account of their domestic affairs, but as aliens and rebels.

Mr. GREEN, in speaking of how territorial legislation could destroy slave property, said he had seen a bill before him a bill passed by the Kansas Legislature to abolish slavery.

Mr. DOUGLAS remarked that several speeches had been made very pointedly at him, making the most to better than an Abolitionist for leaving the Territories to carry out their own affairs. It does well to attack one man for his opinion. But the gentleman from Missouri, Mr. Green, had alluded to the most aggravating act ever committed by Kansas—he (Mr. Douglas) did not say it is committed—i. e., manumitting your slaves and confiscating your property, and yet you do not propose intervention in this case. You say it is not yet time. The case be no better time than now to introduce a bill to repeal that act of the Kansas Legislature, and carry out the doctrine of Congress final intervention. Some Senators say he (Mr. Douglas) may go out of the party. No, he stood on the platform, and it is for those who have left it to repent. [Laughter.]

The Chair called the House to order, threatening to clear the galleries.

Mr GRAHAM said he had received information of the route was left to the contractors, but that the Administration violated the law, and compelled them to go nine hundred miles out of the way. Others argued that the attack was intended to break down the Southern branch of the overland route, and that the parties had mutually agreed to the present arrangement

The committee rose and the bill was reported to the House. No definite action was taken. Adjourned.

Washington Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—The bill heretofore reported by Senator Green, and which he intends to call up as soon as opportunity will admit, combines the outlines of territorial government both for Dacotah and Arizona making them "twin sisters." When admitted as States, it shall be at their option without slavery, as their Constitutions may prescribe." The fugitive slave law is to be extended to Dacotah, and the laws passed by a recent legislative assembly there to be in force until repealed by the Legislature, if not inconsistent with this bill The Constitution, and all United States laws not locally inapplicable, to have the same force and effect within the Territory of Arizona as elsewhere within the United States In each Territory the right of suffrage and holding office should be exercised only by white male citizens of the United States, actual residents. The laws of Mexico to remain in force as to those recognised as citizens by Mexican treaties.

The number of acres acquired by the recent treaty with the Yanctons and Dacotah Indians is twelve millions, for which the United States agree to pay five cents an acre.

A public document shows, that as far as the United States has contributed to the settlement of the Pacific coast, the progress has been entirely satisfactory—more than half of the Atlantic and Gulf coast of the United States having been completed in less than twenty-five years, giving fair promise of completion of the Said twenty years contention. What has either pa ty gained? Its earnest wish would be that gentlemen would come together in a more patriotic spirit. The Constitution is in danger of being superseded by the party platform. He wanted to see no conventions—no party platforms. He would vote against the amendment. He would not send the bill to the House with this sting in it, to awaken contention.

Mr. HALE's amendment was then put, and lost—yeas 19 nays 27:

YEAS—Messrs. Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale Harlan, King, Seward, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson—19

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Bigler, Chesnut, Clay, Clingman, Crittenden, Davis, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Polk, Pugh, Reid, Rice, Sebastian, Slidell, Smith, Toombs, Ward, and Yulee—27.

PAIRED—Mr. Mason with Mr. Stuart.

On motion of Mr. CLAY, of North Carolina, the vote striking out the Charlotte and Dahlonega Branch Mints was reconsidered, but the appropriations were not restored.

The bill was then passed, Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan calling the yeas and nays, which resulted in a vote of 27 yeas to 16 nays.

The Senate then adjourned, exactly at midnight. Considerable of an audience was present till the close.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HUGHES, of Indiana, made another unsuccessful motion to suspend the rules, to enable him to introduce a bill reviving the tariff of 1846.

The House then went into committee on the Post Office appropriation bill.

Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment repealing the present tariff and reviving the act of 1846, with an amendment imposing specific duties on iron, etc.

The Chairman (Mr. HOPKINS, of Virginia) ruled the amendment out of order, on the ground of irrelevancy. This decision was coincided with by various gentlemen on the Democratic and Republican side.

Mr MONTGOMERY, however, appealed from the decision of the Chair, and proceeded to show that he was entirely in accordance with the rules of the House. A tariff bill having been passed by Mr. Letcher to the civil and diplomatic bill in 1855

The decision of the Chair was sustained—yeas 109, nays not counted

A long debate ensued on the subject of the Butterfield Overland California Mail contract.

It was contended on one side that the selection of the route was left to the contractors, but that the Administration violated the law, and compelled them to go nine hundred miles out of the way. Others argued that the attack was intended to break down the Southern branch of the overland route, and that the parties had mutually agreed to the present arrangement

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Later from Vera Cruz.

PREPARATIONS OF JUAREZ TO DEFEND THE CITY.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 22.—Advices from Vera Cruz to the 12th inst. state that Juarez was preparing for a vigorous defence of the city. He has 6,000 men, 200 guns, and expects a reinforcement of 2,000 men from the country. He is sanguine of defeating Miramon.

Washington's Birthday in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Feb 22—The anniversary was celebrated here to-day by a parade of citizens and soldiers who participated in the festivities of the evening.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, Feb 22—The anniversary was celebrated by a parade of the military and fire department, assisted by the citizens. The latter inaugurated their new Hall with appropriate ceremonies.

Defalcation of a Brooklyn Bank Teller.

NEW YORK, Feb 23—The defalcation of the paying teller of the Atlantic Bank of Brooklyn, L. I., now amounts to nearly $80,000, instead of $10 000, as was at first supposed Previous to his flight he made a clean sweep of all the gold in the vaults

It is supposed he lost the money by gambling

The "Union" Telegraph Company.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23—Ten thousand dollars ($10,000) in shares of P O. J. Smith's "Union" Telegraph line, between this city and Boston were sold at auction yesterday for two thousand five hundred and fifty dollars, ($2,550)

Arrival of the Overland California Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Feb 23—The overland California mail, from San Francisco on the 31st, arrived at noon to day

The news has been anticipated by the steamer Quaker City.

Arrived at San Francisco ships Morning Star, from Cardiff; Mary Whiteside, from New York

The Western Railroads.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 23—Trains on the Bellefontaine, Terre Haute, and St Louis Railroad line have suffered no interruption from recent freshets, and are running through to St. Louis on time.

Cotton Ship on Fire.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 22.—The ship Mary Adeline, of Thomaston, Maine, caught fire about 9 o'clock to-night, among the cotton to which he had alloded, by the bursting her hold with water to extinguish the fire. They will probably save the ship. She had 2,000 bales on board, and was loading for Cork, Ireland.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 22.—The ship Mary Adeline was still burning at noon Her cargo will be mostly lost. The cotton is insured in France, by the Lecesne company. The vessel is partially insured in the Massachusetts, Maine. Two firemen and a negro were drowned. Endeavors to sink the ship have thus far proved fruitless. The ship is burning in the between-decks.

Kentucky Opposition Convention.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 22.—The Opposition State Convention to-day nominated Joshua F. Bell for Governor, without a dissenting voice Alfred H. Allen was nominated for Lieutenant Governor, and James Harlan for Attorney General Great enthusiasm and unanimity prevailed

San Francisco Marine Intelligence.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb 22—The San Francisco papers of the 5th inst. announce the following arrivals at that port: Ship Hesperus, from Boston, ship S. R. Mallory, from New York, ship O. K. Fulton, from Hong Kong.

Steamer Keystone State.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 22.—The steamship Keystone State, Captain Markham, arrived at this port yesterday from Philadelphia, having experienced heavy weather during the voyage

Fire at Vermilion, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Feb 23—The blast furnace of Ma sers. Tilden & Page, at Vermillion, Ohio, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $15,000; insurance $5 000.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

NEW YORK Feb 23—Mr. Henley telegraphs from St. Johns to day, that he has shipped the instruments by sea to Trinity Bay. He will start himself on Monday

The Ohio River.

CINCINNATI, Feb 23.—The river is falling slowly. Weather cloudy. Indications of rain

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Feb 23—Flour dull at $5. Wheat unchanged; sales at $1.40@1 80 for white, and $1.35@1.46 for red. Corn unchanged; white and yellow 74@76c. Provisions dull. Bacon—sides sell at 9¾c Mess Pork $18 50 Lard 12¼c. Whiskey dropping; City is quoted at 27½c

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 22—Sales of Cotton to-day 5,500 bales at 11¾@12c for middlings; the market closing firm. The sales for the past three days have been 23,500 bales, and the receipts 26,600 bales, against 29,500 bales for the corresponding period last year. Sugar firm; 1,500 hhds sold at 6¾@7¾c; 3 400 hhds sold on plantations at 6¾@7¾c. Flour steady; 7,500 bbls sold at $5 10 Mess Pork quiet at $18 25; Shoulders have declined ¼c; sales at 6c. Lard dull at 11¾. Coffee firm, of the 10 000 bags Eastern State's cargo, 4,000 were sold at 11 cents. Cotton Freights to Liverpool ⅝c

MOBILE, Feb 22—Cotton unchanged—sales of 3,000 bales to-day. The sales of three days amount to 8,000 bales, and the receipts to 11,000 bales. Freights on Cotton to Liverpool 7-16c

CHARLESTON, Feb 22—Cotton—Sales of 1,200 bales to-day at 8c for inferior to 11¾c for fair, a decline of ⅛c The market is depressed.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb 23—Cotton—Sales to-day 5,500 bales. The market is unchanged, awaiting further European advices Molasses has declined to Corn active; sales of 10,000 bushels at 80@87½c. Freights on Cotton to Liverpool 13 32d.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 22.—Flour dull at $5.50@5.60. Whiskey sells at 25½c Provisions dull, and holders are willing sellers. Mess Pork is quoted at $18.25. Lard 11¼@12c.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* says that one hundred negro residents in that city contemplate leaving for Africa in the spring.

A GUN, from the battle-field of Sebastopol, has been brought to New Bedford from Liverpool.

THE CITY.

☞ *See first page.*

Meeting of Citizens Opposed to Passenger Railways.

Pursuant to a call in yesterday morning's *Press*, a meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia opposed to the extension of Passenger Railways over our city, and to the spirit of corruption now said to be prevalent in our State Capital, assembled last evening at 7½ o'clock in the court room of District Court No. 2. The call was anonymous, yet the room was crowded by our citizens at the appointed hour. The character of those composing the assemblage was of the highest respectability—men of capital and influence, who seemed interested in the movement, and were evidently in earnest about the matter. Shortly before the appointed hour, a gentleman rose and moved that Mr. Robbins take the chair. Charles Gilpin, Esq., rose and protested against this premature organization. He characterized it as an attempt to interfere with the meeting on the part of persons not at all in favor of the movement, but, on the contrary, men who were in the interest of some rival corporation. He, therefore, nominated Mr. John W. Stokes as chairman. Mr. Stokes was elected almost unanimously, and took the chair.

E. G. Webb, Esq., then offered the following preamble and resolutions, as expressive of the sense of the meeting, which were read:

Whereas, It is the unquestioned right and duty of every constituency, under our republican form of government, to have a watchful observance and guardian care over the public acts of its representatives and to express, in decisive terms, its opinion of all measures touching the public weal which may occupy the time and attention of the Legislature, as well as of the conduct of its public servants whose duty it is to act thereon; and whereas, the subject of city passenger railways is engrossing unusual attention, and is conspicuously prominent in our legislative halls at Harrisburg: Therefore, we, as citizens of Philadelphia, having an abiding interest in her welfare, and a hopeful regard for the good character which our representatives may acquire, have determined, in town meeting assembled, to express our views upon a subject of such vital interest to our city, in the following resolutions:

Resolved, That city passenger railways are a great public convenience, and our limited experience therein assures us that their introduction into our city will always be regarded as an important improvement, provided they are kept under proper municipal regulations

Resolved, That, while we acknowledge that they are a great convenience and a useful improvement on the other modes of transit, still we have not lost sight of the fact that they do considerably impede the free passage of other vehicles along the streets where they are located

Resolved, That we are opposed to the hasty and inconsiderate extension of passenger railways through all the principal streets of our city, and densely-populated portions of our city, in derogation of the public interest and the convenience of the citizens

Resolved, That it is the matured and settled conviction of this meeting, that safety only exists in the suspension of all further legislation, and grants of charters by the Legislature to railway companies, until the passenger railway shall have reached, and be carefully tested, and found to be of general benefit to the community. Such a course would avoid the risk of either rash or surptious action under undue influences, to the permanent injury of our city, its great thoroughfares and the citizens at large

Resolved, That we are opposed to the excessive extension of the facilities for obtaining corporated rights of this character, in violation of the rights of the city and its citizens, and do hereby earnestly remonstrate against such pernicious legislation

Resolved, That we do protest, with equal emphasis, against the grant of any right or franchise in the public streets or highways of Philadelphia, unless the same be made subject to the approval or rejection of the Councils of the city, which body are the direct and intimate conservators of the public interest.

Resolved, That the subject of passenger railways is unmanageably growing into importance, and the attention of the Legislature, to the prejudice of other and greater interests of our city and State

Resolved, That we have heard with profound regret and mortification both from public journals and general rumor, that undue and demoralizing influences are brought to bear upon the representatives of the people at Harrisburg, to effect legislation on the subject of passenger railways

Resolved, That a committee of — citizens be appointed to inquire into the subject of city passenger railways; what means, if any, of improper character are used to accomplish their passage; what members, if any, have been influenced by such means; and to report h