Letter from Harrisburg.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

HARRISBURG, Feb. 27, 1860.

The attendance in the Senate was thin to-day, nearly all the Democratic Senators having left for Reading. Considerable business was, however, transacted.

Mr. Parker, from the committee of conference on the bill to incorporate the Lafayette Market Company of Philadelphia, reported a recommendation that the Senate should recede from its amendment adding the name of Samuel J. Rex to the list of corporators, and that the House should concur in the other amendments of the Senate, which was agreed to. The same report was made in the other House, and agreed to.

The following bills were passed:

Senate bill—"A supplement to an act to incorporate the Washington and Manor Turnpike Road Company," in Lancaster county.

House bill—"An act to incorporate the Eddington and Penn's Valley Turnpike Road Company," in Bucks county, with a few slight amendments.

House bill—"An act to protect operatives and laborers in the county of Montgomery."

Senate bill—"An act to amend the charter of the trustees of the Fire Association of Philadelphia."

House bill—"An act to increase the road taxes in Scott township, Wayne county."

Senate bill—"A further supplement to the act incorporating the Trenton Bridge Company," was passed to third reading and laid over.

Senate bill—"An act to prevent recovery for the sale of adulterated liquors," and

House bill—"An act to revive and continue in force the law relative to graduating lands on which purchase-money is due the Commonwealth," were passed through Committee of the Whole and laid over.

Mr. Smith called up "a supplement to the act incorporating the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company," which passed second reading, but giving rise to some debate, was laid over.

The Senate adopted a resolution to adjourn over to Friday, at three o'clock, to accommodate the Democratic Senators, and at five o'clock adjourned accordingly.

In the House the amendments of the Senate to the Hestonville, Mantua, and Fairmount Passenger Railway bill were concurred in, and the bill goes to the Governor.

A huge number of petitions was presented, and the committees reported about fifty bills to go on the private calendar. This was the day fixed for considering the insurance bill, but it was again postponed, and will be taken up as soon as opportunity offers.

Mr. Donnelly read in place "a supplement to the act consolidating the city of Philadelphia." It makes it incumbent on the supervisors of highways, in their several districts to do the paving, grading, and cleansing of the streets, under the supervision of the Councils and Mayor, instead of being done by contract. Nor less than $1.25 is to be paid per day to laborers; but this provision is not to interfere with pavers and rammers, who now receive more than that compensation per day.

Mr Donnelly also read in place a supplement to the act regulating going to and returning from funerals.

Mr Preston, act for the relief of the South Legion of Philadelphia, and an act to establish a public park in the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. Albright, a supplement to the act incorporating the College of Veterinary Surgeons in Philadelphia.

Mr. Wiley, a supplement to the act to prevent boys bolting in the First ward, Philadelphia, and a supplement to the act incorporating the American Trust Company.

Mr. Acker, a supplement to an act to incorporate the Farmers' Market Company, and an act to secure to the farmers certain rights in the city of Philadelphia.

A few bills passed the House to-day, but none of any moment.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE COURTS YESTERDAY

The Attack on William T. Lafferty.

CONVICTION FOR GRAND LARCENY.

ACQUITTAL OF J. BUCHANAN CROSS FOR ALLEGED FORGERY.

The business in the several courts yesterday patrook of a freshness and importance that served to attract to the pavements in the vicinity of Fifth and Sixth and Chestnut streets, at an early hour in the morning, a very large number of spectators. The United States Court, however, was entirely deserted, the grand and petit jurors and the United States Marshal and his forces having gone to Reading to aid in the outside pressure for Mr. Witte, who, during the past few weeks, has made the office of Mr. Yost his headquarters.

NEW TRIAL—Justice Strong—Clark and others vs. The Williamsport and Elmira Railroad Company. The motions for a rule to show cause why a supposition may be made of the assets of this Company as may protect their interests. The application is approved by the resident employees, and others who claim under a former decree. The case was argued at length and submitted.

COMMON PLEAS—Judge Allison.—An application was made on behalf of the Building Inspectors, for an order prohibiting the repairs now going on at the stores of Peters & Co., Chestnut street above Seventh, which were damaged by fire on the 17th of January last, until a certain wall is removed; the inspectors consider it in a dangerous condition. Affidavits were read on the other side to show that the wall is safe in every respect.

The Court held the matter under advisement, there being a question of law, whether the Court has jurisdiction in the matter.

QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow—At the opening of the court a habeas corpus was handed in by Robert Hill, charged with committing a violent assault and battery upon William T. Lafferty. Lafferty's law was broken in the affray, and the witnesses before the Magistrate considering his life in peril, he unadvisedly released him, and the present application was to have Hill admitted to bail.

Michael Bazan testified that he was in Lafferty's barroom, when two men entered and commenced insulting them in the house; a fight of short duration ensued; and the men left, but soon returned with others. Hill being one of the number; another fight took place, and Mr. Lafferty, who had been at supper, entering the room, received a blow intended for Hagan; the blow broke the lower jaw in two places.

Mr. Conder took corroborated this statement.

Dr. Duff—the attending physician, testified that he saw Mr. Lafferty (his lower jaw is fractured); there are no marks of an instrument although the face is much swollen and discolored; his life is in no imminent danger now, although erysipelas may set in, and that might cause death; there is no danger of that; a powerful man might inflict a blow sufficient to break the jaw, but the pitch his supposition is that it was not done with a fist; a sandbag or a broken with a club; there is now a total deafness from Lafferty's mouth.

Cross testified, and testified that he saw Hill use some instrument; could not tell what it was; it was seven inches in length, and black.

After all the circumstances before Ludlow refused to take bail, and remanded the defendant until Saturday, prosecutor Dr. Duff to report to him, before that time, the condition of Lafferty.

Jacob Mayness alias "Cookey Mayness" alias Charles Fisher and Albert Baker alias Charles Harris, who have but recently served out a term of imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary, were put on their trial on a charge of robbery the far establishment of Mr. John Hayes, No. 40 North Second street, on the last night of December, 1859. The house of Mr. Hayes was entered by the lower window, and despoiled of a quantity of the choicest furs, valued at $1,000. There is a evidence in the part of the prosecution, that a de cription of the stolen goods had been left at the various pawnbroker shops in the city, and that portion of the goods had been offered by Baker at the shop of Mr. Donnelly, in South street.

Mr. John Donnelly testified that he had learned, under a promise of secrecy, where the stolen goods were, and had been instrumental under an agreement with, and the instruct ons of Officer Schlemm, in their recovery.

Judge Ludlow instructed the witness that when under oath in court he would be required to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

Donnelly then stated that he had learned from Mrs. Mayness, the mother of one of the defendants, the whereabouts of the goods, and had made an arrangement by which they were restored to their owner, in the house of notorious a large reward which had been offered by Mr. Hayes.

Donnelly further stated that, in a conversation with Baker, the latter admitted to him that he had a hand in the robbery. No promises had been made under a promise of Officer Schlemm, that "they would make it right with him." After an argument between D. P. Brown, Esq., for the prisoner, and District Attorney Mann for the Commonwealth, the court instructed the jury to disregard such admissions made under the circumstances of a promise of favor. Officer Tagert took Mayness with him when he went to recover the goods. When first questioned, Baker asked Tagert how the matter stood, and he replied: "Rather rough." Baker then asked the name of the witness against him, and when the officer replied "Donnelly," Baker said "I thought so."

The case of the defence was opened in a few remarks by Mr. Rethel, who said that the prisoners would prove a complete alibi.

Mrs. Mayness testified that her son and Baker, on the evening of the 31st of December, went out about eight o'clock and returned about 12 o'clock, and witness left them sitting in the alcove at 10 o'clock, when she retired to bed; they were in the house next morning at 10 o'clock and staid in the house all day; Mrs. Mayness denied the truth of Mr. Donnelly's story; she never told Donnelly where the goods were, because she did not know anything about the matter.

Robert Scott testified that he arrived in the city on New Year's Eve and went to Mrs. Mayness' house at 9 o'clock, and staid there until 12 o'clock, and the two defendants were in the room; he saw them take off their boots and overshoes; he did not leave on Sunday night; New Year's Eve came on Saturday; Mrs. Stokes, a sister of Mayness, testified that she saw him with the boots on Sunday at the 31st of January last, until 9 o'clock; they could not have got up without witness knowing it; witness was present at the conversation with Donnelly; Donnelly came to see if Mrs. Mayness was not using counsel; a lawyer, as the boys were innocent; the "hound dogs" (officers) had not on the west scent, as the guilty parties were far enough away.

Another sister of Mayness testified that the defendants were at home on Sunday evening. In rebuttal the Commonwealth recalled John Donnelly, who denied that he had said the boys were innocent; Mrs. Mayness said that she, with others, had car led the goods away under their aprons; he did not mean to be too severe upon Mrs. Mayness, but she was compelled to deny in toto her story. Donnelly, in an excited manner, claimed that he had arrived at that advanced period in life when it would not be expected that he would be "false to his word or forfeit his honesty and fair dealing in every respect."

The argument in the case was then conducted by the District Attorney and Mr. Rethel. Mr. Mann expressed his utter disbelief in the witnesses for the defence who had attempted to prove an alibi. They were the companions of those who prepared upon the property of the community, and, of course, sought to shield them, as their felonies in the course of his remarks the District Attorney referred to the services of Detective Officer Tagert, of Reverend Vaneé's force, especially effective in aiding the cause of justice. Mr. Tagert had been for years, and had seen with pride the performance of his detective duties. In this instance the evidence of Mr. T. alone was sufficient to convict one of the guilt of these defendants.

In charging the jury, Judge Ludlow referred to the especial importance of this case, the flawed all the evidence, and the law as applicable thereto, and invoked the most earnest attention in the consideration of all the facts. He spoke of the defence of alibi, in general, as the most complete and definite in its nature, and one of easy manufacture. Circumstances cannot err, while positive evidence to a fact might.

The jury after but a few minutes' deliberation, rendered a verdict of guilty.

During the trial of the cause, which occupied the best portion of the entire session, the court room was crowded to its utmost capacity. The previous reputation of the defendants, who are names have conspicuously figured in local police records, induced an unusual interest in the proceedings, and deprived numerous members of the bar of even standing room in the court room appropriated to their use. Mayness and Baker occupied seats in the dock, evincing an intense interest in everything which transpired.

Mr. Rethel said that he would file reasons in support of a motion for a new trial, and in arrest of judgment.

Judge Ludlow said that he would require him to do so at once, as he contemplated a prompt disposal of the case. Finally, after consultation, sentence was deferred for the present.

The case of the Commonwealth against J. Buchanan Cross, indicted for forgery, was called for trial shortly after two o'clock. Lewis C. Cassidy and F. Carroll Brewster appeared for the defendant, who was in the dock, attired in a fine black cloth suit, his hands encased in kid gloves, and with a general appearance in the arrangement of his hair that would have been overdressed to the most fastidious votary of fashion. Seated by him were two "fourths" who made the contrast striking. Sufficient notoriety has already been given to this distinguished defendant, to save the trouble of a general recitation of the circumstances connected with this case. It was attempted that Cross should be tried upon two bills of indictment at the same time. These charge that he was the principal participant in the forgery of a check on the Commonwealth Bank for $770.50. This check is signed Gaul & Austin, in the other bill, he is charged as an accessory in another forgery.

Mr. Webb, teller at the Commonwealth Bank, testified to having paid the check for $770.50 on the 28th of September, and recounted his evidence adduced on a former trial, where a Bishop was the defendant, and on which he was convicted.

Mr. Gaul testified that the check was a forgery, and had been forged upon a check for a smaller amount which had been previously given to Adolphus Bishop *alias* Fisher, who had been convicted in the Court of Quarter Sessions, on a bill of indictment, wherein Cross was charged as the principal in the commission of the felony.

After other evidence, similar in its nature to that given on the previous trial, Adolph Bishop was called to the witness stand. He testified: I remember having been in Philadelphia, and getting the check of Gaul & Gaul & Austin by a Mr. Cross; I was sent to the store of in New York, on a charge of forgery, perpetrated upon Mr. Robert Tonnes; of the firm of Tonnes & Lister; when I met them in Barclay Street; in a musical manner, and; I believe, resided in this city with his wife at the time of these forgeries. Cross was also in Philadelphia at this time, but it was not through him that these offences, or any of them, were committed; my entire share resulting from the proceeds of all these transactions was $200; I do not know how much money Beech had; I never saw Cross with Beech. During the examination of this witness Cross stood erect in the dock, eyeing him intently. Nothing whatever implicating him in the crimes heretofore alleged against him was elicited.

Officer Schlemm gave his evidence relative to the arrest of Cross in Pittsburg, in detail, as it has already been published in the *Press*. Several other witnesses were examined, whose testimony failed to throw any light on the subject, and under the direction of the court the jury were satisfied to leave the case, without a verdict of not guilty. There are seven additional bills pending against Cross. In the meantime, for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is any sufficient legal proof of his guilt, Judge Ludlow instructed that he should be held to bail in the sum of $2,000. Whenever all the facts of the case were officially presented to his notice, a proper disposition would be at once made of it. The friends of Cross were greatly elated with the result of the trial, and they predicted his ultimate release from the whole burden of suspicion resting against him. The court adjourned shortly after three o'clock.

Latest Foreign News by the Europa.

A STRONG political cabal is forming against the Government, levelled mainly on the ground of the treaty with France, which will bring forward statements referred to into a focus, and may possibly end in the destruction of the Ministry. We expect from the first night of the session, that such would be the tactics of the Opposition, and this game is evidently to be played out.

THE PRINCE OF ORANGE.—They who frequent Court circles inform us that the young Prince of Orange is about to espouse our Princess Royal. This alliance would unquestionably tend to consolidate our Protestant and political interests; but it may be doubted whether it would be favorably viewed in Holland. The grandfather of the present King of Holland bequeathed an enormous fortune to his three sisters, one of whom, the grandmother of the present King, whilst Prince of Orange, distinguished himself at Waterloo; he married the Czar's sister Paulowna, and proved himself a better soldier than financier, for he quickly squandered his inheritance, and the mysterious disappearance of the celebrated jewel-casket of magnificent jewels produced a lawsuit as famous and scandalous as that of the famous *Collier de la Reine*. The sudden withdrawal of the prosecution gave rise to various rumors at the Hague, connected with the Kinr's extravagance. His brother, Prince Frederick, husbanded his immense wealth, and by extensive purchases of land in Bleisia and Holland, has quintupled his fortune. These vast possessions will fall to his two daughters, one of whom, the Princess Marie, has been supposed, in Holland, as the destined bride of the heir to the throne. The Prince and his county do not appear much attached to each other, but the Princess Marie, we think, with good reason, that this money should be kept in the family, if possible.—*Letter from Paris.*

INDIAN COTTON SUPPLY.—Here are some figures for the Cotton Supply Association which ought to satisfy them that they need not fear lest the supply of cotton from India should fall short. The exports of cotton from Bombay to Europe last year were 633,605¾ bales being an increase over the preceding year's exports of 352 333 bales. The exports to China up to the end of 1859, were 151 916, which also shows an increase over the exports of 1858 of 89,572 bales. Thus, our total exports of cotton were 785 521½ bales, against 437,257 for 1858. The total bale at 330 lbs. and supposing—a low estimate—the price of Surat cotton at Liverpool to be 4d. a pound, this represents a cotton export trade of five millions sterling.—*Bombay Gazette.*

A MODEST REQUEST.—The Hull *Advertiser* has the following advertisement: "Wanted, to borrow £500 on a manuscript poem; the estimated value of which is £10,000."

ENGLAND has rejected the offer of Hanover to arrange the redemption of the Stade dues by separate negotiations, and insists upon a general conference of all parties interested in the question.

IT is stated in diplomatic circles that it is no longer Savoy and Nice alone which the Emperor of the French, proposes to annex to his dominions of Piedmont, known as Rivieri di Ponente—*i. e.*, from Nice to Savona.

The press in Prussia is about to be placed on a more constitutional footing. The late Ministry were in the habit of withdrawing the concession from the control of such journals as offended them. Count Schwerin has just presented a bill for protecting the press against the arbitrary suppression. If the contrary case can not be withdrawn from a journal except by the judgment of the competent tribunals.

It is reported in Paris that the Duke of Montebello has had a warm discussion with Prince Gortschakoff, at St. Petersburg, on the subject of the annexation of Savoy to France, to which Russia is opposed.

THE POPE'S TEMPORAL POWER.—Mr. Patrick O'Brien, writing from Constantinople, has addressed the following letter to a London paper: "A great deal of agitation prevails at present with regard to the Pope's temporal power. It does not appear that the opinion of the person who is most interested in the question, namely, Pius IX. himself, has as yet been clearly and distinctly made known to the public. I have been employed at Rome in negotiating some questions, then pending between her Majesty's Government and the Holy See. In an audience with which I was honored by the Pope, his Holiness declared to me in the most emphatic manner that he desired nothing for his temporal power. 'If I have,' said he, 'but a palm's breadth of land, I am satisfied; upon, I shall be satisfied, but of the spiritual power which I have derived from my predecessors I will never yield an iota. The temporal power was conferred on the Pope wields over the millions who compose the Catholic world is entirely independent of the temporal or sovereign power. When the Pope fled from Rome, and took refuge in a miserable inn at Gaeta, he was utterly penniless, and even without a change of linen; yet his spiritual power was as great, and perhaps greater than when he was surrounded by the royal splendor of the Quirinel. It was whilst he was thus a penniless exile that he received letters of condolence and of offers of assistance from the King of England, the Emperor of Russia, and from every Protestant, Greek, and Catholic sovereign. It is well known that from every part of the earth, wherever the Catholic religion was known, came tributes of money and expressions of sorrow for the injuries which had fallen upon the head of the Church. The question of modifying the Roman State is purely a local question. If the people of the Romagna are unanimous in declaring that they will not live under the Papal Government, it is not to be supposed that the Court of Inquisition which preaches mercy and brotherly love will consent to let loose upon them a foreign power to have their towns sacked, their homes made desolate, and their women outraged by a savage soldiery, and to have all these horrors perpetrated in the name of the Holy Catholic Church. Part of my instructions when at Rome was to obtain from the Pope the pardon of a *British subject* who had been condemned to death for a political offence. I felt the liberty of pointing out to his Holiness that every act of needless severity practised within his dominions must be injurious to the cause of religion; that the shooting, the hanging, the flogging, the slow tortures of the dungeon, all were perpetrated in the name of the Catholic religion; that the widow's heart was broken and the orphan left without a protector; and that all this was done to uphold a system of government so hateful and noxious to the great mass of the people. The Englishman for whom I pleaded was at once convicted, and he was subsequently restored to liberty. If there be on earth a person, the unsullied tenor of whose life, rectitude of principle, and purity of heart, entitle him to the name of a good man, that person is Pius IX. Why, then, should recourse be had to arms? Why should Europe be plunged into the horrors of war, if a direct appeal to the head of the Church can avert these horrors, and set the question of the Roman States at rest forever?

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

[From Liverpool E. Times.]

IT has been asserted that a treaty for the cession of Savoy and Nice to France has been actually signed, and even the date of the signature is fixed, 24th of January. This is stoutly denied in one of the Nice journals. Russia, we are assured, is strongly opposed to such a policy, and has made its displeasure felt in no strong terms. France has enough on its hands at the present moment, and the accounts are to be credited which have recently come to hand. She is preparing for some threatened catastrophe in Constantinople, which may explode any moment. It is said she is about to occupy Tuscany with a portion of the Italian army under the command of Marshal Vaillant. The Marshal's headquarters are to be transferred from Milan to Florence, the alleged object being to prevent the annexation of Tuscany to Piedmont until Savoy and Nice have been handed over to France. In Naples the Italian refugees are active in the plan that the secret societies are working mischief; but this is the old cry of "wolf," so often repeated that no one attaches the least importance to it. In all probability, it is asserted that an understanding exists between Austria and Russia for the formation of an army to operate against Central Italy, and facilities are to be afforded to Austrian soldiers to enter the service of the King of Naples. A recruiting office for this purpose is to be opened in Vienna, and the troops are enrolled in the Austrian ranks. The Government of Francis Joseph evidently thinks that stormy clouds are not wanting in the north, namely, Pius IX. himself, has as yet been clearly and distinctly made known to the public. I have been employed at Rome in negotiating some questions, then pending between her Majesty's Government and the Holy See. In an audience with which I was honored by the Pope, his Holiness declared to me in the most emphatic manner that he desired nothing for his temporal power. 'If I have,' said he, 'but a palm's breadth of land, I am satisfied; upon, I shall be satisfied, but of the spiritual power which I have derived from my predecessors I will never yield an iota. The temporal power was conferred on the Pope wields over the millions who compose the Catholic world is entirely independent of the temporal or sovereign power. When the Pope fled from Rome, and took refuge in a miserable inn at Gaeta, he was utterly penniless, and even without a change of linen; yet his spiritual power was as great, and perhaps greater than when he was surrounded by the royal splendor of the Quirinel. It was whilst he was thus a penniless exile that he received letters of condolence and of offers of assistance from the King of England, the Emperor of Russia, and from every Protestant, Greek, and Catholic sovereign. It is well known that from every part of the earth, wherever the Catholic religion was known, came tributes of money and expressions of sorrow for the injuries which had fallen upon the head of the Church. The question of modifying the Roman State is purely a local question. If the people of the Romagna are unanimous in declaring that they will not live under the Papal Government, it is not to be supposed that the Court of Inquisition which preaches mercy and brotherly love will consent to let loose upon them a foreign power to have their towns sacked, their homes made desolate, and their women outraged by a savage soldiery, and to have all these horrors perpetrated in the name of the Holy Catholic Church. Part of my instructions when at Rome was to obtain from the Pope the pardon of a *British subject* who had been condemned to death for a political offence. I felt the liberty of pointing out to his Holiness that every act of needless severity practised within his dominions must be injurious to the cause of religion; that the shooting, the hanging, the flogging, the slow tortures of the dungeon, all were perpetrated in the name of the Catholic religion; that the widow's heart was broken and the orphan left without a protector; and that all this was done to uphold a system of government so hateful and noxious to the great mass of the people. The Englishman for whom I pleaded was at once convicted, and he was subsequently restored to liberty. If there be on earth a person, the unsullied tenor of whose life, rectitude of principle, and purity of heart, entitle him to the name of a good man, that person is Pius IX. Why, then, should recourse be had to arms? Why should Europe be plunged into the horrors of war, if a direct appeal to the head of the Church can avert these horrors, and set the question of the Roman States at rest forever?

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IMPORTATIONS.

[Reported for the *Press*.]

CHARLESTON—Schr J G Stille, Hoffman—268 bales cotton R Patterson & Co; 540 bbls rosin Cochran & Russell.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOSEPH C. GRUBB, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.
A. SOUDER, }
THOS. KIMBER, Jr., }

LETTER BAGS

AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Saranac, Rowland.....Liverpool, March 1
Ship Island Queen, Ray.....Havana, soon
Bark Tremont, Baker.....Belize, soon
Bark Margaret, Quiz.....Rio de Janeiro, Feb 22
Brig C H Foster, Lowry.....Cienfuegos, Feb 20
Brig Emma, Baker.....Port Spain, soon

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 29, 1860.

SUN RISES.....6 36—SUN SETS.....5 34
HIGH WATER.....7 37

ARRIVED.

Bark Belle, Ryder, 5 days from Boston, with mdse to Twells, Bullin & Co.
Schr R L Tay, Sheppard, 6 days from New York, with mdse to D Cooper.
Schr J G Stille, Hoffman, 4 days from Charleston, SC, with cotton, &c. to J S Stetson & Co.
Schr Horizon, Jarvis, from New Bedford.
Schr Harriet & Sarah, Ives, from Wilmington, Del.
Schr R H Shannon, Marts, from Mauricetown.

CLEARED.

Steamship Virginia, Kelly, Richmond, T Webster, Jr.
Steamship Delaware, Cannon, N York, J Alderdice.
Brig Mansfield, Nickels, Matanzas, Madeira & Cabeda.
Brig Triad, Wooster, Kingston, Jam, D N Wetzlar & Co.
Schr J H Moore, Ingersoll, Savannah, D S Stetson & Co.
Schr Lewis Chester, Somers, Wilmington, NC, do
Schr S P Holliday, Seaman, Washington, DC, Van Dusen, Norton & Co.
Schr W G Auderried, Hewitt, Charleston, do
Schr Charm Star, Washington, do
Schr White Squall, Crowell, Boston, do
Schr N B T Thompson, Steelman, New York, do
Schr Horizon, Jarvis, New York, S A Decker & Co.
Schr Harriet & Sarah, Ives, New York, W H John.
Schr R H Shannon, Marts, New York, John R White.
Str R Willing, Claypool, Baltimore, A Groves, Jr.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.)

CAPE ISLAND, N J, Feb 28—9¼ A M.

The steamship Boston, from New York, went by this morning. The steamship Kennebec, for New York, passed out at 10¼ o'clock last night.

4 P M—The brigs Thos Walter and Mary E Thompson, both from West Indies, came in and proceeded up early this morning. Two steamtugs and five schooners are at the Breakwater. Wind SW.

Yours, &c.

THOS. B. HUGHES.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Correspondence of The Press.)

BOSTON, Feb 28.

The ship Magnolia, from Liverpool, is reported ashore at Cape Cod.

BALTIMORE, Feb 28.

The brig Victoria, from Cardenas for this port, before reported ashore off Wicomico, is going to pieces, but some of her cargo will be saved.

The bark Frank, arrived from Boston, reports having passed on the 24th inst. thirty miles northeast of Cape Henry, the wreck of a schooner about 100 tons burthen, hailing from New York. The carved work on her stern was painted white, with a gilt eagle in the centre.

Arrived—brig Atlantic, 12 days from Nassau, NP; schr Petrel, from San Blas, via St Andrews, 9th inst.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Susan G Owen, Norton, from Liverpool, arrived up at Charleston 24th inst.

Ship Joshua Bates, McCollum, for New York, sailed from Shanghae Dec 23.

Ship Swordfish, Crocker, for New York, sailed from Shanghae Dec 31.

Ship John Cottle, Mallett, from New York, arrived at Acapulco Feb 11.

Ship Wm Sprague, Bowers, from Manila Sept 5, arrived at Boston 27th inst.

Schr Marietta Tilton, Tilton, from Galveston, arrived at Boston 27th inst.

Schr G D & P J Shannon, Bowen, from Washington, NC, arrived at Boston 27th inst.

Schr C H Moller, Allen, from Norfolk, arrived at Boston 27th inst.

Schr M M Freeman, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, via Wilmington, Del, cleared at Boston 27th inst.

Schr J H Deputy, Waithman, from Alexandria, arrived at Providence 26th inst.

Schrs M P Stevens, Read, Sons of Malta, —, Judge Harrington, Shaw, American, Means, Isaac Cohen, Hertz, and J G Roche, Clock, arrived at Wilmington, Del, 27th inst.

Schr J Maxfield, May, from Boston, arrived at Wilmington, Del, 27th inst.

Schrs Mary Price, Blizzard, for New York, and Sophia Ann, Smith, for Boston, sailed from Wilmington, Del, 27th inst.

Schr B L Berry, Weaver, from Jacksonville, arrived at Boston 27th inst.

Schr Mary H Mullin, Melvin, at Providence 25th inst. from Smyrna, Del.

Schr Samuel P Hawes, Mason, at Boston 27th inst. from Smyrna, Del.

Bark Mary Kelson, Nickerson, at Messina 4th inst. from Salerno, came to anchor off the coast of Calabria, and to prevent being wrecked, was compelled to let both chains, which were lost, with the anchors.

Bark Albion Lincoln, at Fo land 26th inst. from Cardenas, on the 11th inst, in a gale from the westward, lost 36 bbls of molasses off deck, stove bulwarks, lost outwaters, &c.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE'S NOTES ON NURSING.
D. APPLETON & CO., NO. 346 and 348 BROADWAY, PUBLISH THIS DAY
NOTES ON NURSING:
WHAT IT IS, AND WHAT IT IS NOT.
BY
FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.
1 vol., 12mo. 60 cents.

The following notes are by no means intended as a rule of thought by which nurses can teach themselves to nurse, still less as a manual to teach nurses to nurse. They are meant simply to give hints for thought to women who have personal charge of the health of others. Every woman, or at least almost every woman, in England has, at one time or another of her life, charge of the personal health of somebody, whether child or invalid—in other words every woman is a nurse. Every sanitary knowledge, or the knowledge of nursing, or, in other words, how to put the constitution in such a state as that it will have no disease, or that it can recover from disease, takes a high place. It is recognised as the knowledge which—*very one ought to have*—distinct from medical knowledge, which only a profession can have.

If, then, every woman must, at some time or other of her life, become a nurse—i. e., have charge of somebody's health—how immense and how valuable would be the produce of her united experience if every woman would think how to nurse.

Or do not second to teach her how! Ask her to teach herself; and for this purpose I venture to give her some hints.

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Their press in Prussia is about to be placed on a more constitutional footing. The late Ministry were in the habit of withdrawing the concession from the control of such journals as offended them. Count Schwerin has just presented a bill for protecting the press against the arbitrary suppression. If the contrary case can not be withdrawn from a journal except by the judgment of the competent tribunals.
It is reported in Paris that the Duke of Montebello has had a warm discussion with Prince Gortschakoff, at St. Petersburg, on the subject of the annexation of Savoy to France, to which Russia is opposed.
THE POPE'S TEMPORAL POWER.—Mr. Patrick O'Brien, writing from Constantinople, has addressed the following letter to a London paper: "A great deal of agitation prevails at present with regard to the Pope's temporal power. It does not appear that the opinion of the person who is most interested in the question, namely, Pius IX. himself, has as yet been clearly and distinctly made known to the public. I have been employed at Rome in negotiating some questions, then pending between her Majesty's Government and the Holy See. In an audience with which I was honored by the Pope, his Holiness declared to me in the most emphatic manner that he desired nothing for his temporal power. 'If I have,' said he, 'but a palm's breadth of land, I am satisfied; upon, I shall be satisfied, but of the spiritual power which I have derived from my predecessors I will never yield an iota. The temporal power was conferred on the Pope wields over the millions who compose the Catholic world is entirely independent of the temporal or sovereign power. When the Pope fled from Rome, and took refuge in a miserable inn at Gaeta, he was utterly penniless, and even without a change of linen; yet his spiritual power was as great, and perhaps greater than when he was surrounded by the royal splendor of the Quirinel. It was whilst he was thus a penniless exile that he received letters of condolence and of offers of assistance from the King of England, the Emperor of Russia, and from every Protestant, Greek, and Catholic sovereign. It is well known that from every part of the earth, wherever the Catholic religion was known, came tributes of money and expressions of sorrow for the injuries which had fallen upon the head of the Church. The question of modifying the Roman State is purely a local question. If the people of the Romagna are unanimous in declaring that they will not live under the Papal Government, it is not to be supposed that the Court of Inquisition which preaches mercy and brotherly love will consent to let loose upon them a foreign power to have their towns sacked, their homes made desolate, and their women outraged by a savage soldiery, and to have all these horrors perpetrated in the name of the Holy Catholic Church. Part of my instructions when at Rome was to obtain from the Pope the pardon of a *British subject* who had been condemned to death for a political offence. I felt the liberty of pointing out to his Holiness that every act of needless severity practised within his dominions must be injurious to the cause of religion; that the shooting, the hanging, the flogging