The Press.

MONDAY, MAY 2, 1859.

☞ The gentlemen composing the Democratic State Central Committee are requested to meet at the Logan House, Altoona, Blair county, on WEDNESDAY, THE FOURTH DAY OF MAY NEXT, at 2 o'clock P. M., to prepare for the campaign, according to the instructions of the Convention.

JOHN W. FORNEY, Chairman.

FIRST PAGE.—New Publications; Shall we have Water in the Squares; Letter from New York; General News; The City. FOURTH PAGE.—Ship News; List of Letters remaining in the Philadelphia Post Office up to April 31st.

The News.

The steamship Northern Light arrived at New York on Saturday with 875 California passengers, via Panama Railroad. She left Aspinwall on the 21st ult. On the evening of the 17th, during the customary procession of Palm Sunday, there was a riot at Panama between the natives who reside within the city and the blacks who live without the walls, in which two or three were killed and several severely wounded. The military were called out, and were under orders all night. The United States consul signalized the men-of-war in the harbor, and Commodore Long sent several armed boats, with three hundred men, to protect the American residents, but their services were not required, and they returned on board at daylight. The United States sloop-of-war Vandalia arrived at Panama on the morning of the 17th. The Roanoke, Jamestown, and Relief were at Aspinwall. The Roanoke was to sail for San Juan del Norte on the 22d. The steamship Washington, from New York for San Francisco, had not arrived at Valparaiso on the 1st inst., and fears were entertained for her safety.

The overland mail, at St. Louis, brings three days later news from California. The San Francisco markets are represented as being overstocked, and prices of almost everything tended downward. A burning ship was discovered at sea by the ship Moonlight, which arrived at San Francisco; she is supposed to be the ship Manitou, of New York, which was built in Philadelphia. It is thought that her crew were saved, as several vessels were seen close to her. The Sandwich Islands volcano was still in a state of eruption. A new guano island had been discovered near the Sandwich Islands.

The United States steamer Fulton, of the Paraguay expedition, arrived at Washington yesterday. She brings a heavy mail, and encountered some damage from storms which she encountered. Commissioner Bowlin was about to return in the Sabine. All the vessels of the fleet were about to return to the States, to the same ports from which they had started.

The steamship Bremen arrived at New York yesterday, with one day's later intelligence from Europe, although very little news beyond that brought by the previous arrival. The same warlike feeling seemed to prevail throughout Europe.

The steamship Philadelphia arrived at New Orleans on Saturday, from Havana, with dates to the 26th ult. No news of importance.

The steamship Circassian, from Galway, via St. Johns, Newfoundland, arrived at New York yesterday.

The subject of emigrating to Hayti, in accordance with the invitation of President Geffrard, is now being agitated among the colored people of the different cities. [illegible]

The Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Utah, Dr. Forney, writes to the Indian Bureau, that no doubt exists of the complicity of the Mormons in the massacre of the Mountain Meadow. [illegible]

[illegible]

In the Court of Quarter Sessions, on Saturday, George W. Alexander and John Devereux, two fire rioters, were found guilty of shooting a member of the Good Will Engine Company, named Stotesbury, whereby he was considerably injured. Judge Thompson sentenced each to three years' hard labor in the Eastern Penitentiary. [illegible]

Both political parties held meetings on Saturday night, accounts of the proceedings of which will be found in our columns to-day.

The remains of Bishop Doane were consigned to their last resting-place on Saturday, from his residence in Burlington. [illegible] The inscription on the plate was in these simple words:

The Right Reverend
GEORGE WASHINGTON DOANE, D.D., LL.D.,
Bishop of New Jersey.
Born, 27th May, A. D. 1799.
Died, 27th April, A. D. 1859.

The spectators all seemed deeply moved, and many tears were shed. [illegible]

[illegible]

The City Election.

An important municipal election will take place to-morrow. Comparatively little excitement exists in reference to it, and although this may be a matter of regret to noisy politicians who have made themselves hoarse by their loud and inflammatory partisan appeals, if our citizens can be induced to calmly and dispassionately consider the personal merits and qualifications of the candidates nominated for their suffrages, and to separate the good men from the bad ones, the honest and capable from the dishonest and incapable, on the various tickets, the true welfare of Philadelphia will be better advanced than by any mere partisan triumph of either side. It is a fortunate circumstance that an unusually large proportion of excellent men have been nominated, particularly by the Democratic party. If its spirit had not been broken by the fatal policy of the National Administration and by the attempts of new leaders to commit it to anti-Democratic doctrines, we should have very little doubt of the success of its City Ticket and most of its ward tickets to-morrow; for we believe that a majority of the people of Philadelphia prefer the Democratic party to the Opposition, and are willing to support the former whenever it is true to itself, and squarely planted upon a just and honest platform.

The Democratic nominees for City Treasurer and City Commissioner—Dr. JAMES MCCLINTOCK and HENRY S. BORIE—are men of intelligence, capacity, and good character, and they are fairly entitled to the support of the Democratic party.

In the First and Second wards, the Popular Sovereignty Democrats have nominated full tickets, composed of excellent men. In all the other wards, but one Democratic ticket has been nominated; but we recognise among the nominees many excellent men, who entertain a supreme contempt for the National Administration, and who are warmly attached to the true principles of the Democratic party. In a number of instances the People's party has placed good candidates in nomination, and by a little judicious discrimination, the voters of Philadelphia can easily select from the nominees of the different parties a much better body of Councilmen than they have ever chosen heretofore. We are not sufficiently acquainted with all the nominees to closely analyze their character, nor have we the disposition to do so, but we hope this task will be effectively performed by the voters of the several wards.

In the Third ward we recognise the names of several very good men upon the Democratic ticket. In the Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth wards, the Democratic Council tickets are composed of men of the very highest character. Our citizens cannot err in electing such men as WM. H. DRAYTON, WM. M. BAIRD, JOHN CASSIN, JOSEPH A. CLAY, HENRY D. GILPIN, SAMUEL C. PERKINS, R. P. KANE, WM. B. FOSTER, JAMES MAGEE, and THOMAS J. HEMPHILL. The other Democratic nominees for the Councils in those wards we are not so well acquainted with, but as the Nominating Conventions were evidently disposed to act honestly with the people, we presume they formed good tickets throughout. In the Twelfth and Thirteenth wards, the Democratic tickets are excellent, and contain the names of some of our best citizens. In the Fourteenth ward, the People's party have placed some well-known and excellent citizens upon their ticket. In the Fifteenth ward, GUSTAVUS REMAK, an able man, and ROBERT C. BRODIE, an excellent citizen, are upon the Democratic ticket. FREDERICK WM. BINDER is also the Democratic candidate for Alderman in that ward. He is an honest man, a good citizen, and proved himself in Mexico to be a gallant defender of his country. We hope he will be elected. In the Nineteenth ward, the Democratic ticket is composed of very good men. Some excellent nominees have also been selected by the Democratic party in the Twentieth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fourth wards, and by the People's party in the Twenty-first [illegible].

[illegible] Conventions have, in [illegible] excellent selections [illegible] have failed to do so, and [illegible] into important stations any of [illegible] or knavish politicians who are [illegible] seeking public employment for the advancement of their own interests to the detriment of the best interests of the city, we trust the voters will correct the error, and rebuke the insult, at the polls, to-morrow.

The Lecompton Test still in Force.

An address has been issued to the Democracy of the Union, by what is termed the "National Democratic State Central Committee of Illinois," which is the organ of the bolting Danite faction of that State, and thus represents the handful of Administration officials and their sympathizers who made strenuous exertions to defeat Judge DOUGLAS in 1858. We had supposed, after the result of that election had been officially announced, and the fact demonstrated that those factionists were as contemptible in number as in character, that they would quietly sink into oblivion, as a political organization, and the country would hear of them no more. But the address indicates a different purpose, and we presume, from its character, that the Danites intend to elect a delegation to the Charleston Convention, and that they are now endeavoring to present, in advance, the theory upon which they expect to prove its claim to admission into that body, to represent the Democracy of Illinois.

The tone of the address may be gathered from the following extracts:

"By the term National Democracy we mean those who hold that the members of the party are bound to acquiesce in whatever course *the party may deem proper, under the guidance of its regularly constituted authorities to pursue*, without regard to local prejudice or personal caprice. As no one can be a good citizen who disobeys the law and resists its officers, so no one can be a good Democrat who opposes the policy or rebels against the usages of the party. * * *

"If, on a plea of conscience, or for any other reason, Democrats are allowed to bolt the nominations or oppose the measures of the party, every member may avail himself of this privilege, and there is an end to all efficiency or power in the party. If a minority may, under any plea, unite with the enemies of the party and defeat its purposes, the same thing may be repeated indefinitely until the party is destroyed. It is not for the Congressional caucus or a National Convention to decide merely local questions, which do not affect the party generally; neither is it the province of State Conventions or legislative caucuses to assume jurisdiction over strictly national questions, and make decisions without regard to the judgment of the national tribunals thereupon.

"No man is obliged to be a member of the Democratic party. He can unite with it or not, as he chooses, and if, at any time, he desires to withdraw from it, he can do so without hindrance. If, having once joined the party, he afterwards finds anything in its principles or its workings to which he cannot consent, it is his duty to withdraw. If he does not do so, but continues his connection with the party and violates its laws, and refuses to submit to its decisions, the party *must expel him from its ranks*, if it would retain its integrity. *The party must visit the penalty of the Democratic law upon all offenders, if it would not have treason and rebellion in its ranks in every part of the Union.*

"Such is the admirable organization and discipline of the Democratic party. It commends itself to the judgment of every lover of his country, as the only system which can protect the country from unwise measures—secure in the administration of the Government the greatest good of the greatest number, and which can destroy the Upas tree of sectionalism, root and branch.

"The true test of Democracy is adhesion to the Democratic platform *and obedience to the Democratic authorities*. With these premises admitted, it would not be difficult to determine whether *the Douglas party or the National Democracy of Illinois is to be recognised and sustained by the Democracy of the Union*."

The Danite bolters acted throughout the whole campaign of 1858 directly under the guidance of the National Administration. Their movement was managed by its officials. The organ—the Washington *Union*—was almost entirely devoted to the annihilation of Douglas. It contained more leading articles in support of the Danite movement than upon all other subjects. We presume that the Address above referred to has also been written in compliance with the wishes of the Administration. Our readers can, therefore, see from the extracts we have quoted, that the Lecompton test, while disavowed at present in Pennsylvania, is still actively enforced in Illinois. The doctrine is laid down that it is not enough to respect Democratic usages, and to adhere to the National Platform of the party, to be a Democrat, but the constituted authorities, or, in other words, the President, must be implicitly obeyed in all his commands, however unjust or unreasonable. If this is not done, the offending parties are to be ostracised. If in national offices, they must be removed. If nominated for elective offices, they must be defeated by the creatures of the President.

The Danite policy of 1858, and the Presidental proscription of that year, did much to introduce discord into the Democratic party and to overthrow it in every Northern State. Instead of being abandoned now, it has been revived in a still more offensive form, to create a new crop of disasters in 1859 and 1860. The haughty arrogance of the few thousand Danites in Illinois in attempting to overslaugh the conquering legions who led their gallant chief on to victory in the late contest, shows that one of the worst phases of tyrannical proscription is about to be exhibited. The Democracy of Pennsylvania should reflect well upon this insane movement. It can have no other end than to sacrifice the Democratic party of the country upon the altar of the pride and vindictive spirit of our ruler at Washington, and there can be no hope for Democratic victory while the Administration which originated it is tolerated and sustained.

The Pittsburg *Despatch*, one of the most influential Republican journals in the country, and a paper of immense circulation in Western Pennsylvania, publishes the following article under its editorial head, on the 28th of April:

It is understood that a resolution calling for a National Convention of delegates representing the "Opposition" throughout the several States of the Union, will be introduced into the coming State Convention of the "Opposition" in Pennsylvania. The object of the movement is to get rid of the name of the Republican party, and at the same time to sink the slavery question, for the immediate benefit of a set of corrupt office hunters. Let it be tried, and *the Democratic party will most* certainly succeed again in 1860. The trials already made of "Opposition" parties, emasculated of principle for temporary success, have quite satisfied all honest independent men in the country, and if this scheme be tried, the Republicans will stand aloof and indifferent.

The miserable creatures whose ambition is to secure office, and that obtained, to plunder the people or sell themselves to the highest bidders—such men can readily ignore all principle to secure a temporary triumph; but the mass of the people, fortunately, are neither corrupt nor silly enough to lower the standard of opposition to slavery extension.

Nor can it be doubted that it is the only vital element of success in a Presidential struggle. Take it away, and the two great parties have no issue worth a fig between them.

Public Amusements.

This evening, Mr. Ullman commences a short season of Italian Opera—eight nights, we understand. The company is well constituted, and consists of Madame Gazzaniga, who plays a leave taking engagement previous to her return to Europe; Mad. Laborde and Carl Formes, who are also said to be on the eve of returning to the old world; Miss Adelaide Phillips, a native singer, who now occupies a foremost rank; Mad. Berkell, Morelli, Florenza, and Steffani and Sbriglia. These two last are new to a Philadelphia audience. Both are tenors. Mr. Anschutz directs the orchestra and chorus, brought from the New York Academy of Music. *Apropos* of the chorus, we should like to know why the awkwardest of men and the ugliest of women invariably form the great majority in this interesting collection of singers?

The prices of admission are low enough, in all conscience. Secured seats for a dollar and a half; unsecured ditto only a dollar; amphitheatre fifty cents.

This evening, Verdi's "La Traviata" will be performed; the two leading parts by Gazzaniga and Steffani. It is the lady's best, because most dramatic, performance. There will be the pleasures of memory as regards her,—the pleasures of hope, as respects the new tenor. On Wednesday evening, Flotow's "Martha" will be played (the Italian version), in which Mesdames Laborde and Berkel, with Carl Formes and Signor Sbriglia, will appear.

The Wallers closed their engagement at the Walnut street Theatre, on Saturday evening, with "Macbeth." In this play, Mrs. Waller is unquestionably the very best Lady Macbeth on the stage. She has high intellectual capacity, great natural ability, a good and manageable voice, a fine presence, and a most thorough and appreciative understanding of the idiosyncracy of the whole character.

Mr. Barry Sullivan commences a short engagement this evening, playing *Richelieu*, to start with. The cast is sufficiently good:—Mrs. Duffield, as *Julie*; *De Mauprat* by Mr. Shewell; *Louis XIII* by Mr. Dubois, who has latterly shown himself a good performer; *Francois*, the page, by pretty Mrs. Leonard; and *Joseph* and *Baradas* by Mr. Thayer and Mr. Young.

At Arch-street Theatre, the new play of "Senor Valiente," the performance of which we have been unable to witness, will be repeated this evening and to-morrow. Mrs. John Drew, perhaps the most thoroughly artistical actress on the American stage, takes her benefit on Friday evening. It must be a great house. We notice that she does not neglect the collateral advantage of an extremely attractive bill. Her programme promises the Trial Scene from "The Merchant of Venice;" the third Act of "London Assurance;" the Screen-scene from "The School for Scandal;" the fourth Act of "The Jealous Wife;" and a new farce, in which Mr. J. S. Clarke will appear.

We learn, from yesterday's *Dispatch*, that Mr. J. S. Clarke has "gone and done it." He has assumed the matrimonial sceptre, and was married, last Thursday, at Baltimore, to Miss Asia Booth, youngest daughter of the late Junius Brutus Booth. Mr. Clarke is an amiable gentleman as well as a good actor, and we congratulate him on his change of condition.

It would appear, from an announcement by Mr. Wayne Olwine, that there is some intention of opening the National Theatre, Walnut street, as a summer resort. With vaudevilles and such light pieces, there is money to be made there—perhaps?

By the way, what has been done, or is to be done, respecting the new Theatre, to be built on the ground, in Chestnut street, once known as Parkinson's? The situation is very good. The State Legislature, in their last session, passed an Act, we believe, authorizing the construction of such a Theatre, by a corporation of shareholders. Is that authorization to become a dead letter?

We know what is very far from a dead letter. A few months ago, when Mr. John E. McDonough assumed the proprietorship and management of what is now known as "McDonough's Gaieties," (Race, below Third street,) many predicted failure. He set to work with a will, and altered, remodelled, and regenerated the whole establishment. It is now very respectably conducted, a good company performing every evening, and Mr. McDonough is probably making as much money, with as little risk, as any theatrical manager in the city. This week, several new performers will make their first appearance here.

At Thomenf's Varieties, (Fifth and Chestnut streets,) in addition to the stock company, which is numerous, the Original Female Minstrels will perform this evening. Singing, dancing, and acting, to any extent, constitute the main performances here.

PARK BENJAMIN.—This accomplished gentleman, one of the most successful and original of lecturers, has an announcement in *The Press* to-day, to which we desire to draw notice. He is open to engagements, to deliver Lectures and Poems, during the coming season of Anniversary Celebrations of College Societies, Educational Institutions, &c. His terms are not extravagant, but he is above the weakness of giving his time and talents for nothing.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—The Cincinnati *Commercial*, noticing an unfounded insinuation against this road as being unsafe for travel, says:

"The perfect order and smoothness of the track is proverbial. It is a fact, verified almost every day, that a glass three-fourths filled with water will ride on the window-sill of any passenger car upon the road, from Altoona to Harrisburg, without being spilled one time in ten. We have ourselves seen apples placed in a similar position, upon a wager, and ride one hundred and fifty miles on the Pennsylvania Central, without being jarred off."

LARGE SALE TO-MORROW EVENING—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, &c.—See Thomas & Sons' pamphlet catalogues and advertisements, comprising very valuable city and country residences, by order of Orphans' Court, executors, and others.

☞ *Thomas and Sons sell regularly every week. Pamphlet catalogues every Saturday.* Each of the forthcoming sales—3d, 10th, 17th, and 24th May—will comprise a large amount of property.

COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS.—We invite the attention of the public to the choice collection of oil paintings, to be sold this morning at half-past ten o'clock, by B. Scott, Jr., auctioneer, 431 Chestnut street. It will comprise many choice pictures, to be positively sold, and will well repay examination.

DETERMINED TO HAVE HIM.—The Detroit (Mich.) *Free Press* says the Judson girl, whose elopement from Pontiac with the negro Joe some time since caused considerable talk, is now in Canada living with him, having again deserted her home and friends. On the occasion of her former elopement, her father and brother reclaimed her with great difficulty, and took her to Indiana, where a divorce was obtained. She went home with them, and remained until last week, when she again left, with or without the consent of her parents, and went to Detroit. Crossing the river, she found Joe, and they were speedily married for the second time, and are now living in the enjoyment of connubial happiness, Joe having sold his horse and cart, and bought some furniture with the proceeds.

A SHOCKING case of brutal treatment has come to light in New Britain. A daughter of P. Ryan, of that village, had been taken by a family named Whalen, living near Winsted, who whipped it almost to death.

A SHIPMENT of "moss beef," lately arrived at San Francisco from Australia, has proved on examination to be *pickled kangaroos!*

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1859.

Every now and then some of the correspondents from this point, for want of facts, indulge in certain speculations as to the course of Judge Douglas; and within the last week we have had the usual supply sent forward to various New York and Philadelphia journals. It is now charged that Judge Douglas has repudiated the movement of the States-Rights Democracy of Pennsylvania, and the articles of *The States* are quoted as affirmation of this assertion. Nobody, I presume, who knows Judge Douglas will venture to hold him responsible for the course of *The States*. That paper has repeatedly and explicitly declared that it does not speak for Judge Douglas. And it would be paying but a sorry compliment to the men who met at Harrisburg, on the 13th of April, to make *them* the echoes of any man or any set of men. Now, it is notorious that Judge Douglas *does* agree with the principles as laid down in your platform, viz: that he accepts the whole ground of non-intervention by Congress in the Territories, and advocates the exclusive control of the people over their domestic institutions, slavery included, in the Territories. If I understand the States Rights Democrats at all—and I had opportunities, as well at the Convention as subsequently, to sound their purposes—they ask nothing more at the hands of any man, or at the hands of any Convention. If Judge Douglas agrees with them, as he does, then that they act in harmony, leaving each side to take its own course to bring about the triumph of a common principle. Judge Douglas may have his way to restore the Democratic party to its former vigor and virtue, and you in Pennsylvania may have yours—so that you agree upon essentials, and upon the determination to resist every departure from these essentials. The mere differences as to the means by which the right doctrine is to be applied amount to nothing.

What is to become of Mexico, emphatically the sick man of the North American continent? The last political earthquake there shows that that unfortunate people are not only incapable of governing themselves, but that it would be an act of almost providential humanity if they could be controlled, to their own happiness, by another Power. Mexico bids fair to be the great question of the day, far more interesting than Cuba, and intensely more so than Central America. Every revolution that takes place within her borders seriously affects American interests. We shall be compelled to move for the salvation of these, whether we will or no. Mr. McLane, the new American minister, has a field of noble ambition before him, and, as he is unquestionably an able and accomplished diplomatist, we hope he will not be slow to take advantage of it.

The various Southern Administration meetings are boldly taking ground against the construction of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, to the effect that they never intended that non-intervention should mean anything else than that the Territorial Legislature should protect slavery. Those in Mississippi are especially positive on this point. I mark the fact as another of the evidences of the determination of the Administration on this important question.

It appears that I was mistaken in regard to Mr. Browne, the new editor of the official organ. He is not an Englishman, but an Irishman by birth, a relative, it is said, of one of the noble families of Ireland, and an unnaturalized citizen.

Governor Cumming, who has got into a quarrel with General Johnston in Utah, is a Georgian by birth, and is said to be a man of extraordinary ability and nerve. Some of the papers demand his removal on the ground that he is too favorable to the Mormons. Whatever the true cause may be, however, of the difficulty between himself and the leader of the army, it is certain that Governor Cumming has obtained the confidence of the Mormons, which is a great point in the game. I believe he is the only official ever sent to the Territory who has succeeded in this.

The news from Kansas indicates that the movement headed by Hon. Frederick P. Stanton will, in all probability, succeed, and the State be ready for admission at an early period of next year. A gentleman from the Territory, now in this city, informed me that there is every probability of the election of Mr. Stanton to the Senate by the Legislature of Kansas.

The removal of Mr. O'Flynn, the postmaster at Detroit, Michigan, has at last taken place, and Mr. Henry N. Walker, of that city, has been selected as his successor. You will recollect how much everybody was surprised when Mr. O'Flynn was appointed, and how the Democracy of Detroit, through their leading men, protested against it; but Mr. Buchanan determined to have his own way, and put Mr. O'Flynn into place over the heads of the people, and he has now been compelled to retrace his steps, as he has done in other cases of hasty and ill-advised appointments. Quite an effort was made by numerous gentlemen to secure the office of postmaster at Detroit for the Hon. A. W. Buel, former member of Congress from the Detroit district.

The Louisville *Democrat*, the old standard-bearer in Kentucky, boldly declares as follows, in its issue of the 27th of April:

"It is for the Democracy of the South to determine whether they will insist on applying to Territories the British doctrine of intervention against which the people of America rebelled—to which their descendants will scarcely prove more submissive—and which led to the disunion between Great Britain and her colonies; or whether they will maintain, as hitherto, the American doctrine of non-intervention—freedom of the people from the interference of Federal power in the management of their domestic affairs—*the principle upon which our Governments rest*, AND UPON WHICH ALONE THEY CONTINUE TO EXIST." We trust, at any rate, that we have succeeded in showing that no ground can be found, in the opinion of the Supreme Court, for reintroducing into this country the colonial system which was repudiated by the Revolution."

The *Democrat* not only denies that the Supreme Court has made any decision against Popular Sovereignty in the Territories, but proves the reverse.

OCCASIONAL.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The steamship Bremen, from Bremen and Southampton, brings dates to the 19th ult., one day later than previous advices.

In both houses of Parliament, on Monday, the 18th, explanations of the foreign policy of England were made by the Ministry, and the London *Times* congratulates the country that a full and frank exposition has been made of our relations with the Continental Powers, and that all parties agree as to the great features of the question, and as to the policy which it behooves Great Britain to adopt.

The *Times* goes on to say that, whatever minor differences may be evoked by future discussions, the explanations last night show that all parties in England are at least agreed to take their stand upon the treaties of 1815 and to require of Austria to keep strictly within the limits of those treaties.

The *Times* has the following despatches:

TRIESTE, April 18.—The Austrian Government has hired six of the Austrian Lloyd's steamers.

MARSEILLES, April 18.—Several letters from Naples announce that the King is lying in a very suffering condition, the Royal Princess has been summoned in haste to Austria.

The *London Times* city article, of the 19th, says the funds commenced this morning (Monday) at a decline of ⅛, but owing to the receipt of better prices from Paris there was subsequently a slight improvement. The first quotation of consols for money was 94½@94¾, but it left off at 94¾. At a later hour there was a tendency to increased firmness.

The *Times* says that Prussia is about to contract a loan equal to between eight and nine million pounds.

Piedmont and France require some further weeks of active effort for their full completion for war.

Parliament was to be prorogued on the 19th, Tuesday.

Sardinia absolutely refuses to disarm unless admitted to the Congress; but agrees however not to call out her reserves or mobilize her army or move her troops from their purely defensive position.

The English Ministerial statement expressed the opinion of the Government that there should be a general disarmament previous to the Congress, and thought that the point should be submitted to a commission, so that the Congress should only have political questions to deal with.

The French advices of Saturday seemed further to corroborate the impression that the Emperor requires more time, the middle of May being mentioned as the earliest period for complete readiness. It is stated also that an immediate announcement was expected in the *Moniteur* to the effect that everything has been smoothed for the meeting of the Congress, and the non-fulfilment of this anticipation was a chief cause of the dulness at the opening of the market.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, April 18.—Sales of cotton for two days, 11,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export.

The market closed dull and steady, buyers demanding a reduction.

Breadstuffs and Provisions were steady.

Sugar steady; Rosin steady, at decline for all qualities; common was quoted at 4s@4s 2d; Spirits Turpentine 42s@43s.

LONDON, April 18.—Consols closed at 94¾@95.

Washington Affairs.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Frank Lousada has been recognized by the President as British consul for Massachusetts and Rhode Island, to reside at Boston.

Thomas S. Sutter of New Jersey, has been appointed public gardener, vice Maher, deposed.

George Gideon, Harmon Neuff, Andrew Lawton, and John Farron have been appointed chief engineers in the navy.

Obadiah B. Curran has been appointed postmaster at Ithaca.

Messrs. Snow & Hutton have been awarded the contract for making the survey of the western boundary of Minnesota.

Cornelius O'Flynn has been removed as postmaster of Detroit, and Henry N. Miller has been appointed to fill the vacancy. The Post Office Department has had this case under consideration for some time.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Mr. Aldridge, the president of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, is one of the bidders for carrying the mails to California, and William Chase Barney has put in several propositions for the same service, via Nicaragua and different routes. The competition appears to be animated, and there is a probability that the service will be performed at a price lower than the amount of route.

It is not known whether Alfred B. Greenwood, late member of Congress from Kansas, will accept the appointment of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, recently tendered to him.

The Canadian Parliament—A Government Measure Defeated.

TORONTO, C. W., April 30.—The Government was defeated this morning in the Upper House, the supplementary estimates being thrown out. This result was in consequence of the difficulty which exists between Upper and Lower Canada on removing the seat of Government to Quebec.

An Indian Battle.

ST. LOUIS, April 30.—On the 2d instant a battle was fought near Zuni, between the Navajo and Apache Indians, in which ten of the latter and eight of the former were killed.

The Mexican News.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The New Orleans papers of Tuesday last, received by mail, contain the details of the Mexican advices by the steamer Tennessee.

The dates from the City of Mexico are to the 18th ult. General Miramon managed to make his escape from the Constitutionalists by forcing the line of Fraccorona, and arrived on the 11th, with two aids-de-camp, just in time to congratulate General Marquese on his victory over General Degollado. His army came in the next day or two, most of the troops in good condition.

General Miramon's passage of the Cumbres was effected only after hard fighting. Three several times did this reckless commander assault the enemy's almost impregnable position, and three times was beaten back. On the night of the 17th he succeeded in turning La Llave's wing, took the more difficult mountain pass which that general commanded, and from that time forth the way was clear.

General Degollado arrived before the city of Mexico on the 22d of March and might have then easily entered the city, but he suffered himself to be deceived by the millionaire Escandon, at whose place, in Tacubaya, he was living. Madrid, and others of the Robles party, made Degollado believe that he had a large party within the walls of the city, and that his great personal popularity would be damaged by any violent measures.

On Sunday night, the 10th of April, preparations were made for an attack upon Degollado's head quarters by a force of 5,000 men, under General Marquese. During that night they were allowed to flank the enemy's position, and on Monday morning and the following day, the forces of Degollado, though fighting like tigers, were made to feel the superiority in number and efficiency of that very artillery and those very men whom their stupid chief had allowed to come unmolested to the aid of the city.

It is said that the traitors and cowards of the chief fled early in the fight, and left their brave soldiers to make what feeble resistance they could afterwards. The result was, of course, a total rout. After the action and upon the field deeds of horror were committed, such as can hardly be believed, but which can nevertheless be true. The cavalry of Marquese, urged on by several priests, amused themselves by lancing the wounded, with which the field was covered, none of whom were spared. It appears that such deeds of blood and murder were not approved by all the members of Miramon's Government.

Mr. Black, the American consul, has had his passports sent him. He applied to Lord Otway, the English minister, to take American citizens and their property under his protection in the absence of any representative of our Government in the capital, but his request was denied.

During the stay of the Federalists in Tacubaya not the slightest disorder was permitted. Everything went on well. The rights of everybody were respected, but as soon as the Centralists entered the scene changed; private houses without number were sacked by the drunken soldiers, citizens were outraged and murdered, and those who have escaped the tempest of religious fury still shudder at the atrocities which they have been compelled to witness.

The above is condensed from the correspondence of the New Orleans *Picayune*.

The circular of Lord Otway, the British minister, dated April 4th, addressed to Frederick Glennie, commences as follows: "Sir, from a despatch which I received from Earl Malmesbury by the last mail, it would appear that her Britannic Majesty's Government, wearied out by the fruitless exertions to obtain from the Government calling itself the Central Government of Mexico, a settlement of the outstanding claims of British subjects, and being unable to bring to bear upon that Government the influence of the British naval force now off Vera Cruz, have determined upon holding the whole Government indifferently responsible for the observance of all international obligations as far as England is concerned. It is therefore the intention of her Majesty's Government to take advantage of the presence of the fleet in the Gulf, and to hold Vera Cruz, by whatever party it is occupied, to be as it were the treasury of Mexico, and enforce there, as far as possible the payment of all outstanding claims of British subjects in Mexico."

Lord Otway required Mr. Glennie to draw him up a clear and distinct statement of all these claims which he considers in justice and equity ought to be protected and maintained by her Majesty's Government, and so enable him to communicate on the subject with the officer commanding the British naval force in the Gulf, and so carry out the instructions which Lord Otway had received from the British principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

A protest of the reactionary Government, that of Zuloaga and Miramon, is against the recognition of the Constitutional or Juarez Government by Mr. McLane, the U. S. minister. Also, against all the treaties, conventions, arrangements and contracts made by the same. It begins with a recital of the downfall of the Comonfort Government, the accession of the Zuloaga, and the recognition of his Government by Mr. Forsyth, who united with his colleagues in felicitating the new President on his accession.

It proceeds to state how the American minister opened a negotiation for the purpose of concluding a treaty conceding to the United States a considerable portion of the national territory, and the right of transit in perpetuity across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. These propositions being at once rejected, it is charged that the United States at once changed their policy, annoying and embarrassing the Government by provoking disagreeable questions wounding the national honor, and professing unfounded reclamations, a policy which resulted in the withdrawal of the legation.

From the Pacific.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA—VOLCANO ON THE SANDWICH ISLANDS—DISCOVERY OF GUANO ISLANDS.

ST. LOUIS, April 30.—The overland mail, which left San Francisco on the 8th inst., has arrived here. The advices furnished are three days later.

Ships were arriving freely at San Francisco.

The market was still overstocked, and the decline in prices continues.

The ship Moonlight, which arrived at San Francisco from New York, reports having met a burning ship, (supposed to be the Manitou, from New York,) in the Atlantic, in lat. 14, lon. 25. Several ships were around her at the time, and it was supposed that all hands were saved.

The Manitou was built in Philadelphia several years since. She now belongs to a New York merchant. The vessel and cargo are valued at $420,000. She cleared from New York for San Francisco on the 28th of October last.

The volcano on the Sandwich Islands was still active.

Very rich guano islands had been discovered northwest of the Sandwich Islands. Possession had been taken by the commander of the Government steamer Fenimore Cooper.

Arrival of the United States Steamer Fulton.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The United States steamer Fulton, of the Paraguay expedition, arrived here at noon, all well.

The steamer Fulton brought a heavy mail. She left Montevideo on the 17th of March, and three days out shipped a heavy sea and lost one of her quarter boats.

The Water Witch which sailed in company with the Fulton, was considerably damaged in her upper works by the same storm.

The Fulton arrived at St. Catharines on the 23d of March, and met there the steamer Washington, from New York, bound to San Francisco.

The Fulton and Water Witch left Barbadoes in company on the 23d, and encountered heavy weather off Cape Hatteras. The St. Lawrence sailed for Boston about the 11th of March.

The Sabine was to leave Montevideo on the 21st of March with Commissioner Bowlin, and the rest of the fleet were soon to follow. All the vessels of the fleet were to return to the States to the same ports from whence they started.

The above facts are furnished by the Assistant Engineer Burrow.

Indian Affairs in Utah.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Dr. Forney, the superintendent of Indian affairs for Utah, writes to the Indian Bureau, under date of March 18th, that he is in possession of such reliable information as leaves no doubt of the complicity of the Mormons in the Mountain Meadow massacre, and that a few days after it there was distributed to each of the leading Church dignitaries $30 worth of property. The seventeen children who escaped were in his care, and arrangements had been made to restore them to their friends in Arkansas.

Conviction of Mail Robbers in Canada—Sentence of Death.

BRANTFORD, C. W., April 30.—Two negroes, Moore and over who have been on trial for robbing the mail and plundering the carrier near this city, about ten days ago were found guilty to-day, and sentenced to be hung on the 7th of June. After sentence was pronounced they fully confessed their guilt.

The Norfolk Navy Yard.

NORFOLK, May 1.—Commander Dornin retired from the command of the navy yard yesterday, and is succeeded by Capt. Bell.

A large number of additional hands are to be put to work immediately, probably to raise the frigate Columbia or Raritan.

Pike's Peak Emigrants for Sonora and Arizona.

ST. LOUIS, April 30.—The emigrants at the Pike's Peak mines, and those along the route, are enrolling themselves into companies for Arizona and Sonora.

The North Britain below Quebec.

QUEBEC, May 2.—The steamer North Britain passed the River du Loupe station this morning, but owing to an accident her despatches were not received. Her dates from Liverpool are to the 20th ult.

The Steamer United Kingdom.

QUEBEC, April 30.—A steamer supposed to be the United Kingdom, which sailed from Glasgow on the 16th instant, passed River de Loups this afternoon.

Fire at the Washington Navy Yard.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—One of the boiler-houses at the navy yard, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is from $2,000 to $3,000. The boiler was not injured.

From Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, April 30.—The steamship Philadelphia has arrived from Havana, with dates to the 26th. She brings no news of importance.

Fire at Perrymansville.

BALTIMORE, May 1.—The residence of the Hon. Jacob A. Prestman, at Perrymansville, Harford county, was burned on Saturday. Loss $8,000.

Arrival of the Circassian.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The steamship Circassian, from Galway, via St. Johns, N. F., arrived this afternoon.

Markets by Telegraph.

MOBILE, April 30.—Cotton.—Sales of 1,100 bales, today at 12½, for middlings the market closing firm.

AUGUSTA, April 30.—The Constitutionalist's table sums up the total receipts of cotton at all the Southern ports, at 3,477,910 bales, being 784,400 bales ahead of last year. The stock in port is 83,800 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, April 30.—Cotton market unchanged; sales of 4,500 bales. Molasses 35½c. Gunnies 10c. Pork dull.

Cotton freights to Liverpool ⅞@9-32d.

CINCINNATI, April 30.—Flour closed with an advancing tendency; sales at $6.20@6.25. Whiskey 24c. Mess Pork quiet. Bacon quiet, but is held at 7@9c.

MOBILE, April 29.—Cotton.—Sales to-day 1,500 bales. Sales of the week 5,500 bales. Receipts during the same time, 6,500 bales. Stock in port, 175,000 bales. Freights on Cotton to Liverpool, ⅞d. Sterling Exchange is quoted at 9@9¼ per cent. premium.

CHARLESTON, April 29.—Cotton unchanged; sales of 1,900 bales.

New York Stock Exchange, April 30.

SECOND BOARD.

1000 U S 5s '75 reg	105¼	100 N Y Cent R		73¾
1000 Missouri 6s	87¾	100 do		73¾
1000 Tenn 6s '90	93¾	100 do	s30	73½
5000 Ill Cen R bds	88	150 do		73¾
5000 Har 2d m bds	39½	50 do	nwk	73
3000 La C & Mi g b	16½	40 Erie R		6¾
1000 Mich So 2d m b	61	200 Harlem R pref		38¾
50 Mil & Miss R	5¾	200 Reading R		51¾
50 do	6	200 M So & N I g s		23¾
100 Pac M S S Co	b30 78	200 Panama R		122
400 do	77	100 Gal & Chi R	s60	64
100 N Y Cen R	s60 75	450 do		64¾
100 do	s10 72¾	100 do		64¾
100 do	73	150 do		64¾
100 do	s30 72¾	100 Chi & R Isld R		58¾
200 do	b30 73¾	50 do	bw	58¾
		200 do	s30	58

THE RIOT AMONG THE BRICKMAKERS AT ST. LOUIS, MO.—On Saturday night week a demonstration was made by the brickmakers at St. Louis, Mo., with music and banners, on a strike for higher wages. And on Friday last, leaving music and banners at home, some two hundred *rioters again assembled, armed themselves with* clubs, rocks, and brickbats, and proceeded southward, attacking successively the brick yards on their route. The yards of at least six firms were invaded, the fences broken down, the tables upset, the moulds broken, and much other injury inflicted. The course of the party is described as a wild and swift rush, which left no time for those whose property was menaced to prepare for its defence. At last the disturbance was quelled by the police for the time being, by the police arresting several, and by using their revolvers. The damage done to the property of the various brick yards is estimated at not less than $5,000. Large quantities of freshly-cast brick were broken up, and the fixtures generally demolished. We understand that the strike, which was peaceably and properly begun, and which has thus resulted, was commenced among the brick-moulders, whose pay is now $45 per month, and who insist upon $50. They are joined by "temperers," "wheelers," and "offbearers," who demanded a proportional increase of their wages.

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF THE FINE ARTS.—Exhibition of Paintings and Statuary.

915 CHESTNUT STREET.—"Mercury, Cupid, and Venus, by Correggio."

WHEATLEY & CLARKE'S ARCH-STREET THEATRE.—"Senor Valiente"—"Scan. Mag."

NEW WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.—"Richelieu"—"The Sentinel."

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"La Traviata."

MCDONOUGH'S GAIETIES.—Selections from Plays, Gems from Operas, Pantomimes, Dancing, and Singing.

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

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—To-morrow, the first Tuesday in May, is the day set apart for the election of a number of our municipal officers. We print below the names of the candidates to be voted for. As a general thing but two tickets have been nominated—those representing the Democratic party and those representing the Opposition or People's Party. In the First and Second wards a Popular Sovereignty ticket is nominated, and in the Fifteenth a "Mechanics' and Workingmen's ticket." The canvass about closing has been somewhat animated, though on the whole it has been quieter than is usual on these exciting occasions:

CITY TREASURER.—Dr. James McClintock, Democrat, and Benjamin H. Brown, People's.

CITY COMMISSIONER.—Henry S. Borie, Democrat, and Charles M. Neal, People's.

FIRST WARD.

Popular Sovereignty Democrats.—Select Council—Mordecai Cullen. Common Council—James Wright, William Carlin, John Murphy, and Peter Summers. School Directors—George A. Johnson, William Duff, Edward Barton. Assessor—John Bradley. Alderman—Robert McCulloch.

Democratic.—Select Council—Stephen Benton. Common Council—Caleb Pierce, George W. Leech, Peter Sheetz, William Westenberger. School Directors—John Chambers, David W. Morris, George W. Rickards. Alderman—John B. Whitney. Assessor—Thomas Gaffney.

People's.—Select Council—Richard M. Berry. Common Council—Charles S. Dunk, John A. Houseman, Jacob Slinger, Sr., Abraham Stewart. Alderman—Thomas Dallas. Assessor—Charles Mink. School Directors—Robert Bethel, Wm. Eldings, W. D. Cozzens.

SECOND WARD.

Popular Sovereignty Democrats.—Common Council—Jared J. Greenfield, Thomas Wilson, Wm. Laughlin, Riego Taylor, Hugh McGlain. School Directors—Maurice Harrington, Daniel Mellond, John Keefe. Assessor—Thos. B. Manderfield.

Democratic.—Common Council—Wm. C. Kelley, Rich. V. Brenan, Wm. Laughlin, Robt. McCay, John McCarthy. School Directors—Wm. McDonald, John Holland, John McQuaid. Assessor—James W. Wade.

People's.—Common Council—Elias Ward, M. D., James Keech, Miller N. Everly, John K. Tyson, Oliver P. Waite. Assessor—Thomas H. Leaburn. School Directors—Charles M. Fandgran, William Copeland, Samuel M. Moore.

THIRD WARD.

Democratic.—Select Council—Thomas P. Forman. Common Council—Andrew Miller, Edward O. Quinn, Col. John Thompson. Assessor—John Welsh. School Directors—Wm. Hammell, John Alexander, John P. McFadden.

People's.—Select Council—Isaac S. Ashton. Common Council—Benjamin Morton, George Kelley, J. H. McFetridge. Assessor—Charles Paulin. School Directors—Ebenezer Scanlan, William Stedman, Henry Y. Smith.

FOURTH WARD.

Democratic.—School Directors—William Wood, William Bradley, Patrick Fagan. Common Council—George Shoch, Alex. Martin, David McClain, John D. Hazel. Assessor—Levi Fort.

People's.—Common Council—H. C. Corfield, J. Barclay Harding, Adam Hill. School Directors—John D. Hardy, Bushrod W. Knight, Thomas Thompson. Assessor—Lyttle J. Hirst.

FIFTH WARD.

Democratic.—Select Council—Wm. H. Drayton. Common Council—William M. Baird, John Cassin, William Layer. School Directors—D. A. Kelly, H. B. Hadry, John White. Assessor—William Dougherty.

People's.—Select Council—Henry K. Strong. Common Council—Charles Abby, James Stewart, John Barnard. Assessor—John Franklin. School Directors—Edward J. Kenney, D. P. Brady, Henry S. Gilbert.

SIXTH WARD.

Democratic.—Common Council—John R. Ricketts, Thomas Fisher, E. B. O'Brien. Assessor—Miles N. Carpenter. School Directors—F. A. Wolbert, W. P. Taylor, John Galloway.

People's.—Common Council—Philip B. Mingle, Osborn Conrad, Samuel C. Cooper. Assessor—Barrison Davis. School Directors—Isaac H. O'Harra, William L. Marshall, Alexander B. Johnson.

SEVENTH WARD.

Democratic.—Select Council—William Bradford. Common Council—Joseph A. Clay, S. Pleasanton, Henry D. Gilpin, Samuel C. Perkins. School Directors—Brinton Coxe, Thomas Allison, Charles Gillespie. Constable—William Leonard. Assessor—Thomas Nanity.

People's.—Select Council—John H. Diehl. Common Council—William A. Ingham, Lewis S. Haine, Peter Robb, Sr., John W. Leigh. Assessor—Joseph Moore, Sr. School Directors—Levi Lingo, Penrose Fell, Chas. Williams. Constable—John Sherrard.

EIGHTH WARD.

Democratic.—Common Council—Robert P. Kane, David Solomon, E. W. Bailey. School Directors—G. J. Stille, Joseph Hancock, J. W. Oehlschlager, Thomas Patterson. Assessor—John H. Brady.

People's.—Common Council—Alexander Hogdon, A. J. Harper, Wm. Summers. School Directors—Thos. G. Hollingsworth, Edward Shippen, Arthur Wells, Frank M. Etting.

NINTH WARD.

Democratic.—Select Council—William B. Foster, Jr. Common Council—Joseph Waterman, James Otterson, Jr., Thomas W. Vaux. Assessor—Samuel P. Duckett. School Directors—V. J. Frazier, Capt. Jos. Archambault, Richard Ludlow.

People's.—Select Council—J. Price Wetherill. Common Council—Evan Randolph, Daniel G. Thomas, Samuel H. Case. Assessor—Samuel Copeland, Sr. School Directors—James Freeborn, William D. Frishmuth, Francis Newland.

TENTH WARD.

Democratic.—Common Council—James Magee, Alfred M. Herkness, Thomas J. Hemphill, Samuel Sharp. Assessor—John Smith. School Directors—Hiram R. Yeager, William Neely, Henry S. Hagert.

People's.—Common Council—William L. Dennis, William F. Hacker, Samuel J. Creswell, John M. Pomeroy. Assessor—John T. Stokes. School Directors—Thomas Ridgway, Robert C. Davis, John Agnew, Edward Parrish.

ELEVENTH WARD.

Democratic.—Select Council—Daniel S. Beideman. Common Council—Wilson Kerr, Lewis C. Pearce and Richard G. Lanning. School Directors—Samuel O. Childs, Robert B. Knight, Chas. Austin. Assessor—W. Keyser.

People's.—Select Council—Abraham English. Common Council—George M. Kessler, Fort Three, C. J. Hoffman. Assessor—James P. Coulter. School Directors—Robert Parker, George P. Fields, P. Glading.

TWELFTH WARD.

Democratic.—Common Council—Thomas Wilmer, Thomas R. Bitting, and Wm. M. Levick. School Directors—Peter Hay, J. O. James, and F. Nicholson. Assessor—Thos. James.

People's.—Common Council—Francis B. Warner, Brock Watson, Watson Malone. Assessor—Job W. Rickards. School Directors—Charles Bird, Wm. B. Andress, Peter D. Keyser. Constable—Jacob Rost.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

Democratic.—Select Council—John T. Smith. Common Council—Wm. Earnest, John G. Davis, George B. Sloat, Benj. Hodges. School Directors—John Magee, John T. Hoopes, A. Salinger. Assessor—Albert Lawrence.

People's.—Select Council—William Neal. Common Council—George W. Gamble, George R. Oat, Thomas S. Sterr, Jonathan Bullock. Assessor—Charles Winters. School Directors—John G. Alburgher, James Gibbs, Lewis Bitting.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

Democratic.—Common Council—J. Nelce, William H. Kelchline, Andrew Morgan, Wm. English. School Directors—Jacob Dowler, Adam H. Gross, John G. Smith. Assessor—Robert Wilson.

People's.—Common Council—Charles B. Trego, William B. Thomas, Isaiah G. Stratton, Jonathan H. Pugh. Assessor—Jacob R. Schlater. School Directors—Charles C. P. Stackhouse, John A. McDowell, Daniel Howard.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

Democratic.—Select Council—Wm. W. Burnell, M. D. Common Council—Gustavus Remak, James Johnson, Charles Vanhorn, Charles F. Bower, Robert C. Bradie. Alderman—Frederick William Binder. Assessor—Martin Tierney. School Directors—Joseph M. Hancock, J. A. Smith, Joseph N. Piersol, Henry Kleisz.

People's.—Select Council—Henry Davis. Common Council—Thomas Potter, John D. Ninestael, George F. Gordon, Morris Davis, Robert J. Foulon. Alderman—Robert Hutchinson. Assessor—Benjamin E. Hooven. School Directors—Amor Walker, Thomas Wood, T. K. Collins.

Mechanics' and Workingmen's Ticket.—Common Council—Robert G. Brodie, Morris Davis, Robert Foulen, Henry Cann, Charles Vanhorn. Alderman—Hugh Henderson. Assessor—Benj. E. Hoover. School Directors—Thomas Wood, T. K. Collins, Jos. N. Piersol.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Democratic.—Common Council—Alexis T. Dickson, Dr. Joseph Sites, Dr. Joseph P. Fitler. School Directors—Jacob R. Kline, John Robbins, Jr., Daniel Whetham. Assessor—Henry Rapp.

People's.—Common Council—Mahlon Dickinson, James Foust, James Beckman. School Directors—Eph. Wilson, Wm. L. Donabugh, E. Remick. Assessor—J. G. Clothier.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

Democratic.—Select Council—John B. Lemon. Common Council—Joseph Justice, Jno. Bower, C. B. F. O'Neil, Patrick McBride. Assessor—Cornelius Kelly. School Directors—Joseph Hookey, John Crawford, James Sherry. Constable—Michael Burns.

People's.—Select Council—James Bell. Common Council—Martin Boreaf, James Irwin, Benjamin Seltzer, Wm. J. Smith. School Directors—Joseph W. Hall, J. Lewis Crew, Jos. Allen. Assessor—Chas. Wright. Constable—Jesse Dettie.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

Democratic.—Common Council—David Davis, Benjamin More, Daniel Dover, Samuel Mecutcheon. Assessor—David Penicks. School Directors—Thomas T. Vaughan, John W. Smith, Wm. Bernard.

People's.—Common Council—Abah Hunter, Andrew Zane, Jr., Joseph R. Dye, John Dorian. Assessor—Joseph Gardy. School Directors—Geo. W. Vaughn, Chas. E. Cady, J. H. Wainwright.

NINETEENTH WARD.

Democratic.—Select Council—George Schofield. Common Council—John Harvey, P. J. Moore, George Beecher, J. Holtsman, F. Geisler. Constables—Joseph Lewis, Henry Yetters.

People's.—Select Council—Thomas H. Bartolet. Common Council—John Doerr, Jeremiah D. Eldridge, John Graham, James House, Montgomery Johnson. Assessor—George Dehaven, Jr. School Directors—Ephraim Allen, Wm. Adamson, Samuel McCauly, John H. Allen. Constables—Joseph Lewis, Henry Yetters.

TWENTIETH WARD.

Democratic.—Select Council—Morris H. Emery. Common Council—James Russell, L. Martin, James Smith, Wm. Henry, and Charles Engle. School Directors—Charles Peters, George Smith, and J. Griffith. Assessor—Joseph Mountain.

People's.—Select Council—James Peters. Common Council—John Craig, William J. Howard, George W. Simons, William Eckfeldt, Joseph Manuel, Jr. Assessor—Elphrey Heritage. School Directors—William C. Haines, George H. Stull, George H. Mitchell.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

Democratic.—Select Council—Robert M. Carlisle. Common Council—Frederick Vandegrift, Wm. Stevenson, Wm. Frost.

People's.—Select Council—Charles Thomson Jones. Common Council—John Bowker, John Dyer, Adam S. Uber. Assessor—John M. Freed.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

Democratic.—Common Council—John Felton, Sr., O. D'Invilliers, John C. Bullitt. Alderman—Enoch Rex. Assessor—Saml. Comegys. Managers of the Poor—Matthias Miller, Chas. R. Bockius, Wm. Cox, Albertus King. Auditors—Wm. Burnheater, Geo. R. Bockius, Edward T. Jones, Jos. Handsbury. School Director—E. William Bockius. Constable—Jos. D. Murter. Town Clerk—Jos. Nelley.

People's.—Common Council—A. C. Harmer, William R. Wister, Matthias Haas. Alderman—John Stallman. Assessor—William Hergersheimer. Managers of Poor—C. B. Engle, Joseph Sheets, James Bullinger, Jacob Kaupp, Sr. Auditors—A. C. Kooker, John R. Waterhouse, Samuel Eastburn, George W. Bell. School Directors—Charles E. Idell, James Ash, M. D. Constable—John Tener. Town Clerk—Joseph Brooker.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD.

Democratic.—Select Council—Edward S. Handy. Common Council—Charles W. Deal, R. Yonker, George W. Sowerman.

People's.—Select Council—Wm. W. Smedly. Common Council—David E. Thompson, Jonathan Brooks, George Adler, Joseph Mills. School Directors—Nathan Hilles, John Adler, George W. Raughn, Thomas Shallcross, John Roberts.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.

Democratic.—Common Council—John F. Knorr, John O. Keffer, B. F. Kershaw. Assessor—Wm. G. Ruhl, Adam Gamber. Alderman—R. L. West.

People's.—Common Council—Benj. R. Miller, A. G. Cattell, Joseph S. Riley, Jr. Alderman—Robt. E. Curry.

GOING.—In pursuance of an ordinance passed by Councils, the farmers on Market street, west of Twelfth, will be compelled to remove to-day. A rush accordingly will be made by the rural merchants, for places east of Twelfth street during the day. This is the second step in the work of clearing Market street. A few months, and farmers, sheds and all will have taken their departure. Such is improvement.

POLICEMEN PAID.—At the City Treasurer's office, on Saturday, nearly all the police officers of the city were paid their last month's salary. The payment commenced at nine o'clock and continued throughout the day.

AN INQUEST was held on Saturday on the body of James McGrory, a tobacconist, who had been killed the day previous by Officer Samuel H. Cunningham, of the Mayor's Police. The circumstances of the affray have been narrated by us. After the jury had been empannelled, they proceeded to the hospital, viewed the body, and proceeded with the examination. The substance of the testimony is as follows:

Dr. H. Lennox Hodge was the first witness called. He testified as follows: I attended the deceased; he came into the institution between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon; he had a wound in the windpipe; his heart was still beating; we could do but little for him; he soon died; we made a post-mortem examination of the body this morning; the ball was found in the muscles at the back of the neck, [ball shown]; it passed in a slightly downward direction, passing through the windpipe, œsophagus and vertebra.

After Dr. Hodge was examined, the inquest was adjourned to the coroner's office in Walnut street, where the following evidence was elicited:

Mary McGrory, a girl of about fifteen years of age, was sworn. She said: I was present when the officer came in; father was standing behind the counter, doing nothing; just before he had thrown a pitcher out upon the pavement; mamma called the policeman in; he came in; father was standing back in the store; the policeman said he had an arrest for him; father said if he came near him he would cut him; the policeman pulled out a pistol and we all cried out "don't shoot him;" father came around as though he was trying to get away from the policeman when he (Cunningham) fired; the policeman was standing at the back part of the shop, against the window, when he fired; I saw no knife in father's hand; only heard him say that if he came around he would cut him; after the policeman shot him he (Cunningham) said: "I am in danger of my life," and he got out of the back way; he went down the alley, and some men caught him; nobody was in the store but father and me when the officers came in; mother was standing at the front door; father and the policeman were in opposite ends of the store when he fired; he (Cunningham) was in no danger when he fired; the doors were all open; father said, before the shooting, "let me leave—do you want to keep me in prison all the time?" when pap threatened to cut the policeman said he would shoot if he did.

Officer James Craig, No. 235, sworn.—I went with Mr. Cunningham to arrest Mr. McGrory, yesterday afternoon, between three and four o'clock; Mr. Cunningham called at my house and requested me to go with him to assist to arrest James McGrory; he said McGrory had been drinking, that he was very violent, and was destroying the furniture in his house; I knew Mr. McGrory was very violent when drunk, and that Mr. Cunningham was not a suitable man to arrest him, and I would rather have declined going; I went out with him; I live near Mr. McGrory's, and when going there I saw Mr. McGrory standing on the pavement and throw something into the street; I suggested to Mr. Cunningham to let me go in and try him, it would save trouble, as I knew him well; I went in first; Mr. and Mrs. McGrory were behind the counter with their daughter; I spoke to Mrs. McGrory just after I entered; Cunningham came in and passed by me; I was near the door; he went towards the far end of the counter, near to where Mr. McGrory was, and told him that he had a warrant for his arrest; Mr. McGrory asked to see the warrant; Cunningham produced the warrant, and I saw a change in McGrory; McG went and picked up a knife, and went to go around towards Cunningham; Cunningham tried to get out of his way, and McGrory still came towards him; I had no opportunity to get between them; Cunningham was backing towards the front door, with his face towards McGrory; when McGrory was near Cunningham I saw the latter pull out the pistol; I cried out "Don't shoot, but retreat out the front door;" Cunningham fired, and McGrory fell instantly; I was not aware that Cunningham was armed when I went in; McGrory was following Cunningham when the latter fired; the front door was open, and Cunningham could have got out; when Cunningham fired he was about four or five feet off; I saw the handle of the knife, but not the blade; it appeared to be a shoemaker's knife McGrory had in his hand; Cunningham appeared to get excited when McGrory threatened to cut him; McGrory appeared to be wild and excited, as I have seen him before when he had been drinking; I had no arms, and had no apprehension of danger, as I knew him intimately.

Charles Brown, colored, sworn.—I live in St. Mary's street, between Seventh and Eighth; I was standing at the corner of St. Mary's and Seventh streets; I saw Cunningham and Craig going along, and I thought they were going to take McGrory; I went up; Cunningham went in first and Craig after him; Cunningham stood near the front door near the cigar case, and Craig went back; Cunningham put his hand in his breast; McGrory started to come around the counter towards Cunningham, and Cunningham fired and McGrory fell; the shot was fired about a minute and a half after they entered; I was on the opposite side of the street; I heard nothing said; I saw no knife in his hand; me and McGrory was skylarking about half an hour before the shooting; he was not drunk, but he was happy; he had been drinking; after the shooting I tried [illegible] Cunningham and he pointed the pistol at me, and I left [laughter]; I called out to head him and my brother stopped him.

Samuel Williams, colored, sworn.—I live directly opposite McGrory's; I was standing in my door, directly opposite McGrory's door; I saw the officers coming up; I had heard that McGrory was going to be arrested; Cunningham went in first, and Craig followed and passed him in the store; I saw McGrory start to come around the counter, and I saw Cunningham pull something out of his breast; I then lost sight of the men, and I heard the explosion of the pistol; Cunningham tried to close the door after he shot McGrory.

Dr. Bizer sworn.—I arrested Cunningham; I was sitting in my house and heard a commotion; I went out into the street and saw a man come along, perfectly pale; I heard that the man had committed a murder; I took hold of him, and he tried to pull away from me; I caught him by the throat and collar, and raised my stick; I did not know he was an officer; I walked him to go with me to the Mayor's office; he wanted to tell me about the affair, but I recommended him to keep quiet; we afterwards met an officer, and Cunningham gave himself up to him; the people were much excited.

Officer Craig recalled.—After the shot was fired I went to the assistance of McGrory, and sent for an officer to take Cunningham.

Several other witnesses were called and testified to the same state of facts. After a short deliberation a verdict was rendered that the deceased came to his death by a pistol-shot wound inflicted by Samuel H. Cunningham, on the afternoon of the 29th inst.

RECEPTION OF MORPHY.—The chess people of this city, and, by the way, they form a very numerous and intelligent portion of our citizens, are making arrangements to give Mr. Morphy, the celebrated American chess-player, a generous reception on his return from Europe. A preliminary meeting was held on Saturday afternoon in the Athenæum building, south-east corner of Sixth and Adelphi streets, to make necessary arrangements for carrying out the plan.

Lewis Elkin, Esq., was called to the chair, and William Dwight, Esq., was chosen secretary.

Francis Wells stated the object of the meeting to be the making of arrangements for the reception of Mr. Morphy by the chess players of Philadelphia. Late advices had informed him that Mr. Morphy would be in this country some time this week or the next. If anything was to be done it should be done at once. He suggested the appointment of a committee of arrangements.

A motion to appoint a committee was carried.

The question arose as to the number of persons to serve on the committee.

The chairman thought that ten might be appointed now, and power be given to the committee to increase their number to fifteen. A number of chess-clubs in the city, who would like to be in this movement, were not represented at the meeting.

Col. Fitzgerald thought that a committee of twenty would not be too many. Time was pressing, and we should pursue this matter with the utmost diligence. This committee could subdivide itself into smaller committees, and thus facilitate their labors. He accordingly moved the appointment of a committee of twenty gentlemen by the chair to act as a committee of arrangements.

A gentleman asked what would be the duties of this committee.

Mr. Wells replied that their duties would be varied. When Mr. Morphy arrives in New York, he will be detained there some time, a week or two at least. The next place he visited would most probably be Philadelphia. The duties of this committee will be to make arrangements for a public dinner; to collect the necessary funds for defraying the expenses; to arrange such games between Mr. Morphy and our own chess players as could be conveniently played; and to provide for an exhibition of Mr. Morphy's wonderful power of playing blindfold. As to procuring the necessary funds, he thought nothing could be easier. The interest felt in Mr. Morphy's career in Europe was not confined to players of the game alone. He had heard gentlemen who did not know a pawn from a knight, who had not the first idea of the game, express the greatest interest in Mr. Morphy's success, and he knew nothing would please those gentlemen more than an opportunity of subscribing to the movement.

The motion to appoint a committee of twenty prevailed.

Col. Fitzgerald thought that an opportunity should be afforded at once to all who wished to subscribe to put down their names. He suggested the drawing up of a subscription paper.

A paper was drawn up, and a greater portion of the gentlemen present subscribed their names.

The chairman announced the committee on arrangements as follows:

H. P. Montgomery, chairman; Saml. Smyth, Lewis Elkin, Prof. George Allen, James Abbott, William G. Fromas, W. H. Clement, A. E. Dougherty, E. R. Poole, Thomas Fitzgerald, Francis Wells, Dr. Samuel Lewis, William Dwight, James S. Natt, Dr. Tiedman, Isaac H. Clothier, Saml. Gillespie, William P. McLean, James Geddes, and the president of the Morphy Chess Circle.

A motion was made that the meeting be convened at the call of the committee of arrangements, for the purpose of receiving their report.

The meeting then adjourned.

HOSPITAL CASES.—A man named James Kelley, aged 21 years, received a fracture of his right leg yesterday morning by falling from a horse. The accident happened about five miles west of Market-street bridge.

James Paden, aged 19 years, had his lower jaw severely fractured yesterday afternoon during a fight between the firemen at Sixteenth, near Callowhill street. Paden alleges that he received the wound from the hands of a man named Michael M'Guigan, who, he says, is an adherent of the Good Will Hose Company. He, himself, is not a member of any fire company, and, according to his story, was standing near the scene of the fight when M'Guigan, armed with a pair of "false knuckles," came up and inflicted the above injury. Both these cases were admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

EXCURSION.—The Southwark Hose Company will make an excursion to Easton, Pa., on the 9th instant. They have chosen George O. Richards, Esq., as chief marshal, and E. F. Koehler and William C. Rush assistant marshals, George W. Gaw and Wooster Hopkins aids. The company will muster from forty to forty five men, and be accompanied by a full band. Each member will wear the full equipments of the company. They will take their new carriage, and 500 feet of new ten-inch forcing hose, which has been provided to use with the steam fire engine which is now building in New York. From the well-known hospitality of the citizens of Easton and the preparations they are now making, the members may anticipate a glorious reception.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Saturday evening, about 8 o'clock, Robert McGrory, chief clerk in the office of the Receiver of Taxes, was taken suddenly ill in the parlor of the American Hotel, Chestnut street, opposite the State House, where he boarded, and died in a few minutes. The coroner held an inquest, and a verdict was returned that he died from apoplexy. The deceased was a single man, about 50 years of age, and had been clerk in the Receiver's office under Coleman, Armbruster, and the present incumbent, and was highly esteemed as an officer and gentleman.

ANNIVERSARIES.—A number of anniversaries will be held in the city during the present week. The first one, the Pennsylvania Seamen's Friend Society, will be held at Concert Hall, on Tuesday evening; the Pennsylvania Bible Society will hold theirs on Wednesday evening, at the church of the Rev. Albert Barnes, and that of the Philadelphia Tract Society will take place on Thursday evening, at the Musical Fund Hall.

FIRE LAST EVENING.—The alarm of fire about eight o'clock last evening, was caused by a fire breaking out in the carpenter shop of Charles Supplee, in West street, below Brown, in the 15th ward. The firemen promptly proceeded to the spot and succeeded in extinguishing the flames before much damage was done to the property.

AN ANNIVERSARY meeting of the Northern Home for Friendless Children was held last evening in the Church of the Atonement, N. E. corner of Seventeenth and Summer streets. A report was read by the Secretary, stating that the institution was in a flourishing condition. Speeches were made by the Rev. John Chambers and others. The exercises, in which the children joined, were interesting.

Number of children admitted to the Northern Home during the year ending May 1, 1859: Boys, 118; girls, 74. Total, 192.

Number of children discharged: Boys, 79; girls, 65. Total, 144. Number in the Home, 150.

LEGS FRACTURED.—On Saturday, two laboring men were admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital with their legs fractured. Michael Carr, aged 25 years, employed at the wharf of the New York sea steamers, Pine street, had a hogshead rolled upon him; and James Collins, employed at the wharf of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, met with a similar injury.

ACCIDENT.—About half-past six o'clock yesterday evening, as Mr. Watson, of the Barley Sheaf Hotel, and a friend were driving down Callowhill street in the vicinity of York avenue, the axle of the vehicle snapped off, precipitating the occupants into the street. They were slightly, though not materially, injured.

GONE.—The market sheds, on Market street west of Fifteenth, have been demolished. Nothing is left but a mass of mortar, bricks and woodwork. While removing a portion of the rafters, on Saturday, the structure fell, and four workmen who were on the top were buried in the ruins. They were slightly hurt, but fortunately more frightened than injured. It is expected that the remnants of the building will be removed to-day. The street presents a strange, though a nobler aspect, now that the shambles are gone.

SERIOUS INJURY.—On Saturday morning Mary Fleming, a child some four years of age, fell from a third-story window, in Beach street, above Laurel, and so injured herself that her recovery is doubtful.

THE COURTS.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

[Reported for The Press.]

COMMON PLEAS—Judge Allison.—An opinion was delivered in this court on Saturday morning, in the case of John Large et al. vs. City of Philadelphia and Conrad B. Andress. The application for an injunction was granted, security to be entered in the sum of $100 before the injunction shall issue.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—The court was [illegible] but adjourned without transacting any business.

QUARTER SESSIONS.—In the case of Alderman William Allen and John McBride, tried on the charge of conspiring to obtain from Jacob Karstetter money, the jury have sealed their verdict and will bring it into court this morning. The [illegible] that Alderman Allen issued an illegal warrant for the arrest of Karstetter. He was taken to the alderman's office by a deputy constable, where sixteen or twenty dollars were taken from him for costs and fines. Between the alderman and the constables, the old man lost all his money, some $2,600.

The court heard an argument on the motion for a new trial in the case of George Patton and William Trout, constables of the First ward, convicted of the larceny of the money of Jacob Karstetter. Mr. Mundy, for the officers, argued that they had not done anything more than their duty as officers required them to do. Held under advisement.

In the case of Joshua and Charlotte Frost, tried on the charge of malicious mischief, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

George W. Alexander and John Devereux were again put upon trial, charged with assault and battery, and with intent to kill a member of the Good Will Engine Company, named Stotesbury, on the morning of the 13th ultimo, while proceeding to a fire. The occurrence took place at Sixth and Wood streets, the Good Will being attacked by a band of armed ruffians, who fired upon the members. Mr. S. was shot in the leg and eye; and another member of the Good Will, Mr. Canoran, was shot in the eye and upon the face. The testimony against the accused was most positive, exhibiting a sad state of affairs among a portion of our firemen. The jury convicted both parties, after an absence of half an hour, and Judge Thompson at once sentenced them to three years' imprisonment at hard labor in the Eastern Penitentiary.

Owen Clark, who was convicted of robbery, was sentenced to one year in the county prison.

Patrick O'Brien was brought up before the court upon a writ of habeas corpus for hearing. It appears that O'Brien enlisted in the United States navy, and now wishes to be released from service. After hearing, the court refused to release the defendant.

The several firemen cases were continued until next Saturday.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Money Market.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30, 1859.

Reading Railroad shares recovered this morning the decline of the past two days, upon an otherwise heavy and falling market. Bank stocks are in demand at high prices, and the lower priced railroad bonds are looking up.

Eli Slifer, Esq., the new State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, enters upon the duties of the office upon Monday, and has appointed as cashier of the Treasury, Thomas H. Nicholson, Esq.

The *Tunkhannock Democrat* announces the repairing of the recent break in the North Branch Canal, and the occurrence of a new break, with appearances that the banks will give way in other places during the five or six weeks necessary to get the canal into a good state of repair.

The value of exports from Philadelphia, to foreign ports, this week, was only $132,847.

The Pittsburg papers of yesterday report that a land slide on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad, between Rochester and New Brighton, has completely buried the track for some distance. It was thought that a day or two might elapse before it could be cleared again. The passengers go around it for the time, so that no delay is caused further than that. Mr. Patterson is the contractor.

The *Miners' Journal* says of the Coal Trade:

The quantity sent by railroad this week is 30,184 14—by canal 33,470 14—for the week 63,655 08 tons, against 67,291 tons for corresponding week last year. The canal, it will be observed, leads the railroad again over 3,000 tons. The trade has improved a little within the last week, but prices rule ruinously low. The trade sums up this week as follows:

	1858. Week.	1858. Total.	1859. Week.	1859. Total.
Reading Railroad	35,386	450,385	30,185	519,570
Schuylkill Canal	31,855	128,440	33,470	144,492
Lehigh Valley R.	9,656	145,580	11,870	167,703
Do. Canal	9,236	44,156	9,446	69,750
Scranton, South	10,879	138,715	13,575	138,865
Do. North	2,452	27,955	3,833	34,895
Shamokin		No report.	3,826	26,712
Treverton	2,262	11,903	1,691	31,997
Broad Top	619	15,855	1,988	34,258
	101,975	910,887	125,028	1,171,695
			101,975	910,887
Increase in 1859, tons			21,053	260,808

All the returns show an increase for the week over the corresponding week last year, except the Schuylkill and Treverton. The loss from the Schuylkill is by railroad. Freights from Port Richmond to the East have advanced a shade since our last report, and vessels are not plenty. The quotations will be found in the proper place. During the week the shipments from Port Richmond were as follows:

	Tons.
To Boston and vicinity	5,584
Connecticut and Rhode Island Ports	3,120
New York and vicinity	4,340
Southern ports	1,330
Total	18,406

We caution our readers against a new ten-dollar bill on the Mechanics' Bank of Boston, altered from the plate of the Mechanics' Bank of Memphis. In the lower right-hand corner is a representation of men at work in a foundry; in the lower left, a view of machinery in operation. The figure X in red between the two views, and in each upper corner a medallion, with the figures 10 printed over an x and the word TEN. The genuine notes are very different.

The following is the statement of the coinage at the United States Mint in this city for the month of April, 1859:

COINAGE EXECUTED.

GOLD.

Denomination.	No. of Pieces.	Value.
Double Eagles	499	
Gold Dollars	32,540	
	33,039	

SILVER.

Dollars	57,500	
Half Dollars	98,000	
Dimes	220,000	
	375,500	$123,[illegible]

COPPER.

Cents	2,900,000	

RECAPITULATION.

Gold Coinage	33,039	$42,5[illegible]
Silver "	375,500	178 50[illegible]
Copper "	2,900,000	29,000
Total	3,308,539	$200 0[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, April 30, 1859.

REPORTED BY MANLEY, BROWN, & CO., BANK NOTE, STOCK, AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, NORTHWEST CORNER THIRD AND CHESTNUT STREETS.

FIRST BOARD.

1000 City 6s	100¼	107 Susq Canal	4
500 do	100¾	1 Lehigh Val R	43
2000 Lehigh Val R 6s	92¼	10 N Liberties Gas	30¼
1000 Cam & Am 6s '75	85	11 do	30¼
5000 do	'83 85½	12 Farm & Mech Bk	61
3000 Catawissa 1st m 7s.b5	55¾	13 do	61
1000 do	b5 55¾	12 do	61
1000 do	55½	5 Minehill R	60
3000 Catawissa 1st m	77¾	7 do	60
2000 do	b5 77¾	5 Reading R	25¾
1000 do	b5 77¾	50 do	cash 25¾
5000 Read'g R 6s '70	b5 84¾	100 do	b5 25¾
3000 do	b5 84¾	100 do	25¾
2000 do	b5 84¾	100 do	25¾
4000 do	'86 b5 76	45 do	25¾
1000 do	b5 76	50 do	cash 25¾
5000 Morris C'l 6s	b5 89¾	50 do	b5 25¾
1000 N Penna R 6s	68¾	100 Long Island R	12
13 Penna R lots	b5 41¾	100 do	12
6 do	41¾	50 Sch Nav pref	19
24 do	41¾	4 Lehigh Nav	52¾
12 do	41¾	1 Harrisburg R	57¾
25 Susq Canal	4	12 Lehigh Scrip	29
100 do	4		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

3000 Penna 5s	5 cert 94¾	10 Morris Canal	s5wn 55
500 N Penna R 10s	93¾	10 do	55

SECOND BOARD.

3800 alt Penna 5s	94¾	10 N Am Ins Co	15¾
2000 do	cash 94¾	50 Reading R	25¾
1500 Penna 5s	coup 95¾	10 Catawissa R	6¾
500 City 6s P R	100¼	50 do	6¾
1000 Mor Cl 6s	b5wn 89¾	50 do	6¾
1000 Ches Val R 7s	b5 47	6 Lehigh Scrip	29¾
2000 do	47	12 do	29
5000 do	b5 47	25 do	19
3000 N Penna R 6s	b5 66	9 Norristown R	52¾
100 2d & 3d St R 7s	91¾	4 Minehill Scrip	s5 14¾
20 Penna R	41¾	38 Western Bank	70
14 do	lots s5wn 41¾	5 Philada Bank	122
6 Lehigh Nav lot	52¾	5 do	122
12 Farm & Mec Bk	61		

CLOSING PRICES—FIRM.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U S 5s '74	103¾	104¼	Schl Nav Stock	9	9¾
Phila 6s	100	100¼	" Pref	18¾	19¾
" R	100¼	100¾	Wmsp't & Elm R	9¾	9¾
" New	103	103¾	" 7s 1st mtg	72	72¾
Penna 5s	94¾	94¾	" 2d		13
Reading R	25¾	25¾	Long Island	12	12¾
" bds '70	86	84¾	Leh Coal & Nav	52	53
" mt 6s '44	93	95	N Penna R	9	9¾
" do '86	75¾	76¾	" 6s		65¾
Penna R	41¾	41¾	" 10s		93
" 2d m 6s	90	91	Catawissa R	6	6¾
Mor Canal Con	54¾	55	" 1st mt bds	55	56
" pref divd	107¼	108	Frank & South R	64	
Schl Nav 6s '82	75	76	2d & 3d St R	50	
" Imp 6s	84	85	Race & Vine St R		43¾

Philadelphia Markets.

APRIL 30—Evening.

There is not much demand for Flour to-day, but holders are firm at the advance; sales of about 600 bbls superfine are reported at $6.25, 500 bbls W. B. Thomas' do at $6.37½, 350 bbls extra at $6.50, 1,000 bbls good Western do, mixed brands, at $6.62½, 200 bbls fancy Kentucky do at $6.75, and 150 bbls family at $7 ⅌ bbl. The retailers and bakers are buying to a fair extent at the above rates, according to brand and quality. Rye Flour is held at $4.12½, and Corn Meal at $3.87½ ⅌ bbl, and but little or nothing doing. Wheat—There is very little offering or selling, and prime lots are scarce and wanted at 160c for red, and 170c for white. Rye is in steady demand at 88@89c. Corn is rather better, some 6,000 bus yellow having been sold at 90c. Oats are unchanged, and a sale of 1,000 bus Delaware is reported at 55c, in store. Of Mill Feed a sale of 8,000 bus has been made on terms kept private. Bark—There is some little inquiry for Quercitron, and a small sale 1st No. 1 was made at $33 per ton. Cotton—There has been rather more doing, and 250 bales have been sold at irregular rates; the market continues unsettled and dull. Groceries—There is very little demand, but sales of some 650 hhds Cuba Sugar have been made, within a day or two, at 6½@6⅞c, on time, which establishes a decline. Provisions—The market is quiet, and prices about the same as last quoted. Whiskey is firm, with sales of 500 bbls Pennsylvania at 25½c, now held higher; drudge at 24½c, and hhds 25½@25c per gallon.

People of easy fortunes discourage a budding genius. The latter, not in the least attentive to their arrogance, suffers without complaint, for seeing that when he has arrived at his full growth, their walk, compared to his, will be but mere *crawling*.