The Press.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1860.

FIRST PAGE.—Our Aldermanic System; Washington Correspondence; General News. FOURTH PAGE.—List of Letters Remaining in the Philadelphia Post Office up to 12 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, February 18; Marine Intelligence.

The Reading Convention.

The excitement which attended the beginning and the ending of the People's or Republican State Convention at Harrisburg, is about to be rivalled in the interest generally entertained in regard to the Democratic Convention to meet at Reading on Wednesday next. There is no doubt, notwithstanding the efforts of MR. BUCHANAN and his friends, in every part of the State, that the Reading Convention will meet under somewhat different auspices from those which controlled the Democratic Conventions of 1858 and 1859. The General Administration is rapidly running out of existence, and there is little or nothing to be made by any further concessions to its unjust demands. Sad experience has produced its usual salutary harvest, and men begin to see that the admonitions which might have been profitably followed two years ago cannot be profitably disregarded now. The friends of the Administration will be in a large majority in the Reading Convention, and the friends of JUDGE DOUGLAS—who is the recognised adversary of the policy of that Administration—are known to constitute a decided minority; yet the former see that it is impossible to disregard the righteous demands of the latter, and also, if they have any desire to serve the Democratic party, they must recognise these demands. The inducements to harmony in the Democratic party in Pennsylvania are so numerous that they will have their due effect at Reading on Wednesday. The aspirations of individuals will not be without their effect, and the patriotic wishes of many sound Democrats will, we trust, be interposed to give things the right direction. No man who may be nominated at Reading for Governor, on Wednesday, will stand the ghost of a chance of an election if he allows himself to become the mere organ of the animosities and treacheries of the General Administration. If this assertion had been accepted as true when made two years ago, the Democracy of Pennsylvania would not now be a Democracy representing a defeat.

But MR. BUCHANAN and his friends at Reading care nothing for the Governor; nothing for the candidates for Congress, who are to run on the Democratic ticket in our twenty-five districts next October; nothing for the young men who are looking forward to be elected to the Legislature; nothing for the sterling Democrats who expect to be elected to the different offices in the respective counties of the State;—*all they desire is that the Convention should lay down such a platform in reference to Charleston, and elect such delegates to that Convention, as will assist the secessionists of the South, and exterminate the friends of Judge* DOUGLAS *in the North.*

MR. BUCHANAN *is to-day* more acceptable to the disunion leaders in the Southern States than any Northern man. Failing to unite upon their own favorite, they would present him as their olive-branch at Charleston. Precisely as they look upon him as the embodiment of their special hostility to the concessions of 1856, which he first accepted and then deserted, do they regard STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS as an object of execration and contempt.

Now, it is well known that while this journal has steadily supported Judge DOUGLAS from the beginning of his course upon the Territorial policy of the General Administration, it has not agreed with him in what we conceive to be his last expressed and most unfortunate wish to acquiesce in whatever the Charleston Convention may decide. We do not believe this acquiescence to be consistent with the letter of Judge DOUGLAS to Mr. DODE, of Iowa, nor with his repeated declarations, argued with such amazing ability, in favor of the principle of self-government. But that STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS is the choice of the Democratic masses of the free States, and that he is, to-day, a better representative of the understood principles of the Democratic party of the United States than any other aspirant for the Presidency, we do believe, and so believing, we unhesitatingly assert it. That the Democratic masses of Pennsylvania prefer him there is no doubt; that his name stirs the Democratic heart wherever it is uttered cannot be questioned; and yet it is the main purpose of those who have control of the organization of the Democratic party to put him into perpetual political banishment, and by means of chicanery and trick to deprive him of any chance of making use of his popularity with the Democratic party.

If STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS were a Southern man, and the Convention which is to be held at Reading on Wednesday were to be held at Richmond, all the powers of all the Governments on earth would not prevent the popular will from being expressed in his behalf. No Federal officer would be permitted to enter such a body; no enemy of the public will would be allowed to defeat the notorious public sentiment. The people would override the politicians, and what principle failed to effect personal interest would decide.

There is an under-current in Pennsylvania operating in favor of the Vice President. MR. BRECKINRIDGE has many qualities for the first office in the gift of the people, and he entertains his aspirations with the modesty becoming his character and his station. As an alternative candidate, should the opposition to the Democratic party put itself upon an extreme sectional platform, he could not fail to be acceptable to many thousands of voters. After all, the Presidential question may be decided as between a choice of evils, and in that event a candidate like MR. BRECKINRIDGE might rally to his flag many who are disposed to postpone and distrust him to-day.

As a public journalist, however, we wish to speak of things as they are, and so speaking, we repeat the opinion that the contest at Reading on Wednesday next is simply reduced to this—whether the disunion, secession party, based upon the treacheries and encouraged by the proscriptions of JAMES BUCHANAN, shall prevail, or whether the voice of the masses of the Democracy, as represented in their preferences for STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, shall control? This truth will be held up in all distinctness before that body, and they must face it and dispose of it. If they can reconcile themselves to such a recognition of the popular will as would be wise, the Democrats may win in municipalities, in counties, and in Congressional districts, and thus contribute to a constitutional triumph in November of this year. If, on the other hand, they disregard it, as from all the indications we apprehend they will, they will encounter a defeat which will be as calamitous as it will be richly deserved.

Ella Burns.

Over two thousand persons attended the "Readings" which little Ella Burns gave in Concert Hall, on Saturday afternoon. She was assisted in the dramatic parts by Mrs. Burns, who is as a mother to her, and whose intellectual acquirements have mainly matured the child's surprising intuitions. Dr. J. Livingston Ludlow, who introduced the child to the audience, took occasion to allude to the assertion that these readings had a tendency to injure her health; on the contrary, it was as natural for her to read as for a bird to sing.

SALE OF 600 DOZEN STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES, BOXES, &c.—B. Scott, Jr., auctioneer, 431 Chestnut street, will sell, this morning, at 10½ o'clock, an assortment of Langheim's American scenery, historical views, colored groups, &c. Also, revolving and single boxes, of rosewood, walnut, and morocco.

VALUABLE SCHOOL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The valuable property known as the Blackwood Academy will be sold at auction on Thursday, the 15th of March. For particulars see advertisement in another column.

VALUABLE BUSINESS STAND, DWELLINGS, Germantown property, valuable farm, near Wissahickon Station, &c., included in "Thomas & Sons' sale, at the Exchange, to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, noon. See advertisements and pamphlet catalogues.

☞ We are indebted to Adams' Express for New Orleans and Memphis papers in advance of the regular mail.

SLIGHT FIRE.—On Saturday evening a slight fire was discovered in a building, rear of 4th South Fifth street, and was extinguished with a few buckets of water. A quantity of clothing was destroyed. A woman, the inmate of the house, was arrested upon suspicion of having fired the place. She is represented as being deranged.

"Living Representative Men."

This is the title of a volume now in course of publication by the enterprising publishing firm of CHILDS & PETERSON, of this city; the editor of which is JOHN SAVAGE, Esq., of Washington, D. C. From a somewhat careful perusal of the proof-sheets which have been submitted to us, we feel justified in asserting that it is destined to become one of the acceptable and reliable works of the day. It is, in fact, a series of biographies of those American citizens whose names have been presented as candidates for the Presidency. If we did not know that every sketch was authentic, and, that the editor's care and caution in compiling these sketches had been revised by the candidates themselves, or by their friends, we should conclude that the whole was a series of fancy pictures—not, indeed, that the editor has been animated by any spirit of partiality, or that he has sought to crown his heroes with undeserved laurels, but that the plain, unvarnished story, presented in the history of each, is, in itself, an example such as no other civilized nation on earth could furnish to the imitation of the rising generation.

Every sketch is a delineation of the process by which the young American, toiling from obscure or humble life, has attained certain high positions in the confidence of his countrymen. There is, indeed, no exception to the rule. The work begins with a recital of the career of NATHANIEL P. BANKS, of Massachusetts, and ends with a narrative of the career of HENRY A. WISE, of Virginia. There is not one of the many portraits drawn by Mr. SAVAGE that does not teach the self-same lesson, that in this Republic every man, endowed with a proper ambition in early life, and animated by honest and patriotic impulses, may claim to enter his name upon the roll of contestants for the loftiest and most enduring honors in the gift of the people. The biographer who teaches such a lesson to a free people is a much more important character to them than the poet, who writes their songs, or the historian, who carves cold eulogies upon the tombs of their public leaders.

If we take up the career of DOUGLAS, of Illinois; of DAYTON, of New Jersey; SEWARD, of New York; BANKS, of Massachusetts; CAMERON and BRADY, of Pennsylvania; TOOMBS, of Georgia; BROWN, of Mississippi; SLIDELL, of Louisiana; JOHNSON, of Tennessee; LANE, of Oregon; or WINFIELD SCOTT, of Virginia, we shall find that every case illustrates this idea, and that every one of these characters has had to struggle from the first, either against the misfortunes of defective education, or of other internal circumstances in early life, and that the rough experience of their boyish efforts to enter the strife among their fellow-men was the school which introduced them into the grand tournament for future distinction.

In the long list presented by Mr. SAVAGE, not one assumes to present himself as a *patrician;* not one relies upon the claims of birth or family, or goes back to borrow from ancestors a factitious title to popular support. It is a curious commentary upon the philosophy of this extraordinary volume, that the most Democratic (speaking in no party sense) of the candidates for Presidential honors are to be found among the aspirants from the Southern States. In this, and in other respects, the book under notice is entitled to the highest consideration. But it has stronger claims upon the accurate political and critical literary reader. It is written in no loose, slip-shod careless manner. It is an admirably constructed volume. Its facts have been well weighed, its dates carefully ascertained, and the style as much scanned as if it had been committed to the closest scrutiny of a MACAULAY of the old world, or an EVERETT of the new. The editor, who is, in a large degree, the author of this fine volume, has taken special pains to write nothing of others which they themselves would not approve, and the reader will be struck with the multiplicity of untiresome statistics and dates which he has presented, and the ever-present solicitude manifested on his part to do nothing which can offend either the good taste of those who may ponder over his pages, or outrage the sensibilities of the candidates he celebrates.

If the different partisans of the various ambitious men who look to the Presidency could see the look in the light in which we have read its initial pages, it would have a circulation, in this country, equal to that of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in the North, or of Judge HALLIBURTON's "Sam Slick" in the South. There is nothing catchpenny about it. We are astonished that so enthusiastic, and mostly so partial a man as SAVAGE, should have written so fair, and generous, and frank a book; should have ignored his own prejudices so utterly, and have taken so comprehensive and patriotic a view of men of different and differing politics; for we find that he speaks as candidly and as truthfully of Mr. SEWARD as he does of General SCOTT; of Mr. DOUGLAS as he does of Mr. DAYTON; of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE as he does of Mr. BROWN; of Mr. COBB as he does of Mr. CAMERON.

The volume itself is printed with beautiful type, in a portable and convenient shape, on fine paper, and will be offered at reasonable rates. Appearing, as it will, just as the contest for the Presidency is about to open, and having been, as we know, for some months in course of preparation, it ought to secure a large sale. It deserves this; for, as we have said, it is not a catch-penny, clap-trap book, made for a coming excitement, but a carefully constructed, and generally reliable document. It cannot be attacked fairly, inasmuch as most of its facts have either been submitted to or approved by the characters which it respectively discusses. None of them can complain of it, and we are sure that a large outside and disinterested public will purchase it, not alone because it does no injustice to the men in regard to whom the great body of our countrymen are divided, but because it possesses the highest claims upon the cultivated class, who have little or nothing to do with politics. Last, and not least, it is to be issued by one of the most liberal and progressive publishing houses in the Union, that of CHILDS & PETERSON, who take great interest in the success of the book, and are determined to push it into an instant and wide circulation.

Public Amusements.

ITALIAN OPERA.—The Ullman and Strakosch *troupe* commence a short season, at the Academy of Music, this day week. They threaten—no, they promise—to perform *every* evening. Surely, this is running the thing into the ground! It will interfere with private parties, and, in fact, is too much of a good thing. Especially hard would it be upon the newspaper critics, who cannot, and must not be expected, in addition to their usual duties, to sit through operas—most of which they have heard times out of mind—three hours each evening for a week, with an hour's pleasant employment, in writing, from eleven o'clock to midnight. Highly as we think of the performance of charming Colson, and the high promise of little Patti, we could not live through a continuous week of even their vocalization. We also doubt whether three operas a week, besides being less exhaustive to the singers, would not really be more remunerative to the managers.

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.—"One American Cousin" will be brought out here this evening, Mr. Chanfrau playing the part of *Asa Trenchard*, which J. S. Clarke may be said to have made his own at the Arch. Mr. C. will also play *Jeremiah Clip*, with imitations, in "The Widow's Victim." Some of these imitations are extremely good—particularly those of Burton, Barney Williams, and Edwin Forrest.

ARCH-STREET THEATRE.—"The Octoroon" will be performed, for the thirteenth time, this evening, and may be repeated five times thirteen if the management please. No domestic drama has excited more interest, within our recollection, than this, from its peculiar character, the artistical skill with which it has been created out of a novel scarcely anybody seems to have read, and the marked ability with which it is performed.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—In addition to the truly splendid spectacular drama, "The Elephant of Siam," not to be played beyond the present week, Mr. Rice announces that the celebrated equestrienne, Mademoiselle Ella Zoyara, will, this evening, commence an engagement. She is a dashing, bold, agile, and graceful rider, with certain novelties in her performance, which have been attractive every where. There was an odd story in New York, probably invented and circulated to excite curiosity, which declared that Mademoiselle was either a very refined specimen of manhood, or a masculine member of the fair sex! Mr. Dan Rice will himself appear this evening, as well as his pets and highly-trained horse "Excelsior." There will be equestrian performances on Wednesday afternoon, and "The Elephant of Siam" on Saturday.

MCDONOUGH'S GAIETIES.—It must be confessed that Mr. McDonough is rushing it, in his snug box of a theatre, Race street. His stock company, headed by Hernandez, is by far the best of its class in the city, and their performances the best also. But, on Thursday evening, he adds the renowned Carlo *troupe* (now at Pittsburg) to his regular corps, and thus will make a combination superior to any ever seen in this city.

SANDERSON'S EXHIBITION ROOMS.—Thledon's Art Museum has now been open one hundred and twelve lawful evenings in succession, and will remain open to visitors every evening this week, and also on the afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday.

Mr. S. COWELL.—This comic vocalist, upon whose performances we gave a criticism on Friday, will continue at Concert Hall this week, giving his entertainment every evening.

STORON BLITZ.—The universal favorite, Blitz, whose Temple of Wonders, as he modestly calls it, is at the N. E. corner of Tenth and Chestnut streets, performs every night this week, and also on the afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday.

HARMONIA SACRED MUSIC SOCIETY.—Next Thursday evening, this Society give their second Concert. It comes off in Musical Fund Hall. The concluding part of Haydn's "Seasons" will be given, the choruses by the Society, and the solos by the performers who sang at the first concert. In addition, Mr. Fraser, Mr. R. R. Taylor, and other vocalists, will sing some miscellaneous pieces. The Orchestra will be under the direction of Mr. L. Meignen.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1860.

Among the many strangers now visiting Washington on business or pleasure, no one attracts more attention than the distinguished parent of that wonderful enterprise, the great overland mail. Mr. John Butterfield is one of those to whom this country is under peculiar obligations. A few years ago, when the subject of an overland mail, in rivalry to the Isthmus route, was first agitated, the project was thought so absurd, that the bill which authorized the Postmaster General to open proposals for contracts for the mail service to be performed in twenty-five days, was laughed at by all practical men, as one of the chimeras of a visionary public officer. Proposals being publicly offered, however, a bid for the service was made by Mr. Butterfield, and its success, a short time afterward, astonished the world and stamped him the Napoleon of postal enterprise. Even those who were most intimately acquainted with Mr. Butterfield, and well aware of the energy and perseverance of his character, as exemplified in other important pursuits, feared for his reputation to carry out this apparent impossibility. Twenty-seven hundred miles of staging! and for the most part through an untracked wilderness, over arid deserts, across raging torrents, and through hostile tribes of Indians, almost without the guide of an ordinary map, the United States mails were to be carried in post-stages across the continent of America, in the short space of twenty-five days! Men who, like Fremont and Beale, and Carson and Hennesley and Bedding, to whom the impenetrable forests and fastnesses of this country were as familiar as the street of a city to its inhabitants, looked with amazement at the undertaking. A map who proposed to accomplish without the aid of magic, and by the sheer force of his own will and systematic effort, this superhuman undertaking.

The time approached for the arrival of the first stage. No one except the extraordinary man who had planned this enterprise dreamed of its success, and yet on the twenty-fourth day from the time of its leaving San Francisco, the first overland stage of this new famous company rattled over the streets of St. Louis; and, as if in contempt of the opinions of experienced men in such matters, a succeeding mail under the directions of Mr. Butterfield, has accomplished the same feat in *nineteen days.* California and the great West will never forget the debt of gratitude they owe to this gentleman. Throughout this long line, such is the regularity and system to which its affairs have been reduced, that in the midst of the American wilderness, at any one of its numerous stations, one may calculate to the minute the time of the arrival or the departure of an overland mail coach. In person Mr. Butterfield is short in stature, possessed of a agreeable countenance, and though rather robust in form, quick and active in movement. He is one of those men whose appearance is stamped at once upon the memory so decidedly as to remain forever. He seems to be about fifty-five years of age, and though pretending to little education, is one of the great minds of this great era.

I committed a very awkward blunder, the other day, in referring to Hohenstein's picture of Washington at Princeton, not being myself a critic of art, which is more the province of my friend, "Ezek Richards." I did not know, at the time I wrote, that this celebrated production was all the time being on exhibition in this city, at the Washington Art Association, now open. My attention was called to this omission by a friend, and I think I can promise you that, when Mr. Hoodless Richards has leisure, he will give such a description of Mr. Hohenstein's masterly effort as it deserves.

I have more than once referred to the incident of the presentation of the white elephant by the Sultan of Turkey to one of his friends. The receiver was afraid to keep the gift, lest it might eat him out of his house and home, and yet afraid to give it away, lest it might offend the donor. The Administration Presidential managers in the Senate of the United States have got themselves in a dilemma nearly as bad, by the manner in which they propose to adjudicate the Territorial question in advance of the Charleston Convention. Having called a caucus to lay down a platform, and having referred the duty of reporting such a platform to four or five gentlemen possessing no more power to bind the masses of the Democracy than any other four or five men who might be picked out of the obscurest township in the country, they discovered at last, that they had accepted a task which can neither be discharged without peril, or evaded without disgrace. I am glad to say that Judge Douglas has studiously avoided the caucus, intended, as it is, as a personal affront to him. I am not without hope that Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, and the men who agree with him, North and South, will also refrain from taking part in what is neither more nor less than a self-constituted Star Chamber.

The Seventh Regiment of New York, so ostentatiously invited hither under the telegraphic despatches of Hon. John Cochrane of that city, has returned home in high dudgeon. They came in the worst weather, and left in the worst humor. When they reached here, wet and cold, there was nothing to dry and warm them. No committee met them at the cars, no Presidential welcome caused the great doors of the White House to swing upon their hinges, and invite them to enter. This Seventh Regiment happens to be composed of members of the first families in New York. It is the especial military institution of that great town; in fact, the National Guard of the "commercial metropolis." When it passes along Broadway it is greeted with the cheers of the populace. Foreigners are pointed to it as one of the noblest specimens of the citizen soldiery of the United States, and no man is admitted into its ranks who cannot refer to a certain social position. To bring this regiment hither was justly regarded by Mr. Cochrane as an exploit that would add to the interest of the inauguration of the Washington statue of Clark Mills. It would, besides, help him (Cochrane) vastly at home. There was something in the occasion that demanded the presence of this highly-prized regiment. Your Philadelphia volunteers, headed by Patterson, Cadwalader, Rush, Lyle, Hillmaker, and Fritz, were passed by in silent contempt, and New York was expected to crown the day with an exhibition of superior military excellence. You can well imagine, then, the indignation and discomfiture of the gentlemen composing the Seventh Regiment, when they discovered that little or no preparations had been made for their reception, and that the very officials who were so anxious to have them here never dreamed of extending any more substantial recognition to them than the speech which began and ended with the Presidential speech.

Mr. Carter, of New York, the very excellent chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, offered a resolution in the House, on Friday, in which he expressed the indignation of the Regiment in regard to their reception. It is the misfortune of the personages having control of the Administration here that everything they do is badly done; and I think one of the worst mistakes they have made has been to send home to New York this Seventh Regiment snubbed and dissatisfied.

The speech of Mr. McPherson, from the Adams and Franklin, Pa., district, delivered in the House two days ago, was an effort of marked ability, and created a profound sensation. Mr. McPherson is one of the pioneers of the Republican party, and before he was chosen as the successor of Wilson Reilly, made himself quite an enviable reputation by his contributions to the public journals in support of the interests of his native State. He has demeaned himself with much propriety and decorum since this Congress met, and very properly waited the fitting time to address himself to grave and important questions.

The nomination of Col. A. G. Curtin, as the opposition candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, is well received by his numerous friends from your State, in this city. OCCASIONAL.

Letter from "Ezek Richards."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, February 26, 1860.

The *States and Union* has rather sat upon a hornet's nest in the matter of the abolition of the franking privilege. That sheet, directly or indirectly, it don't much matter which, convicted all those who voted against the abolition of the franking privilege of being black Republicans. It was a question which, as I have previously stated, had divided, and was likely still to divide, the dominant parties, strong men on both sides having taken ground for and against the proposition of the Senate. Not satisfied with a dispassionate consideration of the merits of the question, such as the views of Senator Powell on the one side, or those of Hon. Mr. Millson on the other, should command from a Democratic paper, the "journal" in question, in a spasm of patriotic economy, which is a good thing enough in a sensible way, classed all those who voted against the measure as "black Republicans." This wholesale attempt to out-Herod Herod, and slaughter the big innocents, is looked on as rather mischievous, and has called forth an indignant reprimand from one of the abused. Think of the ingratitude of calling John B. Clark, of Missouri, a "Heliperite," (which the *States* calls all Republicans,) under whose standard also to be received. Bids are also to be invited to carry the entire mail, by the water route, from New York and New Orleans, semi-weekly and weekly. The committee believe that these bids, when submitted to Congress, will show that half a million dollars can be annually saved in this single item of the public service. The newspaper mail now goes semi-weekly, via Panama.

The Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The Senate committee having the subject in charge have reported unanimously in favor of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph bill, as amended by Mr. Gwin. The bill authorizes the Postmaster General to contract with certain parties for building for the use of the Government a line of telegraph from some point on the Mississippi river to San Francisco, with connecting branches to various prominent points. The contract is limited to ten years, and the bonus offered by the Government is fifty thousand dollars per annum for that period, together with the free use of any unappropriated public land that may be required, and the privilege of buying at $1 25 per acre such portions of said land as may be necessary for the purpose of the company. In return for these very liberal grants, the company will be expected to accord to the United States, at all times, a priority in the use of their line. It is stipulated that the work shall be completed within two years, from the 31st of July next.

From Pike's Peak.

NEW DISCOVERIES.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Feb. 25.—The Pike's Peak express arrived this morning, with $3,500 in gold and the mails.

The news is meagre.

Good prospects had been obtained in the mountains, between Denver City and Gregory's mines. Two yards of quartz, mingled with pyrites of iron, had yielded after crushing, $1,000 in gold.

A train of breadstuffs and produce had arrived from New Mexico.

A new and extremely rich gulch had been discovered ten miles from Gregory's old diggings.

Further from Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The New Orleans *Picayune* of Sunday says that United States marines have been landed not only at Tampico and Minatitlan, but at Alvarado, which is the first place to be attacked, and for the express purpose of working the artillery recently sent down from the Castle of San Juan.

It is stated that Miramon's forces reached the National Bridge on the 8th, on the way to Vera Cruz, where the other Liberalists have erected a new and strong fort, thus completing the line of the so called sand forts, now enclosing the entire city. The new fort looks out towards the cemetery and the hills, beyond which Miramon will doubtless plant his batteries.

From Havana.

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN CLAIMED FOR MILITARY SERVICE.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 25.—Advices from Havana to the 20th instant state that a Spaniard, born in America citizen had been claimed by the Spanish authorities in Cuba, for military service, and required to furnish a substitute, or buy a release at $1 200. United States Consul Helm demanded the release of the man, but was refused, and the latter paid the $1,200 under protest. The correspondence on the subject has been transmitted to Washington.

Fires.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 26.—The grocery store of Wise & Co. has been destroyed by fire. Loss $20,000.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 26.—The stores of J. L. & S. Yates, George Curran, and W. Harrill, at Bolton, Indiana, together with the railroad depot, and four cars belonging to the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, were burned on Sunday last. Loss $31,000.

The carriage and plough factory of Messrs. Martin & Godwin, together with the dwelling of Mr. Platt, at Salem, Indiana, were destroyed by fire on Wednesday last. Loss about $30 000.

The Virginia Opposition Convention.

RICHMOND, Feb. 25.—The Opposition State Convention has adopted the majority report to send delegates to Baltimore. While they do not adopt the other suggestion contained in the address of the National Union Committee, the Convention does not mean to discourage the movement now in progress looking to the formation of a great national conservative party. The Convention expressed no preference for any candidate.

From Santa Fe.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Feb. 25.—Two Santa Fe mails, with dates to the 12th and 29th ult., have arrived. The latter mail was accompanied by an escort of twenty-one Fort Union. No Indians were seen off the route. The snow was very deep from Fort Union to Rabbit Ear. From thence the roads were very muddy.

The traders on the Plains, for want of trade with the Indians, were killing large numbers of wolves and buffaloes.

Freshet in the North Branch.

NORTHUMBERLAND, Pa., Feb. 25.—The ice in the North Branch of the Susquehanna river commenced moving last night. The river is now full up to the banks, and the railroad bridges are believed to be endangered by the freshet. The West Branch is now clear of ice, and the water falling.

Strike at Lynn.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—The Mayor of Lynn has issued a proclamation stating that all the laws will be enforced, and violent tumultuous assemblages suppressed. Several of the strikers were arrested yesterday, and held to bail for trial.

Fire at Geneva, N. Y.

GENEVA, N. Y., Feb. 25.—The White Spring flour mills, owned by James Sheldon, with other buildings, have been destroyed by fire. Loss $20,000.

The State of Georgia.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 25.—The steamship State of Georgia, from Philadelphia, arrived here last evening. All well.

The Havre Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Per Steamer Europa.—HAVRE, Feb. 10th.—The Cotton market has been well supplied. The sales of three days amounted to 2,700 bales at 100f. for New Orleans fair. The market closes quiet.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 25.—Flour active and firm; Howard street $5 50. An advance of 12½ cents; Ohio at $5 62½. Wheat quiet but steady at $1 45@1 50 for white; $1 30@1 35 for red. Corn heavy at 62@70 for white; 70@73 for yellow. Pork steady at $18@18 25. Lard active at 10½@11. Whiskey dull and nominal at 24½ cents.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—Cotton heavy; sales of 500 bales at 10¾@10½ for middlings. Sales of the week 26,000 bales; receipts, 17,000 bales, against 15,000 last year; receipts here are 181,000 bales, against 185,000 last year.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 25.—Flour dull; sales at $5 40@5 50. Wheat unchanged. Corn dull and lower; 65@70 nominal. Bulk Meats and Bacon firm. Lard 10½. Money market easier; bills on New York for gold unchanged.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

$1,400,000 IN GOLD.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—The steamship Baltic, with Liverpool dates to the 15th instant, has arrived. She brings $1,400,000 in gold.

Among her passengers is ex-Governor Latham, the new selected Senator to fill the seat of the late Senator Broderick.

All California news of interest has been anticipated by the overland mail

The accounts from the Cruces mines continue favorable.

The overland mail from St. Louis, with dates to the 16th of January, arrived at San Francisco on the 4th instant.

The Pelico left Aspinwall on the morning of the 19th instant, with the Panama mail for Europe, and will touch at Cuba, for military stores on a rock near Aspinwall in the harbor.

The Sallie boarded the steamer Atlantic on the 23d instant, in lat. 34 long. 70 lat. 41 well.

Advices from the Isthmus and South America contain no news of interest.

The following is the consignment of the gold on the Baltic are as follows:

American Exchange Bank	$147,000
A. Belmont	100,000
Wells, Fargo, & Co	200,000

The Mobile States sloop-of-war St. Louis had left Aspinwall for Greytown. The United States steamers Saranac and Saratoga, and ship Cyane, remained at Panama.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 25, 1860.

SENATE.

The bill supplementary to the act for the better security of property vessels, approved 13th March, 1859 was reported adversely, as was also the bill relative to education.

The following bills were reported favorably: An act for the registration of births, marriages, and deaths in Philadelphia; joint resolutions proposing certain amendments to the State Constitution; a supplement to the act to provide for the education of children in Philadelphia.

BILLS IN PLACE.—Mr. YARDLEY read in place a supplement to the act incorporating the Trenton Gas Bridge Company.

The Senate then took up or three reading the supplement to the act incorporating the Hollidaysburg, Portland, and Pittsburgh Passenger Railway Company.

Mr. INGRAM moved to postpone the bill for the present.

Mr. CONNELL opposed the motion, and it was disagreed to.

The bill then passed finally.

The bill to incorporate the East Brandywine Passenger Railway Company of Chester county was taken up and passed.

The following bills also passed:

An act relative to proceedings on mortgages and recognizances.

An act relative to roads in Manchester and Buckingham, Bucks county, in Wayne county.

A supplement to the act relative to the sale of goods distrained for rent.

The bill to incorporate the Pennsylvania Odd Fellows' Hall Association.

The bill to incorporate the Steuben Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

A supplement to the act incorporating the Chatiers Valley Railroad.

An act relative to the taking of testimony before Commissioners of other States resident in Pennsylvania.

The bill to incorporate the Williamsburg and Dauphin County Insurance Company was taken up and discussed at length.

Mr. WRIGHT moved that the bill be referred back to the Committee on Corporations, with instructions to report a bill under the general laws.

The motion was adopted, but the motion was agreed to.

The bill relative to the New York and Erie Railroad Company passed in Committee of the Whole and was then laid over. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.—The following bills passed finally:

A further supplement to the act for the greater certainty of title, and more secure enjoyment of real estate.

An act requiring supervisors of roads, and overseers of the poor, in this Commonwealth, to give security.

A supplement to the inspection of pickled fish, and to prevent fraud in vending the same. The provision of the bill provides for the appointment of an inspector for one year.

The House adjourned until Monday afternoon.

The Wreck of the Hungarian.

HALIFAX, February 25.—The Hungarian's clearance has been found, from which it appears that she had three hundred and sixty passengers, mainly, of course, in the steerage.

No names have as yet been received.

HOPE, Feb. 24.—The editor of *Mitchell's Steam Shipping Journal*, of London, says the Hungarian had only sixty passengers. It is thought both at Portland and Montreal that some mistake is made in the report of the Hungarian's passengers as stated in the above despatch, as there never known to carry half of three hundred and sixty passengers before, nor has any other steamer of the line to which she was attached ever carried so many at one time. There is, in fact, nothing known as to the number of her passengers or their nationality, the supposition that Saturday having been her naked under a mistake, and there is every reason to suppose that it is entirely wrong.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The attendance at the caucus of the Senate Democrats last night was very small. The conference was adjourned without a nomination of candidate for printer.

It is said that the Democratic Senators, in caucus, came to no satisfactory conclusion in their effort to reconcile the conflicting views on the question of slavery in the Territories.

The New Orleans *Picayune* of the 21st has been received per Adams' Express. It contains the details of the news received by the San Antonio mail, but they add no material feature in addition to the telegraphic summary.

The Spanish were committing depredations on the settlements in Arizona.

The Treasurer of Texas reports that there will be a surplus in the State Treasury of $400,000, after defraying the year's expenses, which can be applied to the payment of troops for the frontier defence.

MEXICAN INTELLIGENCE.—ARIZONA.—TREASURY RECEIPTS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Letters from Vera Cruz date to the 10th, state that there is no reliable information that Miramon had left the capital, but should his forces move in that direction they will be attacked by the Liberalists, who are now on the road or on the eve of leaving for a battle.

Private letters from Tubac, Arizona, dated the 3d inst., state that a report was current there that Governor Pesche had been hanged. Although not much confidence was placed in the report, the writer says that it was not improbable, as Sonora is fully ripe for another revolution.

Advices from he Rio Grande portion of Arizona state that the feeling of the people is very general in favor of a Provisional Government for Arizona in case Congress does not organize the Territory, and that a Convention to be held at Tucson, will be called for this purpose. It is not thought that a judicial district, merely, will meet the wants of the Territory, and that any further connection with Mexico is impracticable.

The expedition north of the Gila found a fine country well watered, besides much mineral wealth. Quicksilver specimens were brought in. The Apaches were badly whipped by the ranging party with considerable loss.

The receipts into the Treasury last week were nearly $1,500,000; drafts paid, $975,000; drafts issued, $437,000; reduction from the amount on hand at the previous report about $3,500,000; leaving subject to draft $6,624,000.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The President has recognised J. D. Sturgnski as vice consul of Sweden and Norway at New Orleans, and Robert Barth as vice consul of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin at St. Louis, for the States of Missouri, Iowa, and Illinois.

The House post office Committee has authorized Mr. Collax to report, at the earliest possible day, a bill submitted to them by him for expediting and cheapening the postal service between the Atlantic and Pacific States. It directs the Postmaster General to advertise immediately for proposals to carry the entire mail overland from such point on the Mississippi or Missouri river as the bidders may select, and by such route as they may designate in their bids, to San Francisco, a letter mail, and all printed matter on which letter postage is prepaid, to go through in twenty days, and be carried semi-weekly, and a newspaper mail to go through weekly, in thirty days. Proposals to supply Denver City and Salt Lake, by branch lines, weekly, from the main route, are to be invited. The bids are to be received till the 1st of May, and then be submitted to Congress for acceptance or rejection. The contract, if made, to run three years from the first of July, 1860. Bids for more or less frequent service are resolution Democracy fought so persistently for eight weeks! Think of calling Governor Warren Winslow, of North Carolina, a "black Republican," he who, when Houston and Vallandigham tired out in the management of the Democratic forces, and John Cochrane was sick a-bed from his exertions, took the lead! Think of putting down or setting up the ascetic Millson, the valiant Vallandigham, the daring Davis, of Indiana, and the game Cox, of Ohio, in such fashion; or of diminishing Dimmick, of murdering Montgomery, or martyrizing Martin, of Virginia, in such a terrible style! Imagine, if you can, the *States and Union* birching Burch, mortifying Morris, and nibbling Niblack out of the Democratic ranks. It is too good! Of course, all these "men and brothers" feel the lash over them; and it is no one's business to be dissatisfied if they are not.

It is quite as good, in its way, as Senator Fitch's speech, dictating to the South what it should do at Charleston. He says, in so many words: You, my henchmen of Louisiana and the two Carolinas, and Alabama and Missouri, and Georgia, and all south of Mason & Dixon's line, must take up my miserable little quarrel with the political wizard of the Northwest; you must give up your State-rights doctrines, for those are his doctrines; and you must bend your necks for the collars of Federalism and centralized interventions. I tell you those things in illustration of the policy I wish you to carry out, or rather submit to—which is that everybody shall have more to say about your internal affairs than you yourselves. If you don't give up the State-rights doctrine, Douglas will be nominated.

Pitch *is* funny; but I think his great error lies in mistaking narrow stubbornness for broad sagacity. Then, again, in attempting to be astutely political, he becomes too patently personal. He has the will, but not the way, to perpetrate a really severe thing. He is mercurial, and lacks the potency of a copious diction to convey to others the full virtue or venom of his inspirations. Hence, the Senator is, so to speak, talking very largely to himself while, probably, some of his friends think he is "captivating listening Senates."

Senator Fitzpatrick has introduced a most important bill into the Senate, touching the expansion of our commercial relations with Mexico. It indubitably embraces more real benefit to Mexico than any project, for her welfare, that I know of, and also indicates to the United States a greater means of making Mexico useful than has as yet been brought before the consideration of the Government. The bill provides for the transportation of the mails of the United States between the United States and the Republic of Mexico. It authorizes the Postmaster General, on behalf of our Government, to enter into contract with Carlos Butterfield, the originator of the project, which he has explained in a very comprehensive work, for the transportation of the mails, for a period of ten years, in ships built in the United States. According to the stipulation, there shall be two voyages every month, on the following plan: Leaving New Orleans or Mobile on the 1st and 16th of every month, and touching at Galveston, Matagorda, Brazos de Santiago, Tampico, Vera Cruz, Co