The Press.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1860

FORNEY'S CALIFORNIA PRESS

Will be ready TO-MORROW, at 2 P. M.

This paper is published expressly for

CALIFORNIA CIRCULATION,

And contains a complete summary of what has transpired in our City, State, and the Atlantic States, since the departure of the last steamer for California.

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FIRST PAGE.—Hotels—At Home and Abroad; The Continental Hôtel; Letter from Harrisburg; Congressional Proceedings; Personal and Political. FOURTH PAGE.—The Courts—Conclusion of the Trial of Robert Thompson for the Murder of John Caple.

Northern Sentiment.

While the Declaration of Independence was a Revolutionary document, and mainly designed to set forth the causes which imperatively demanded a separation of the American Colonies from Great Britain, it nevertheless expressed, in clear terms, the philosophic truth that "Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes," and that "All experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed." This axiom applies with peculiar force to the present position of the American people. Even if it were true that some sections of the country are subjected to evils arising out of the Union, which weigh heavily upon them, the natural disposition of mankind, rather "to bear the ills they have, than fly to others that they know not of," should go very far towards checking any real and positive steps towards a dismemberment of our great Confederacy. There is no human form of government entirely destitute of evils, and which, under all circumstances, can prevent action of a comparatively unjust character towards some of its citizens; but, if every allegation which has been made against our glorious Union, and the political acts permitted under it, were true, in its deepest and broadest sense; if every charge of aggression which has resounded throughout the country was based upon the most substantial foundations, it still could not be demonstrated that the evils which would inevitably result from a dissolution of the Union would not prove ten-fold more unbearable and oppressive than any political action consistent with our present form of government. And for the very grievances complained of most bitterly, disunion is no remedy. On the contrary, it would rather aggravate and increase than prevent them.

No one intimately acquainted with Northern sentiment can doubt the disposition of the great body of the people of this section to render full justice to all Southern constitutional rights. The number of those who would be willing to abet, countenance, or in any way actively aid in the abolition of slavery, or in any disturbance with it in the States where it now exists, is infinitesimal; and so far as all the legitimate rights of the South are concerned, she has many thousands of supporters in the North, as earnest in her defence as her own children.

In the Congressional elections of 1858, which resulted in the choice of so large a majority of Republican members of Congress, such sentiments and opinions as JOHN BROWN practically exemplified by his raid in the Harper's Ferry region, formed but a mere speck in the great volume of indignation at the suicidal and treacherous policy of the National Administration, which was the great, moving cause in producing the present complexion of Congress. If the question of officious interference with the institutions of the South in an unconstitutional manner were presented to a popular vote of the people of the North, there is, perhaps, not a State that would not decide against such action by an overwhelming majority. In Pennsylvania certainly, such a measure would be more emphatically and unanimously rebuked than any which has ever been submitted to her people; for, however they may be classified, in ordinary political contests, as Democrats, Americans, or Republicans, on such an issue there would be scarcely a perceptible diversity of opinion.

Among the evils resulting from the demagogical harrangues of impetuous spirits, North and South, none is, perhaps, greater than that which by ascribing different sentiments to the masses of the Northern people, has engendered much ill-deserved hostility against them. In this age of intellectual activity, every idea, no matter how impracticable, finds some little band who become its active, living representatives; and it is, therefore, not to be wondered at, however much it may be deplored, that the freedom of the human race, without distinction of color, and without reference to constitutional-vested rights, existing laws, or the general welfare, should also have found a body of fanatical champions who adhere unflinchingly to this idea, and who would be willing, in their enthusiastic devotion to it, to plunge the nation into interminable horrors to gratify their Utopian fancies; but these ultra views are shared by but a meagre minority, for the masses of the American people are firmly resolved to countenance no governmental action in defiance of the provisions of the Constitution.

In the cities of the North, particularly, where the commercial spirit largely prevails, and where opportunities of intercourse with the people of all sections are frequently enjoyed, a spirit of conservatism has been engendered which, in all trying emergencies, assumes a controlling power, and which would check any really dangerous fanatical movements with lightning rapidity. This is especially true of Philadelphia, and this community would in any real emergency as readily furnish men to defend the South from a servile insurrection as she would to defend her own limits from the invasion of a foreign foe.

Cardinal Antonelli.

The latest rumor in England, on the 18th ult., was that Cardinal ANTONELLI, the Prime Minister at Rome, had resigned all his offices. He has long been a violent and virulent reactionist, and the worst adviser that PIUS IX ever had. His retirement will probably give a new phase to the Italian question. It may indicate a modification of the Pope's policy against the Duchies.

TRIAL OF ROBERT THOMPSON FOR MURDER.—Our reporter has furnished an interesting account of the arguments of F. O. Brewster and District Attorney Mann, made yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on the trial of Robert Thompson for the murder of John Caple. A full report will be found on the fourth page.

THE NEW YORK LEDGER.—By an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that the recent fire in New York will not interfere with the regular issue of the New York *Ledger*. The whole edition will be ready for delivery at noon on Monday next.

☞ We invite attention to the advertisement in another column of Messrs. Cuddy, Carpenter, & Co., who offer for sale the Broadway Foundry and Machine Shop, in St. Louis, Mo. A rare opportunity is here offered to any person or persons who may wish to enter into a lucrative business. The firm are now doing a large amount of Western and Southern work.

ARCH-STREET THEATRE.—Miss Coombs takes her benefit this evening. She will play the character of *Bianca*, in the tragedy of "Fazio."

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.—Mr. J. B. Roberts will produce "King Lear," this evening, with the whole original text. This will restore several characters omitted in the modern version. He will appear as *King Lear*.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERA.—A large audience was in attendance at Concert Hall last evening, and the performance was a very successful one. Mrs. Drayton's powers as a comic actress were finely brought into play in her rendition of *Meggy O'Callahan* and *Sairey Gamp* in the new version of "Love's Labor Lost." She convulsed the house with laughter. Much of the singing was well executed, and the whole entertainment was decidedly attractive.

AT DAN RICE'S GREAT SHOW, this evening, the imposing spectacle of the Magic Ring will be played for the eighteenth time, in connection with a well-selected programme of arena scenes. Family parties, and persons residing out of the city who wish to see the Magic Ring will be pleased to learn that a day representation of the spectacle will be given on Saturday afternoon.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, &c., this morning at ten o'clock, at Birch & Son's auction store, No. 914 Chestnut street, at twelve o'clock. Stereoscopes and stereoscopic slides.

Spring Trade.

An old merchant once remarked to the writer, that to be properly prepared for trade was half the battle of success. He was right. There is no law more unbending in its operations, other things being equal, than that the best markets attract the most buyers. What is true of great mercantile centres in this respect, is also true of individual houses. Commerce is a *practical* thing, requiring for its successful prosecution practical men, and, no matter what theorists may say to the contrary, self-interest is its mainspring. Hence it is that such words as luck, or chance, can have no place in the vocabulary of a good merchant. No man has ever yet graduated with honors in the school of Trade who was any more willing to ascribe his success to *chance*, than would MILTON have been willing to attribute his Paradise Lost, or NAPOLEON his victories, to *luck*.

It is the prerogative of trade to carve out its own channels, whether it be between separate nations, or different parts of the same community, and those who suppose it to be an easy matter to divert it from channels thus formed, have a very imperfect knowledge of the laws which have regulated commerce in all ages of the world. If the actions of a few fanatics could effect such changes, they might indeed be accomplished; but are we to suppose that a Philadelphia merchant in going to Springfield, or Boston, for his tobacco, would deter the great mass of his fellow-merchants from patronizing Baltimore or Richmond? Just as reasonably might we infer that the citizens of Richmond and Charleston will some day become customers of New Orleans for their supplies of ice! Acting upon the absurdity of the cry of non-intercourse between the North and South, we are glad to find that our merchants generally have treated this matter with the philosophical indifference it deserves, by making the most ample preparations to supply their customers from south of Mason and Dixon's line during the season now opening.

In doing this they have acted wisely and patriotically. That their judgment will be sustained by a prosperous Spring trade, there are already cheering indications. We have taken pains to ascertain the facts, and are warranted in saying that there are already more than the average proportion of Southern merchants in town. From private letters received by several Philadelphia firms, we are, moreover, assured that the high esteem in which our merchants are deservedly held by their brethren of the South is unabated, and that instead of the course of a few unscrupulous politicians, North and South, resulting detrimentally to Philadelphia, the conservative sentiment which has thus been evoked will have a directly opposite tendency.

Stocks of goods in every branch are, for the most part, already complete, and we doubt not that, with our increased facilities for trade, the result of the present season will be eminently satisfactory. With a business avenue (since Market street has been freed from its unsightly sheds) unrivalled in its noble proportions, and a hotel—the mammoth "Continental"—unparalleled by any other in the Union, to present to our friends when they arrive, we feel better prepared to accommodate them than ever heretofore. The increased enterprise manifested by our merchants it has been our constant aim to foster and facilitate, by giving them a voice in remote sections of the Union, where Philadelphia papers had never before penetrated. That our humble efforts in this behalf have been met with a spirit of generous recognition on the part of our mercantile friends is as gratifying to us as it is honorable to them. No class of men are in a better position to estimate properly the value of national harmony than our business men, and in pointing to our advertising columns to-day, we do so believing that the magnificent card there presented, for our noble city as a whole, will be accepted by our readers, in every State throughout the South and West, as at once a compliment to themselves and an eloquent expression of the loyalty of our people to the interests of the Union.

We have, of course, too high a regard for the intelligence of the merchants whose names we shall introduce presently, to suppose that they have thus honored us with their patronage from mere considerations of patriotism. Such a construction would be as arrogant in us as it would be insulting to them. Our merchants are ready for trade, and, like sensible business men, are losing no time to inform their customers of the fact. A large number of bills, in the aggregate, have already been sold, and we have reasons for believing that the princely preparations made, by our leading houses especially, will secure to our city this season a very large increase of trade.

In the department of Silks and general Dry Goods, the stocks of the following firms, well known throughout the Union, are now complete, and, we are free to say, present inducements to buyers superior to any other city, both in prices and styles of goods, more particularly adapted to the Southern trade. Under the head of Silk Goods, more exclusively, we name, as worthy of special notice, the houses of Messrs. MORRIS L. HALLOWELL & Co.; SHELEY, MOLTON, & WOODRUFF; DALE, ROSS, & WITHERS; HERRING & OTT; ABBOTT, JOHNS & CO.; WILLIAM S. STEWART & CO.; and A. W. LITTLE & Co., the latter house having recently effected a fine improvement in their place of business. Of those devoted to the Jobbing and general Dry Goods, the following old and respectable houses will, this season, command more than usual attention: MESSRS. SITER, PRICE, & Co.; BAROKOFF & Co.; SMITH, WILLIAMS, & Co.; R. WOOD, MARSH, & HAYWARD; WURTS, AUSTIE, & MCVEIGH; FITHIAN, JONES, & Co.; CHAPPESS & STOUT; LAMBERT THOMAS & JEFFRIES; JAMES R. CAMPBELL & Co.; JOSHUA L. BAILY; and Messrs. JOHN B. STRYKER & Co.

In the department of Fancy Dry Goods the houses here annexed will be found most worthy the attention of buyers this season: Messrs. H. DUHRING & Co.; MARTINS, PENDLE, & HAMRICK; SCHAFFER & ROBERTS; MCCAULEY, BROTHER, & BREWSTER; BURNETT, SEXTON, & SWEARINGEN; SITER, VAN CULIN, & GLASS; H. BANCROFT & Co., and SHAFFNER, ZIEGLER, & Co. In White Goods and Embroideries, the stocks of Messrs. SHAPLEIGH, RUE, & Co., and Messrs. PRICE, FERRIS, & Co., will be found unsurpassed in any city in the Union; and in the line of Cloth Goods and general Men's wear the following establishments can safely defy competition: Messrs. DE COURSEY, LAFOUCADE, & Co.; JOHN B. ELLISON & SONS; MCCLINTOCK, GRANT, & Co.; J. W. GIBBS & SONS, and O. SOMERS & SON. To the departments of Boots and Shoes and Wholesale Clothing we shall refer at greater length hereafter. In the former, the Boot and Shoe establishments of Messrs. LEVICK, RASIN, & Co.; BOKER & BROTHERS, and other well-known houses in the trade, now offer stocks of superior merit; and in the line of Wholesale Clothing, which ranks among the most important of our industrial interests, there are here a number of enterprising business firms, of which we shall have more to say at another time. The card of Messrs. LIPPINCOTT, HUNTER, & SCOTT, a leading house, will be found in another column. Under the head of Drugs and Chemicals, the old and celebrated house of Messrs. B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co. has a national reputation. The extensive house of Messrs. ROBERT SHOEMAKER & Co., in this branch of trade, is also worthy of favorable notice.

The manufacture of Umbrellas and Parasols may also be classed as a Philadelphia specialty, and is represented here mainly by the old and respectable firms of SLEEPER & FENNER, and WM. A. DROWN & Co. Another very important branch of our jobbing interests is the Millinery department, in which the efficient and sterling houses of Messrs. J. HILLBORN JONES; ROSENHEIM, BROOKS, & Co.; LINCOLN, WOOD, & NICHOLS; THOMPSON & JENKINS, and M. BERNHEIM, now offer large and varied stocks, adapted to the trade of all parts of the Union. In China, Glass, and Queensware, the large and admirably-stocked houses of Messrs. BOYD & STROUD; WRIGHT, SMITH, & Co., and TURNBULL, ALLEN, & Co., offer the greatest inducements to buyers; and the same is true of such well-known and popular houses here as Messrs. TAUTZ, BROTHER, & Co.; MOORE, HENSZEY, & Co.; MARTIN & SMITH, and HANDY & BENNNER, in the Hardware line. For the convenience of shoe manufacturers and merchants dealing in that class of goods, we may state that the two most prominent houses here, in that line, are those of Messrs. WILLIAM JOHNS & SON, and EDWIN W. PAYNE. In the department of Watches and Jewelry, the long-established house of Messrs. PRATT & REATH will always be found to offer great inducements to buyers; and the same may be said of the young and enterprising house of Messrs. EVANS & HASSALL, in the line of Ladies' Dress Trimmings.

Under the head of Commission houses there are a large number of firms representing various classes of goods, that are too well known to the trade to require special specification. Of those we may mention the extensive establishments of Messrs. JOHN C. HOWE & Co.; LITTLE, STORES, & Co.; JOSEPH LEA; F. V. KRUG & Co.; FARRELL & MORRIS; WOLFE & Co.; SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON; FROTHINGHAM & WELLS; WRAY & GILLILAN; WEST, FORES, & LLOYD; F. W. MELIZET & Co.; MCILWAINE & BACON; RICHARDS HAIGHT, & Co., and others.

Third Street, Philadelphia.

To those who are familiar with the mercantile topography of our city we need not say that Third Street, north of Market, is one of our most important business avenues. The character and extent of the mercantile houses, in the jobbing line mainly, which flank this thoroughfare for several squares, have won for our Third-street merchants an enviable reputation among buyers in all parts of the Union. In some respects Third street is a metropolis in itself. Its stately business edifices are occupied by firms largely engaged in every department of trade. In no one street in any city in America can the Western or Southern buyer find more conveniently concentrated every class of goods, he requires to make up his stock than on this avenue. Nor has it merely the advantage of concentration and variety. Some of the finest stocks in the country, in every line of traffic, are always to be found here, and never has this more strictly applied than it does to the present season. A large proportion of the houses doing business upon it are of long standing, and possess great pecuniary advantages, which, added to the straight-forward mode of doing business characteristic of Philadelphia merchants generally, renders Third Street, Philadelphia, one of the very foremost business centres in the Union.

In connection with this, we take the liberty of introducing the names of the following well-known firms doing business on Third street. The stocks of these houses we have examined personally, with the view of speaking advisedly of them, and are free to say that their character, for both extent and variety, was never more creditable. In fact, the preparations already here made, and now making, for Spring operations, show conclusively that an unusually large season's trade is expected, and in which, from indications already had, there is likely to be no disappointment. The Spring cards, of the houses which we here mention, will be found arranged under the general head of "Third Street Jobbing Houses," on the third page of our paper today.

In the department of general Dry Goods, the houses included in this list are all of a first-class character, and would reflect great credit upon the mercantile capacity and enterprise of any community. We mention those of Messrs. JAMES, KENT, SANTEE, & Co.; RIEGEL, BAIRD, & Co.; J. T. WAY & Co.; RAIGUEL, MOORE, & Co.; BUNN, RAIGUEL, & Co., and ANSPACH, REED, & Co. Under the head of Silk Goods, and the finer grades of imported fabrics generally, the house of Messrs. YARD, GILLMORE, & Co. is widely known; as are also the houses of Messrs. HENDRY & HARRIS, and Messrs. HAZELL & HARMER, in the line of Boots and Shoes; Messrs. FAUST, WINEBRENNER & Co. in Hardware; Messrs. LAING & MACLINIS in Shoemanufacturers' Materials; Messrs. SOWER, BARNES, & Co. in School Books, general Publications and Stationery; Messrs. BLANCH & SMITH in the department of Carpets and Oil Cloths, and Messrs. COOPER, PARHAM, & WORK in Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods.

STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE, Tuesday next at 12 o'clock noon. See Thomas & Sons advertisements. Pamphlet catalogues to-morrow. Thomas & Sons sell regularly every week.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Trial of Stephens at Charlestown, Va.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Feb. 1.—The town is thronged to-day by persons anxious to witness the proceedings attending the trial of Stephens, in connection with the Harper's Ferry raid.

The court opened at 11 o'clock, Judge John Kenny presiding. Judge Parker joins counsel in holding a regular town-court in Hampshire county.

The Grand Jury, of which E. V. Shirley is foreman, was sworn.

The judge, in delivering his charge to the jury, said, in substance, that he felt no hesitancy in stating what is known to you, and is now a part of the history of the country, that on the night of the 16th and morning of October last past, a band of traitors, murderers, and incendiaries, stealthily made a descent on the soil of Virginia, in the county of Jefferson, and warred and ordered several of our citizens and people, with the design to excite the slaves to a general insurrection. Government, some of those desperadoes, and others, the dupes of designing cowards, were captured, tried, and punished according to their deserts. Others are alone engaged, or supposed to have been engaged in this foray who are not in our custody, and among some who are believed to have been actively engaged in the affair, but are known to the public. It will be your duty, and I believe your pleasure, also to inquire who were guilty of polluting our soil and violating the sovereignty and integrity of Virginia. I deem it unnecessary for me to recommend to you the exercise of your judgment, that coolness, justice, and good sense which has distinguished your predecessors in their inquisitions, and which have met with the approbation of the good, and the honorable citizens of our common country; so to conduct your inquiries that the sacred rights of life and beloved State shall not be dimmed by passion, prejudice, or groundless suspicion; but it shall be without fear, favor, or affection, and that all your relations, whether for the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. And that you have to render to their country, and country in the cause of the Commonwealth vs. Aaron D. Stephens were sent up. Before the jury returned to the court room, Mr. Harding, the Prosecuting Attorney, rose to address to them, and after an absence of an hour the jury returned with a unanimous verdict of guilty of the beloved State shall not be dimmed by passion, prejudice, or groundless suspicion; but it shall be without fear, favor, or affection, and that all your relations, whether for the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. And that you have to render to their country, and country in the cause of the Commonwealth vs. Aaron D. Stephens were sent up. Before the jury returned to the court room, Mr. Harding, the Prosecuting Attorney, rose to address to them, and after an absence of an hour the jury returned with a unanimous verdict of guilty of treason, and conspiring with slaves to rebel.

The witnesses in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Hazlett were then sent up and an indictment of the same was found against

The work of impanelling a jury in the case of Stephens was then proceeded with, and by 1 o'clock the court had time to examine the indictment. Stephens and Hazlett will be defended by Mr. Sennott, and the Commonwealth represented by Mr. Hunter and Mr. Hunter, Esq.

The crowd and consequently increased, to any great extent, the military force now here. The only addition is a company of twenty cavalry from Shepherdstown. No fears are entertained of an attempt at rescue.

CHARLESTOWN, February 2.—The court opened at ten o'clock this morning, Judge John Kenny presiding.

Stephens, the prisoner, was brought in by Jailor and guard, seemingly in perfect health.

Mr. Sennott, in locality where the prisoner, suggested to the Commonwealth the propriety of announcing whether they would elect to try Hazlett and Stephens, or whether they relied on one or all for conviction. He also read a letter from President Buchanan in reply to a telegram addressed to him by Governor Wise, in which the President has acted in bad faith towards the prisoners in consequence of his case into the Executive, and proceeding from that determination, and thought the indictment should be quashed. He appealed to the mercy of the court for it certainly would do no harm to the prisoner to send the prisoner to Staunton for trial.

Mr. Harding, for the Commonwealth, said that he had not expressly requested for the removal of the trial, and sincerely protested against it throughout the trial. He was not prepared to turn over all the prisoners of the Federal authorities, but after the state had decided to try them he was opposed to any delay. He did not consider that Governor Wise had the authority to make the change, and it was done under his authority. Mr. Harding went on with a detail of the circumstances which led to the change of the place of trial, and demonstrated at length that the authorities of Virginia, and that Stephens was forced to plead at the late term of the court.

Mr. Sennott disclaimed any intention to reflect on any one, and spoke eloquently of the State of Virginia, pledgeing that no one would be more ready to defend or speak in any but terms of praise of Virginia. When the offer was made to send the prisoner to Staunton for trial, he thought, as it was a matter of life and death, he had no right to accept the offer, else he would share the fate of Brown.

Judge Kenney, after stating his understanding of the motion of Mr. Sennett, that the Commonwealth elect to show that Virginia had ever made a legal surrender of the prisoner. He would be no reflection on political influences, and the prisoner should have as fair a trial as any Southern man could possibly have. He could only look on it as an appeal of the counsel for the defence to transfer the case, and would have to reject it.

Mr. Harding moved to quash the first and second indictments, as the prisoner would be tried on the indictment now pending in Jefferson.

Mr. Sennott requested the Commonwealth to select one count in the indictment, in order to render the case more simple and distinct, and in justice to the prisoner.

Mr. Hunter replied, quoting a number of authorities, to the effect that it was the prerogative of the Commonwealth to recede from any count in the indictment, depending of them necessary, in a case of such signal importance. Mr. Harding objected to the motion of Mr. Sennett to select one count of the indictment. He agreed that all the counts were of the same nature and substance, and he thought, but that each was an indictment in itself, and all were necessary to render the case free from embarrassment. He quoted a number of authorities, to show the correctness of his position.

Judge Kenney said it was conceded that there was no rejoinder in the case. It is insisted that the indictment as it stands, is calculated to embarrass the prisoner in his defence. It was a high discretion asked from court, and he could not see how a rejoinder to all the counts could embarrass the prisoner. The object was to give the prisoner all the chances in his favor, but still the Commonwealth had the right to maintain that the prisoner was regarded as innocent until proved guilty. He therefore rejected the motion of the counsel for selection.

Mr. Sennott stated that he would present exceptions to the ruling of the Judge at the proper time.

The argument of counsel occupied more than two hours and Stephens was not called on to plead to the indictment until after 12 o'clock.

The reading of the indictment occupied ten minutes, during which time Stephens stood up in an erect manner, not moving a muscle, and answered "not guilty" to the charge as with an unfaltering voice.

The impanelling of the jury then commenced, and the number of twenty-four jurors was exhausted without securing a jury. Additional talesmen were summoned but at 12 the hour of adjournment, 3 o'clock, the jury was not completed.

Before the court adjourned Mr. Hunter said that he had just been handed papers from Governor Letcher informing him that a brother of Coppie had been arrested in Iowa.

Judge Kenney gave orders for another Grand Jury, which will meet to-morrow, at 10 o'clock.

Stephens made his appearance in the court a new suit and appeared in good spirits. The case will occupy several days. The witnesses in the case of Hazlet were discharged until Monday next. The places for the trial of the cases have been announced from Frederick county, as it would be impossible to get them here.

Texas and the Union.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb 2.—Governor Houston's message to the Legislature of Texas, transmitting the resolutions of the South Carolina Legislature, disapproves of a Southern Convention as proposed in the resolutions.

In the Legislature a resolution has been introduced sustaining the Governor's views, on the ground that as Texas surrendered her independence to the Union, she cannot with propriety take the Union from any such deemed a sufficient excuse for so important a step.

Gov. Chase, of Ohio, Elected United States Senator.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 2.—The Legislature to-day elected Governor Chase United States Senator, in place of Mr. Pugh, to take his seat on the 4th of March, 1861. Mr. Chase was elected on the first ballot. The vote stood: For Mr. Chase, 75; Mr. Pugh, 54; Mr. Corwin, 5.

Marine Disaster—A Collision.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 2—The bark Ashmore, from New York, bound to Cadiz, has put in here leaking badly, having come in collision with a schooner. She lost her topmasts and sails.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

STEAMSHIP AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

RESIGNATION OF ANTONELLI NOT CONFIRMED.

SPANISH ARMY NEAR TETUAN.

LORD COWLEY'S MISSION TO LONDON.

Negotiations for Non-Intervention.

DECLINATION OF THE BRITISH CABINET.

RESIGNATION OF THE CONGRESS REVIVED.

THE GREAT SHIP COMPANY.

RESIGNATION OF THE BOARD.

COTTON DECLINED 1-8 a 3-16.

BREADSTUFFS DULL.

CONSOLS 95 1-4 a 95 3-8.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 2.—The royal mail steamship America, which left Liverpool on the morning of the 18th ultimo, and touched at Queenstown on the morning of the 19th, arrived here this afternoon.

The steamer City of Washington arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 18th, and the Borussia at Southampton the same morning.

The steamer Bremen, from New York, arrived early on the morning of the 18th.

THE LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, January 14.

It is now known that Lord Cowley's mission to London was to resume the negotiations between England and France, which were interrupted by the course of Count Walewski. The basis of these negotiations was on the principle of non-intervention with the affairs of Central Italy. France, in adopting the same basis, is desirous that the whole of Europe should give a formal adhesion to that principle. With this view, Lord Cowley was selected to sound the feelings of the British Government as to the advisability of addressing a collective note to the Italian Cabinets, in which note an infraction of the principle of non-intervention was to be condemned in advance.

The British Cabinet, while expressing its readiness to support the non-intervention principle, either in Parliament or in communication with foreign Powers, pointed out the impossibility of pledging, without the consent of Parliament, to a course of policy which might involve possible hostilities.

The feeling in Parliament against war rose to some fears that Europe would not tamely submit to so threatening an intimation, which was implied in the adoption of the principle of non-intervention. Every State which possesses the right of forming such alliances as it may think proper, and the Duchies of Parma and Modena Cabinet having thus declined the propositions, the question of a congress of Ministers in Paris was again revived.

There was a doubtful rumor in circulation that Russia and Prussia intend to form an alliance for the defence of the hereditary rights of monarchs.

Reports were current at Paris that an agreement had been made between England and France for the reciprocal importation of coal, and iron, and wines.

The Paris correspondent of the London Post says the Papal troops have left the Pope will give up Romagna, provided the rest of his dominions are secured.

The Marquis Pallavicino, Sardinian Minister, has remonstrated Lord Palmerston to bring the subject of international maritime law before the European Congress.

THE SPANISH-MOROCCO WAR.

At the latest accounts the Spanish army was near Tetuan, the position of the Moors being unchanged.

ITALY.

Cardinal Antonelli's resignation was not confirmed. It was rumored that Garibaldi had gone to Sicily.

FRANCE.

General Montalbano, commander-in-chief of the French expedition to China, had embarked, with his staff, at Marseilles, his destination being China, via the Cape of Good Hope.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease of five millions of francs in specie, and an increase in discounts of nearly forty-six mil ions.

A submarine telegraph cable has been successfully laid between the Channel Islands and France.

THE LONDON TIMES ON AMERICAN FINANCES AND MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The London Times editorially reviews the financial statement of the American Government, and points out that, although for the youth of the one State and the maturity of the other, there is the strongest possible analogy between the respective financial proceedings of England and America.

In another leader the same journal speculates on Mexican affairs in connection with the President's message. It says there is no occasion to suppose that the Americans, if they so please, can march to Mexico, nor is it to be contended that such a movement would be unpopular in America. The meeting stood adjourned till the 17th int.

A person calling himself Captain Walker, stated to be the captain of the slaver Wanderer, and who recently arrived in Liverpool under extraordinary circumstances, was under arrest in that place, charged with having conspired, with others, to obtain money by false pretences. The evidence before the magistrates showed that Walker was treating for the purchase of a ship for a large expedition. Edward Lear and George Hires, first and second mates of the ship Anna, of New York, were under arrest in London charged with having conspired with others to assume during the voyage of the said vessel from Lisbon to England.

A cotton factory, belonging to the Swedish iron mill, containing 30,000 spindles, has been burnt. Loss, £30,000 sterling.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Calcutta mail of December 10th, and the Hong Kong mail of December 1st, had reached England.

The Government despatch from Oude confirms the complete overthrow and dispersion of the remainder of the rebel army.

The tax tax was to be increased one shilling on the eight pounds, and a duty of a million sterling to be levied on the imports of cotton goods.

Cotton goods in the imports were quiet. Cotton goods and yarns were declining. Freights were active.

The Chinese were reported to be making great warlike preparations.

Imports at Shanghae were quiet. The tea business was entirely suspended, owing to the exorbitant demands of the dealers. Silks were lower.

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THE CITY.

THE HOMICIDE IN THE FOURTH WARD.—The inquest on the body of the wife of Christopher McFarland, whose murder has created much excitement in the Fourth Ward, was resumed yesterday morning.

Mrs. Judith Marry, was sworn, and testified that on Monday night, she heard a noise in the prisoner's house; witness heard the children of McFarland crying "Father! father!" Witness heard, on Tuesday night, more noise than usual in the house. Mr. Bullock came "to see you dead" McFarland told witness that his wife had fallen down stairs. Witness went to the house, and saw the stove at that time; deceased was lying naked on the floor; deceased was covered with blood; she was then dead.

Officer McCullen recalled.—The clothes, shirt, coat, &c., of the prisoner were bloody when the prisoner was examined at the station-house; he hands were bloody.

Dr. S. P. Brown was next called and sworn.—I made a post mortem examination of deceased; there were many scratches on the neck, shoulders, and breast; there were two incised wounds, one about three inches in length; another cut of about the same length near the nose; another cut which was about an inch and a half long; the head was all bruised over, beneath the scalp it was a mass of blood, as if she had been beaten all over the head; the bone of the left side of the forehead fractured; considerable blood poured out on the brain beneath the dura mater; the wounds could have been made with a poker, or the sharp edge of a hard stick, or with a bottle; these wounds were the cause of her death; her whole appearance was as if her bones had been badly beaten.

The jury returned a verdict that death was caused by violence, received at the hands of husband of deceased, Christopher McFarland.

THE FEAST OF THE CANDLEMAS.—Yesterday was a great day among the members of the Roman Catholic and Episcopal persuasions, it being Candlemas, or the Feast of the Purification of the Virgin Mary. At the various churches of these denominations the ceremonies were of an imposing character. Candles are used, it might be stated that it is from the ancient custom of having the Catholic churches on this day lighted with a great number of lights, in lieu of the sun, which, more, or candle feast, is derived. The feast itself is supposed to have originated in the ancient custom of purifying, or by the sequestrum we have to be a light to lighten the Gentiles." In Candlemas, the candles and tapers which are to be burned in the church during the year, are blessed according to the rites and ceremonies of the church, and distributed among the people of every parish to their pastors. Many persons send several pounds of wax to the candles to the priests, while poor people make presents of two or three candles, according as their circumstances will allow. The wax is made into candles, and the wax candles as the quality to be used, but by a special dispensation the quality is allowed in Rome, and tapers only are allowed in this province. In Rome the Sovereign Pontiff performs the consecrating ceremonies himself, after which he distributes the tapers to the cardinals and other inferior dignitaries of the church, who carry them in solemn procession through the great hall of the Papal palace, a spectacle which custom was formerly observed in England, but in 1548 it was prohibited by an order in council. Candlemas is made remarkable in England by being one of the four terms for the collecting of rents and paying of interest. It also gives name to a law term in the same country, beginning on the 15th of January, and ending on the 3d of February.

ARREST OF THE ALLEGED MURDERERS OF HENRY GAWKER.—A telegraphic despatch, as published in yesterday's *Press*, announced that Detective Officer Callanan and Lieutenant Speer, of the Seventeenth ward had arrested one James Miller, in Baltimore, on the charge of murdering Henry Gawker. The prisoner arrived in town, in company with the officers, at a late hour on Wednesday evening. Yesterday morning a telegraphic despatch was received by Chief Jeffries from Wood, announcing the arrest, at Brooklyn, of George W. Riehle alias Eddie—the other fugitive who is charged with a participation in the murder. Riehle, it is understood, had shipped in the United States service at the navy yard. He was arrested out by Brooklyn policemen.

"NEVER TRUST TO APPEARANCES."—A lady resident of Kensington attended Divine service at the Hancock-street church, on Wednesday evening. In the pew she occupied, she noticed a very respectable-looking gentleman, who took the deepest interest in the devotions, and behaved like a Doctor of Divinity of twenty years standing. She could not help admiring his demeanor, and feeling greatly pleased at the extreme interest he manifested in the words of the eloquent divine in the pulpit. When the service were over, and she lost sight of her companion, she found that she had been robbed of a gold watch and chain, which must have departed through the agency of the reverend-looking gentleman while the consecration were at prayers. The police concurred in her suggestions, and are on the look-out for the affable pattern of devotion.

HOSPITAL CASES.—William Hammond, a man aged forty years, had his right shoulder dislocated by falling off a dray at Swanson street and Meade alley.

Last evening there was a fight at an emigrant and sailors' boa ding-house, on Front street, between Cook and Spruce streets, in which a runner, named John Redmond alias James Kennedy, was badly injured about the head. The story told by his friends is, that Redmond was forcibly held by the wife of the keeper of the boarding-house while the proprietor of the establishment beat him about the head with a bottle. The sufferer is a married man. He was taken to the hospital.

THE WATER DEPARTMENT.—During the month of January the receipts at the office of the Register of Water were $46,714 81, against $11,847 17 for the corresponding period in 1859. The large increase is to be attributed to several causes, the principal of which are as follows: The prompt preparation of the books for the receipt of water-rents the present year, the extension of water-pipes, and the increase in the numb ro of consumers, and the careful canvassing of the entire city to ascertain whether all consumers of water were recorded on the books of the department.

CITY COUNCILS—SELECT BRANCH.—Mr. Drayton offered a resolution instructing the Mayor to attend the next meeting of the directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and vote for a new by-law, prohibiting the president of the road from holding any salaried office in any other railroad company.

Mr. Cuyler moved to refer to a special committee of three. Not agreed to.

Mr. Drayton stated that Mr. Thomson now received a salary of $8,000 a year. He realized the fact that Mr. Thomson's services were invaluable to the road, but he thought that as good a manager might be obtained for the same money.

Mr. Benson thought the resolution was small business. Who has found any complaint upon which to base censure? No one; but in a petty spirit an attempt is here made to legislate him from the right of acting as consulting engineer, when applied to, as he often is. Mr. Thomson is known all over the Union as an eminent engineer. He has been made president of the grandest railroad scheme ever projected, and yet his entire duties do not occupy his time for an hour a day. As to this resolution, it is hypocritical. No other word will express it. It is equivalent to a vote of censure, and is gotten up as a scheme by those who feel disappointed about the change in the Delaware terminus. Such agitation as this is like summer lightning—all shimmer, with no effect. This resolution is summer lightning, and nothing more substantial.

Mr. Neal thought that no other man than Mr. Benton would have thus spoken. To perform the duties of president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, to render properly productive all her ramified interests, requires a man of great powers as an engineer could properly attend to both. Mr. Thomson has far from having less than he can perform, has the work of two men to do, without any time to devote to other roads.

Mr. Bradford thought the resolution a compliment, rather than a censure, and was in favor of its passage.

Mr. Cuyler felt that Mr. Drayton had been used by others. He knew that this matter was a mere revival of a previous controversy. Gentlemen outside, who had been disappointed in their schemes of speculation, whose measures for accandizement had been thwarted, were bent, after being foiled in one direction, upon an attempt to bring about the same result by another road. They had failed in their measures for personal profit by the decision of the board as to the Delaware terminus, and had taken this means to accomplish their end in another way. He (Mr. Cuyler) felt indignant, he never intended that the policy of the road should be controlled by the will of Councils, who were but a political body, and it was never intended that the wisdom and judgment of railroad directors should be assailed regularly every two years. None here assails the internal economy of the management, and whatever I say in this presentment, may have already in the cessation of the city. When it is conceded that every duty is promptly and efficiently discharged, how contemptibly petty it is to say to other roads, "You shall not have the benefit of his advice!" No road derives its prosperity from its own territory alone. The road to Chicago from Pittsburg is but a continuation of the Pennsylvania road. It was at the request of