The Press.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1860.

FIRST PAGE.—Religious Intelligence—Letter from Jerusalem; General News; Literary Anniversary; Letter from New York; Weekly Review of the Philadelphia Markets; The Reading Convention. FOURTH PAGE.—Marine Intelligence.

The Mexican Frontier.

It is said that the Secretary of War, Mr. FLOYD, is preparing an order for the movement of the United States troops now stationed in Utah, and at other points in the West, to the regions where the recent difficulties at Brownsville and Chihuahua occurred. The condition of our Mexican frontier is peculiar. The history of the last twenty years has profoundly impressed the people of the outskirts of Mexico with the conviction that, at no distant day, they will be placed under the dominion of the United States. The area of their country has gradually been diminishing like the dimensions of the famous iron dungeon in which the Italian prisoner was confined, and eventually crushed to death, until it every day becomes more and more apparent that the Mexican nationality is doomed to ultimate destruction. First, the immense area of Texas was separated from the mother country and finally annexed to the United States. Then came the year of 1846, terminating with the surrender of California and New Mexico to our country. Then, under Gen. PIERCE'S Administration, we purchased the Mesilla Valley, and now, upon the outposts of Mexico, bordering upon our American possessions, the question of American supremacy is regarded as purely a question of time; not only by the American citizens, but by the enlightened portion of the Mexicans themselves. It is true there is a feeling of hatred to the dominion of this country existing in the breasts of the disorderly, bigoted, and ignorant portion of the Mexicans, and among the miscreants who fatten upon the ruin of their country, but the more intelligent, enlightened, and progressive citizens, men of character, substance or energy, look to the dominion of this country as a relief from their present burdens, which would be gladly welcomed.

Property is totally insecure in the present distracted condition of affairs, and every incentive to honest industry and to a development of the teeming resources of the country is destroyed by the never-ending confusion of anarchy; and by the repeated robberies and extortions of the minions of the ephemeral Governments which, in turn, succeed each other and destroy the substance of the nation by their ravages. The ever-present anticipation of the establishment of the dominion of America over the regions which form the present Mexican frontiers has not been without visible effects upon the feelings of the people. In many cases, their treatment of American citizens has become much more respectful than formerly, from a mere fear of the future supremacy of our nation, and while, in cases of disputes or difficulties, which are brought before the judicial officers of the country, it is no uncommon thing for them, when laws are appealed to, to arbitrarily declare they "are the law," and to avail themselves of the general anarchy to render their own power supreme in the district in which they exercise authority; their respect for American rights is rapidly increasing, and the anticipation of not a distant day of reckoning restrains them from committing many atrocities, of which they would otherwise be guilty.

The presence of an additional force of American troops upon the most important points of our frontier will, probably, also exercise an excellent effect by holding in complete check those who entertain hostile feelings to our country, restraining the marauders, which Mexican soil is prolific in giving birth to, from their spoliations upon American property, strengthening the hands of the more enlightened Mexican citizens who are well affected towards us, and thus effectively promoting our national interests.

Italian Bees.

The latest agricultural *furore* consists in the great demand which has recently sprung up for Italian bees, and the brilliant hopes entertained from their superior powers in the manufacture of honey. We are well satisfied, from the careful investigation bestowed upon this subject by a friend who has long devoted great attention to bee culture, that this claim of superiority for the Italian bees is well founded; and that, therefore, the present anxiety to obtain them is wise and commendable. Among edible luxuries pure honey is one of the most acceptable, and if a large supply of it could be secured, almost every table would occasionally be graced by it. The difficulty has been that our ordinary American bees do not regularly produce a sufficient quantity of honey to make it the interest of farmers to take care of them. But, from the authentic descriptions given of the superior qualities of the Italian bees, there is good reason to suppose that their general introduction into the United States will add immensely to the quantity of honey produced.

The Albany *Country Gentleman* of the 23d instant contains a letter from S. B. PARSONS, dated Paris, January 19th, to W. D. BISHOP, Commissioner of Patents, which gives an instructive account of the result of his mission as an agent, acting under the instructions of the Patent Office, to obtain hives of Italian bees for that institution. He has purchased a number of hives for the Government, which were shipped from Genoa on the 28th of December last, and has also purchased one hundred additional hives for himself, which will be shipped during the present month.

According to the lowest estimate of LANGSTROTH, one hundred hives of bees should yield their owner, annually, five hundred dollars profit. The advantages of the Italian bees over our common species are stated by Mr. PARSONS to be as follows: "First, that they will endure the cold better; second, that they swarm twice as often; third, their queens are abundantly more prolific; fourth, that the working bees begin to forage earlier and are more industrious; fifth, that they are less apt to sting, and may be easily tamed by kind treatment; sixth, that the queen may be so educated as to lay her eggs in any hive in which she is placed, while the bees of such a hive, deprived of their own queen, will readily receive her; seventh, that its proboscis is longer, and it can reach the depths of flowers which are entirely beyond the efforts of the common bee. The importance of this last superiority cannot be too highly appreciated. Eighth, that a young queen once impregnated, will continue fertile during her life—from four to seven years. This quality will insure pure brood, till the whole country is filled with them. Ninth, that they are far more brave and active than the common bee, will fight with great fierceness, and more effectually keep the moth out of the hive."

These bees are taken by the Italians up to the highest Alps, and their great hardiness is therefore considered beyond doubt. The cost of importing a full hive from Europe is from twenty to twenty-five dollars, but as one queen impregnated will produce thirty thousand workers, and at least fifty queens in one season, the country can soon be fully stocked with them. Mr. PARSONS claims that the Italian bees can be handled and divided up with great safety, and that, if properly managed, from each hive fifty new ones can be obtained the first year, and consequently twenty-five hundred the second year. These calculations appear somewhat extravagant, but we are satisfied, from the information we have received from perfectly disinterested and well-informed sources, that the Italian bees are well worthy of the attention of our farmers, and all who possess proper facilities for bee culture.

The Black Mail System.

We are glad to find a general denunciation of the Black-mail system as applied to the merchants in our Northern cities by a few swindling adventurers. This denunciation is not confined to Northern and Western journals, but some of the most respectable newspapers of the South have also entered their emphatic protest against it. The success of the *Confederacy* in extorting money from a few New York establishments has stimulated one or two other journals to imitate its example, and they also announce their intention of publishing lists of "constitutional" and "unconstitutional" Northern business establishments; but we think these gentlemen will find their enterprise very unremunerative, as the eyes of all sensible merchants, North and South, are now fully opened to the absurdity and injustice of these lists.

Items of Revenue.

The federal taxation of this country is almost exclusively applied through Customs' duties. In England, the National income is raised from a variety of sources, of which the Customs' and Excise duties form only one. Taking American federal expenditure in comparison with British general expenditure, and the proportion will be about *one to five*—that is, each American citizen pays *one* dollar, where each British subject pays *five*. Divested of such special pleading as the *Edinburgh Review* brings forward, this is the true result.

For the most part, the American duties upon foreign imports are taxes upon luxuries. There is scarcely an article, in its raw or manufactured state, brought into this country from abroad, which we could not produce here, abundantly and of good quality, or entirely dispense with. Even tea can be grown in certain latitudes of this country, and produced of as good quality as if it were imported from China. In this very State of Pennsylvania we can produce almost every article necessary for food and raiment, for art and science, for actual use.

In the return of the British Revenue, it is appalling to notice how much money is expended—we might say wasted—upon articles of luxury, many of which might advantageously be dispensed with. In the year 1858, the National Revenue of England was within a fraction of sixty-five and a half millions sterling, and the total sum brought in at that time, by Customs and Excise, amounted to £41,890,925. Of this, the duties on wine made £1,761,788; spirits, home-made and imported, brought into the Exchequer over £12,200,000; malt and hops paid duty to the amount of £5,800,000; tobacco and snuff brought in another sum of £5,800,000. The total amount from wines spirits, malt, hops, tobacco, and snuff makes a total of £25,761,788, equal to about $128,000,000 of our money.

This is not all. Be it remembered that this startling total, which amounts to almost double the whole federal revenue of the United States in 1858, represents only the amount of *duties* paid upon strong drinks and tobacco, products not in the least necessary, and does not represent the money expended in the purchase of the taxed articles. Say that the average duties are only a third of the price at which each article is retailed, and the estimate is low, and we have an additional sum of £51,523,476 for the articles themselves. The whole British expenditure then, for intoxicating liquors and tobacco, to be drank away and smoked away, amounted, in 1858, to the pretty sum of £77,285,214, equal to $386,426,070 of American currency, or about fifteen dollars a head for every man, woman, and child in Great Britain and Ireland.

Startling facts like these are almost sufficient to induce people mentally to take the pledge, and stand by the principles of Temperance. All this expenditure of millions every year is actually *unnecessary*. Strong drink and tobacco could very advantageously be dispensed with—if people would only think so. It is wholly out of our power to show, even by an approximation, what amount is expended upon the same luxuries in this country, where a vast quantity of spirits is manufactured, without paying any duty whatever. Even the Custom-house returns do not show the import duties exactly—seeing that, as Mr. CHARLES HEINSICK lately stated, out of every *five* bottles of champagne sold in the United States as foreign, *four* have not come from abroad. Relatively speaking, however, we make no extravagant assertion when we say that the amount disbursed in the United States, for wine, spirits, malt, hops, and tobacco, is much larger than that thrown away for the same purpose in England.

The Octoroon at the Arch.

There is so much merit in the domestic drama nightly presented at the Arch-street Theatre, and it is acted with so much and such extraordinary ability, that we cannot forbear this special allusion to it. There is, of course, some broad exaggeration, but, as a whole, it is a piece of sterling excellence, and it is calculated to produce no bad feeling. The idea that such a drama could be regarded as in any way disrespectful to the Southern people is ridiculous. Any Southerner will see it with all the more pleasure as he hears all those portions of the play which reflect kindly upon his section applauded by the audience; and no American can look upon it without feeling his better instincts awakened. We cannot specify either the details of the plot or the amazing talents of the members of the company who personate the various characters. But Mrs. DREW, Mr. GILBERT, Mr. WHEATLEY, Miss TAYLOR, and Mr. J. S. CLARKE, are each and all unexceptionable. To Mrs. DREW and Mr. J. S. CLARKE too much praise cannot be given. They are rare and almost unequalled artists. "The Octoroon" is a wonder of its school of dramatic productions. It should be seen by our people, and we are glad that it is being witnessed by increasing crowds. This is not only a tribute to the author, Mr. BOUCICAULT, but to the enterprise of Messrs. WHEATLEY & CLARKE, who have presented it in a style that does justice to him and to themselves.

The Union Hotel.

In our editorial reference, yesterday, to the leading hotels of this city, we inadvertently omitted to mention *The Union*, in Arch-street, near Third. This popular establishment is now under the superintendence of Mr. NEWDOMBE, and, by the admirable manner in which it is kept, and its eligible location for a large class of merchants frequenting our city, it deservedly commands a very extensive patronage.

Readings by "Little Ella."

This afternoon, at three o'clock, Little Ella Burns makes her first appearance in this city. She gives readings in Concert Hall, assisted (in the dialogue parts) by Mr. Burns. The programme includes humorous, serious, and dramatic readings, from various authors, such as Sheridan, Longfellow, Eliza Cook, Sheridan Knowles, &c. She will give seven different readings. Mr. S. S. Doyle will play between each piece, and we beg to suggest that, as the music is introduced only to give the child necessary rest between each reading, the musical pieces may be brief. They are introduced not for display, but to aid the interesting and gifted child, whose performances are the real and only attractions of the afternoon. Ella Burns was six years old in December, and reads better than many eminent actresses five and six times her age. There will be a very crowded house, as public sympathy in her behalf has been very generally awakened.

LECTURES ON THE CREATION.—Mr. George Field, of Detroit, has been engaged for some time past in delivering a course of lectures in the cities of the West, upon the Creation of the Universe, the relation of Divine Revelation to Physical Creation, and the Flood. These lectures, nine in number, have been favorably received by most intelligent audiences in Cincinnati, St. Louis, Detroit, Pittsburg, &c. Mr. Field aims to remove all difficulties in the way of a full belief in the plenary inspiration of the Sacred Scriptures. His lectures evince, according to the testimony of those who have listened to them, a high degree of intelligence and scientific attainment on the part of the lecturer, while his method of treating his subjects is both novel and interesting. The first lecture of the course will be delivered on Monday evening, February 27th, at Handel and Haydn Hall, Eighth and Spring Garden streets.

REV. T. L. HARRIS AND SPIRITUALISM.—The *Spiritual Magazine*, published in London on the 1st of February, denies the truth of the story that Mr. Harris is a seceder from Spiritualism, and has assailed it in his discourses in England. The story would seem to have originated in a report of one of his discourses by the London *Morning Adverliser*, in respect to which the *Magazine* says, that "the delinquent writer entirely misrepresented the purport and statements of the discourse, and that he amusingly erred in treating Mr. Harris as a seceder from the holy cause." The *Magazine* also announces that Mr. Harris is lecturing to the Spiritualists of London twice every Sunday, at the Marylebone Institute, in Edward street, Portman Square.

☞ The books of the late Mr. Burton are to be sold at auction early in the ensuing month. There are some 15,000 volumes in all, of which at least one-third are the various editions of Shakspeare and commentaries on his works, published during two centuries throughout the civilized world.

☞ The attention of those seeking to invest in a safe and profitable business, are invited to the advertisement of B. W., which will be found in another column.

STOCKS, REAL ESTATE, &c.—Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, Thomas & Sons' first Spring sale. See advertisements and pamphlet catalogue issued to-day.

☞ We invite the attention of capitalists to the advertisement for machinery for a cotton factory, located in the thriving town of Coatesville, Pa.

☞ The Southern mail, due at 11 o'clock last night, did not arrive in this city until after 1 o'clock this morning.

Public Amusements.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.—Our citizens will be delighted to learn that the Ullman and Strakosch Opera Troupe will appear at the Academy of Music on Monday, March 5th, and during every evening of the week a different opera will be performed. The charming Miss Patti, who achieved such a decided success during the late performances of this troupe in Philadelphia, will appear in the "Barbor of Seville," "Il Puritani," and other operas. Madame Colson, Brignoli, Ferri, Amodio, and other favorites of our citizens, will sing during the week.

ARCH-STREET THEATRE.—The new play, "The Octoroon," certainly the most effective of Boucicault's numerous adaptations, is enjoying a run of success here even superior to that which it had in New York. The acting in this piece is capital, but MR. DREW'S personation of the principal character is one of her very best performances—which is saying a great deal.

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Murdoch concludes his performances here this evening, and will appear as *Charles de Moor* in "The Robbers." He will be succeeded, on Monday, by Mr. Chanfrau.

ENGLISH OPERA—ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The English opera *troupe* close their short season here this evening. "The Bohemian Girl" will be played, by particular desire, and Miss Anne Milner will appear as *Arline* in that popular opera. We have no means of knowing whether the speculation has been compensating in a pecuniary sense, but the *troupe* has established a high character here, which, with the weather more favorable, will one day be very remunerating.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—The public rehearsal of the celebrated Germania Band will take place, this afternoon, at Musical Fund Hall, at three o'clock.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—The elephant, which is the heaviest member of Mr. RICE's theatrical company, now has an excellent opportunity, of which she makes the most, of showing what Pope called her "half-reasoning" faculties. That great show piece, "The Elephant of Siam," now performing at this theatre, preserves the main incidents of the drama, in which Mademoiselle D'Jeck originally exhibited her intelligence at the Adelphi Theatre, London, under the management of Mr. Yates. But several new characters are introduced in the present version, and a great many novel and attractive incidents. For example, Frank Drew, as Mr. *Giraffe*, almost makes a new part, and his singing of "The Little Fat Gray Man," (written by the late Jonathan Blewitt, who composed the pathetic Irish air called "Judy Callaghan,") is certainly an agreeable novelty. He plays the part with racy humor—sometimes, perhaps, to the very verge of becoming a little too broad. As far as our recollection goes, too, the Annamites Guard, in the last act, is entirely new in this piece. Of course, the *solo* has been used before, (as witness John Brougham's "Pocahontas," (with its Tuscarora Female Light Guard,) but it is new to *this* spectacular drama, and nothing possibly can surpass the perfection of the drill. The young ladies, richly and becomingly attired, march and counter-march, turn and return, and perform any number of evolutions, under the command of "Captain Charlotte"—we mean of Miss Annie Lonsdale, who sustains the character of *Zillah*, and, in this especial scene, though she evidently does not hold a commission in the *light* infantry, shows a great deal of activity—also a remarkably handsome pair of pedal extremities. Miss Raymond, Mrs. Hacket, Mr. W. H. Page, and Mr. Whittaker, also deserve favorable mention as having performed well. The cost of getting up this piece must have been enormous. The splendor of the *mise en scene*, and the beauty, richness, and appropriateness of the dresses and properties, can not be surpassed. We saw the same piece brought out at Broadway Theatre, New York, some years ago, and it was meanly got up, in comparison with what is done for it here. Mr. Darcie is an excellent stage-manager, when anything is to be done "regardless of expense;" as an actor he is no where, nor, we suspect, does he care to be considered one. The closing scene, with its flowers and bowers, rosies and posies, fays and sylphs, rich dresses and pretty girls, soft music and falling waters, fire-works and red lights, is at once gorgeous and beautiful. The "Elephant of Siam" will be played this afternoon. We have not time, at the hour we write in, to notice the performance in the arena, and (a better reason still) we did not remain to witness them. Some other time they will come in. The celebrated *equestrienne*, Mad'lle. Ella Zoegera, is underlined as engaged here, and shortly to appear.

MCDONOUGH'S GAIETIES.—There is great variety in the entertainments here. Acting, dancing, singing, playing, and a pantomime equal to the best in the Ravels' *repertoire*, make an agreeable medley, well worth five times the price charged for admission. The African Brothers, each endowed with Herculean powers, perform wondrous feats of strength.

TRIPPON'S ART MUSEUM, JAYNE'S COMMONWEALTH BUILDING.—There will be an afternoon exhibition here, commencing at three o'clock, as well as the regular amusement in the evening. Art and Science, Music and Mechanics, unite, at Thidoen's, to produce effects which really baffle description.

FIGNOR BLITZ.—The Magician is at his Temple of Wonders, N. E. corner of Tenth and Chestnut, and has a matinée to-day, as well as the ordinary and amusing performance at night.

Letter from Harrisburg.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

HARRISBURG, Feb. 24, 1860.

In the Senate, Mr. Geo. R. Smith read in place an ordinance of the Central Guarantee Company, of Philadelphia. The corporators are—Wm. H. Kern, Peter C. Ellmaker, Price J. Patton, John G. Kershaw, John R. Jennings, Ellis R. Smith, Richard G. Stotesbury, Richard J. Jeffries, and John Hill Martin. Capital stock, five thousand shares, with the privilege of increasing to ten thousand shares, of fifty dollars each. It provides that the Commercial Guarantee Company shall be empowered to guaranty the fee or otherwise. After an eight per cent. dividend is declared, one-half in the treasury of the company, ten per cent. of any surplus is to be paid over to the Commonwealth. An insurance of promissory notes is certainly a novelty, but there is no reason perceptible why the security of a company, when it goes into operation, your correspondent has a couple of little I. O. U.'s that he will offer to the company for insurance, upon which he will be willing to pay a handsome premium. Let them hurry up; there will be a great rush for their office.

Mr. Marsellis, "an act to incorporate the American Engravers' Company." Corporators—Robert K. Neff, J. W. Torrey, Geo. G. West, Joseph S. Riley, Jr., C. E. Blummer, Jr., and such others as may be associated, and the members of the corporation shall consist of engravers, printers, lithographers, chemists, machinists, artists, bank and government officers, &c.

In the House, the calendar of public bills was considered. An act relating to actions of ejectment was postponed indefinitely and killed.

A supplement to an act for the better preservation of game and inoxcitious birds was considered, amended, and as there was a disposition manifested by certain men who did not choose to ascertain from their constituents whether it was needed or not, to kill the bill, Mr. O'Neill, who had it in charge, prevented its recommitment to the Committee on Game and Fish Laws.

A bill for the protection of game is absolutely a desideratum, and the gentlemen throughout the Commonwealth who feel that this is so should write to their members to have the passage of it, there is danger of its failure through indifference or neglect. It passes now, much as if too many members of the Legislature feel no interest in the passage of any general law upon any subject, but reserve their energies for passing little private bill incorporating some company, in which they or their next best friends can have an opportunity to take stock.

"An act to decimalize the fee bill of the prothonotaries of the Commonwealth" was debated, amended, and worried by the gentleman from Fayette, and the senior gentleman from Erie, until the House got tired of hearing their talk and referred it back to the committee.

There is a disposition manifested by some to have Recorder Ewer, of your city, the approval of tavern-keepers' bonds, and give it to the favorites of some of the gentlemen in the Legislature. One bill read, giving to the District Attorney the appointment, (as represented) another, giving the approval to the different aldermen of the city, was reported favorably. It is not pretended that Recorder Ewer has acted in any other way than a faithful officer, or that there is a blunderhead that a parcel of irresponsible aldermen would scrutinize more closely the bonds of innkeepers than he does. Nothing of the kind. It looks like an attempt to fish up some blunderhead friends of his office, or to put him to some trouble and expense to put the matter in its true light here.

PENN.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT—A LITTLE GIRL BURNED TO DEATH WHILE AT PRAYER.—A shocking camphene accident occurred at the residence of Mrs. Eckles, on Poplar street, night before last, by which an only child, a little girl about five years old, was fatally injured, and her mother badly burned. The child had just concluded its evening prayer, preparatory to retiring for the night, when the mother picked up a camphene lamp, which fell from her hand, and breaking, the contents were thrown all over the clothing of the girl. She was almost instantly enveloped in a sheet of flame, and before it could be extinguished was so shockingly burned that she died soon after. The mother, in her efforts to save her child from the devouring element, was also badly burned about the body and arms.—*Cincinnati Enquirer, Feb. 21.*

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE—FORTY-NINE CHILDREN DROWNED.—From the Quincy (Ill.) *Herald*, we learn that a most terrible calamity, rivalling that of the Pemberton Mills, occurred on Thursday last, near the town of Hardin, Illinois, on the Illinois river, and about twenty-five miles above Alton. Fifty school children, in attendance at a university at that place, went out upon the ice to play. The ice gave way, and, with one exception, all were lost. Our informant was unable to give further particulars, but he represents that the village was a scene of universal mourning, almost every family in it having lost one or more of its members.

THE TYPES AND THE PRESIDENT.—The types seem to have been determined upon making fun of the President's address to the Seventh Regiment, at Washington. In the *Times* of this morning he is made to assure his delighted hearers that, should actual war call for their services, they would no longer be mere "*private* soldiers," though the Chief Magistrate probably said "parade soldiers." The *Tribune* makes the President congratulate himself and his military friends that "an ora of good *feeding*" was at hand though we think it quite probable that he said "good feeling."—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

☞ One of the big rattlesnakes at Shoaff's Museum died on Saturday, having lived *eighteen months* without taking any food. Mr. Shoaff had repeatedly tried various descriptions of food, but has never known of its eating a morsel, or trying to eat. The remainder of the snakes in his establishment have a good appetite, enjoy their meals, and are thriving.—*Peoria (Ill.) Union, Feb. 21.*

AN AMERICAN TRAVELLER in Italy, stopping at Genoa, very naturally visited the house where Columbus was born. In writing home, he regretted that he did not see that illustrious personage, as he wished to thank him for discovering the fine country of which he had the honor to be a citizen.

Letter from New York.

THURLOW WEED'S REMINISCENCES OF DANIEL PAINE SHAW AND OLD NEW YORK—LOSSES ON THE LAKES IN 1859—THE BANK-NOTE ENGRAVERS AND THE BANKERS—OVATION TO THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, February 24, 1860.

It is seldom that the death of any prominent old citizen of this State takes place but that the veteran editor of the Albany *Evening Journal* accompanies its announcement with more or less of personal reminiscence that everybody reads with interest. The decease of Daniel Paine Shaw has furnished Mr. Wood an opportunity of saying a few things that could not probably be said from the personal experience of a dozen other men in the city of State. He thus gossips about Father Shaw:

"Mr. Fanshaw's history shows what may be accomplished by two elements of character—industry and economy—for to these alone was he indebted for his wealth. He was a practical printer, and in, 1816, when we became his customer, he had just started a 'Book Office' at No. 11 Cliff street. Bible and Tract Societies were then in their infancy. Mr. Fanshaw obtained, at low prices, the printing of the Bible and Tract Societies. His was a model office. The most rigid economy was observed in everything. Nothing was wasted. More care was taken of types, and of paper, and better work was executed, than in any other office. Mr. F. kept rapid track of the business, and was quick to see of business. He was the first and last man at the office. Operations went on from dawn of day, and closing it at a late hour. His fortune was made up of savings.

"In contrasting New York with what it was, THEN, with the New York of to-day, we are bewildered. Aladdin's lamp worked no wonders that exceed this reality. THEN, it was a city not equal in population, to the present city of Brooklyn. *Then*, there was no Canal street, and all above that line, extending from the North river to the Bowery, was either a common or a cornfield. *Then* there was no Jersey City, no Williamsburg, and no Brooklyn had not been thought of, as a place of resort. *Then*, the Park Theatre and Scudder's Museum were the only places of amusement. *Then*, there was but one Ice Cream (Vauxhall) Garden. *Then*, there were no omnibus-lines or hack stands, and no occasion for either. *Then*, there were but two considerable hotels, viz: The Tontine, and the City Hotel. *Then*, there were no concerts—no lectures. *Then*, there were but three North-river steamboats. *Then*, there were but four daily newspapers—the combined circulation of which did not half equal the daily circulation of *The Tribune*. *Then*, no man was thought of for a member of the Legislature or of the Common Council, but those of established reputation, high position, and approved integrity. *Then*, no man's voice was heard at a political meeting, but such as Thomas Eddie Emmet, Wm. Sampson, John Wolfes, Cadwallader D. Colden, or David B. Ogden, with Maurice Willet, Jas. Fairlie, Nicholas Fish, &c., &c., for chairman. *Then*, some young gentlemen, like Michael Ulshoffer and Ogden Hoffman, began to attract attention as members of a debating society. *Then*, there was a Bridewell, standing on the City Hall and Broadway, in which those who could not pay their debts were locked up as criminals are now. *Then*, there was a State Prison, two miles out of the city, but now away down town. It then faced the river, but now faces the stack, closing with the Spanish battalions and fish inn hand-to-hand, and obstinately disputing every foot of ground until finally defeated.

A letter from Milan says: "We continue to receive stores and more delicate presents for Venice. In ten trines have sent off to the fortresses of Morovia and the other part of Austria eight hundred and the other a hundred persons, half in chains, who had been arrested on suspicion of feeling love for their country. These individuals are under the guard of a strong force. Fresh arrests are being made in all the towns of Venetia. These towns are now almost deserted. Every day acts of violence are committed. They persist in their system of prosecution, in order to force the people to resist, by which means they would have a pretext for venting their rage on every one."

THE STEAMSHIP VIGO AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—The steamship Vico, from Liverpool on the 8th inst., arrived at this port at 8 o'clock this morning. She has had a tedious passage, and brought out a cargo of iron, &c. Although late in the season, she brings no news of importance. The intelligence by the general current of foreign news, consisted of the non-arrival of the steamer Hungarian, which is interesting.

The question of the annexation of Savoy to France had been debated in the House of Lords, and strong sentiments were uttered against the proposition.

Lord Granville said the British Government had received assurances that the annexation was not now contemplated.

Lord John Russell announced that England had made four propositions to France and Austria, relative to the settlement of the Italian difficulties, viz: 1st. Neither power to interfere without the consent of the five great Powers. 2d. The French troops to be withdrawn. 3d. Venetia to be left to Austria. 4th. The Central Italy States to be allowed to decide the question of union.

France had agreed to all but the fourth proposition. Austria had not replied, but it was understood that that Government objected to two of the propositions.

Lord John Russell expressed confidence in an amicable settlement of the question.

The Great Ship Company, on the recommendation of its Committee on Investigation, resolved to borrow £50,000 to get the steamer Great Eastern ready for sea without delay. The estimated cost to prepare her for America was £30 000.

The emperor of Austria had received a portion of the Hungarian deputation and addressed them satisfactorily.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Per Cambria, at the steamer Europa.—Messrs. Wakefield & Nash's circular of Friday evening, the 10th instant, reports a moderate demand for Cotton, at unchanged prices. The imports of the week amounted to 91,600 bales.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence, & Co. say the market is lower, and middling New Orleans and Mobiles and all qualities of Uplands, are a little cheaper. The better qualities of New Orleans and Mobiles are the full firm at the extreme rates.

Messrs. Rankerfoot & Co. report American Cotton freely offered at unchanged prices. About from Mobile, 500 bales have been taken by trade.

Messrs Clare & Co. report less buoyancy, and some little irregularity in prices, indicating a turn in favor of buyers. There is no alteration, however, in quotations.

The Charleston Convention and the State of South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 24.—The meeting of Democratic citizens held here last night was well attended. It was unanimously resolved that, in their opinion, it was right and proper that South Carolina should be represented in the Charleston Convention.

A State Convention will be held at Columbia, to nominate delegates to the Convention.

Loss of a Western Steamer.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 24.—The steamer E. A. Ogden was sunk in the Missouri river, above Jefferson City, on Wednesday. She is a total loss, and the cargo, which was very valuable, is considerably damaged. The boat was valued at $16 000, and insured in Pittsburg offices for $10,000.

Fire at West Troy, N. Y.

WEST TROY, N. Y., Feb. 24.—A quantity of lumber in the yard of Nelson Smith & Co's. was consumed by fire this evening. The loss amounted to $8,000, and is insured.

The Alabama Legislature.

MOBILE, Feb. 23.—The Legislature of this State has passed a bill exempting all goods imported at Southern ports from taxation, when sold in Alabama.

Also, a bill to call a Convention for the reform of the State Constitution.

Fire at Richmond, Va.

WALKER'S TOBACCO FACTORY DESTROYED.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 24.—John Stewart Walker's tobacco factory was burnt this afternoon. The loss amounted to $25,000.

Arrival of the Vigo.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—The steamship Vigo has arrived. She sailed from Liverpool on the 8th, but her advices have been anticipated by the Europa.

The Steamship Europa's Mails.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—The mails by the steamship Europa arrived here this evening, but too late to be despatched in the train for Philadelphia.

North Carolina Opposition Convention.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The North Carolina Opposition Convention has nominated, by acclamation, John Poole, of Pasquotank, for Governor, and adjourned *sine die*.

Wreck of the Ship Jane Walsh.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—The ship Jane Walsh, from Sunderland for Havana, has foundered at sea. Her crew were saved.

From Pike's Peak.

ATCHISON, K. T., Feb. 21.—The Pike's Peak Express and Salt Lake mail arrived this evening bringing four passengers and $3,600 in gold dust.

XXXVITH CONGRESS.—FIRST SESSION.

U. S. CAPITOL, Washington, Feb. 24.

SENATE.

Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas, introduced a joint resolution requesting the President to call out the regiment of Texas volunteers as authorized by the act of 1858.

Mr. WIGFALL explained that this action was necessary in order to protect the frontier of Texas from the ravages of Comanche's bandits, who had devastated the country along the Rio Grande within its bounds to 1,000 miles about. The resolution was laid over.

Mr. FITZPATRICK, of Alabama, presented the petition of Carlos Butterfield for a contract to carry the mails from New Orleans to certain Mexican ports. Also presented a bill for carrying the mail between the United States and the portal the Republic of Mexico. This bill is a corollary to Mr. Butterfield's petition.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, reported the homestead bill, and moved to make it the special order for Thursday next at 2 o'clock P. M.

Messrs. HAIN and GWIN, of California, presented sundry memorials from the Legislature of California.

The bill for the relief of Wm. B. Herrick was taken up and passed.

Mr. Brown's (Mississippi) resolution relative to the Territories was taken up.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, addressed the Senate, and said that John Quincy Adams, during the last year of his life, said that the best thing that was ever uttered by General Jackson was that for which he was the most abused—that he had sworn to support the Constitution as he understood it, not as others understood it. He had, therefore, no apologies to make for the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, in pronouncing the fugitive slave law unconstitutional, and in forbidding its conviction. No Senator had the right to demand an apology, and he (Mr. Doolittle) had as the orator from Georgia, for the Supreme Court of that State, as late as 1856 after an able argument of its difficulty with the Supreme Court of the United States, denied that the latter court could not give an order to a State court. Wisconsin and never gone to the length set, and denied the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States. It only claimed the right to decide for itself questions of constitutional law.

Mr. DOOLITTLE then quoted the resolutions of 1798 the Cincinnati platform, the decision of the State courts of Virginia in 1814, and of Pennsylvania in 1823, in support of the powers that were claimed for the United States courts. Virginia and Pennsylvania had denied that the Supreme Court of the United States was not superior and appellate to the State courts. The whole action of the court of Georgia had been in support of the same views. He did not question the good faith of the State of Georgia. He would not dare do so as a matter of taste or inclination. The precise issue between the State and the United States had been sent was, whether any authority could be conferred on a United States district court to give a law in itself unconstitutional. The Senator from Georgia asserted that such power was conferred. He (Mr. Doolittle) denied it. The very thing the State court had to decide, under a writ of *habeas corpus*, was whether the imprisonment was illegal or not and that depended upon the constitutionality of the law under which the imprisonment has taken place. An unconstitutional law is no law at all, and yet the Senator says that should the law be unconstitutional, the action of the United States Supreme Court was binding. This was begging the whole question, and setting up, in other words, regarded the action of the United States court in such a case as extra-judicial and of no authority, unquoted legal authorities to sustain this view. The doctrine of the Senator from Georgia went to the extent that the judge of a district court, could try, decide and condemn, and no appeal could be had. There was no exception against the decisions of the Supreme Court referred to the supreme Court of Wisconsin, and quoted the opinions in the case of Booth and Bycroft for the rescue of a fugitive. Booth was arrested, tried and discharged on a writ of *habeas corpus*, by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, and afterwards arrested by order of the Senate and the country. The Senator from Georgia had said that Judge Taney had his bad acts and bad faith and corruption; in his opinion of the Dred Scott case. The Houses of Wisconsin approved of the decision of the court, and the Democratic side, brought up in the school of Jefferson and Jackson, sustained the action of the court in interpreting the Constitution as they understood it. It was not a strict party question in Wisconsin. The doctrine of the senator from Georgia as to the power of the Supreme Court would lead to a despotism, and to a tendency to allow judicial authority to usurp legislative powers. He quoted the opinion of Mr. Buchanan that judges always lean to the prerogative of power, and contrasted the difference of the views of Marshall as a member of the Constitutional Convention and as Chief Justice of the United States. He also contrasted the views of Jefferson and Jackson with those of Jackson, sustaining him in his position that he should administer the Constitution as he understood it, and not as Chief Justice Marshall chose to interpret the action of Federal power. The Supreme Court now asserted that the rights of slavery in the Territories, and the platform added to the Democratic platform would be the declaration that slaveholders were entitled to the Supreme Court. In the headlong zeal pursued by the other parties to force slavery into the Territories they have ceased to be Republicans, and have ceased to be Democrats, most Federal dogmas of the old Federal party, against which Jefferson uttered his loudest thunders of denunciation. He quoted Jefferson's opinion of the Supreme Court, in which he held that it sought by sapping and mining to subvert the Constitution, and to run into one consolidated Government. The great question in the science of Government was, whether the Government was, when the jurisdiction, the State and Federal Government came in conflict, who was to decide? It would never do to say that the decisions of the Federal courts should be received as final and conclusive. When it came to that, the decisions must not be respected as binding on anybody. When a State and the United States differ, there is no common umpire but the people. We now behold a party calling itself Democratic, in the face of its own principles, proposing to transfer the force of the Federal court. It had asserted this new doctrine of judicial infallibility—of "immaculate decision"—in order to irretrievably fix slavery upon the Territories.

Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, obtained possession of the floor. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. PEYTON, of Kentucky, the Committee on Public Lands was instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue duplicate land warrants, when the original has been lost, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe.

Mr. CARTER, of New York, asked leave to offer a preamble, substantially as follows: *Whereas*, The committee of arrangements authorized by the resolution of Congress invited the Seventh Regiment of New York to visit the capital, to participate in the inauguration of the statue of Washington, as guests of the National Legislature; *and whereas*, in accordance with their fraternal and Union-loving principles, to the number of seven hundred, and one of the best regiments of the militia of that State, or of any other, arrived here for that purpose; *and whereas*, the hospitalities so freely received by the President, heads of Departments, or committee of arrangements; *and whereas*, a considerable number were not advised of the arrangements of the committee, and in consequence the members of Congress did not antedate that result; therefore be it

Resolved, That we convey through our Speaker our grateful sense of the hospitalities so generously tendered and extend to the Regiment the hospitality and respect eminently their due, in consideration of the high esprit de corps of the body, of the skillful and soldiers like manner in which they conducted themselves.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolution be engrossed by the Clerk of the House, and transmit it by the Speaker to the Colonel of said Regiment.

Messrs. Houston of Delaware, Davis of Mississippi, and Branch, of North Carolina, objected to its reception, the first-named saying that it contained imput