The Press

PHILADELPHIA:

SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1859.

Leader Page.—The Frozen River—Gold Fever; Serious Intelligence; Letter from Washington; A Fair Case; Sale of Girard Estate; Flour Markets; Great Heavy Rain; The Courts, &c. Fourth Page.—Weekly Review of the Philadelphia Markets; City News.

THE NEWS.

In the State Senate yesterday the bill to alter the districts of the Supreme Court, and to fix them permanently in Philadelphia and Pittsburg, was lost. The act to incorporate the Richmond and Schuylkill Passenger Railway was passed. The Governor's message was received from the Governor, vetoing the act to extend Walnut and Chestnut Streets Railway, but on the bill being taken up again it was passed by a majority of two votes, it requiring to be a majority of its appropriation to the Water Works. Suspicion, which had been raised by the Governor, that fraud was contained.

Account of more good discoveries near El Paso have reached us. An enthusiastic letter-writer says the prospect for gold along the banks of the Rio Grande river is 3 better than ever existed in California. Perhaps so.

Last evening the Baltimore City Councils passed the horse-car railroad bill, which fixes the fare at five cents. Much feeling exists among the citizens of that city in regard to the matter, as many desired the fare to be three cents.

At the conclusion of the trial of Stephens, in New York, yesterday, for poisoning his wife, Mr. Ashmead, of this city, made a powerful appeal on behalf of the prisoner.

Walker of the Hermes now due—the Niagara and Age had been heard of up to one o'clock this morning.

The Navy Department is in receipt of advices announcing the arrival of the sloop-of-war Preble off the Paraguay Dardanelles, at Montevideo, on the 23d January. All well on board.

The effects of the late P. Barton Key were sold by auction yesterday, in Washington. Crowds of ladies attended the sale.

A man named H. J. Hutchinson was committed to prison last evening, charged with setting fire to his store in Seventh street, above Lombard, on Sunday last.

In the Court of Over and Terminer yesterday, Mrs Geisenberger was acquitted on the charge of stuffing Paulina Blum in her, for which he was tried a few days ago. Christiana, she was attacked by a cyclone on Wednesday night, remains in a critical condition.

The propeller C. C. Alger, running between this city and Alexandria, Va., and which had gone ashore in Chesapeake Bay, has been got off all right.

Captain Hudson, formerly commander of the Niagara, has been ordered to the Boston navy yard, in place of Com Bringham, the present incumbent.

The Mexican legation at Washington have private despatches from Mexico, contradicting the reports unfavorable to the Miramon Government.

One of the severest snow-storms of the winter occurred in Jefferson county, N. Y., on Saturday last. A large quantity of snow fell, which was badly drifted, and on Monday morning still remained in immense drifts, obstructing the roads.

The thermometer on Monday morning at Pierre-pont Manor was only fourteen degrees above zero.

The Governor of Massachusetts has appointed Thursday, the 7th of April, to be observed as a day of public fasting, humiliation, and prayer.

The Honorable Daniel Cady, of Johnstown, Montgomery county, N. Y., awoke last Saturday morning entirely blind. He had a severe pain in his great toe and in his temples a few days previous.

The Voice of the Democratic Journals.—With the exception of a few newspapers, mostly supported by the printing of the Post-office blanks of the Administration, or controlled by half-brained aspirants looking for place, the judgment of the Democratic press of Pennsylvania is solid against the action of the Convention which erected the effigy of the 16th of March, and placed Messrs. Roy and Walsh upon it for execution. The Pittsburg *Daily Post*, a paper of commanding ability in the West, supports Governor Packer in the teeth of the denunciation of the Administration; the Harrisburg *Sentinel* and Doylestown *Democrat* do the same thing. The Westmoreland county *Republican*, the Ebensburg *Mountaineer*, the Perry county *Democrat*, the West Chester *Democrat*, the Huntingdon *Globe*, the Washington *Review*, the Somerset *Democrat*, the Pottsville *Register*, the Allentown *Democratic Jim Carlisle American*, the Williamsport *Gazette*, the Armstrong *Democrat*, all take nearly the same position, while a number of the Administration papers continue themselves with solidly accepting the platform and the candidates. We see so over-crowded with advertisements and other matter of importance that we cannot copy the opinion of these journals, and a specimen of the tone of the Democratic press of the State may be found in the following extract from the last number of the Berks county *Democrat*:

"What think you Jefferson would have thought and said, and done, if he were President, and the doings of the Federal office holders outside and inside of the Harrisburg Convention held last week had been brought before him? Why, not one of them would get his post an hour longer than he could have taken to drive him out. He would have scourged them out with such bitter words as the money-changers were driven forth of the temple, words that, burning into men's souls, would rankle there forever. What a *shame* was that Convention! Will anyone say that it uttered any thought, or wish, of the Democratic freemen of Pennsylvania? Not a whisper did it breathe for freedom anywhere, not one word for the right in Kansas and the Territories, not one for the poor white man doing his own work, and asking the right and hard back the millions of power who sought to overthrow. Cringing, crouching, dastard slaves, whose brand they eat, his song they sing.

"Who were the slaves? Let's call the roll of them. But the people may know who they are when they see the men who, with bowed, servile backs, fawned and crept, and Pompeyed and the white gang of wretched blacks, who cower beneath the lash of master or driver, and bear upon their scarred and walled backs the marks of brand or whip, were never half so much of chattels as these men. Writhed, crawl the good and chattels of their fawning master at the White House. To think that such as these dare call themselves the delegates of the Democratic party! Whither have we come, when such things can be done, and yet no Democrat dared, moving, to resist? Oh! Where was the Democratic feeling, that should have stung them into life? Where was the pride of right, that should have made the blood tingle, and the cheek burn, and the eye flash, and the tongue, even too, with the flame are stung? Such things have been, will be. Look to them!"

The Union Railroad Bill.

The passage of a law intended to accomplish the double object of enabling the railroads that approach our city from the interior to reach the wharves of the Delaware with their freights, and relieving the travelled streets from mule trains and heavy burden carts, is a matter for rejoicing and gratitude. We expect shortly to be able to lay before our readers the details of the plan by which this desirable object is to be accomplished. Meanwhile, we may say that the construction will add another bridge to the connections between the two banks of the Schuylkill, which will be of service to foot passengers, if not to vehicles.

Public Amusements.

This afternoon, "Money" will be performed at the Academy of Music, by Mrs. Bowers' company, and the music will close this evening with the "School for Scandal," and "Delicate Ground."

At the Walnut-street Theatre, "La Sonnambula" draws a very fine house last night, for Miss Hodson's benefit. "The Daughter of the Regiment" will be given this evening.

At the Arch-street Theatre, "Virginius," and the "Robber's Wife" will be played this evening.

There will be afternoon, as well as evening performances to-day at the National Circus and Signor Blitz's.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—We have received, from Peterson & Brother, the April number of *Harper's Magazine*, (which they retail at 15 cents,) and Appleton's Railway and Steam Navigation Guide, also for April.

WAVERLEY NOVELS.—"Kenilworth" published to-day in the new number of the Keep edition of Sir Walter Scott's novels, issued weekly by Peterson & Brothers, at a dollar for a quarter.

EXTENSIVE PERMANENT SALES, STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE, on Tuesday next, by order of the Orphans' Court, executors, assignees, and others. See Thomas & Sons' advertisements, section head, including five handsome modern residences, North Front street, to be sold peremptorily; valuable business location, Front street, 55 by 105 feet; several other valuable business stands and landed estate; also, dwellings, ground rents, stocks, &c. Pamphlets containing map now ready.

Mr. Kern's elegant paintings are now open for exhibition. See Thomas & Sons' advertisement.

FINE SALE OF ELEGANT COUNTRY SEATS NEAR GERMANTOWN.—On Thursday, March 31st, 1859, will be sold on the premises, eight beautiful sites of from one and a half acres to five acres each, by A. M. Gummey & Sons. Lithographic plans may be had at their office, 520 Walnut street.

PERSONS WANTING STORES, SHOPS, & C., NUMBER 1, CHESTNUT STREET, will find a most favorable opportunity to obtain one than now, of J. B. GOWEN, Seventh and Chestnut st.

THE STATES, at Washington, comments upon the action of the Democratic masses of Pennsylvania against the recent official Convention at Harrisburg. It objects to the action upon several grounds: First, that "in its (*The States*') comparison of the Harrisburg platform with the protest of the recusants in the Philadelphia PRESS it does not discover a particle of difference in respect of fundamental policy," and adds the extraordinary sentence: "They are agreed in support of Popular Sovereignty, protection, and specific duties, as well as on every other measure of the Federal Administration!" Such being the premises of *The States*, we need not copy its comments. *There is, in reality, no agreement between the men who protest against the Office-holders' Convention and that body itself.* The office-holders enunciated a doctrine in reference to the Territories which is not only an insult to that platform upon which the Democracy was known to stand in 1856, but an insult to all intelligent men at the present day. The office-holder's Popular Sovereignty is contracted and controlled by the provisions of the Lecompton and English Bills, both of which we reject and defy. They assert, almost in terms, that the only time when the people of a Territory may exercise their right to manage their own affairs in their own way shall be *after they have ceased to be Territories*. The interests of Pennsylvania, we would say in the best temper to *The States*, are to us a good deal like what the interests of the South are to *The States*. We do not object that *The States* should first of all take care of its slavery, by which we mean the domestic institution of the South. This is the sectional interest of *The States*. But we have a sectional interest, too, dear to us—quite as dear to us as slavery is to *The States*—so dear, indeed, that the President deemed it important enough to quarrel with the Southern people in asserting it. If, in support of this interest, we agree with the Administration people in this quarter, and even with the "Black Republicans," it only shows that Pennsylvania is at last a unit on this, as the South is a unit in support of its local institutions. The man in the South who opposes slavery is as utterly outside of popular confidence as the man in Pennsylvania who opposes our great interests. Americans and Democrats in the South are all for slavery, and in Pennsylvania, Democrats, Republicans, and Americans, are all for Pennsylvania. But the men who have raised their hands against the dictation of the 16th of March, at Harrisburg, do not agree with the office-holders in regard to "every other measure of the Federal Administration," as *The States* distinctly asserts. They differ inexorably on the thirty-million bill; they differ irreconcilably on the corruptions of the Federal Government, which the parasites of power applauded by a significant omission to denounce; and they differ, above all, in regard to the proscription which has been exercised by the President and the Cabinet against honest men who dared to take up arms against the shameless tests imposed upon all who would not fall down and worship the Kansas policy of the Administration. We might remind *The States* that these offences have been nowhere more eloquently and stingingly denounced than in its own columns, but we prefer to place the position of our friends *upon the ground of principle*, and to declare that they are *not* animated by "an ebullition of resentment against the President;" "The rebellious minority," as *The States* politely calls them, are governed by principle, and this they avow to be their patriotic purpose. They propose affiliation with no party, while they invite to their cause every patriotic man in Pennsylvania and in the Union. We have no doubt that *The States* will do justice to these upright and self-reliant men by giving a proper construction to the motives which have animated their determination, slowly and reluctantly arrived at; but, having been reached, to be courageously, consistently, and constantly conducted to a noble result.

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, March 25, 1859.

Senator Douglas returned very suddenly from the East on Wednesday evening. He was called back by the sudden illness of his son Robert, a beautiful boy about twelve years of age. His disease was the typhoid fever. I am glad to see that he is somewhat better this morning.

You will remember that some time in September or October of 1857, a series of resolutions were adopted at a Democratic meeting in Rockingham county, Virginia, in which the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty in Kansas was made "the Administration test," and all men denounced who did not come forward and support Governor Walker in his glorious course. Senator Hunter was himself angrily called upon to come forward and say whether he was for or against Walker and the popular rule. It is stated that these resolutions were drawn by the President himself, and that they are now in the possession of a Virginia Democrat, in the handwriting of the President.

Your collector of the port, Mr. Baker, could no doubt answer how far the President and Judge Black were concerned in the preparation of the resolutions adopted by the late Office-holders' Convention at Harrisburg. They were evidently cooked up here, and subsequently elaborated and polished by Mr. Bigler. It is curious to see how completely the Rockingham resolutions have been rejected by the very men who framed them, and it will be no less interesting to watch how utterly the Harrisburg resolutions will be rejected by the people of Pennsylvania.

It is amusing to hear the Pennsylvania clerks in the departments trying to echo the words of Judge Black, that the Office-holders' Convention at Harrisburg did not ignore Gov. Packer because he refused to be controlled by the Administration on the Kansas question. I am told that the Attorney-General Black raves like a madman, and the little place-men here rave in ready concordance. They all say that Gov. Packer was denounced because of his course in reference to the sale of the canals, &c., &c.

The idea of this Administration setting up such an objection to Governor Packer is ridiculous. Look at the unmitigated rascals it has put into office all over the Union; the plunderers in Illinois; the knaves in Kansas; the defaulters it rewards with favors, and the scoundrelism it continues to feed from the public treasury. Judge Black forgets that a number of Administration men, in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, voted for the sale of the canals to the Sunbury and Erie Company, and that among these are such men as Senator Randall, of Philadelphia; Senator Steele, of Luzerne; Senator Straub, of Schuylkill; and Senator Brewer, of Franklin. Every calumny he heaps upon Governor Packer, therefore, is a direct insult to these men and all who voted with them. The truth is, if Governor Packer had agreed to bury himself under the load of Lecompton, and had consented to forfeit his fair renown and the confidence of Pennsylvania, he would not only have been elevated into the confidence of the President but would have been honored as the recipient of its patronage, and made the demigod for office-holders to worship.

Do you know that Hon. Beriah Magoffin, Democratic candidate for Governor of Kentucky, is conducting his canvass upon a plan that is a significant rebuke to the manner in which Mr. Buchanan and his satellites are attempting to ride you of Pennsylvania down? If he goes on as he has started, he may look for the thunders from the political Vatican here against himself. There is a good deal of anti-Lecompton and Douglas Democracy in Kentucky, and Magoffin was an active Douglas man in 1856 at the Cincinnati Convention. He therefore refuses all *tests*, and traverses the State, letting it be understood that he stands in kindly relations to Judge Douglas. He and other men in the Southwest see that if Douglas and others had accepted the Lecompton test and swallowed the English bribe, there would not have been left a grease spot of the Democracy in that important section of the Union. Not only would Douglas himself have been beaten for Senator, but we should have had no party in any of those States. Kentucky is itself in the Northwest, and the wave which must have swept over Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, and Minnesota, in the event of the *surrender of Douglas* to the Administration, could not have been stayed either in Kentucky or Missouri. These are facts worth recalling at the present time, as showing the wisdom and sagacity of the movement against the men in power here.

I perceive that a bitter attack is made upon Governor Packer because he appointed Mr. Hineline Superintendent of the State printing, the allegation being that Hineline (who is well known in Washington) came from New Jersey to take this place, though he was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania. I wish you would just remind the office-holders of your State that Mr. Buchanan did not hesitate to appoint Leib, who had just previously been a citizen of Kansas, to an important office in Illinois, and that he transferred young Fitch, of Indiana, to take the important position of District Attorney in Illinois. It may also be well to remind these gentlemen that the present *consul to Paris, appointed by Mr. Buchanan* to an office worth five thousand dollars a year, had not voted in fifteen years before he was appointed, and that he was first located in Philadelphia, and afterwards in New York—proving that he had no residence in the United States. You might tell them, too, that there are several persons holding office under Collector Bakin, in your custom house, who live in New Jersey, and who do not work at all—one of these being a man named Gay, or Grey, who, during the late campaign, left his place in Philadelphia and went to Jersey to conduct a Lecompton newspaper, abusing such men as Bryson, Adrain, Riggs, and others. You should also call the attention of the office-holders of Pennsylvania, who clamor against Gov. Packer and Judge Knox, to the fact that Mr. Buchanan not only continued in office all the men in Illinois who opposed regular nominations in that State, but removed all who sustained these nominations.

OCCASIONAL.

Letter from Harrisburg.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

HARRISBURG, March 25, 1859.

"An act to incorporate the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Ferry Company" has been presented.

William Hallstead, Charles L. Rotrand, Charles A. Mayer, Jacob S. Tout, J. W. Quiggle, Horn B. Ensman, and R. W. Carr are named as corporators. Capital stock $100,000, each share $100. The board of directors shall have power to erect a steamboat ferry between some point south of the navy yard, at Philadelphia, and a point south of Gloucester, in New Jersey, at such place or places as may best serve public convenience. This act shall continue in force for thirty years.

The Ridge avenue and Manayunk Passenger Railway bill, as it passed yesterday, had 48 corporators (after many evasions and interpolations) John Lambert, Joseph Ripka, Charles S. Jones, James F. Nicholas, Chas. E. Graff, Jacob Baker, Nathan L. Jones, Daniel Ashmead, John F. Preston, John Bonsor, Dr. William M. Uhler, Robert F. Taylor, Henry Croskey, Joseph A. Clay, John Anspach, Jr., Samuel Gorgas, John S. Nicholas, Robert Hutchinson, Wm. P. Hacker, H. R. Corgnell, and W. M. Fox.

Route from or near Girard College by the Ridge Avenue and Manayunk turnpikes, or Shur's lane to Manayunk and Roxborough, with the right to construct a double or single track on said turnpike road, provided, certain terms set forth in reference to the right of way on said road, are complied with. The whole number of shares shall not exceed 10,000, $50 each.

A committee of several German citizens, represent in the Mutual Savings Fund, Loan, and Building Associations, of Philadelphia, have been here for several days urging the passage of a law to confer upon them the powers and immunities of corporations and bodies politic, and to confirm charters heretofore granted. This is the same measure in regard to which the mass meeting of Germans and others was recently held in your city.

Mr Thorn read in place of An act to incorporate the Firemen's Fund Insurance Company of Pennsylvania." Corporators, Robert Perry, Hiram B. Webb, Edmund Dingley, Charles B. Mcallister, Joseph Hughes, John Mullin, George Powell, Emerson Bennett, and Andrew Mullin. Capital stock; $50,000, with power to increase to $300,000.

The act to incorporate the Board of Directors of the Fire Department in the city of Philadelphia, has been read in both branches, and in the House was referred to a select committee of the city members. Two bills have been read in the House with this title, but they are said to be exactly similar. It provides for the election of a president, vice president; secretary, treasurer, and five commissioners.

All officers, except the commissioners, are to be elected by the directors—the five commissioners to be elected by the representatives of the Fire Department, and the *first election for said commissioners shall take* place on the fourth Monday in May next. Term, one year. No one shall be eligible to be a commissioner unless he shall have been for five years an active member of the Fire Department. Paid commissioners shall take cognizance of all complaints against fire companies, impose penalties, and remove disorderly or riotous companies from the department, &c.

The bill introduced by Mr. Parker, to reduce the number of Common Councilmen, is similar to the bill presented last session. It allows one Councilman in each ward to a population of 2,000, and one for a fraction above that, excepting the twenty-third ward from its operations. The act incorporating the Philadelphia City Passenger Railway Company, notwithstanding the veto of the Governor and constitutional objections, is doubtless be put through under the drill and haste that have so shamefully characterized this wonderful legislative act.

ALBION.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, March 25.

SENATE.

The following bills were read in place:

A supplement to the act incorporating the City Bank of Philadelphia.

Also, one to increase the number of aldermen in the Eleventh ward of Philadelphia.

Mr. PARKER, one to reduce the number of Common Councilmen in Philadelphia.

The bill to appoint Boards of visitors of the poor-house was passed finally.

The bill relative to disputed boundaries in Philadelphia.

The bill to alter the districts of the Supreme Court, and fix them in Philadelphia and Pittsburg, was lost by a tie vote—yeas 16, nays 16.

The following bills were passed:

An act to abolish the Northern District of the Supreme Court. The counties in the Northern district at, by this bill, attached to the middle district, the court sitting at Harrisburg.

An act to incorporate the Richmond and Schuylkill Passenger Railway was passed.

The Governor has signed the supplement to the Fairmount and Arch-street Passenger Railway, and an act relative to railway companies.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate met at 3 P. M.

The bill to incorporate the Passenger Railway Relief Association passed.

Also an act incorporating the Northern Market Company.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill vetoed by the Governor, entitled an act to incorporate the City Passenger Railway, (Chestnut and Walnut streets.)

Mr. Bush moved to postpone the bill. Not agreed to—yeas 5, nays 23.

A long and spirited debate ensued on the bill, and finally the previous question was called and sustained.

The hour for adjournment arrived while the bill was still pending, and the Senate adjourned.

The bill will undoubtedly pass the Senate to-morrow.

HOUSE.

The following bills were read in place:

Mr. QUIGLEY, one to incorporate the Quaker City Passenger Railford Company, of Philadelphia.

Also, one to incorporate the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Ferry Company.

The select committee, to whom was referred the subject of a free banking law, reported a bill establishing the same. On motion, the bill was made the order of the public calendar by a vote of two-thirds.

A message was newly read from the Governor vetoing the City Passenger Railway (Chestnut and Walnut streets). The House proceeded to the consideration of the message.

The rules requiring veto messages to lay over one day were suspended. Four hundred copies of the bill pass, notwithstanding the veto?—the House adjourned to the afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met at 5 P. M.

The consideration of the City Passenger Railway bill was resumed and passed notwithstanding the veto—yeas 74, nays 11.

The House then took up the bill, which has been vetoed by the Governor, making an appropriation to Westminster College for a Normal School. After a spirited debate the veto was sustained—yeas 52, nays 24.

The Railroad Committee were discharged from the further consideration of the bill incorporating the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Street Passenger Railway.

This will bring the bill before the House in opposition to the Railroad Committee. Adjourned.

Veto Message.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, March 25, 1859.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN: A bill has been presented for the Executive approval, entitled "An act to incorporate the Philadelphia City Passenger Railway Company."

This bill proposes to authorize the incorporation of a company, with the power to construct passenger railways upon Chestnut and Walnut streets, in the city of Philadelphia, upon certain terms and conditions set forth in the bill.

The streets named are well known to be of the greatest importance to the city of Philadelphia, and any legislation affecting them should be carefully considered, well matured, and supported by the clearest evidence that it is in accordance with the wishes of the people of the city, and particularly of those directly and immediately interested in these great thoroughfares. Unlike nearly all the bills which have become laws in reference to passenger railways in the city of Philadelphia, the one under consideration does not require the validity the assent of the local legislature of the city. The omission of this wise provision from the most important bill of the class is of more than doubtful propriety.

But the principal objection, in my opinion, is that the General Assembly, at its last session, passed an act incorporating a company with power to occupy the streets referred to for a like purpose. The act, however, contains a provision that it should not go into operation until the assent of City Councils had been first had and obtained. Now, if this assent had been withheld, it is clear evidence that the body whose province it is more immediately to regulate and control the streets of the city are unfavorable to this grant of power; whilst, on the other hand, if the consent of the Councils has been obtained and the former act has thereby gone into operation, I know of no reason why that act should be repealed and the proposed one substituted in its place and stead.

For these reasons, I am constrained to refuse to this bill the Executive approval, and herewith return it for reconsideration to the House of Representatives, where it originated. WM. F. PACKER.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—General Houston is still here awaiting the action of our Government on certain sections of the treaty with New Granada, negotiated in 1846, relative to the impositions of tonnage and other taxes, and by which American citizens are placed on an equality with those of that Republic. The amendment to the Cass-Herran treaty, which went out by the last steamer, is expected to reach Bogota before the adjournment of the New Granadian Congress.

Mr. Sickles denies the report that he has employed an experienced corps of phonographers to report the approaching trial for publication.

A private letter, from a distinguished source at Paris, states that Mr. Lavassor, French ex-Minister to Mexico will go to Nicaragua nominally in the interest of the Belly Canal Company, but really as the agent of the Emperor Napoleon with reference to securing to French citizens the right to employ Asiatic and African apprentices in mining and agricultural enterprises.

Baltimore Affairs.

BALTIMORE, March 25.—The Second Branch of City Councils, at their meeting this evening, passed the Traverse Railroad bill, making the fare *five* cents, with a capitation tax of one cent, to provide for a park. The only amendment made was one limiting the extent of the park to forty instead of two hundred acres.

The indignation meeting called for this evening against the bill, and in favor of the bill making the fare three cents, was a fizzle.

In the Criminal Court this evening, the jury in the case of the State vs. Wm. Chesford alias Hoppy, a notorious New York thief, and Robert Sutton, indicted for the larceny of over $10,000 from the Farmers' & Planters' Bank a year since, after being out over twenty-four hours, rendered a verdict convicting Hoppy and acquitting Sutton.

The Rev. Mr. Gustianni, the Roman Catholic priest who was nearly murdered on Wednesday night by burglars, still lies in a critical condition.

The Boston Post Office.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The Boston delegation, representing the State-street interest, had an interview with the Postmaster General this morning, and report his concurrence in the Attorney General's opinion, that the removal of the post office was illegal, and his decision that it must be restored to its former location, when the remonstrants will be allowed a reasonable time to execute bonds to save the Government from loss.

The Boston and Nova Scotia Telegraph Scheme.

BOSTON, March 25.—The Boston and Nova Scotia Telegraph Cable project was opened in the State Senate yesterday, and, in a thin house, passed a second reading, by a vote of yeas 14, nays 16.

More Gold Discoveries.

LEAVENWORTH, March 25.—The Lawrence *Republican* says that a letter has been received from Mr. Mory, one of the original Lawrence Company now located near El Paso, in which he states that plenty of shot gold has been discovered along the banks of the Arkansas river, and that the diggings yield at the rate of from five to ten cents per pan. He thinks the prospects for miners are better there than ever existed in California.

Non-Arrival of Steamers.

GALLIS, Me., March 25.—The lines east of this point have been interrupted since 5 o'clock this evening. At that time neither the Niagara nor Alps (both due at Halifax with dates to the 12th inst.) had been signalled below.

Flour Mill Burned.

CLEVELAND, March 25.—J. B. Hogbe's floating mill, at Bellevieu, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $16,000, with $12 000 insured. The fire is supposed to have originated from the friction of the machinery.

Destructive Fire at Napoleon, Ohio.

TOLEDO, March 25.—A fire at Napoleon, Ohio, this morning, destroyed nearly all the business portion of that town. The loss is estimated at $17,000, on which there is a partial insurance.

Destructive Fire at Joliet, Illinois.

ST. LOUIS, March 25.—A fire at Joliet, Ill., this morning, destroyed five stores—involving a loss of $25,000 or $30,000.

The Propeller C. C. Alger.

BALTIMORE, March 25.—The propeller C. C. Alger, from Philadelphia for Alexandria, Va., before reported ashore on the Northern Point in Chesapeake Bay, was towed to this harbor last night, and left for her destination.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, March 24.—Cotton—Sales of 10 000 bales to-day at an advance of ¼d. Middling is quoted at 11¾c. Molasses sells at 31c. Gold 2½c. Exchange on London is quoted at 8¾@9¾ per cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, March 24.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dropping. Corn 1 cent lower; sale of white at 75@78c; yellow 83@85c. Provisions and Whiskey quiet and unchanged.

CHARLESTON, March 25.—Cotton—3 000 bales changed hands to-day at an advance of ¼d. Middling is quoted at 11¾c. Molasses sells at 31c. Gold 2½c. Exchange on London is quoted at 8¾@9¾ per cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, March 24.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dropping. Corn 1 cent lower; sale of white at 75@78c; yellow 83@85c. Provisions and Whiskey quiet and unchanged.

CHARLESTON, March 25.—Cotton—3 000 bales changed hands to-day at 12¼c for good middling. The sales of the week amount to 11,000. Prices have advanced ¼c. during the week; middling qualities having improved the most.

SAVANNAH, March 24.—Cotton—The sales of the week add up 5,260 bales, and the receipts 9,600 bales, against 12,250 bales, the receipts during the corresponding week of last year. There is a stock of 52,000 bales on hand. The receipts thus far of last year, at all Southern ports, amount to 810,000 bales.

AUGUSTA, March 24.—A large speculative inquiry for Cotton has sprung up, and 11 700 bales were sold to-day at prices ranging from 11¾@12¼c. Flour unchanged; sales of 2 000 bales at $5.60@5.75. Whiskey dull at 24½c. Mess Pork sells at $17.75. Bulk Meats—Sales of 250 000 lbs of Sides to-day at 8¼c. In Bacon and Lard there was nothing done to-day.

NEW ORLEANS, March 25.—Sales of Cotton to-day, 16,000 bales, closing firm at 11¾@11¾ for middlings. The weekly statement shows the following: Sales for the week, 68,000 bales; receipts for the week, 38,000 bales, against for the same week last year, 50,000 bales; exports, 58 000 bales; total exports for the season, 1,137,000 bales; receipts ahead of last year, 122 000 bales; receipts ahead at all Southern ports, 818 500 bales; stock in port, 410,000 bales; stock at same time last year, 450,000 bales. Sugar buoyant at 6½c. Flour dull at $5.87. Rio Coffee—Sales of the week, 4 000 bags; imports for the week, 10,500 bags; total imports, 831,000 bags against 778,500 bags; stock in port, 78,000 bags, against 6,000 bags at the same time last year.

W. CHARLESTON, March 25.—Sales of Cotton to-day 2 600 bales, the market closing with an advancing tendency. The sales include 1,300 bales Middling at 11¾c@12c.

SAVANNAH, March 25—Cotton market unchanged, with sales of 460 bales.

AUGUSTA, March 25.—An average business was transacted in Cotton to day without quotable change.

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Grand Dramatic Matinee—"Money," &c.

NATIONAL CIRCUS.—"Cinderella"—Equestrian, Gymnastic, and Acrobatic feats.

MUSICAL FUND HALL.—"Germania Orchestra Rehearsals."

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Delicate Ground!" —"The School for Scandal."

NATIONAL CIRCUS.—"Cinderella"—"Lent's Circus Company"—"Equestrian, Gymnastic, and Acrobatic Feats."

WEMYSS' AND CLARKE'S ARCH-STREET THEATRE.—"Virginius"—"The Robber's Wife."

NEW WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.—"The Daughter of the Regiment"—"The Gamesock of the Wilderness."

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.—Bartholomew's Sculpture of "Paradise Lost; Or, Eve Repentant"

MODDERWOOD'S GARDENS.—Selections from Plays, Gems from Operas, Pantomimes, Dancing, and Singing.

THOMSON'S VARIETIES.—"Gems from Operas, Negro Eccentricities, Farces, Singing, and Dancing."

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—Signor Blitz.

WATER WORKS MEETING IN THE TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.—A meeting of the citizens of the Twenty-fourth ward ward was held last evening at Odd Fellows' Hall West Philadelphia, to consider the subject of the insufficiency of the Water Works in that ward. The tone of the assemblage was earnest and business like, with no effort at Buncombe speeches or pointless declamation.

Mr. PARKER, one to whom the number of Common Councilmen in Philadelphia.

John C. Kelly, Esq., was called to the chair, with twenty-four vice presidents and four secretaries.

Henry C. Lea, Esq., offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The supply of water in the Twenty-fourth ward is wholly insufficient and altogether uncertain, rendering our citizens virtually defenceless in case of fire; and whereas, no householder can depend upon the public works for the daily wants of his household, thus preventing a large proportion of our citizens from introducing the water into their premises, greatly reducing the water-duplicate of the ward; and whereas, the able reports of the Chief Engineer of the Department have conclusively shown that by the erection of a reservoir, at originally intended, the city would save in running expenses alone, ten per cent. per annum on the cost of the improvement; and whereas, the construction of such a reservoir would relieve us from our present disabilities, and greatly conduce to the safety, health, and comfort of our citizens, while rapidly increasing the revenue of the city from the water-service of the ward: therefore,

Resolved, That every consideration of prudence and economy should induce the city to delay no longer the construction of a Reservoir for the Water Works of the Twenty-fourth ward.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, our citizens, in paying their annual water rent, pay for an adequate supply of water, and for protection to property by the City Authorities, and it is believed that, in case of accident or damage arising from the defective supply of water, the city would be responsible.

Resolved, That our representatives in Select and Common Councils be instructed to lose no opportunity of procuring the legislation necessary for this purpose, and that they should urge it upon the attention of Congress on all appropriate occasions.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be respectfully laid before both branches of Councils and the Mayor of the city.

Hon. T. Bickley addressed the meeting at some length. He expressed his wonder that such a meeting of this character had not been made long ago. The Water Works of the Twenty-fourth ward had never been completed. The Stand-Pipe was only half completed, the contractor the Stand Pipe, being only preparatory to the completion of the Water Works by the building of a reservoir. The people of the ward were compelled to pay water rent in advance, and subjected to a penalty if they did not; yet the very reports of the proper city officers showed that the city was unable to do that for which they have exacted payment beforehand under penalty. He made the following quotations from the report of the Chief Engineer of the Water Works:

"The Stand-Pipe was never intended for a constant supply, but to equalize the distribution of the pressure of the water at once. It was then intended to collect the frontages, and apply the money thus procured to building this reservoir and laying the main. A much larger proportion of money has already been collected and paid into the city treasury, for the pipe originally laid in front of property, than would pay for the reservoir and main. The Stand-Pipe has served the purpose of a reservoir much longer than those most sanguine in its favor ever anticipated. The number of water takers and their importance demands the immediate construction of this reservoir.

"The rapid increase in the demand for water made upon these works makes the immediate erection of a reservoir necessary. The average daily amount of water in the last year of 1858, when the works were first run, was 103 606 gallons; in 1856, 143,654 gallons; in 1857, 334,106 gallons; in 1858, 559 290 gallons. From this, it will be evident that, in the warm months of the coming summer, there will be a deficiency, with out a reservoir, the capacity of the works is 1,050,000 gallons per day, being the amount that can be pumped by one engine."

The Judge made an eloquent comparison of the Twenty-fourth with the other wards of the city as a public property which would repay tenfold in taxes all the money expended upon it from the public treasury, and a ward that had opened twenty miles of streets, from eighty feet wide, without bills for damages, and did more street-grading, at private expense, than all the other wards of the city put together.

Henry M. Dreher, Esq., Benj. R. Miller, James Miller, Henry C. Lea, J. C. Keffer, Jos. S. Riley, and others spoke upon various points connected with the object of the meeting, which adjourned after appointing a committee of five to keep the ball in motion.

THE THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONFERENCE were resumed yesterday morning. There was a full attendance of members of Conference, and any number of visitors in the gallery.

After devotional exercises, which were conducted by the Rev. J. M. Greenbank, the minutes of the day preceding were read and adopted, after some emendations, the most important of which was the insertion from the journal of all the matter concerning the case of Mr. Paxson, alluded to yesterday

The resolution requiring Mr. P. to pass examination on Church History next year was withdrawn, an entire misapprehension having arisen as to the facts of his case, and he was unanimously acquitted of all disrespect to the Discipline or the Conference.

Messrs. T. Graves and W. Mullin were appointed a committee to collect Sunday-school statistics For the collection of *missionary statistics*, one person was appointed from each district, as follows:

N. Philadelphia.....E. Meredith.
S. Philadelphia.....H. B. Mauger.
Reading.....J. F. Meredith.
Wilmington.....J. B. Merrill.
Easton.....W. H. England.
Snow Hill.....J. Pastorfield.

The Rev. J. H. Pitezel, from the Mission of Lake Superior, was received into the Conference. He had labored for many years among the Indians of that region, and has written two books, illustrating by anecdote, &c., the manners of the Indians, which he offered for sale at reasonable prices

The Rev. D. Miller, of the Iowa Mission, was next introduced. He has been engaged in the German work, and has assisted in and written and many remarkable conversions from infidelity and practical atheism. Narratives of the most prominent of these cases had been gathered into a book, which Mr. Miller offered for sale.

The application of the Conference of the candidates for Deacons' orders was next in order. This ceremony was very interesting. After the exercises prescribed by the rules of the church were complied with, the following persons were admitted to full connection, and elected to Deacons' orders:

Andrew Gather,
Robert J. Garon,
Wesley O. Best,
George Clements,
William F. Talbott,
Richard W. Humphries,
Edward D. Irwin,
James E. Bryan,

Horace A. Cleveland,
Thomas F. Williams,
William H. Wiles,
William B Gregg,
Alexander M. Wiggins,
Thomas L. Poulson,
Joseph R. Smith.

Robert B. Hazzard having asked for a continuance on trial, his reasons for this desire were explained—one of them being a fear of opposition from the Conference, and another pecuniary embarrassments. This matter led to a long and animated debate Several members defended his character, abilities, and worth warmly, and expressed the opinion that he was in debt, and would never probably be able to relieve himself.

Finally, the matter was put to a vote, and Mr. Hazzard was not continued.

A communication was received from the secretary of the Mount Moriah Cemetery, tendering the Conference, on behalf of the association, a lot of ground in the cemetery, embracing twenty thousand square feet, for the use of the members of the Conference and their families. Messrs. Neill, McCaskey, and Atwood were appointed a committee to prepare a paper expressing the sense of the Conference at this generous donation, and also to visit the cemetery, accompanied by