The Press

THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1859.

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

THE WEEKLY PRESS, Vol. 4, No. 12, for SATURDAY, March 19, will contain a large variety of interesting matter, original and selected, combined in the usual form for the general reader, will be found the following:

CHOICE POETRY.—A DREAM; FORD OF NIAGARA—MAIDEN; ONE VAST IDOL; FORMS OF CLAY.

OUR POET-FOLIO.—SORROW AND SENSE—TURKISH JEALOUSY—FALSE LOVE AND TRUE LOGIC—GENIUS AND POVERTY—OLD SONGS—THE ECHO.

TALE.—MY WESTERN ESTATE.

EDITORIALS.—THE MISTERY, PRESENTIMENT—THE BALANCE OF THE POWER OF THE SUPREME COURT—OUR NORMAL POLICY—A REPUBLICAN ADVOCATE OF POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY—THE IMPORTATIONS OF GUANO—HARNESSING THE PERSEVERANCE—THE NEW PORTMASTER—THE CONSCRIPTS OF BIOGRAPHY—THE POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL—THE DEFALCATION STATE TREASURERS OF OHIO—THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW—FRENCH AND ENGLISH ARMIES—MORE O'BRIEN AND RICHARD COBDEN—THE AUTHOR OF "TEN THOUSAND A YEAR!"—BUSINESS IN PHILADELPHIA.

POLITICAL.—THE CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE AND SENATOR BRODERICK—A POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY PLATFORM—MEDIATION OF BRAZIL—UTAH LEGISLATURE, &c.

CORRESPONDENCE.—LETTERS FROM "OCCASIONAL"—LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

NEWS.—FOREIGN NEWS BY RAILS FROM CALIFORNIA—THE FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS—PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE—THE WAR IN MEXICO—THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH FROM WASHINGTON, &c.—SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE CITY.—WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PHILADELPHIA MARKETS—MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—THE MONEY MARKET—PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET—STOCK QUOTATIONS.

MISCELLANEOUS.—CLAIMS AGAINST FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS—THE WASHINGTON TRAGEDY—A MEXICAN "FRONCHIADO"—A FRIGHTFUL SIGHT—SORROWFUL—CALIFORNIA—EXPENSES OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—AN IMPERIAL AMUSEMENT—A PHILADELPHIAN AT COURT—THE GIRLS OF 1776—LISTLESS IN THE AIR, &c.

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.—Serfdom in Russia; Letters from Harrisburg and New York; Excitement in a Boston School; "Upon his Shield;" Valuable Manuscripts; Another Slaver; The City. FOURTH PAGE.—Ship News.

The News.

The City of Washington steamer arrived at New York yesterday. She brings three days later news. Some changes had occurred in the British Cabinet. Mr. Walpole, the Home Secretary, and Mr. Henley, the President of the Board of Trade, had resigned on account of differences of opinion with regard to the Reform bill. Mr. Sotheron Estcourt was expected to succeed to the Home Office, and Lord Donoughmore to the Presidency (he has hitherto been Vice President) of the Board of Trade. Lord March will replace Mr. Estcourt as President of the Poor Law Board. Other accessions from the Cabinet were expected. It is stated that the offered guarantee of 3 per cent to the Atlantic Telegraph Company is accompanied by a stipulation for its cessation whenever the line is not in working order. The report that a baronetcy was to be conferred on Mr. Samuel Cunard is confirmed. It is explained that the ground for supposing that the French and Austrians will evacuate the Papal States is only because the Pope has invited them to leave. Nothing has transpired to indicate how either Power will proceed, but the rumors at Paris say that the French will withdraw. The gold fever is reported to run high in Germany. Cotton had advanced 1-8 d. Breadstuffs steady. Provisions quiet. Consols 95¼@95¾.

A tornado from Leavenworth, Kansas, states that in the case of Mr. Day and his son, who were abducted from Kansas into Missouri, charged with aiding the escape of slaves, a change of venue has been granted—the trial being transferred to St. Joseph, Missouri. Dates from the gold mines to the 12th of January, have been received. The accounts continue of a flattering character. The rush towards Pike's Peak has fairly commenced.

In the Stephens poisoning case, yesterday Mrs. Isabella Bennett, sister of Stephens, and daughter of Mrs. Hornet, testified that Miss Nancy Bell prepared Mr. Stephens' food, and that the sickness which Miss B. represented to be the result of eating rice prepared by Mr. Stephens for deceased, was the consequence of eating cold cabbage, &c.

There is a dispute about the right to the office of Mayor of Georgetown, D. C., two gentlemen having been sworn into office. The case is before the Circuit Court.

The steamship Europa, which left New York yesterday for Liverpool, took out 101 passengers and $550,993 in specie.

To-day being the anniversary of the birth of Ireland's patron saint, it will be appropriately celebrated by the Irishmen and their descendants throughout the Union.

A Washington despatch says that so far the Grand Jury have not decided whether Mr. Sickles shall be indicted for murder or manslaughter.

The following new patents were granted to Pennsylvanians, for the week ending March 15, 1859:

Joseph Barber and P. C. Reinfried, of Bridesburgh, for improvement in breech-loading firearms.

Abraham Dehuff, of York, for improvement in preventing railroad collisions.

Wm. Loyd, of Philadelphia, for improvement in stereoscopes.

Frederick Stamm, of Lampter, for improvement in lever jacks.

Wm. R. Thompson, of Catasauqua, for improvement in fastenings for pen boxes.

Philip Umbolts, of Tremont, for improvement in railroad car journal boxes.

The Democratic State Convention met yesterday at Harrisburg. Arnold Plumer, Esq., of Venango county, was chosen permanent chairman. A committee on resolutions was appointed, who reported a series, a synopsis of which will be found under our telegraphic head. Richardson L. Wright was nominated for the office of Auditor General.

The "People's" City Convention to nominate candidates for City Treasurer and City Commissioner, met yesterday, at the County Court-house, corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets. After organizing, the following names were placed in nomination for the office of City Commissioner: James Davenport, Second ward; Robert C. Hicks, First ward; Philip S. White, Third ward; James Alcorn, Tenth ward; B. W. Kensil, Tenth ward; E. G. Waterhouse, Second ward; C. M. Neal, Tenth ward; R. G. March, Thirteenth ward; William Sommers, Eighth ward; Jesse M. Williams, Eighth ward; William Paul, Fourth ward; and J. V. James, Twenty-first ward. The Convention then adjourned until this morning.

A man, named Robert Ayres, fell dead yesterday while endeavoring to gain admission into St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, Fifth, below Walnut, to witness the funeral ceremonies of another.

The Spanish-American Republics—Railroad Warfare.

The condition of the Spanish-American Republics is a perpetual satire upon free institutions, and abundantly shows that no mere Constitution, form of Government, or pretensions to freedom, can insure real liberty and prosperity to a country unless her people are intelligent, virtuous, and industrious, and her rulers honest and patriotic. Mexico is still rent by warring factions, and the nation left a prey to anarchy, confusion, and foreign intrigue. Venezuela, which has only lately emerged from one revolution, seems threatened with another. Paraguay is under the iron rule of a dictator, whose will is as absolute as that of any European monarch. In Peru, quiet, it is true, now reigns, but only because the discontented have no leader in whom they can confide, and in the meantime, arrests are frequently made of persons charged with conspiracy against the Government. In Bolivia, there is no party now in arms against the present President, but a revolutionary correspondence has recently been seized, and no one seems to anticipate a long continuance of tranquility. In Chili, two contending parties are now in the highest state of excitement, and their chances for success in the strife they are waging are supposed to be equal. A singular incident of this contest is given by the Panama correspondent of the New York *Times*. It not only illustrates the peculiarly inefficient system of military operations among the cowardly soldiers of South America, but also affords us some practical experience on the question, often considered, of the probable effect of railroad facilities on warlike operations. The writer says:

"Instead of the Chilian revolution have come to my knowledge, one of which, as I learn it from an American civil engineer of high character, who was a witness to the scene, is worth relating. President Montt dispatched the 12-gun ship Serena, under Commodore Simson, as he thought, to the rebel port of Coquimbo, with 350 troops to put it down. The Serena, on dropping anchor at the port, discovered the rebel army quietly sitting on a fine road-way, and fancying, instead of watching the ship, that they were waiting for a train of cars, the commander ordered a gun to be fired across their bows, to intimate that they must surrender. The shot fell in the Government lines, dropped the last cartridge in the cartridge box, and rolled down the embankment. The rebel army fled, the Government troops ran for their lives, but the engineer ran for his life, but the Government troops ran upon the locomotive. Presently the shot fired by the Government lines dropped the last cartridge in the locomotive, and the rebel army, seeing the engineer alive, rallied, and the Government troops, seeing the engineer alive, rallied, and the locomotive, which was supplying the machine with steam, ran from the rebels. The Government troops, finding the road, or locomotive, in the hands of the rebels, ran back to their ship, and the rebels, seeing the train running back, rallied, and, as soon as the locomotive party had the train in such a manner that great delay must be experienced in getting it on again. A hand-car being near at hand, he hopped on to it, and propelled it for the distance of about two miles, when he took up several rails and buried them deeply in the sand. A couple of miles further, and buried more rails—and so on, burying rails, until he had run the whole fifty miles to Coplapo. In a day or two after, the 350 Government troops, by repairing the road, managed to get as far as Monte Amargo, half way from Caldera. Then they advanced ten miles farther, when they were met by 80 of the revolutionists, armed with Sharpe's rifles, who compelled them to fall back to the Monte. The Governor had safely arrived at Coplapo, preventing his party from being taken by surprise. At the last accounts President Montt's men were forting themselves at Monte Amargo, with every prospect of having to 'cut dirt' at the first demonstration of Gallo's determined little force. The latter is said to have 1,000 men well armed.

"A few days after the occurrence narrated above, the Government party planted a cannon directly in the road at Monte Amargo, with the idea to fire into any train from Coplapo that might come down. The revolutionists reconnoitred this battery, and at once laid a plan to destroy it. This plan was as entirely original one. They placed a heavy iron water-tank, and also a stone car, heavily loaded, on the rails, about ten miles above Monte Amargo, where there is a down grade all the way of over sixty feet, and set them agoing. When this novel train reached the Monte the momentum had become fearful. When it struck the cannon it knocked it something short of a mile, and buried it something over that depth in the sand."

Public Amusements.

The favorite play of "Love's Sacrifice" was presented by Mrs. Bowers last evening, with an excellent cast, and attracted a correspondingly good house. *Margaret Elmore* is one of the parts that especially suits Mrs. Bowers' characteristic idiosyncrasies, and she rendered it ample justice, whilst the gay and dashing Miss Annie Lonsdale was thoroughly at home in that most bewitching of young widows, *Herminie*. Messrs. Taylor, Fenno, Halstead, and Reynolds were *au fait* in their several rôles, and Davidge was capital as the villainous old clerk *Jean Russ*. In the farce of "The Man without a Head," Mr. Walcott was truly great—his finished acting elicited great and well-merited applause. There has been a considerable number of applications at the box office for the repetition of "Money," as it was presented on Monday evening; hence Mrs. Bowers has been induced to depart from her preconceived intentions, and it will be given this evening for positively the *last time*, with Monday's cast, and *mise en scene*.

COAL-BURNING LOCOMOTIVES.—Repeated experiments have demonstrated the fact, that coal, as a fuel for locomotives, can be used with vast saving to the railroad interests of the country. A correspondent of the New York *Courier and Enquirer*, writing from Albany, says: "The coal era seems to have begun in earnest in the locomotives. The experiment on the Hudson River Road has become a result. One of the engines ran a few days since from Poughkeepsie to Garrison's without the fire being touched, while from Garrison's to Peekskill the fireman found the engine content to take that romantic Highland ride, with the starvation diet of three shovels full of coal! The miners in Pennsylvania may tell this news as glad words for the home they make joyous by their labor."

GREAT SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS.—The collection of paintings, from the gallery of Messrs. Diesseldorf & Co., Broadway, New York, which has been for some days on exhibition at 1019 Chestnut street, (late Parkinson's saloon,) will be sold this morning, commencing at 11 o'clock precisely. We invite particular attention to this collection, which is the best that has been offered for many years.

LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—J. M. Gummey & Sons' sale this evening, at the Philadelphia Exchange, will include valuable stores on Market and Sixth streets, desirable building lots, handsome residences in the city proper and West Philadelphia, part peremptory and by order of Orphans' Court. Catalogues are now ready.

SALE OF PEWS.—A sale of pews in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Rittenhouse Square, Rev. Alex. H. Vinton, D. D., rector, will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Plans can be had on application to Messrs. Thomas & Sons.

E. H. Chapin at Concert Hall, Last Evening.

The Union Temperary Home must have reaped a substantial benefit from the immense audience that was packed in Concert Hall, last evening, to hear the Rev. E. H. Chapin's lecture on the subject of "Woman and her Work." Such an audience as met the lecturer's view on entering the stage—the hall being completely filled in every part—was enough to make a vain man pride himself on his popularity. However much Mr. Chapin's deserved popularity may have had to do with attracting so large an audience, it will not be detracting from his merits to say that the very liberal and judicious manner in which this lecture was advertised had much to do with producing so successful a result.

Mr. Chapin commenced his lecture by saying that the originality of any train of thought was secondary to its importance as truth; he was therefore less concerned about the familiarity of the subject he was about to consider than the fact that there were great truths connected with it, with which the public mind could not become too familiar.

He wished to consider what woman *potentially* is; and first, as to the position she held to man. Between the two sexes there was a parallelism that could not be effaced. He regarded woman as the equal of man, and nothing less. As to there being what was called a sphere of woman, he denied that there was any such thing, except as it applied to man, and to humanity. It was not for man to set bounds to what nature had not, in determining the sphere, as such, of any human being. He could recognize no such thing as either man's rights, or woman's rights, in a distinctive sense; what he wished to contend for was *human* rights. Woman's true orbit was that of her humanity. Equal the sexes were before God, and so they should be before the law and the world. Man might run against the laws of God, but he could not alter them. So it need not be feared that woman, at liberty would transcend her true orbit; and whatever, therefore, interfered with woman's making the most of the powers which God has given her, was wrong. She had never yet held her true position in society. In all ages she had either been practically man's slave, or his empress. She was to now.

The lecturer here depicted, with graphic humor, some of the absurdities of society. By instituting a search into the matter, he said, we should find, in the main, that woman's position vibrates between that of legal servitude and forced homage. The law and the custom which rendered her an absolute dependant upon man, he deprecated. He did not know what the laws were in this State; but if we had made any progress in this matter he should be glad to hear it; indeed, he rejoiced to know that women and ministers were beginning, in some degree at least, to be regarded as something rather above respectable paupers.

His reasoning, upon the whole, was fully up to the most *progressive* ideas on the subject. He regarded it as sheer absurdity to restrain woman from attaining to positions which she was not competent to fill, as that *very* incompetency would exclude her from them. What, however, he insisted upon was, that woman should be made the subject of an education fully as liberal as that which was thought proper for man. Too many of our young women were educated for nothing higher than matchmaking; educated, in fact, to a system of gambling, not with the card and the dice, but with the hearts of beauty.

In our time, alas! it was not "charity," but *money*, that was "covering a multitude of sins;" and the love of show and splendor, which now entered more largely into the marriage ceremony than true conjugal affection, came in for a scathing rebuke at the hands of the lecturer, who did also the overstrained attentions which men pay to women in the parlor, leaving a sensible man in doubt as to which of the two laid the stronger claim to the title of "softer sex."

The way to find the true sphere of anything was by educating it up to the full measure of its capacity—a principle which was applied with much poetic force and beauty to even the inanimate productions of Nature. Woman's work could flow spontaneously from woman's nature if she were thus left unrestrained. From the peculiarities of her organization, woman's first and noblest place would always be in fulfilling the duties of *Home*. Nor need we fear that the widest liberty given to woman would ever estrange her from the place for which God has so peculiarly fitted her. What he desired was, that woman should be properly esteemed at home. The boy that learned, as he grew up, to regard his own mother as an inferior being would naturally look upon the sex as, in a sense, degraded.

At this point the lecturer dwelt for a few moments upon the qualities of a mother's love, which was warmly characterized as the most godlike exhibition *ever* given to the world; next to that which shone forth in the face of Jesus Christ. While he progressed with this sublime episode, in tones artistically *suited to the subject*, many of the audience were moved to tears.

Speaking of the shamefully inadequate remuneration that was had by many poor women for their work, he characterized the pilfry pittance which many of them were obliged to live upon, as a miserable dependence to preserve integrity, and keep the devil off! In a land of plenty like ours, there should be work for all, and least of all, should woman thus be imposed upon *because* her position has been rendered the more dependent. There was yet a world-wide difference between the doctrines of Christ, and our church steeple and plate-glass civilization. The Christian rule was for the strong to help the weak; whilst our modern civilization, looking at it in its most favorable light, was at best but the reverse of this—the weak being compelled to serve the strong.

The lecturer's reference to the various classes of women, the causes which had conspired to place them where they are, and the true mode of reclaiming the fallen, was no less philosophical in thought than eloquent in diction. He was applauded rapturously at intervals, as he progressed; and we may say, in conclusion, that, taken as a whole, E. H. Chapin's effort, at Concert Hall, last evening, was one of his finest lecture-board performances, and fully equal to any of this class of entertainments we have been favored with during the present season.

THE NEW YORKERS have had a few costly strawberries and a little asparagus from the South, with plenty of radishes, and two shad from the Hudson. At Marione, Florida, strawberries were plenty on the 26th ult. It will be our turn by and by.

REV. DR. IDE showed some "eight-dollar brandy" at a temperance meeting in Springfield, Mass., on Wednesday evening, the 9th, which was manufactured at a cost of only ten cents per gallon.

THE loss in fruit trees in Illinois within the last three years is estimated at about $3,000,000 The retentive nature of a clay subsoil is supposed to be the cause.

AMONG the lost by the explosion of the steamer Princess, is Dr. Fallon, a well-known physician of New Orleans.

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, March 16, 1859.

The most absurd legal opinion ever given was that in the *Union* of a day or two ago on the question, Can the postages in the present exigency be used for the service of the Post Office Department? It was from the pen of R. H. Gillet, solicitor of the United States in the Court of Claims. He contended that the postages could be so used. This position has been successfully assailed in a communication in the same journal written by a legal gentleman of your city, and signed P. The law says that all receipts from postages shall go into the Treasury, and the Constitution provides that no money shall be taken from the Treasury without appropriation of law. Mr Gillet's article was thrown out under the advice of the Administration to sound the public sentiment, and with a view of preventing an extra session. Even, however, if there had been a show in its favor, I am clear that Mr. Buchanan and his advisers would have been impeached of a high crime and misdemeanor, if one dollar of the postages had been touched without lawful appropriation.

There must be an extra session, and it has been so decided. It will be called for August, probably the beginning of the month.

The manner in which the printing of the post office blanks was provided for Appleton, of the State Department, Bigler and Rice, of the *Pennsylvanian*, and that clique, is being exposed in all its minutiæ. Controversies are warm between those who composed the *committee of conference* on the Post Office appropriation bill of last year. Throughout, it is a patent fact that the appropriation was juggled through in the last hours of the session in a bill which was not read, the amendment being numbered, and not explained or referred to in either house. It was studiously kept out of sight, for it had killed the bill previously, and was voted down in the House on more than one occasion with singular unanimity.

A true bill was not brought in against Mr. Sickles by the Grand Jury until to-day, when they agreed in their presentment. The course pursued by the District Attorney, (rumor says,) in regard to Messrs. Butterworth and Woolridge, gives rise to some surprise. They are both important witnesses to Mr. Sickles, and I do not believe for a moment that it is the intention of Mr. Ould*s to refuse to summon* them. Besides Mr. Butterworth's testimony is important to his own self-vindication. He has been very bitterly assailed, every conceivable calumny has been heaped upon him, his own clear statement has been impugned, and his testimony would be vindicatory of himself as well as of Mr. Sickles. Mr. Ould*s* is an upright man, however, and a very able one, and I have no doubt *is disposed to do all* in his power to do justice. The efforts of the Washington *Star* to create ill feeling against Mr. Sickles are continued with extraordinary bitterness. Nothing can be more unjust than the allegation of that paper that the friends of Sickles have attempted to defame the character of Key by charging that he was notorious for his amours. In this gossiping metropolis, where numbers of correspondents hunt for news, which they sell to distant newspapers, anything is regarded as worthy of communication, no matter how absurd or unfounded; and as Mr. Key's character was subjected in the late excitement *to a great deal of* criticism, it is not surprising that a good many statements were made in regard to him; but that the friends of Mr. Sickles had anything whatever to do with these criticisms, is, I believe, a most cruel calumny. *OCCASIONAL.*

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Democratic State Convention.

HARRISBURG, March 16.—The Democratic State Convention met in the hall of the House of Representatives, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Convention was organized by the appointment of *George M. Wharton, Esq., of Philadelphia*, as temporary chairman.

Mr. William Hopkins (Lecompton) moved that the chairman appoint the committee to select permanent officers.

Mr. John W. Tate (anti-Lecompton) moved to amend the Constitution, so as to select a chairman *viva voce*. Lost by a large majority.

Mr. Hopkin's motion was adopted, and the Convention took a recess for one hour.

On the reassembling of the Convention, the committee reported that they had selected *Arnold Plumer, of* Venango, as permanent chairman.

On taking the chair, Mr. Plumer made a long speech.

A motion was made that the chairman appoint a committee of fifteen on resolutions.

An amendment was offered, that the committee be *composed of one from each* Senatorial district, to be selected by the delegates. This led to an exciting debate, and was finally not agreed to.

The original resolution was agreed to, and the Convention adjourned to 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met at 3 P. M.

The President announced the committee of fifteen on resolutions, and they retired for the purpose of deliberation.

The committee were absent about three hours before they agreed on the resolutions; in the meantime the Convention took several recesses.

The following is an abstract of the resolutions:

The first resolution sustains President Buchanan's Administration.

The second bestows praise on the Administration for settling the questions with Great Britain, Kansas, Utah, &c.

The third advocates incidental protection to the iron and coal interests, and holds the present tariff to be inefficient. It also recommends the views as advanced on the subject of the tariff by the President in his message.

The fourth defends the Paraguay expedition.

The fifth advocates the acquisition of Cuba.

The sixth commends the Administration for opening a highway to the Pacific, to enable the public to travel with safety.

The seventh supports the doctrine of popular sovereignty.

The eighth favors an honest and economical administration of the affairs of the Commonwealth; until the people are relieved of the enormous debt; and opposes unnecessary expenditures or reduction of the present sources of revenue.

The ninth recommends the establishment of an Independent Treasury, for the safekeeping of the money of the Government, on the principle of the United States Sub Treasury.

The tenth approves of Senator Bigler's course in Congress.

The eleventh opposes the granting of corporate privileges, and holds that individual capital should be encouraged.

The resolutions were read separately and adopted.

Mr Lamberton offered a resolution approving of the State policy of Gov Packer, the fearless exercise of the veto power, and *his administration of the affairs of the* Commonwealth, particularly the exemption laws, as worthy of commanding commendation.

Mr Lamberton supported the resolution in a powerful speech.

Mr. Monagan, of Chester, spoke against the resolution, charging Gov. Packer with dishonesty in his pub*lic acts by the transfer and sale of the Delaware Di*vision, and other canals of the State.

Messrs. Banks and Hopkins supported the resolution.

Mr. Johnson denounced Gov. Packer in numerous terms.

The previous question was called for by Mr. Gillis and sustained. The resolution was lost—ayes 37, noes 54.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Auditor General, with the following result:

Wright	39
Zeigler	27
Salisbury	7
Hamlin	8

Richardson L. Wright was thereupon declared the choice of the Convention.

John Rowe was renominated for Surveyor General by acclamation.

At a late hour in the evening the Convention adjourned.

The Sickles Case.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The grand jury still have the case of Mr. Sickles under consideration. So far, it has not been satisfied whether he shall be indicted for murder or manslaughter.

General Wallbridge visited Mr. Sickles to day in prison.

Public Land Grants.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Secretary of the Treasury has *approved of the following grants of public* lands, issuing under act of Congress: For the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad company, 1,152,000 acres; for the Iowa Central Air Line Railroad, 631,189 acres; for the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad, 553,431 acres—making an aggregate of 2,337,000 acres. Also 394,523 acres to the Alabama and Florida Railroad in Alabama to the State and company.

From Leavenworth—The Gold Mines, Etc.

LEAVENWORTH, March 16.—In the case of Mr. Day and his son, who were abducted from Kansas into Missouri, charged with aiding the escape of slaves, a change of venue has been granted—the trial being transferred to St. Joseph, Missouri.

Dates from the gold mines to the 12th of February have been received.

The accounts continue of a flattering character.

The rush towards Pike's Peak has fairly commenced. Seven hundred companies left here yesterday. Emigrants arrive here daily by hundreds.

Railroad Convention at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, March 16.—The adjourned session of the Railroad Convention commenced in this city to-day. Forty-six railroad companies are represented.

Mr. Orrin Follett, of the Sandusky and Cincinnati Railroad, was elected president, and Lafayette Devereaux, of the Pittsburg, Columbus, and Cincinnati Railroad, and J. B. Anderson, of the Fort Wayne Railroad, were appointed secretaries.

A committee of seventeen, Thomas L. Jewett, chairman, was appointed to prepare a time-table.

A stormy time is expected to occur at the evening session.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, March 16.—SENATE.—The Senate met at 10 A. M. After several bills had been reported the Senate adjourned till to-morrow, without transacting any business of importance.

HOUSE.—The House was not in session to-day.

The New Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., March 16.—A joint meeting of the State Legislature will be held to-morrow afternoon, for the election of a United States Senator, in place of Hon. Mr. Wright.

Havre Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, March 16—[Per steamer City of Washington]—HAVRE, Feb. 28.—Cotton—Sales of the week 6,000 bales at 95f @ 96m95f for New Orleans *fair*; sales to-day 2,000 bales at no advance of ¼. The stock in port amounts to 175,000 bales.

The Pacific Railroad.

NEW ORLEANS, March 16.—Advices from Marshall, Texas, to the 6th instant, state that the sale of the Pacific Railroad had been postponed. The old company is gaining confidence. The new company has been attacked for debts.

Sailing of the Europa.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The royal mail steamship Europa sailed this afternoon for Liverpool, with one hund red passengers and $550,000 in specie.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, March 16.—Sales of Howard street flour at $6@6⅛ & 6¼. Wheat buoyant; choice white from store sells at $1 40. Corn steady; white 73@75c, yellow 58@60c. Provisions steady; Bacon Sides 9¾. Whiskey quiet at 28½ for city and 29½ for Ohio.

CINCINNATI, March 16.—Flour dull. Whiskey 25c. Pork Steady $17.75. Bulk Sides—200,000 lbs sold at 8½c; delivered.

NEW ORLEANS, March 16.—Sales of cotton 16,500 bales. Quotations have advanced ½c, in consequence of the foreign advices, and now range from 11¾@11½c for middlings. Mess Pork buoyant at an advance of 25 cents.

Four Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON AT NEW YORK.

CHANGES IN THE BRITISH CABINET.

A GOVERNMENT REFORM BILL INTRODUCED.

The French and Austrian Troops to Leave the Papal States.

Continued Preparations for War in France.

EXCITEMENT IN ITALY.

LORD COWLEY AT VIENNA.

COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

The screw steamship City of Washington, Captain Petrie, which sailed from Liverpool at about 10.30 o'clock the morning of the 24 March, arrived at New York yesterday.

The Cunard steamship Asia, from New York, arrived at Liverpool at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Sunday, the 27th February.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords on the 28th ultimo, Lord Malmesbury, in reply to the Earl of Clarendon, stated that he was glad to give all the information he could with regard to the evacuation of the Papal territory. The Papal Government had, of its own accord, requested the withdrawal of the French and Austrian troops.

In the House of Commons, on the same evening, Mr. Kinglake gave notice that on the 18th of March he would call the attention of the House to the correspondence relating to the Charles at George affair, and would move for other papers relating thereto.

Mr. Disraeli then rose to explain and ask leave to introduce the promised parliamentary reform bill. The house was filled in every part. A large number of peers *occupied the gallery set apart for their use, and in their* midst was Mr. Dallas, the American minister. Mr. Disraeli commenced by reviewing the history of the reform question since the cardinal event of 1832; and, although he admitted the importance of population and property, he gave a variety of reasons why representation based upon these grounds would not answer, and contended that the principle of representation founded upon population was limited, fallacious, and entirely erroneous, and had nothing novel about it.

The principles of the proposed ministerial measure he stated to be as follows: *In respect to boroughs it is* intended to create a new franchise, by conferring it upon those who derive £10 a year from Government, India, or bank stock, as well as upon those who had £50 for a year in savings bank, pensions for naval, military, and civil services to the amount of £20 a year, and dwellers in parts of houses paying a rent equal to eight shillings per week. The bill also proposes an educational franchise, by conferring votes upon the under-graduates of all the universities, ministers of all religious denominations (subject to regulations), all members of the legal profession, registered medical men, and a certain class of schoolmasters.

In respect to counties, the bill proposes to establish identity of suffrage between the counties and the boroughs, and giving to the forty-shilling freeholders the right of voting for the borough in which he resides, instead of voting for the county in virtue of that freehold. It is not proposed to fully disfranchise any place at present represented, but it is intended to reduce the representation of fifteen small boroughs from two to one member each, and to give the fifteen seats so vacated—eight of them to certain counties, and the remaining seven to large boroughs not at present represented. This would be done by means of voting papers, and a register to be kept of all qualified voters. Mr. Disraeli concluded by earnestly recommending the measure to the important consideration of the House. The speech was received at the termination of his speech, which occupied three and a quarter hours in its delivery.

Several members forthwith proceeded to attack the bill. Lord John Russell, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Disraeli said that Irish and Scotch bills would also be introduced. He fixed the 21st of March for the *second reading of the bill.*

Mr. Fitzwald said the correspondence with the United States respecting the right of visit would probably be laid on the table in a *few days*. He also stated that negotiations with the French Government regarding the introduction of Indian coolies into the French colonies had been resumed.

Several modifications had taken place in the British Cabinet. Mr. Walpole, the Home Secretary, and Mr. Henley, the President of the Board of Trade, had resigned on account of differences of opinion with regard to the Reform bill. Mr. Sotheron Estcourt was expected to succeed to the Home Office, and Lord Donoughmore to the Presidency (he has hitherto been Vice President) of the Board of Trade. Lord March will replace Mr. Estcourt as President of the Poor Law Board.

The *Daily News* says there were rumors of further *secessions from the Cabinet, in which the names of* the Marquis of Salisbury and Mr. C. B. Adderly were included.

The report that a baronetcy was to be conferred on Mr. Samuel Cunard is confirmed, and the appointment had been made.

The ministerial reform bill was the principal topic of *discussion in the London journals*, and it is of course regarded in a variety of lights.

The English mail steamer Prince Frederick William got aground as she was entering Calais harbor during a storm. Three passengers were drowned. One of them was a Mr. J. B. Bruyere, of Canada. The vessel remained ashore, but hopes are entertained of getting her off.

The Board of Trade returns for the month of January show, as compared with January, 1858, when the commercial crisis was complete, the very large augmentation of £2,371,833, or 33 per cent, in the value of the exports. The chief increase was in cotton manufactures and metals.

It is stated that the offered guaranty of 3 per cent, to the Atlantic Telegraph Company is accompanied by a stipulation for its cessation whenever the line is not in working order.

FRANCE.

The anticipations of a peaceful solution of existing difficulties which prevailed in England at the departure of the Arabia do not appear to have been participated in to any extent in France or in other parts of Europe, where rumors of a warlike nature continue to prevail. The *Moniteur* of the 27th contained the following paragraph:

"His Excellence Cardinal Antonelli announces on the 22d inst, by order of his Holiness, to their Excellencies the ambassadors of France and Austria near the Holy See, that the Holy Father, full of gratitude for the succor given him up to the present by their Majesties the Emperor of the French and the Emperor of Austria, thought it his duty to inform them that according to the principles of his government, he must rely on his own security, and to maintain peace in its States; and that, consequently, the Pope decreed himself ready to enter into arrangements with the two Powers, with a view to combine, within the shortest possible delay, the simultaneous evacuation of his territory by the French and Austrian armies."

Opinion was divided as to the chances of Lord Derby's success in forming a ministry.

Large bodies of troops from Algiers continued to be landed at Marseilles. Sixteen batteries of artillery had likewise arrived at Marseilles. Each regiment of artillery in the French service was to be increased by two batteries.

It is stated that the accumulation of military stores and provisions at Marseilles was greater than at any period during the Crimean war. The extensive warehouses at the port of Joliette were crammed with military stores, and in the bake-houses they were baking biscuit night and day.

It is stated that two boxes containing bombs, similar to those used by Orsini, had been smuggled into Paris. They were received by railway and addressed to the Princess Mathilde; but being suspected "To be left till called for," they were given up to some parties purporting to have come from her. *The discovery was* made on the reception of a third box, which was sent up to the Princess's residence.

ITALY.

Preparations were making on a large scale for the defence of Genoa and the Gulf of Spezia. A great number of deserters arrived daily at Genoa, and were immediately sent to Turin.

At Milan, owing to popular demonstrations at Bignor in honor of a funeral, numerous arrests and domiciliary visits had been made. The prisoners were delivered over to a military commission. The funeral in question is said to have been attended by from ten to fifteen thousand people, and the air resounded with shouts of "*Viva l'Italia, Viva l'Indipendenza*."

Messrs. Gutterman Brothers & Co, of Genoa, had suspended. Liabilities supposed to be heavy.

The Genoa Gazette announces that a collision had taken place between some Modenese soldiers and Sardinian peasants, in the neighborhood of Sarzana. The soldiers pulled down a tri-colored flag which was hoisted on the frontier, and trampled it under foot. The following day 200 Modenese soldiers, with two pieces of cannon, made a demonstration on the frontier, and again removed the flag, which had been rehoisted. The peasants then assembled with arms, and some shots were fired on each side.

AUSTRIA.

Lord Cowley arrived at Vienna on the 27th of February; and a telegraphic despatch from that city says that Prince Frederick William of Prussia was expected to arrive there, on a special mission, from Berlin.

Lord Cowley presented his credentials on the 28th.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* states that the people were so disgusted with the policy of the Emperor Napoleon that they hardly expressed a hope for war, in order to end the present suspense.

La Nord publishes a telegram that the projected diplomatic mission of Prince Frederick William had been abandoned.

GERMANY.

Thirty-nine members of the Wurtemberg Chamber had issued a strong address, representing that the armaments in Germany were made with a view of establishing a great Empire for the Napoleon dynasty. This is the view entertained generally by the German radicals. Unless the Emperor Napoleon's big war projects, it is asserted that the German sovereigns will have no choice but to form a coalition against him.

INDIA AND CHINA

The mails from Calcutta of Jan. 22, and Hong Kong Jan. 15, reached England on the 26th ult.

The letters spoken of in our last, as having arrived at Lucknow on the 17th January, contained the news of the capture of Jung Bahadoor had announced his readiness not only to drive out the Sepoys from Lucknow, but his willingness to go himself upon the expedition.

The correspondent of the *Times* hopes by the next mail to announce the surrender of the Begum and the evacuation of Lucknow.

Lord Elgin's expedition up the Yang Tse Kiang is intended as far as Hangkow, in lat. 30.33 N., long. 114.13 E., and is said to have been successful. During his progress he has passed, but the Chinese fired on the Furious and Cruiser were unable to make their way down, and would have to remain till next spring.

Details of the fresh disturbance at Canton show that a *body of seven hundred troops* having been fired upon by a party of Braves, a strong expedition was organized, and the Braves were completely routed. Several hundred and fifty or sixty of the Chinese were killed.

The United States steamer Powhatan was at Hong Kong, and the Mississippi was in Canton river.

The American ship Flying Fish, which put back to *Foo-Chow-Foo* after being ashore, had been sold previous to the 6th January.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The dates from the Cape of Good Hope are to the 21st of January. There is no news of moment. At Natal a bitter quarrel of two years' duration between the Boungah and the Governor, had come to a crisis. The Council refused to pass the estimates, and was dissolved.

LATER.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 2.

DAILY NEWS CITY ARTICLE, TUESDAY EVENING.

Gloom once more overshadows the Stock Exchange, the most reassuring portion of the statements made by the Premier having been officially contradicted, and a plained away. The prospect of a ministerial crisis jad likewise some effect. The chief prejudicial influence, however, was due to a continuance of the large foreign sales of Lombard