The Press.

VOL. 2—NO. 192. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1859. TWO CENTS.

Ladies Dress Trimmings.

J. & A. KEMPER,

38 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS,

To which the attention of the Trade is invited.

Hardware.

MOORE, HENSZEY & CO.,

No. 407 MARKET and 416 COMMERCE Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

Keep constantly on hand a large stock of

HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.

TRUITT BROTHER & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.,

629 MARKET STREET, 629

BELOW SIXTH, NORTH SIDE,

PHILADELPHIA.

Millinery Goods.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT

OF

STRAW GOODS,

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, RUCHES, AND STRAW TRIMMINGS,

H. WARD'S,

No. 103, 105, and 107

NORTH SECOND STREET,

Above Arch, West side.

MILLINERY AND

STRAW GOODS.

A MOST COMPLETE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT

OF

RIBBONS of every description,

BONNET SILKS AND CRAPES,

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, RUCHES,

And other Millinery Goods.

ALSO OF

STRAW GOODS,

OF EVERY CONCEIVABLE VARIETY.

ROSENHEIM, BROOKS, & CO.,

431 MARKET STREET,

(Late of No. 33 South Second St.)

1859 NEW 1859

STRAW GOODS HOUSE.

THOMPSON & JENKINS,

No. 512 MARKET STREET,

HATS, FURS,

STRAW GOODS,

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, RUCHES, &c.

HOOPES & DAVIS,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

Dry Goods Commission Houses.

McCALLUM & CO.,

CARPET MANUFACTURERS,

GLEN ECHO MILLS, GERMANTOWN.

ALSO,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

CARPETING,

OIL CLOTHS,

MATTING,

RUGS, &c.

WAREHOUSE, 509 CHESTNUT STREET,

OPPOSITE THE STATE HOUSE.

CARPETINGS.

SOLE AGENCY IN THIS CITY

OF THE

AUBURN THREE PLYS,

SUPERFINES,

AND VENETIANS,

MANUFACTURED BY

JOSIAH BARBER,

AND

ALL COTTON INGRAINS.

ATWOOD, RALSTON, & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,

509 MARKET STREET.

BLABON & SMITH,

MANUFACTURERS OF

OIL CLOTHS,

146 NORTH THIRD STREET,

RIDGWAY, HEUSSNER, & CO.,

Importers of WOOLLENS,

SUPERIOR CLOTHS,

DOESKINS,

TRICOTS,

FANCY CASSIMERES, &c.

CARPETINGS.

OIL CLOTHS, AND MATTINGS,

WOLFE, WILSON, & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 132 CHESTNUT STREET,

Agents for

TAPESTRY, VELVET,

THREE PLY,

INGRAIN,

VENETIAN, HEMP, DUTCH,

COTTON, LIST, and RAG

CARPETS,

FARRELL & MORRIS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS

OF

CLOTHS, DOESKINS, &c.

232 CHESTNUT STREET,

Furnishing Goods.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

AND

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS.

LONGCOPE & PEARCE,

No. 9 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

Provision Houses.

J. H. MICHENER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

PROVISIONS,

And CURERS of

CHOICE MEATS,

PHILADELPHIA.

Wines and Liquors.

LA PERLE AND RUBIS CHAMPAGNES.

LA PERLE AND RUBIS.

Wholesale Grocers.

JUNGERICH & SMITH,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

No. 48 NORTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

15. JOHN T. PIGGOTT, 15.

IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF

LACES, RIBBONS,

EMBROIDERIES,

WHITE GOODS, &c., &c.

HAS REMOVED TO

No. 15 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

REMOVAL.

HANCOCK & CO.,

MEN'S FURNISHING STORE and MANUFACTORY

OF THE CELEBRATED HABIT SHIRTS,

HAVE REMOVED TO

No. 1026 CHESTNUT STREET.

HOFFMAN'S HOSIERY STORE.—The undersigned solicits the attention of families and others to his STOCK of HOSIERY, UNDERGARMENTS and goods generally appertaining to the Hosiery business, for ladies', Gents', and Children's wear. Upon examination his stock will be found to be unsurpassed for variety by any other in the city, and his prices as low as those of any regular house.

J. W. HOFFMANN,

9 North EIGHTH Street.

The Press.

MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1859.

Claims Against Foreign Governments.

Among the mass of documents published by Congress, there is much uninteresting and tedious detail, much that will never be read, and much that ought never to have been printed. Now and then, however, some curious, and even romantic, information is laid before the two Houses. To this class the document just issued, giving a list of claims of the citizens of the United States against foreign Governments, may be said peculiarly to belong. A glance through its one hundred and twenty-eight pages exhibits not merely the extent of our relations with other Governments, but the singular enterprise and daring of our citizens. Some of the claims are amusing; some are based upon the most extraordinary assumptions; some refer to property lost; some to lives lost, and in one case we notice a claim set up against a foreign Government on the score of the wounded feelings of the claimant. A few of these cases may be quoted with interest to the general reader:

CLAIMS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

William Webster claims for loss and damage and indemnity for lands purchased from chiefs of New Zealand from 1835 to 1840, and franchises pertaining thereto, and improvements alleged to have been made thereon, which claimant alleges were sequestered and taken from him by the British authorities after the assertion of the sovereignty of Great Britain over New Zealand in January, 1840, the modest sum of six millions five hundred and ninety-three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

The owners of the Rosanna complain of impressment of seamen by British ship Pluna. United States minister instructed to demand explanations. The answer in this and preceding case not satisfactory, and the British Government is informed the United States will not permit the protection of her flag to be disregarded.

G. Iman, Small, & Co.—Claim for damage by destruction of property in 1841 on the coast of Africa, by an armed force from H. B. M. ship Iris. After investigation, the claimants were offered, and agreed to accept $1,706 60 as full indemnity.

J. Borelli and others claim the value of certain slave passengers wrecked on the Bahama banks, on the brigs Encomium and Comet, saved, landed, and set free by the British authorities at Bahamas. Representation of the case directed to be made to the British Government, and reparation demanded. In 1837, the British Parliament enacted a law making appropriation of £23,500 sterling for indemnity to the parties interested in these two cases, which sum was placed at the disposal of the Government of the United States, and distributed accordingly.

P. S. Farnham & Co., for bark Jones, seized at St. Helena as a slaver, and for being in British waters without national character. Claim is made for costs assessed at Sierra Leone and for sale of vessel and cargo. Claim urged on the British Government. See convention of 1853. Commissioners disagree. Umpire, on review, awards to owners, $26,720; James Gilbert, master's venture, $1,853; Ebenezer Symonds, mate, $842; T. Saxton, supercargo, $1,200.

Amos Fraser, for damages by seizure and detention of brig Douglas on suspicion of being a slaver. Indemnity claimed. Convention of 1853. Award in full, $600.

Brookhouse & Hunt, for damages by seizure of ships Tigris and Seamew on the coast of Africa by British cruiser, and sending them for trial to America for violating the laws of the United States Convention of 1853. Commissioners disagreed as to the amount of damage. The umpire awarded, in full, $24 066 40.

Joseph W. Neal and others—For value of slaves liberated at Bermuda from the brig Enterprise, which was driven there by stress of weather. Convention of 1853. Commissioners disagree. The umpire awards to the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company $15,000; Charleston Marine Insurance Company $30,000.

New Orleans Insurance Company, and others, owners of slaves—For value of slaves on schooner Hermosa, liberated at Bahama, when driven in by stress of weather. Convention of 1853. The commissioners disagree. The umpire awards to the Louisiana State Marine and Fire Insurance Company $8,000; New Orleans Insurance Company $8,000.

A letter from Manchester, New Hampshire, to the New York *Post*, dated March 9, says: "This is the *one hundred and sixth* day of constant sleighing in this vicinity."

Mrs. Jane Ermina Locke, an author of some repute, died in Ashburnham, Massachusetts, on the 10th inst. She has contributed largely to our periodical literature, and published, several years since, a small volume of poetry.

Dr. Hugh J. Richards was the only Northerner we have yet heard of as among those lost on the steamer Princess. He was formerly a resident of Philadelphia, a graduate of the Pennsylvania Medical College, and had dared the perils of contagious fevers in Central America, and visited many hospitals in his enthusiastic pursuit of professional knowledge. At one time Dr. Richards was the first resident physician of the Louisiana State Quarantine Hospital, and at the time of his death a private practitioner of the same State.

James Borgen, $4,840. Arrested in 1848 at Dublin for alleged connection with political agitations. Released at the end of three months without trial. Notified December, 1850, that on proof of no cause for arrest, claim would be made for indemnity. Proof not made.

Owners of schooner Lydia Gibbs; Thomas Watson by A. J. Burke, S. C. For value of vessel and cargo schooner Lydia Gibbs, Watson. Seized as slaver by H. B. M. ship Trident, and condemned at Sierra Leone, having no papers. Claimant advised of notice that the Lydia Gibbs had sailed from Havana for slaves, June, 1838, and no complaint of her capture, and no assertion of the integrity of her voyage had yet been made. When shown, redress will be promptly demanded.

Moses H. Grinnell & Co., per Alfred Hodge—Loss by seizure and temporary detention of whaleship Huesen, Cliff master, and tender Washington, at Falkland Islands, 1854, and consequent breaking up of voyage. The United States minister at London was instructed to inquire into the matter and demand indemnity. It appeared both vessels were intruders on British fishing grounds and had violated the colonial laws in taking and carrying off live-stock placed on the islands for the relief of vessels in distress, such stock being the property of the Government. Case still pending.

Owners of the Panchita—For loss by capture of Panchita brig on the coast of Africa by a British cruiser, which sends her to New York for trial. Remonstrance made against such acts, and the British Government is reminded that the United States will enforce their own laws without foreign aid. Indemnity is claimed. The British Government condemns the conduct of Commander Moresby, and disclaims all purpose of interference with the American flag. Question of award still pending.

CLAIMS ON FRANCE.

Louis Babbet—For damages for alleged illegal treatment in claiming him to be a refractory conscript, 1847. Case urged on the French Government's consideration. His exemption admitted and his substitute discharged. Claim for remuneration not allowed.

Lieut. Jones, U. S. N.—For damage from wounds received in a tumult in Paris in 1851. Case presented for consideration. The French Government avows its willingness to pay two thousand francs.

Owners of the ship Fair American—For recompense for aid and services rendered to the Frondroyant 74-gun war ship in 1806, not presented to either of the conventions with France. Now submitted to the favorable consideration of that Government on the proofs of the facts. Result not yet ascertained.

Robert A. Parrish, Jr., claims 15,000,000 francs, in fulfilment of a verbal agreement entered into by Mr Fould, Minister of Finance, and confirmed by the Emperor, to pay to the claimant 15,000,000 francs upon his demonstration of the existence of a gold field similar to that of California, and accessible to the French arms so soon as the French flag be raised in token of sovereignty, in any part of the territory indicated. The claimant alleges performance of his undertaking and asks for payment. Presented November, 1858.

CLAIMS ON SPAIN.

The Commercial Insurance Company of Baltimore, $38,216—For value of schooner Comet, Shillaber, and cargo, taken at Carthagena de Indias, 1815–'16. Treaty of 1819. Examined by the commission, argued, suspended, and finally not allowed.

Marine Insurance Company, Norfolk, $18,000—For schooner Edward Graham, O. Bissell, and cargo, taken to Margarita, 1815–'16. Treaty of 1819. Examined by commission. Held valid for outward freight and for sums insurance company ought to have paid on vessel and freight. Award, in gross, $9,854 97.

Norris Stanley, $18,583—For value of schooner Charles Stewart, Austin, captured by boats of Spanish man-of-war, taken to blockading squadron off Cartagena, 1815 and 1816, by which she was robbed and plundered. Treaty of 1819. Examined by commission. Award, in gross, $6,572 97.

James Kavanagh, self and others—For value of Hibernia, ship and cargo, captured by Spaniards in 1817. Treaty of 1819. Examined by commission. Award, $31,371 02.

Edward Carrington, Jr., assignee of E. Carrington and S. Wetmore—For loss and damage by capture and condemnation of ship General Carrington and cargo, at Callao, in 1824 Reclamation made for indemnity. Convention 1834. Amount awarded by the commissioner in full, $118,441 44.

Edward Carrington, Jr., assignee of C. B. Brintnell—For loss and damage by condemnation of ship Gen. Carrington, aforementioned, at Callao, in 1824. Convention 1834. Amount of award, $769 71.

E. Carrington, Jr., assignee of Carrington & Wetmore, assignees of Samuel Russell—For loss and damage by capture of ship General Carrington, at Callao, in 1824, and condemnation of said vessel. Convention 1834. Amount of award, $6,084 30.

Thomas P. Bucklin—For loss by condemnation of ship Gen. Carrington, 1824. Convention 1834. Award, $76 15.

Jesse Metcalf, administrator of J. W. Mitchell—For loss by condemnation of ship Gen. Carrington, 1824, one-half of invoice of Mitchell & Dennison. Convention 1834. Amount of award, $522 28.

Samuel Cabot, liquidator of Perkins & Co.—For loss by condemnation of ship General Carrington, 1824. Convention 1834. Amount of award, $3,201 01.

Joseph Hartt, administrator of John Hartt—For loss by condemnation of ship Gen. Carrington, 1834. Convention 1834. Amount of award, $1,585.31.

John Peshine—For loss and damage by capture and condemnation of ship China, condemned at Callao, 1824. Convention 1834. Amount awarded, $7,763.45.

John O. and Horace Gray, executors of William Gray, $42,934.67—For loss and damage on cargo of brig Otter, captured and carried into Puerto Rico, 1823. Convention 1834. Awarded in full, $29 913 10.

Francis G. Gray, $9,775 31—For loss and damage on cargo of aforesaid brig Otter, 1823. Convention 1834. Amount of award, $6,856 67.

Charles W. Cartwright—For loss and damage by capture of brig Adeline, Kempton master, on voyage from Boston to St. Thomas. Convention 1834. Amount of award, $378.33.

William Kempton—For loss on brig Adeline, captured as aforesaid. Convention 1834. Amount of award, $142 67.

Joseph Balch, president Merchants' Insurance Company of Boston—For loss and damage, underwriters, on brig Adeline, captured 1822. Convention 1834. Amount awarded, $4,043.29.

Massachusetts Fire and Marine Insurance Company—For loss and damage as insurance on brig Adeline, captured 1822. Convention 1834. Amount of award, $4,198.09.

Timothy Walker—For loss and damage by capture of brig Adeline aforesaid. Convention 1834. Amount of award, $2,371 84.

Silas Kempton—For loss and damage by capture of brig Adeline aforesaid. Convention 1834. Amount awarded, $240.40.

William B. Moffitt—For loss and damage on brig Adeline, captured as aforesaid. Convention 1834. Amount awarded, $435 09.

Phœnix Insurance Company of Philadelphia, $10,895—For loss and damage by capture of brig James Lawrence, Green master, on voyage from Angoyra to Philadelphia, 1823. Convention of 1834. Award, $8,125 72.

John Hall, $1,530 65—For loss and damage caused by the repeal of the Cuban ordinance of October 1844, admitting provisions and lumber free of duty from the United States. The minister of the United States at Madrid instructed to make urgent and continued reclamations for indemnity.

The principle that indemnity should be made under certain conditions, establishing the fairness of such claim of this class, has been repeatedly conceded, but so far without any payment made; owing in part, to the frequent changes in Spanish ministry and colonial government, and some other causes.

Seventy-six other citizens present similar claims, and such damages amounting to about $200,000.

Simeon Pendleton, master, Jos. Loud, Jr., Jos. Lund, and Jos. Tilton, owners, on behalf of owners of brig Susan Loud, captured at Contoy. Release demanded, as captured in Mexican waters; and also as innocently implicated in a questionable expedition. Spain maintains her right to make the capture.

Livingston, Crocheron, & Co. $300,000, St. John, Powers, & Co. $35,050, C. S. Cromwell $221, C. Tyng & Co., and others, $6,000—For damage by seizure of Black Warrior, steamer, at Havana, 1854. Cargo landed and voyage broken up; vessel and cargo abandoned by consignees. Reclamation made and indemnity insisted on. Vessel and cargo restored; $6,000 fine exacted repaid; $53,946.95 paid, and received by agreement of parties as indemnity for loss and damage, and apportioned by them.—(See also Ex. Doc. No. 85, H. R., 1st session 33d Congress.)

John S. Thrasher, $350,000—Involved in political questions in Cuba, was imprisoned, condemned, and sent to Spain, and to Ceuta, 1851. Correspondence had with Spanish Government, and proposition made for adjustment of all pending claims. Mr. Thrasher released by order of Queen of Spain shortly after his arrival.

George W. Thorndyke—Protests against Spanish cruiser firing at and bringing to his schooner Lamartine, near Cardenas. Remonstrance made.

A. B. Moore and forty-one others—Captured at Contoy Island as filibusters, and taken to Havana, 1850. Correspondence had with the Cuban authorities. Release of those forty-two persons; their money, goods, and clothing returned, or indemnity made.

Ann Leamy, representative of J. Leamy—A claim growing out of commercial transactions and of a private nature; not a case for interference, but commended to the kind offices of the United States minister. This is a revival of stale claims half a century old; twice presented and twice rejected by the commission under the Florida treaty.

Marshal O. Roberts, agent of the United States Mail Steamship Company, $79,475.60—For damages, October, 1852, to ship Crescent City, ordered to leave without landing mails or passengers because William Smith, obnoxious to the Cuban Governor, was on board, also, in case of Cherokee. The nats complained of, explanations asked on points of international bearing, and reasonable indemnity.

Ellas Wolf, $90,000—Was director of a mining company at Clon Fuegos, in 1844; was arrested, imprisoned a month, and after trial released. Alleges business destroyed, property plundered. He then earned $5,000 a year, which he considers as interest of the capital he claims. Case referred for inquiry. E. Wolf, arrested in August, was liberated in September, freed of all taint and suspicion, and indemnified for all expenses. On consideration of the case, as submitted by him, there does not appear sufficient ground for intervention.

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, chartered by the State of New York for the *propagation* of the Christian religion, according to the doctrines and discipline of the Presbyterian church, have laid out money, and established successfully a mission station on the island of Corisco, on the African coast, and complain that the Spanish Governor General of Fernando Po, Corisco, and other dependencies, has proclaimed that religious worship, other than accordant with the Roman Catholic faith and rites, will not be tolerated under the Spanish Government, whereby their property will be destroyed, and their occupation taken away, wherefore they seek the intervention of Government. Held not to present a case for interference in the state now presented. The African squadron ordered to investigate and report.

J. P. Hutchinson, $30,450—For loss of Galatea and cargo, captured in 1829, during the civil war of Portugal. Reclamation made on several successive governing authorities. Indemnity promised, but payment delayed. Paid in part in 1832, and fully in 1837, and interest.

CLAIMS ON BELGIUM.

Nathaniel Goddard, $19,597 08—For losses on property deposited in the Government warehouses at Antwerp in 1830, and destroyed by the bombardment of that fortress by the Belgian army. Reclamation for indemnity pressed on the Government. Indemnity provided by law in 1842. Pro rata distribution awarded by a committee. (Exchange estimated at 5 francs.) Amount paid, $17,833 36.

Twenty other cases similarly settled.

CLAIMS ON HOLLAND.

William A. Seely, $25,000.

Walter M. Gibson—For his losses by imprisonment, confiscation of his property, and other injuries by the authorities at Batavia, in 1852, &c. Indemnity and redress urged constantly through the United States legation at the Hague. Case still pending.

Henry Jones—For injury and damage from imprisonment and ill-usage at Batavia, in 1852, as one of the crew of W. M. Gibson's schooner Flirt. Indemnity and redress claimed from the Dutch Government. Case still under consideration.

G. M. Graham, mate, Anthony Pison, and others of crew of schooner Flirt. Claimants seek indemnity for imprisonment and sufferings in a penal fort at Java, inflicted on them as part of the crew of schooner Flirt, W. M. Gibson owner. The case referred to the United States minister at the Hague, with instructions to press the same. Case still pending.

CLAIM ON PRUSSIA.

John Hohen and others—For damage for arrest and ill-usage of a naturalized citizen, who returned to his native country, and was held to be liable for military service due from him before his emigration. This is one of a numerous class of claims; and the minister of the United States was instructed to present and discuss this case, and others involving the same principle, with the Prussian ministry.

CLAIMS ON RUSSIA.

J. W. Perkins, $385,000—For loss by the non-fulfilment of the liabilities of Russia to the claimant, under a contract alleged to have been entered into with him by the Russian plenipotentiary to the United States during the pendency of the Crimean war.

CLAIMS ON AUSTRIA.

James Cook Richmond, $5,000—For damages to feelings, ill-treatment, and harshness of conduct to him by Austrian authorities, because he was suspected, as a traveller, of entertaining some connection with the Hungarian movement. The United States minister at Vienna directed to take all proper measures for Mr. Richmond's safety and liberty. Mr. Richmond liberated from surveillance, and the subject satisfactorily brought to a close.

Simon Tousig—Returned to Austria from the United States, 1853; was seized and imprisoned for alleged violation of municipal law. Claimed protection as an American citizen; the case being investigated, it was proved that he was not a citizen, and had obtained a passport by fraud.

Martin Speer—Returned to Austria from the United States, 1853; went into Hungary; was arrested, tried, and condemned to punishment. Claimant being entitled to aid as a citizen, the minister of the United States at Vienna was instructed to investigate the case, and aid him as far as proper. It appeared that the Austrian Government had good ground for its procedure; but, on application, and as an act of clemency, Mr. Speer was released, and his punishment remitted.

J. H. Bonfanti—Went from New York to the Austro-Italian dominions to visit relatives and dispose of an inheritance; was treated as an Austrian, subject to conscription and military service, arrested, and harshly treated. Case represented and indemnity claimed. After correspondence, Mr. Bonfanti was set at liberty; but the price of his army substitute was not repaid, nor indemnity for his other losses. The case still pending.

CLAIMS ON ROME.

Messrs. Dixon and wife, Steiner and wife, and families—For loss of property by robbery and outrageous crime and violence committed on the persons of claimants, a missionary family resident at Jaffa, in 1857. Remonstrance forthwith addressed to the Turkish Government, with urgent reclamation of indemnity, and for the punishment of the criminals. Reparation and redress promised by the Government of Turkey.

CLAIM ON GREECE.

Jonas W. King, $100,000—For his loss and damage by imprisonment, exile, personal injury, deprivation of property, and rights without equivalent. President Fillmore questions the merits of the complaint on the score of personal hardships, but directs Mr. Marsh, United States minister to Turkey, to make special examination and report. The report made awards $30,000 as full indemnity; and such sum is agreed by claimant to be just. Claimant had contravened the laws of Greece, and been leniently dealt with. Indemnity settled and paid, 1850.

CLAIMS ON NAPLES.

J. Carboni—An American mistaken for another, and imprisoned, 1854. United States minister interferes. Damages settled and paid, 1855.

J. Sartorio—An American citizen (native of Sicily) charged with treason. The United States minister interferes in his behalf. The case favorably settled, 1855.

CLAIMS ON CHINA.

Owners of steamer Cumsa—For insult and damage by Chinese fort firing on her on a pleasure trip from Macao toward Canton. Demand of apology and indemnity made by United States Commissioner Parker, and repeated in 1858. Refused by Provincial Governor, alleging the fort to be a private defence against pirates, and not a public work, and that the people were afraid of the steamer. Question still pending.

Rev. Hopper French and Preston—For losses by fire at Canton, October, 1856, during bombardment by British forces. Incidentally made known to Lord Elgin as a separate claim, but its peculiar features not yet explained to Chinese authorities. February, 1858. In respect of all claims on China, growing out of recent hostilities with France and England, it is held certain that just indemnity will be paid when the several amounts can be fairly ascertained.

A. P. Blanchard—For losses at Whampoa, January, 1857, when Chinese plundered and carried off American property afloat or ashore. Floating residence and bath towed off and burned. Two store-ships with $40,000 or $50,000 goods on board, and dock yards pillaged, burnt, and destroyed; Chinese Government boats aiding and abetting.

National honor and public decency. United States vice consul Blanchard complainant, outraged by desecration of the cemetery at Whampoa; bodies exhumed; heads chopped off and taken to Canton for bounty head money. January, 1857. Remonstrance made to Yeh. Some trivial excuse offered by Yeh, and assertion that no such bounty was paid.

T. Hunt & Co., $208,288 — For actual losses, $143,368; contingent, $9,000; and constructive, $70,620, at Whampoa, January, 1857, by destruction, by Chinese soldiery, of docks, shops, engines, offices, materials, paints, rigging, arms, floating dwellings carried off, schooner Excelsior and cargo captured, expenses of removal, losses of debts, of time, and freights, depreciation of unemployed vessels and steamers, loss of salaries paid to unavailable hands.

CLAIMS ON THE FEEJEE ISLANDS.

Divers citizens, for spoliations, theft, and other wrongs. Captain Boutwell, United States navy, ordered to inquire into the matter. A board of assessment of damages make award. It is not yet ascertained that these awards have been paid, it being alleged that the missionaries have interposed obstacles, because they deem the amounts to be too large.

CLAIMS ON SULTAN OF JOHANNA.

Charles Moore, $20,000—For damages by nine days' detention of his bark Maria, on account of debts due from other vessels, and from whalemen. Captain Pearson, United States navy, (1851,) fired on the town, and demanded an offer of indemnity, $1,000, and thirty bullocks were accepted. Capt. Aulick visited the island afterwards, was satisfied that full reparation had been made, and that the Sultan was often wronged by dishonest persons resorting there.

CLAIMS ON MEXICO.

The claims of Mexico cover thirty-six pages of the report, many of them settled and many unpaid. A large number are still unadjusted, the whole being a sad picture of the misgovernment and corruption of Mexico through her officials and representatives.

CLAIMS ON NICARAGUA.

The claims on Nicaragua and Costa Rica (all of them unadjusted) disclose some of the many inhumanities of WALKER, and the retaliations of the Nicaraguan soldiery, with instances of murder and robbery of the most outrageous character. The damages claimed amount to some seven hundred thousand dollars.

CLAIMS ON NEW GRANADA.

The claims on New Granada, including the Panama riot of the 15th of April, 1856, (in which American citizens were massacred and American property pillaged and destroyed, amounting to an enormous sum,) have been adjusted under the provisions of the Cass-Herran treaty. The names of the sufferers and claimants cover five pages.

CLAIMS ON VENEZUELA.

Thomas U. Walter, of Philadelphia, $275,000—Construction of breakwater at Laguayra under contract with Venezuelan Government. Admitted, and provision made for its payment. A balance remains unpaid, which is in course of liquidation.

The claims on Peru (adjusted and unadjusted) involve an immense amount, exhibiting on the part of the Administration of the General Government, from 1824 up to the present day, great energy and industry in vindicating the rights of our citizens, and in securing the payment of their demands.

The claims on the Government of Chili seem to have all been adjusted, or are in the course of peaceable arrangement.

Most of the claims against the Government of Brazil have been adjusted. Our relations with that dynasty seem to be of the most satisfactory character—more so, indeed, than with any other of the South American Powers.

The claims against the old Republic of Colombia have nearly all been rejected or adjusted.

CLAIMS ON PARAGUAY.

United States and Paraguay Navigation Company, $936,000—for violation of rights and privileges; destruction, confiscation, depreciation and waste of property, materials, implements, &c., and for breaking up the several manufactories and other branches of industry which had been established by said company under special grants from the Government of Paraguay for a term of years. Committed to the charge of Mr. Bowlin, special commissioner, for presentation to the Government. Unadjusted.

Henry W. Gilbert, $50,000—Alleged violation of a contract for the coinage of copper coin.

Letter from Harrisburg.

(Correspondence of The Press.)

HARRISBURG, March 12, 1859.

In response to an invitation from the members and officers of the Legislature, and other prominent public men, to deliver an address at Harrisburg, Judge Wilkins, venerated alike for his wisdom and tried devotion to State and nation, has written a letter to Gen. W. H. Miller as the representative of those sending the request, in which he declines coming on account of feeble health. His letter, eloquent in the mention of touching reminiscences and rich in the thoughts and sentiments of a declining patriot, is truly a choice epistle. It reflects the image of its author in the splendor of a statesman who towers above the shades of petty partizanship and rages in the purer, nobler elements of mental and social strength. The impossibility of his appearing among us at this time is universally regretted. Although he is silvered with age, and seems "ready for the harvest," a wish pervades society that his life, with its time-defying lustre, may be continued.

In the Senate, yesterday, we had a prolonged and interesting discussion upon a supplement to the exemption act of 1849, which provides that the widow or children of any decedent entitled to retain $300, and every person entitled to exemption under the above-mentioned act, may elect to retain the same or any part thereof out of any bank notes, money, stocks, judgments, or other indebtedness, and any person otherwise entitled to the exemption shall not be deprived thereof, in consequence of any contract hereafter made by which the right to claim such exemption shall be waived or released. The poor man's rights and claims were presented by every Senator, who spoke in a different light, each one seeming to have wrought out for himself a scheme for the amelioration of the unfortunate, while diversity of opinion, though much to be deplored, as it may prevent the desired action, evinced a deep interest on the part of our Representatives in the welfare of humanity, and an acquaintance with the sufferings incident to the reverses of life. The bill is still pending.

"An act to incorporate the Philadelphia and Foreign Steamship Company" was read, and passed in the House on Thursday. Its corporators are Amos R. Libbie, Theodore A. Mehl, Edward D. Stokes, Samuel B. Henry, and Robert D. King. Its powers are very briefly defined—owning, chartering, employing and sailing steamships, and enjoying all the privileges granted to the "Ocean Mail Steam Packet Company." No limitation as to place or capital.

As corporators of the Market-street Saving Fund, (the not incorporating which has been hurled through the House,) John W. Simes, Jr., Daniel Beitler, John H. Jones, George Connell, Robert Town, James Alcorn, Jeremiah L. Hutchinson, John L. Young, Henry E. Wallace, William W. Harding, William McDonald, John Henderson, Frederick Jumelle, and John J. Hoopes. The Senate has not been in session to-day. We have been threatened in the House, for some time, with a report on the Fry divorce case; but as yet the committee, fully alive to this "weighty matter," and the responsibility attaching to their deliberations, have not delivered the results of their researches.

As is usual toward the close of the session, the process of *compounding* projects, whose dimensions are direful and whose internals are iniquitous, has commenced, and titles will now cease to be "empty things" and become full of meaning as of mischief.

The veteran Hero of San Jacinto—Gen. Sam. Houston—was in town yesterday, and while here received the attention and admiration of many of our eminent citizens and legislators. He was the guest of Ex-Governor David R. Porter. While conversing with a number of friends in regard to his past and future, he remarked that having been for some time among "the goats and wolves" at Washington, he intended spending the remainder of his life in privacy and peace among the sheep on his ranche in Texas.

Having had some experience, as a denizen of the "Lone Star State," breathing its pure air, enjoying the delights of its matchless climate, viewing its "sunny scenes" o'er the majestic hills in the north, or the flower-decked prairies in the south, and mingling with its noble-hearted planters and rancheros—who are models of manhood—we would, with becoming modesty, endorse the preference of the great soldier and statesman. We heard him at different times during his canvass of 1857, when a candidate for Governor of Texas, and never have we listened to such powerful appeals from the stump. He completely vanquished all his "testers" (as he called those who came to argue with him), and although we [illegible] here him down, he is full many a day [illegible] tical fall the mighty and chivalrous Rusk lamented, and to whom the people of Texas are warmly attached, in spite of political differences.

ALBION.

A FRIGHTFUL SCENE.—A frightful scene might have been witnessed, yesterday morning, on the roof of a three-story house situated on Water street, between Monroe and Quincy. A young man was standing upon the comb of the roof repairing a chimney, when, the shingles being wet and slippery, he lost his foothold and slid slowly down, feet foremost, towards the eaves. The two or three persons who witnessed the accident turned away sick with terror. Although the men made every effort to get a hold, which the fear of certain death would naturally prompt, he moved slowly down, and was only checked from falling to the pavement below by a water-spout, against which his feet came in contact. But for this frail obstruction he must have been dashed into a shapeless mass. Without uttering a cry for help the young man kicked off his shoes and proceeded to ascend, which he succeeded in doing, and went to work at his chimney again, apparently taking little account of an accident which had made the eye-witnesses heart-sick and dumb with terror.—*Wheeling Intelligencer, March 10.*

SORROWFUL.—The Gettysburg (Pa.) *Compiler* gives an account of the loss of a little boy, four years of age, a son of Mrs. Oyler, of Cumberland county. He strayed from home, and the whole neighborhood started out on the search, scouring the surrounding mountains through the day, and displaying lighted torches after night. After two days and nights, the little fellow was discovered nearly nine miles from his home. The *Compiler* then adds: "The little dog, which had been the child's playmate, and which had accompanied him in his long and fruitless journey, was found nestled in the child's bosom, with his head reclining on his cold and lifeless form. This faithful dog had tramped quite a path around the lifeless body of the sleeping innocent, thus betraying the affection which it had for the youth, and in its fond caresses had licked back the hair upon the child's forehead. The corpse was conveyed home to its weeping mother, who, under the peculiarly afflicting circumstances, was almost frantic with grief."

THE CINCINNATI SUICIDE.—Emanuel Gerard, after the suicide of his wife, became frantic with grief, and noted in such a manner that the coroner's jury could not proceed with the investigation, and it became necessary to lock him up. Among other things, Emanuel wished to cut his wife up, pack her away, and send her to Europe, or to burn the body, and transmit the ashes across the ocean. He was a perfect specimen of a madman. Gerard was placed in charge of one of his friends, lest he might do violence to himself or others.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

SOME PRINTERS in St. Louis, Mo., being desirous of seeing Piccolomini, and not having the requisite funds to purchase tickets to her concert, went on board a river steamboat to have a free sight. Being fascinated by her charms, they did not perceive that the boat had started, and before they awoke from their trance of delight they were several miles away from the wharf and the city. They were put ashore in the woods, whence they travelled homeward on foot.

FRANCIS PICARD, one of the first white persons born at St. Louis, died in Kansas Territory on the 31 inst. "For more than thirty years he had led the life of a voyager on the plains, and passed all that time in rambling back and forth between the Mississippi river and Pacific ocean. Deceased had served as an interpreter at many treaties with Indians, and a guide to explorations by United States officers across the plains and Rocky Mountains.

MELANCHOLY INCIDENT—ATTEMPTED SUICIDE FOR WANT OF EMPLOYMENT.—A man was seen, between four and five o'clock last Friday morning, to leap from the Liberty street bridge, at Cincinnati, into the Miami canal, by two persons, who jumped into the water and pulled him out. The rescued person gave his name as Bodeman, and said he had designed to destroy himself, as he had been unable to obtain employment.

THE New Orleans firemen had a grand celebration and parade on the 4th inst. The expense of the celebration, in fitting up and decorating the engines, entertaining the guests from abroad, and making the thousand preparations necessary to such an occasion, by the firemen's charitable association, by the different companies, and by individuals, was estimated by competent judges at from $35,000 to $40,000.

AN IMPOSTOR.—An individual, giving his name as John Grove, has been victimizing several Odd Fellows' and American Mechanics' Lodges in the upper end of Dauphin county. The Lykenstown (Pa.) *Journal* says: His tale is that he has been robbed, is destitute, and wants money to take him home. From all accounts, he is the same fellow who has been figuring in other localities at the same business.

UNFORTUNATE SUICIDE.—Last Friday week, a Miss Elizabeth Mahin, a worthy young lady, of respectable family, living with her widowed mother and four brothers and a sister, four miles from Albia, Monroe county, Iowa, shot herself through the heart with a rifle, and died immediately. She was partially deranged in consequence of recent sickness.

A STEAMBOAT CLERK recently lost, in one evening, at a faro bank in New Orleans, $2,550 belonging to the boat. He had the owners of the bank arrested, and it was supposed they would be made to disgorge, or suffer a heavy penalty.

IT IS ESTIMATED that the net receipts of the Boston Homeopathic Fair will be $10,000—a remarkable success. The receipts at the door on Wednesday were $1,100, and the total receipts that day were nearly $5,500.

INDIAN RELICS have recently been found in Provincetown, which are supposed to have been buried before the landing of the Pilgrims.

THE MOUNT VERNON FESTIVAL at Providence, R. I., Thursday evening last, was quite successful, and will result in a handsome fund.

NICE.—They had ripe strawberries at Marianna, Fla., on the 26th ult.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Correspondents for "THE PRESS" will please bear in mind the following rules:

Every communication must be accompanied by the name of the writer. In order to insure correctness in the typography, but one side of the sheet should be written upon.

We shall be greatly obliged to gentlemen in Pennsylvania and other States for contributions giving the current news of the day in their particular localities, the resources of the surrounding country, the increase of population, or any information that will be interesting to the general reader.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, March 12.

SENATE.

The Senate did not meet to-day, having adjourned over to Monday.

HOUSE.

The House met at 9½ A. M.

Mr PEARCE moved that the House proceed to consider the bill entitled "a supplement to the act incorporating the Clinton County Coal Company," which was agreed to, and said bill was read and passed finally.

Mr CAMPBELL, from the Committee on Roads and Bridges, reported as committed, a bill relating to roads in West Goshen township, Chester county.

Mr. SHAFER moved that the House proceed to consider the same, which was agreed to; and