The Press.

MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1860.

FIRST PAGE.—News of Literature; Letters from Harrisburg; Appalling Calamity, &c. FOURTH PAGE.—List of Letters; Marine Intelligence.

The Reading Convention.

The nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania, by the Democratic Convention, which met at Reading, on the 29th of February, and adjourned on the 1st of March, has been received with unusual demonstrations of approval in every part of the State. It would be folly to attempt to deny that which is so patent to all and so apparent on every side. The rejoicing resembled that described by travellers upon the breaking up of the ice, which, in far-off northern countries, had bound rivers and streams during a long and wearisome winter. The Democrats of Pennsylvania had been held in the chains of servitude to the Federal Administration for nearly three long years. Their voice had been suppressed, their conventions manacled, their wishes derided, their spirit crushed, their candidates defeated,—all to please a single man who had the audacity to conceive that his treason was right, and that his decree was omnipotent. Those who had revolted against such a despotism were declared to be out of the pale of the party, and those who attempted to applaud their courageous self-sacrifice were regarded as sympathizers with the "rebels." Neophytes in politics, the new men of yesterday, who had been expelled from other parties, had clamored into the lead, and rivalled each other in denunciations of the champions who had borne upon their broad shoulders the heat and burden of the fight for the last quarter of a century, and had stood its firmest and strongest pillars in the darkest hour of its adversity. We can well imagine, therefore, when a Convention which was supposed to be, and in a great degree was, packed by the dependants of the Federal Administration, suddenly broke loose from their trammels, and spoke at least something like independence and truth, that the masses of the Democracy should hail the issue as a sort of Providential deliverance from the official tyrants who had ruled and ruined them so long.

Much that the Reading Convention did does not meet our own approval. The ejection of JAMES F. JOHNSTON, of Philadelphia, from a seat to which, in our opinion, he was righteously elected, was a wrong put not alone upon a pure, upright, and distinguished gentleman, but upon the disinterested Democracy who had chosen him. The assertion in the resolutions, that the inalienable right of self-government in the Territories is to be absolutely referred to the Judiciary of the United States, and that that tribunal shall determine who shall and who shall not exercise that sacred franchise, is a doctrine, however defended, that cannot be too strongly denounced. The election to the National Convention at Charleston, of BIGLER of Pennsylvania; of the collector of the port; of the postmaster; and the naval officer of Philadelphia; of the postmaster of Lancaster; of the postmaster and collector of Pittsburg, and of others equally objectionable—not to mention several representatives who, in the last Congress, assisted to force the Lecompton Constitution upon the protesting people of Kansas—were alike inconsistent with the spirit that otherwise controlled the Convention, and in violation of the notorious wishes of the party itself. But let us accept what has been done as an auspicious augury. The defeat for Governor of the most intolerant representative of the heresies and proscriptions of the Administration; the overthrow of the plan by which the delegates to Charleston were sought to be chosen by a prepared committee, and then subjected to the confirmation of a majority of the Convention; the reference of the choice of delegates to the various district delegations, and hence the selection of a number of unselfish delegates to Charleston; the full endorsement of Governor PACKER, who had been insulted by the two last Conventions held under the auspices of the General Administration; the emphatic declaration in favor of the protection of the great staples of Pennsylvania by specific duties; and last, not least, the nomination of HENRY D. FOSTER, who has been regarded as among the most resolute in resisting the encroachments of the General Administration upon the creed of the Democratic party, and has recorded himself squarely in favor of the well-understood doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, being, as we understand him, free from all connection with the men who claimed to control the Convention, and living, as we know, in the midst of a community that *warmly sympathizes with the "rebels:"* all these were so many indications of a return of reason to our political rulers, or rather of the fact that the power of the people had begun to operate at the right moment, and that the self-constituted dictators of the party must stand back, and give way to better counsels and to more honest leaders.

We may now look forward to a campaign in which each of the two great parties in the State will be represented by its best men. Taking it for granted that Gen. FOSTER will accept the forthcoming challenge of his competitor, Col. CURTIN, a series of discussions may be looked forward to, which will elevate and educate the public mind. Col. CURTIN is himself a gentleman of polished manners and fine education; a popular and fascinating speaker, and a citizen ardently and sincerely attached to the Union of these States, and to the interests of Pennsylvania. We understand that it is proposed, in some quarters, to open upon him a personal warfare. We trust, and we know, that General FOSTER, the Democratic candidate, will have nothing to do with this poor business. And, at the start, we invoke him, as well as his rival, to set such an example as will put to the blush all men—whether journalists or otherwise—who may attempt to subordinate vital issues in a miserable effort to ventilate private reputation. Happy for the State of Pennsylvania that two such men are the candidates for the highest office in her gift. No great harm can come to her if either should be chosen. The people will have their attention directed to principles, rather than to persons, and the end will be a united State, at least upon two things, viz: devotion to the Constitution of the United States, and to all its requirements, and devotion to every measure calculated to promote the prosperity and to strengthen the well-being of our good old Commonwealth.

But, after all, that which the Opposition Convention at Harrisburg has done, and that which the Democratic Convention at Reading has done, will be carried before their respective National Conventions, and upon the wisdom and patriotism of the action of these bodies will, unquestionably, depend the fate of the men who are to conduct the October canvass for Governor, for Congress, and for the State Legislature. If the Charleston Convention, for instance, is guided by the spirit which animated the Reading Convention—if the National Administration, and its cohorts are effectually annihilated there—the happiest consequences will ensue. Harmony and disinterestedness at Charleston will produce wise action and conservative conclusions at Chicago, precisely as the unity of the Opposition Convention at Harrisburg, on the 22d, taught to the Democratic Convention at Reading, on the 29th of February, the lesson by which, as we have seen, the latter has so sagaciously profited. For our own part, entertaining, as ever, the warmest attachment to the principles of the Democratic party, we sincerely trust that the day is at hand when the masses of that party will be permitted to come together on their old-fashioned doctrines, and when those who are to teach us our creed will see, not merely in the rapidly-recurring events of the recent past, but in the thick-coming events of the days before us, that everything will be lost and nothing gained by a surrender to theories which are only the seeds that must produce an inexhaustible crop of disaster.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF HARNESS, TRUNKS, &c.—B. Scott, Jr., auctioneer, 431 Chestnut street, will sell this morning, at 10 o'clock, at southwest corner Sixth and Chestnut streets, the fixtures, tools, and materials of a harness and trunk-making establishment; and, on Tuesday, at the sales-room, 431 Chestnut street, the entire stock, comprising a full assortment of single and double harness, saddles, bridles, trunks, materials, &c.

☞ The annual election for ten directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, by the stockholders, will be held to-day at office, No. 2, on Willings' alley, west of Third street. The polls will be opened from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M.

Funeral Oration over Lecompton.

Hon. WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, a Representative in Congress from the Washington and Fayette district, and a delegate to the Reading Convention from Washington county, took upon himself to play the part of Marc Antony, and to pronounce a funeral oration over the dead bodies of Lecompton and Anti-Lecompton, after the nomination of General FOSTER as the Democratic candidate for Governor. The speech of Mr. MONTGOMERY was able and to the purpose. He was followed by Senator BIGLER. The spirit that seemed to pervade the two speeches was to the effect that to be an anti-Lecompton Democrat was to be guilty of a crime, and the manner in which Mr. BIGLER, especially, forgave the anti-Lecompton Democracy was ineffably complacent. Pray, Mr. BIGLER, who constituted you a great Pope to forgive the sins of the anti-Lecompton Democrats? What has been their offence that you, forsooth, should come forward to absolve them? These proud men, having done no wrong, have no wrong to recant. They have contended against Federal power from the beginning, and they contend against it now. If to stand by the eternal truth, to uphold the imperishable idea that self-government is an incarnate principle in this republic, which can neither be divided nor delegated—if to say that the people of the Territories have the right to form and regulate their own institutions in their own way, and that no power on earth can force them to accept that against which all their sensibilities and all their convictions revolt—if these are sins, then we have read the ritual of our political gospel in vain.

So far from these men desiring forgiveness at the hands of any Convention, or any leader, they scorn the proposition as an insult. If the Reading Convention indicated any thing, it was a spontaneous deference to the anti-Lecompton Democracy. Even while the unprovoked taunt was thrown into the teeth of the gallant men who went to the mountains of Pennsylvania, and from Altoona flung out the flag of defiance to Federal power, inscribed with the *old-fashioned* principles of the Democratic party—without which there can be no unity at Charleston, and no success in November—in the Convention itself were scattered, like diamonds, the brave and bold men who adhere to the Altoona flag, and maintain the pledges then and there made. Without these men, as the Reading Convention admitted, there would have been no joy over FOSTER, no sincere cannon fired, no honest cheers raised; and when they approved the Convention felt, not that men who had been forgiven a crime had come forward, but that men who had been conceded their full rights had yielded to the Democratic nomination.

If there is a necessity for expiation of past offences, it is not with the anti-Lecompton Democrats; not with the "rebels" at Altoona; not with the men who have fought JAMES BUCHANAN; not with the men who resisted the English bill; but with such men as WILLIAM BIGLER, Collector BAKER, and NAPOLEON BONAPARTE BROWNE, and those Federal officials and Administration dependants who went to Reading roaring loudly in the index, and returned home as gentle and as mild as sucking doves. The contrast between these men who reached Reading full of hope and flushed with anticipated triumph, and the loud shouts of the liberated thousands who rejoiced over *their* defeat, was significant of the fact that while the mercenaries in office may plot, the people, at last, when the former felicitate themselves upon the success of their plans, generally come forward to spoil their calculations.

But, taking it for granted that Mr. BIGLER was clothed with full powers to forgive the anti-Lecompton Democracy, and that Mr. MONTGOMERY was right in pronouncing a funeral oration over both Lecompton and anti-Lecompton, we now demand of these gentlemen whether they intend to be true to their declarations in their seats—the one in the Senate, and the other in the national House of Representatives at Washington? *Will Mr. BIGLER vote for the immediate admission of Kansas?* That Mr. MONTGOMERY will do so we do not permit ourselves to doubt; but will Mr. BIGLER—who is a sort of self-constituted candidate for the Vice Presidency—appeal to his Southern fellow-Administration men, and ask them to make good his declaration that Lecompton is dead? And they, in order to prove that it is so, must assist him in admitting Kansas into the Union before the expiration of the present session.

General FOSTER, the excellent Democratic candidate for Governor, has declared that he is for the admission of Kansas, irrespective of the English bill. He will run upon this issue in Pennsylvania. The Southern associates of WILLIAM BIGLER, in the Senate, have already intimated their determination to keep Kansas out of the Union, upon the poor pretext that she has not complied with the insulting requirements of that bill, when it is notorious that she has more than the requisite population. This is the way, gentlemen, to settle the Kansas question, and to bury Lecompton. If they desire to unite the distracted elements in the great campaign which has just opened, let Senator BIGLER appeal to his Southern friends in the Senate and in the House to forego their announced determination to keep that State out of the Union; because, while they are hailing the nomination of Gen. FOSTER as a peace-offering, it is a bitter comment upon such praise to attempt to embarrass him by forcing into the contest the Kansas issue in its worst possible shape. We think the best conclusion to this article is to copy the following letter, written by General FOSTER, in September of 1858, with the cotemporaneous comments of THE PRESS upon it:

Excepting Senator Bigler, Thomas B. Florence, and J. Glancy Jones, we cannot now recall a single Lecompton Senator in Congress, or a single Lecompton candidate for re-election to Congress, in the free States, who has not publicly, and in the strongest terms, repudiated the English bill, declaring his determination to vote for the admission of Kansas into the Union, regardless of the disqualifying clause, and without reference to population. Not one candidate for Congress in this State, with the exception named, has dared to take any other course. How those Democrats feel who were not in the last Congress, when this double fraud was perpetrated, and are yet called upon to meet an intelligent people as candidates against Republicans who opposed this fraud, the following extract from a letter written by Hon. Henry D. Foster, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Westmoreland district, in this State, will suffice. We printed a letter to Gen. Foster, a few days ago, signed by certain other citizens of Westmoreland county, who will doubtless be fully satisfied *with the ample and emphatic assurance herein contained:*

GREENSBURG, Sept. 20, 1858.

Messrs. Leonard Blackburn, T. B. McGrew, Jesse Kingore, James Bigger, Samuel Freeman:

GENTLEMEN: I have received your favor of the 18th inst., desiring to know whether, in the event of my election, I would or would not vote for the immediate admission of Kansas, if that question should come before Congress.

If the people of Kansas frame a Constitution, republican in its form, and ask for admission into the Union, I would, if elected, without hesitation vote for her immediate admission, without regard to the number of her population.

The Constitution of the United States provides that "new States may be admitted by Congress into the Union," but that instrument has not defined what the number of the population shall be to entitle a Territory to admission as a State. The determination of this question is left to the sound judgment of Congress, in view of all the circumstances; certainly, at this late day, it is not necessary to resort to any argument to prove that her immediate admission, if a majority of her people desire it, would be an act of the highest political wisdom.

If it was right for Congress, at the last session, to entertain her application for admission as a slave State, it must be right now to receive her if she shall ask admission as a free State. If she does apply for admission, the act of Congress, passed at the last session, has no power to embarrass the question. Like any other law, it is subject to be repealed, and the admission of Kansas as a State, by any subsequent law of Congress, would be a virtual refusal of that enactment, so far as that Territory is concerned.

I cannot close this brief reply without adverting to the kind manner in which you have spoken of my nomination. My heart has always expressed itself more in actions than in words, but on the present occasion I cannot refrain from saying that the cordial and unanimous nomination tendered to me by the three counties of this Congressional district has excited in my bosom sentiments of the deepest gratitude, which I will cherish while I live.

Respectfully yours, &c., H. D. FOSTER.

FURNITURE, STOCKS, REAL ESTATE, &c.—Thomas & Sons sell every day this week. The residence and furniture, Penn Square, may be examined to-day. See catalogues and advertisements, auction head.

Valuable Walnut-street residence and furniture. Sale on the premises, 14th March. See advertisement, auction head.

SALE OF STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES, BOXES, &c.—B. Scott, Jr., auctioneer, 431 Chestnut street, will sell this morning, at half past 10 o'clock, an attractive assortment of Langheim's best plain and colored views, fine English groups and scenery, revolving boxes, single stereoscopes, &c.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Dr. Joseph Kane, a well-known physician, who resided in Second street, between Catharine and Queen streets, died very suddenly on Saturday morning. He was out attending to his patients on Friday night. His sudden death is attributed to paralysis of the brain.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1860.

This day three years ago James Buchanan was inaugurated President of the United States. One year from this date he will retire to the classic shades of Wheatland; if, indeed, he does not fulfil the intimation he has more than once given out, of spending his last hours in the District of Columbia. They have been three years barren of good results to him and fruitful of bad ones for his country. I would not add a pang to his own remorse nor mingle another thorn with the galling chaplet that crowns his venerable brow; but, as a faithful historian, it becomes me to speak so that those who may follow him "will deceive no more men."

Every great project entertained when he came into power, every promise made, remains unaccomplished and unfulfilled. As he crossed the threshold of the White House, and as his heavy step mounted its stately stair, there was knocking at the door of the Union a young republic, radiant with the hope of admission, and ready for all the rites of initiation among her sister States. She is still knocking for admission. Then armed with all the power, and strengthened in the panoply of the people's confidence, he could, with voice potential, *have settled forever*, on a permanent basis, the tariff question. It remains unsettled. Then, proceeding upon the basis of a letter written by himself to the people of California, he could have inaugurated the magnificent enterprise of connecting the Pacific and the Atlantic by a continental railroad. That mighty scheme remains unadjusted. Animated by no elevated patriotism, he spoiled the prospect before him by allowing the narrowest prejudices to control his policy; by replacing unity with dissensions; by discarding friends for foes, and by prostituting his high office to the lowest uses of partisan proscriptions. In the year that is left to him he may repair much of the evil he has done; but he cannot, it is true, recreate the confidence he has lost, or carry forward the ennobling theory upon which he came into power. A Presidential Congress is sitting almost within the sound of his voice, and the first session is rapidly passing away in discussing the propositions for the choice of his successor. I regret to say it, that, while the two vast halls of the National Legislature ring with censures of his entire Administration, no voice is raised to plead against "the deep damnation of his taking off." Even the Southern Representatives refuse or fail to defend him, while the men from the North look upon him as the instrument of many of their misfortunes. Such is the lesson which is again taught to a faithless public servant. May it fall upon the hearts of our party leaders, leaving such an impression as time can never efface. Mr. Buchanan no doubt has done much for which he will be held terribly accountable in history, from good motives. I am not disposed to say that all his acts were malignant and insincere. I do not believe that, in his crusade upon his old friends, he was animated solely by a desire to prove his ingratitude. Others have done so before, and others will do so after him. I am sure, too, that sometimes, as he calmly reviews the past, he will do justice to the men whom he has so mercilessly pursued, and admit, if not to others, *at least to his own conscience*, that, in reposing confidence in those whom he ought to have repelled, he perpetrated a grand and irreparable mistake.

One thing Mr. Buchanan may yet do, and do it well. It is all the compensation he can make to his country; and that is, now, when a better state of feeling begins to pervade all parties, and when love for the Union may be said to fill the bosom of most of the political leaders, he might appeal to Congress to signalize its present session by agreeing upon such a revenue system as would make good the abundant promises of his entire life to the suffering interests of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and other States, and forever remove an irritating issue from the conflicts of the day. He might appeal to the South by his sacrifice for them to yield this much to him. The representatives of his own State in both branches of Congress, however divided as to other things, are united upon such a revenue system as would give general satisfaction. The Republican party itself stands on nearly the same ground, and so, I believe, with the South Americans. All that is required to carry some such a project into a law is a vigorous and prompt effort on the part of Mr. Buchanan to induce enough of the Southern Democrats to yield alike to the necessities of the Treasury and to the demands of those great industries which continue to languish under a financial collapse for the want of wholesome and reasonable legislation. Mr. Hunter, who is the chairman of the Committee of Finance in the Senate, will not, I think, oppose such a modification of the present system as would satisfy the great manufac[illegible] is a candidate for the Presidency, and a formidable one. He has friends in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and other States that look eagerly to Congress for a judicious tariff, and, I think, without at all dislocating his record, he might acquiesce in the bill which Mr. Sherman is perfecting at the head of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House. Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, an old Whig, will not, I am sure, fall back of his record. Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana, has his large interests to take care of, and he, too, will assist, particularly as the President is known to favor a liberal and constitutional arrangement of the difficulty. In fact, the leaders in the Senate, on the Democratic side, are all more or less in a situation to meet the tariff question like statesmen, not like sectionalists. They all admit that upon the decision of Pennsylvania, in November of this year, will depend the election of the President. This is a suggestion that ought to weigh well with General Joe Lane, of Oregon, Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, Benjamin Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, Hammond, of South Carolina, Pearce, of Maryland, Bayard, of Delaware, Bigler, of Pennsylvania, Breckinridge, of Kentucky, Douglas, of Illinois, Rice, of Minnesota, and others. Now is the fitting time to begin and finish the good work. Will the President put his hand to the plough, and refuse to look back until it is accomplished?

The Administration men are by no means satisfied with the result of the Reading Convention. They claim that they have been overslaughed. It would seem that Mr. Tyler has been compelled to take a back seat. The compliment to the President in the resolutions, cold as it was, is more than nullified by that to Governor Packer, and what makes the matter a good deal worse is, that the delegation, which was telegraphed here as entirely Administration, turns out to be a very anomalous concern. Even some of the office-holders on the list to Charleston are doubted, and the friends of Breckinridge and Douglas are equally persistent in claiming a majority of the fifty-four. Marshal Yost's presence at the Reading Convention, and his opposition to Collector Baker and Postmaster Browne, are being used to effect his removal, and probably this will be accomplished, unless Mr. Witte should be able to prevent it. Yost was really the obstacle in the way of the other Administration men at Reading, and these latter will clamor for his head with due pertinacity.

OCCASIONAL.

Public Amusements.

This week is likely to be lively, in the way of public amusements.

At the Academy of Music, the Italian Opera Company will give a few performances, commencing, this evening, with the "Barber of Seville," better cast, take it for all in all, than it has yet been given in this city: Adelina Patti, Brignoli, Amodio, Susini, and Ferri. Patti's *Rosina* has given great satisfaction elsewhere. She is indeed a very surprising vocalist—so young and yet so richly endowed with a fine voice, much musical feeling, and great expression. By and bye, she will probably become a dramatic artist. Be it remembered that she is not yet "sweet seventeen," and that she has not been more than a few months on the lyrical stage. "Der Freischutz" to-morrow evening.

Of course Messrs. Wheatley & Clarke know their own business best, so we shall only give an opinion that they are scarcely right in withdrawing "The Octoroon" at the close of this week. It would draw large houses for a month to come, for the desire to see it continues unabated. The great hits of the piece are in the personations by Mrs. John Drew and Mr. Clarke. The fun of the latter gentleman has amplest field for exercise, and he revels in it, immensely to the amusement of the audience, but the fine acting of Mrs. Drew, as the *Octoroon, so touching*, and yet so dignified, is a thing to see, to admire, and to remember. That the play is not here looked upon as sectional, is evidenced by the fact that nineteen-twentieths of the Southern visitors in the city, and there are many, have witnessed the performance, and make no objection.

At Walnut-street Theatre, a new play, dramatized from a story in one of the New York papers, will be produced this evening. It is called "The Hidden Hand," and the principal *dramatis personæ* are Mrs. Anna Cowell, Mr. Chanfrau, Mr. Keach, and Mr. Shewell. It has been very successful in New York, where, we believe, it was first performed. The eccentric farce, "The Model of a Wife," in which Mr. Chanfrau really is effective, will precede it.

It would not be just to an excellent actor and a thorough gentleman in and out of his profession, to let Mr. E. F. Keach, stage manager of Walnut-street Theatre, return to Boston without such a valedictory as he deserves. If the public feel as we do, they will give him a farewell benefit, and thus substantially signify their sense of his merit. Mr. Keach is a very good actor, who has held the reins *of government* behind the curtain since Mr. Peter Richings retired. He has not pushed himself unnecessarily forward, as he might have done, as an actor—wisely thinking that as stage manager he had quite enough to do. In conjunction with another gentleman, he has leased the Boston Museum from Mr. Kimball, and assumes its management at the end of the present season. The Boston *Transcript* says: "The rent of this establishment, including the express offices, lawyers' offices, &c., on Court square, is twenty thousand dollars per annum."

Mr. Keach, although a young man, is an old favorite in Boston, and with his good business habits, histrionic ability, and assured steadiness, is entering upon an undertaking which will probably make him independent.

Apparently the Sphynx was not a greater puzzle to the Egyptians than Mdlle. Ella Zoyara is to the *habitués* of the National Theatre. Mr. Rice has fairly put public curiosity on the *qui vive*. First, is it the real Ella Zoyara?—or is it a double?—or has she the power, like Sir Boyle Roche's famous bird, of being in two places at one time? Does she perform at New York and Philadelphia at once? Which is the true Ella?—if there be a pair of them, as would appear. Mr. Dan Rice, it is understood, stands up for the genuineness of *his* equestrienne. Secondly, is there a doubt of the sex? On these points we cannot pronounce. But Mr. Rice's Ella looks like a woman, dresses like a woman, moves like a woman,—aye, and a good-looking woman, too. Several points favor the impression that she is feminine. None but those who have seen it, can understand the earnestness, the *abandon*, the daring, and the impulsive dash of her performance. She is extremely agile, has great skill, and performs most wonderful, because most difficult, feats on horseback. The most effective of these is a succession of leaps, the horse running at fullest speed, through a succession of at least a score of balloons, every time alighting, with remarkable certainty on the horse's back. But—and this is the point which establishes her sex, we think—it is to be remarked that no matter under what circumstances she descends into a sitting posture on the horse, it is invariably as a woman. It seems to us that if *it* were a man, he would sometimes forget himself, and one time or other come down straddling on the horse. Mr. Rice continues his amusing and eccentric conversation in the Circus, and his fine company also distinguish themselves. This evening "The Magic Ring of the Four Elements" will be revived, and to this will be added the Amazonian March, and the Fairy scene and feast of roses from "The Elephant of Siam." There will be some change in the characters, that great favorite, Annie Lonsdale, (Captain of the Amazonian corps) appearing as Leela and Miss Nellie Johnson as the Princess. Mad'lle Ella Zoyara, who is engaged for six nights more will repeat her exciting and daring feats of horsemanship.

The Felix Carlo troupe have made their first appearance at McDonough's *Gaieties*, and will also perform there this evening, and all the week. Mr. McDonough has put out a programme more varied and extensive than any which he has yet laid before the public. In addition to the Carlo troupe, his own capital company will perform. There is no increase of the price of admission.

The Buckley Serenaders, with Miss Julia Gould (whom we recollect at Wallack's Theatre, New York), as their prima donna, commence their performances this evening at Concert Hall. The four Buckleys are still in this company. The musical and Ethiopian varieties will conclude with the burlesque opera of "Lucrezia Borgia," which has made us laugh a score of times.

Thiodon's Art Museum, at Jayne's new Hall, (opposite Jones' Hotel), will remain open to the public this week, and is well worth a visit.

Signor Blitz also remains at his Temple of Wonders, corner of Tenth and Chestnut streets, and there is every reason to believe will be glad to receive his friends.

Death of Wm. B. Foster, Jr.

The sad intelligence of the death of this valuable citizen, which was circulated through our city yesterday, caused universal regret. His demise was sudden and unexpected. On Saturday morning he felt slightly unwell, but during the afternoon took a walk, and on his return announced that he was much better. During the night he awoke and finding himself in a suffering condition, medical aid was speedily summoned, but the efforts of his physicians were unavailing, and he expired about four o'clock on yesterday morning of apoplexy of the heart. Mr. Foster was born in Pittsburg about fifty years ago, and was a cousin of Hon. Henry D. Foster, the recently nominated Democratic candidate for Governor of this State. At an early age he acquired a complete knowledge of the science of civil engineering, and was actively employed in assisting in the construction of the great Pennsylvania *main line of improvements*. Throughout his life, since, he has been prominently identified with the management of these works. He served as one of the Canal Commissioners of the State for three years, ending in January, 1847, and his eminent professional abilities were conceded and applauded by all familiar with his character and strict devotion to his duties. As soon as the construction of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad was commenced, he became actively identified with the management of that great improvement, and has ever since been one of its most useful and valuable officers. At the time of his death he was vice president of the road, and he had long discharged the onerous duties of the position with a degree of ability and efficiency which cannot be too highly commended. He also [illegible] city, from the [illegible] of the Select Council of [illegible] decessor of the present incumbent, Mr. Wetherill. The remains of the deceased were removed to the residence of John Edgar Thomson, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, last evening, and will be conveyed to Pittsburg on Tuesday evening, as they are to be interred in that city, where a son and daughter of Mr. F. now reside, on Wednesday.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, March 3, 1860.

SENATE.

Mr. SMITH presented the following communication from A. S. Ashmead, which was read:

PHILADELPHIA, February 25, 1860.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Gentlemen: In view of the probability of the State Capital being removed to Philadelphia, the undersigned has been authorized to offer to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the gift of ten acres of land, in the Twenty-fourth ward of the city, on condition that the public buildings be located there, and this offer be accepted within thirty days from March 1, 1860. The land hereby offered is easy of access from all portions of the city, is most commodiously and beautifully situated, has spring and running water, ample for every purpose, and is probably the most eligible site within the boundaries of the city for the use proposed. The Pennsylvania Railroad runs through part of the estate, and the extension of the Hestonville, Mantua, and Fairmount Passenger Railroad, in front of the premises, will bring it into direct connection with almost every passenger railroad in the city. These facilities render it as available as if in the heart of the city, without any of the disadvantages attendant upon such a situation. Should your honorable bodies think favorably of this proposition, I shall be very much pleased to show the property to any committee that may be appointed.

Very respectfully, &c.,

ALBERT S. ASHMEAD, Agent for the Owners.

The undersigned being all the owners of the land herewith offered to the State, do hereby agree to confirm the offer, provided the conditions are accepted by the State as proposed.

John M. Coleman,	H. K. Harnish,
Wm. H. Kern,	Jas. Hunter,
Isaac M. Ashton,	John Hunter,
F. W. Carr,	Samuel Martin,
John M. Riley,	Albert D. Boileau.

The bill to equalize the taxation of salaries, and bill to regulate the taxation of corporations, were reported with a favorable recommendation.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Bell, to invite the Legislature of Virginia to visit Pennsylvania, were reported back from the committee with a negative recommendation.

The House resolution for a final adjournment of the Legislature on the 27th of March was reported favorably.

BILLS IN PLACE.—Mr. PALMER read in place a supplement to the act to confer on certain associations the powers and immunities of corporations, and to continue charters heretofore granted.

Mr. FINNEY, a bill relative to the Sunbury and Erie and Great Western Railroad.

Mr. KETCHUM, a bill to incorporate the Lehigh Boom Company; also, a bill for the conveyance of real estate for the security of the School Fund of the State of Connecticut.

The supplement to the charter of the Pittsburg and East Liberty Passenger Railway passed.

The bill to repeal the act relative to certain corporation taxes was discussed and lost—yeas 10, nays 16—but the vote was reconsidered and the subject laid over for the present.

The bill to increase the pay of the members of the Board of Revenue Commissioners to $7 per day was reconsidered and negatived—yeas 9, nays 15.

Mr. FINNEY read in place a bill to incorporate the Union Railroad Company.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday, at 3 o'clock.

HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. JACKSON, the bill passed yesterday, authorizing the State Treasurer to pay certain moneys to the commissioners of Chester county, was reconsidered, and the bill was then recommitted to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. STRONG offered a resolution requesting the Auditor-General to inform the House as to the number of banks incorporated and doing business, the number that have failed, the loss sustained by such failures, and the amount of revenue received by the State from taxes on dividends.

The resolution was adopted.

On motion, the bill relative to a system of free banking was made the special order for Wednesday afternoon next.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.—The Committee of Ways and Means reported, as committed, an act relative to the Powelton estate in West Philadelphia, held by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The Judiciary Committee (local) reported as committed an act divorcing Joseph Rendell, and an act relative to liens of keepers of livery stables in Philadelphia.

The Committee on Military Affairs reported as committed a bill relative to the Scott Legion corps of Philadelphia.

The Committee on Roads and Bridges reported as committed a further supplement to the act to consolidate the city of Philadelphia.

A large number of local bills were reported.

BILLS IN PLACE.—Mr. STRONG read in place a bill to authorize the Pennsylvania Farina Company to settle and wind up their affairs; also, a joint resolution instructing the Senators in Congress *from Pennsylvania*, and requesting the Representatives to vote for a bill for the construction of a Northern and also a Southern Railroad from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean.

Mr. O'NEILL, a bill to incorporate the Western Soup Society of Philadelphia; also, a bill to enable the city of Philadelphia to appropriate ground for the erection of public buildings.

Mr. SELTZER, a bill for the opening of Drum street, in Philadelphia.

Mr. RIDGWAY, a bill appropriating certain grounds in the city of Philadelphia as a public place for the health and enjoyment of the people, and to preserve the purity of the Schuylkill water at *Fairmount*; also, a bill to incorporate the United Firemen's Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

Mr. WAGONSELLER, a bill requiring the Susquehanna Canal Company to fulfil certain conditions prescribed.

Mr. ABBOT, a bill authorizing the printing of the report of the State Lunatic Asylum.

Mr. TURNER, a bill to prevent frauds at elections.

A large number of private bills were read. Adjourned.

From Utah and Pike's Peak.

LEAVENWORTH, March 3.—The central overland express has arrived, bringing dates from Camp Floyd to February 8th, Salt Lake February 10th, and Denver city February 22d.

All was quiet at Salt Lake.

Bill Nickham was slowly recovering from his wounds.

The health of the troops at Camp Floyd and Fort Bridger was good.

The express brought three passengers from Denver city and $2,500 in gold dust.

The business of Denver city was improving.

The miners were leaving for the mountains. New diggings had been discovered in different sections, and parties had gone over to the Colorado river to prospect.

A company was being organized to explore that river as far as Fort Yuma.

From Texas.

WASHINGTON, March [illegible].—New Orleans papers of Tuesday have been received. They contain the following intelligence from Texas:

Governor Houston has received more than eighty applications from gentlemen desiring to raise volunteers. He has advised such companies to be raised and officered in every frontier county; that a system of espionage be agreed upon, and, in case of alarm, pursuit be given and the invaders and thieves, whether Indians or whites in the garb of Indians, be exterminated.

There are already nine organized companies in the field.

A truly alarming condition of affairs on the western frontier of Texas is represented.

Case of Kidnapping.

PARKESBURG, Chester county, March 3.—John Brown, a free colored man, was kidnapped in [illegible] bury township, Chester county, by four men, and was taken off in a northwest direction.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER AFRICA.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Annexation of Savoy.

OPPOSITION TO THE ENGLISH BUDGET AND FREE TRADE.

Lord Elgin's China Mission.

COTTON STEADY.—CONSOLS 94⅝a94¾.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The Cunard mail steamer Africa arrived to-day, with Liverpool dates to 18th ult.

The steamships Teutonia, Circassian, and Nova Scotia all arrived out on the 16th ult. The steamship Fulton arrived at Southampton on the 17th ult.

Lord Granville announced in the House of Lords that France will take no action in relation to the annexation of Savoy, without consulting the Great Powers of Europe, and obtaining the consent of the inhabitants of the territory most interested.

The attention of the people of England is concentrated on the budget, recently submitted by Mr. Gladstone. Meetings in relation to it are held in all directions, some of which are in favor, and others opposed to it. The Conservatives show increasing hostility to both the budget and the commercial treaty.

Lord John Russell stated in Parliament that the question in relation to Lord Elgin's proposed mission to China had not yet been definitely arranged.

Lord John Russell also stated that a correspondence was progressing with the American Government, in relation to the free participation of British shipping in the American coasting trade with California.

The British army estimates show an increase of nearly two millions sterling.

It is denied that Austria has as yet replied to the English proposition on the Italian question. It is reported that Russia rejects the propositions.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The iron masters of Glasgow have agreed to keep all their furnaces out of blast for another fortnight.

The death of Doctor Murray, the Bishop of Rochester, is announced.

The land forces of the British army are fixed by the army estimates at 143,000, being an increase of nearly 6,500. This is in addition to the East Indian army, which numbers 92,000.

The new Whitworth gun has been tried with astounding success, surpassing in range and accuracy the Armstrong gun.

FRANCE.

It is said that the French Government has entered into relations with Prussia as a member of the Zollverein, with the view of negotiating a commercial treaty similar to that with England.

M. Thouvenal's circular to the French diplomatic agents, in response to the late Encyclical letter of the Pope, is published, and has attracted attention. It apparently convicts the Pope of improperly using his spiritual office for political purposes. A despatch from M. Thouvenal, to the French ambassador at Rome, is also published, explaining the present state of affairs in the Legations and the causes for the same.

ITALY.

The King of Sardinia arrived at Milan on the 15th of February, and was received with extraordinary enthusiasm.

A new Roman loan has been negotiated with Belgian capitalists.

Nine hundred Bavarians enlisted for the Papal army had arrived at Ancona, and more were expected.

AUSTRIA.

A large number of political prisoners from Venetia are being sent to Solavonia and elsewhere.

A large quantity of arms had been seized by Austria while on the way to Servia, through her territory.

PRUSSIA.

The first Chamber has discussed the Government matrimonial law, and rejected the civil marriage in every form.

Commercial Intelligence.

[Per Africa at New York.]

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 17.—Cotton Market.—The sales of cotton for the week have been 51,000 bales, including 3,500 bales to speculators and 6,000 bales to exporters. The market closed quiet and prices steady.

The sales to-day (Friday) were 7,000 bales, including 1,000 bales to speculators and exporters.

The authorized quotations are as follows:

	Fair.	Middling.
New Orleans	7¾	6⅞
Mobile	7½	6-11 16
Uplands	7-1 16	6¾

The stock of cotton in port is 613,000 bales, of which 483,800 bales are American. Some of the cotton circulars quote a decline on inferior qualities of ⅛d.

STATE OF TRADE.—The Manchester advices are favorable, the market for goods and yarns closing quiet and steady.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET, Feb. 15.—New Orleans *tres ordinaire* is quoted at 106f and *Bas* 100f. The sales of the week have been 8,000 bales. The market closes dull. Stock of cotton in port is 127,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 17.—Breadstuffs.—Messrs. Richardson & Spence's circular quotes flour dull and difficult to sell at 25s@28s 6d; wheat quiet; red 9s 6d@10s 6d; white 10s 6d@12s; corn dull, with quotations barely maintained; yellow 33s 6d.

PROVISIONS.—Beef steady and in good demand; holders offer freely, but show no disposition to press sales; in some cases there has been a decline of 2s 6d. Pork firm; new, 75s@80s. Bacon firm and in good request; middles, 50@53s. Lard steady at 58s 6d@60s for fine.

PRODUCE.—Sugar steady; Coffee quiet; Rice dull; Rosin steady at 4s 6d for common; Spirits Turpentine closed firm at 36s 6d@37s; Tea is firm.

LONDON MARKETS, Feb. 17.—Messrs. Barings' circular quotes Breadstuffs as firm at steady prices. Sugar steady; Coffee quiet; Spirits Turpentine firm, and all qualities a trifle advanced; sales at 37@38s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, Feb. 17.—Consols are quoted at 94⅝@94¾ for money, and 94⅞@95 for account. The money market is slightly easier. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £123,000 since the previous weekly statement. The Paris Bourse closed firm at 67f 70c for three per cents. rentes.

Messrs. Richardson & Spence quote the market as dull, lower grades neglected and 3d lower; for middling and better qualities there is but little change beyond a somewhat increased demand for choice.

Messrs. Wakefield & Nash report prices unaltered, except lower grades being 1-16d@⅛d easier. The imports of the week have been 47,750 bales.

Messrs. Clare & Sons say the demand is irregular, but never more than moderate, and closes with tolerable steadiness at previous rates.

Messrs. Hewitt's circular quotes prices steady at the quotations of Friday last. Some disappointment is expressed at the magnitude of the shipments from the Southern ports, but it has no perceptible influence on prices. *It seems there is 250,000 bales American, as against 500,000 bales at the same time last year.* The Manchester market closed strong, and with much confidence in the future stability of prices.

Messrs. Stollterfoht say that holders are very firm, so that there is but a slight turn in favor of buyers. Quotations are unchanged.

Four Days Later from California.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD CONVENTION—THE SUNDAY LAW.

MALLOY'S STATION, March 3d.—The overland mail arrived here this afternoon, with San Francisco advices [illegible] San Francisco since the 6th. It is composed of [illegible] seventy members, representing California and Oregon, and Washington Territory, and the object is to concentrate public sentiment upon the importance of a connection by railroad with the Atlantic [illegible]. It was resolved to send memorials to Congress on the subject, and legislative action on the part of California and Oregon is recommended. A resolution [illegible] unanimously adopted urging the California Legislature to offer a bonus of six thousand dollars to any company that shall first complete an overland telegraph [illegible] to the United States, and four thousand dollars to [illegible] completing a second line by a different route, provided that both lines shall be finished within eighteen [illegible].

Several days were spent in discussing the propriety of recommending the Legislature to pass a law subject to [illegible] ratification of the people of California at the next general election, creating a State debt of $15,000,000, for the purpose of building a railroad to the eastern boundary of California. Members of the Legislature [illegible] in the Convention expressed their views upon [illegible] subject. The proposition will probably be rejected [illegible] premature, and an appropriation be recommended [illegible] to thoroughly explore all the mountain passes through which the Pacific Railroad may be built.

Petitions in favor of the Sunday law continue to be presented in the Legislature, so numerously signed that [illegible] evident that a legal day of rest is demanded.

[illegible] act has been passed to protect California-bound [illegible] arriving in the establishment of a State agency in New York to detect ticket swindlers.

[illegible] vigorous effort has been made in the Legislature to [illegible] resolutions asking Congress to dissolve the Almaden quicksilver mines, [illegible] question was still under consideration. The [illegible] in favor of the resolution is, that the [illegible] States have [illegible] title to the quicksilver [illegible], and that it is a scheme to make [illegible] upon the Government, who [illegible] commencement of an expensive suit, which can result in no public good, and that [illegible] only private parties can derive any benefit. It is [illegible] that if the Government closes the quicksilver [illegible] to determine the title to it, it may, with equal [illegible], close the gold mines.

[illegible] Democracy are preparing for an exciting contest [illegible] primary elections throughout the State, for the [illegible] of electing delegates to the State Convention to [illegible] delegates to the Charleston Convention. The [illegible] between the Douglas and Administration parties [illegible] all acting with the regular party organization, [illegible] tests as to the qualifications of voters have [illegible] upon in almost every county, but they are [illegible] such as will allow the anti-Lecomptonites to [illegible] at the primary elections.

[illegible] Robert P. Chase, formerly of St. Louis, has been [illegible] on the charge of adulterating the gold sent [illegible] refining in the San Francisco Mint, thereby [illegible] a considerable quantity valueless. It is alleged that this object was to injure the manufacture of the [illegible] and that he proposed to establish an acid manufactory, and hoped to secure the patronage of the mint [illegible] the depreciation of the acids made by his rival.

[illegible] range for discovering new mines continues. Three [illegible] mines have been discovered in Calaveras county [illegible] in a week, which are represented as being very [illegible].

Napa county, what was at first regarded as a silver [illegible], producing such an excitement that one thousand [illegible] congregated there, turns out to be a very extensive quicksilver mine. About four hundred people have [illegible] possession of it, and are continuing their examinations.

[illegible] gold diggings are reported in Calaveras county, extensive veins, easy of access, in Tuolumne [illegible].

[illegible] accounts from the quartz mines and veins [illegible] throughout the State are generally cheering.

[illegible] from Carson Valley continue to be spoken [illegible] of the Washoe gold and silver mines. A claim [illegible] just been sold in a silver lead for $42,000. [illegible] this will probably bring about an extensive and [illegible] demand for goods in that direction, the San Francisco merchants express much uneasiness as to [illegible] effect upon the mining localities in California, of which, it is feared, will be nearly depopulated [illegible] as the spring opens, and a stampede commence [illegible] other side of the mountains. Everything betokens that the ensuing season will witness one of the [illegible] exciting hunts for new mining regions ever experienced.

[illegible] FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—Trade is dull. Rice active [illegible] all speculative lots. Sales of Butter, at auction, [illegible] made of 600 packages old at 9½@11c. Candles [illegible] not over 20c ₩ lb by the 500 boxes. Provisions [illegible] nothing doing. Crushed Sugar quiet. Coal [illegible]. Business is at a stand-still for want of a country [illegible].

[illegible] ed—9th inst, brig Ida D Rogers, from Malaga; [illegible] ships Asa Eldridge and Prima Donna, from [illegible] York; ship Oracle, from Liverpool.

[illegible]—6th inst, ship Torrent, for Puget Sound; ships [illegible] and Maroon, for New York; Hamburg bark [illegible] & Eliza for Melbourne.

[illegible]—Steamer Jura, from Liverpool via New [illegible], having been towed from the latter point, in consequence of her engine being crippled. Ship Mount [illegible] from Liverpool; ship Highland Chief, Liverpool; [illegible] Bonita, Tampico; Russian brig Sitka, [illegible]; Br. brig John and Mary, Curacoa via St. Domingo.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

[illegible] FRANCISCO, Feb. 11, 6 o'clock P. M.—The steamer [illegible] Golden Age from Panama has arrived.

[illegible] vices from the Sandwich Islands are to the 24th [illegible]. Mr. Neilson was in a dying condition [illegible] effects of the wounds inflicted by King Kamehameha.

[illegible] at Honolulu January 28th, ship Zero from New [illegible] 15th, ship Alethust from New Bedford. At Baker's [illegible], and loading December 7th, ship Flying Dragon, [illegible] island, November 23d, ship Joseph Bradley, [illegible] Express had 1600 tons of guano on board, [illegible] sail for Hampton roads December 10th.

[illegible] FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—Arrived—ship Noon Day, [illegible] ston; ships Emily Farnum, and West Wind [illegible] York, ship Jean Gouger from Bordeaux.—[illegible] ship Black Prince for Callao.

From Washington.

ILLNESS OF JUDGE BLACK—THE NEW CALIFORNIA SENATOR—THE READING CONVENTION AND THE ADMINISTRATION.

[illegible] INGTON, March 3.—Judge Black's physical condition changed so much for the worse, this morning, as to cause alarm on the part of his friends. [illegible] close of the day it became easier.

[illegible] States Senator Latham, of California, arrived [illegible].

[illegible] friends of the Administration say they have a [illegible] the action of the Reading Convention, and the [illegible] of delegates to the Charleston Convention, [illegible] that almost without exception they are friends [illegible] President and supporters of his party.

[illegible] INGTON, March 3.—Neither branch of Congress [illegible] on to-day, having adjourned over till Monday.

Steamer Hungarian's Passengers.

[illegible] REAL, March 3.—A despatch from the Hungarian agent, dated Barrington, N. S., gives a list of the [illegible] booked in England, by the agents of the [illegible] Railroad, numbering thirty eight, all of [illegible] from the Canadas, excepting Mr. Tagg, of [illegible].

[illegible] Crawford telegraphs to the agents of the line [illegible] steamer Hungarian belonged, that five [illegible] bags have been found, but no more bodies [illegible].

[illegible] YORK, March 4.—One of the passengers, arrived to-day by the steamer Africa, states that [illegible] on, of the firm of Cameron & Donnell, of [illegible], and J. E. Wilson, of Toronto, were passengers [illegible] steamer Hungarian. Capt. Shannon, of the [illegible] thinks that she had about 110 passengers.

Collision at Sea.

[illegible] LEANS, March 2.—The schooner James Miller [illegible] York, came in collision, on the 14th ult., [illegible] schooner Galena, from Trinidad, bound to New [illegible]; the latter was sunk, and is a total loss. The [illegible] arrived at this port in a damaged condition, [illegible] captain and crew of the Galena.

Cincinnati Money Market.

[illegible] NATI, March 3.—The money market continues [illegible]. The demand is pressing, and beyond the [illegible] is no alteration in the quotations for exchanges.

Markets by Telegraph.

[illegible] MORE, March 3.—Flour firm and active. Wheat [illegible] 2c advance; white, 150@160c; red, 133@138c. [illegible] and 1c higher; white, 70@73c; yellow, 73@[illegible]. Coffee dull and heavy; mess, $18. Whiskey [illegible].

[illegible], March 3.—Flour has advanced 5@10c; [illegible] Whiskey is dull and heavy at 19½c. [illegible] doing in the Provision market. Lard [illegible] Pork, 17½c.

[illegible] March 3.—Cotton firm, with sales of [illegible] dull at 6¾@7½c. Molasses, 38@37c.

The Government of the Navy Yards.

PROPOSED CHANGES—THE LETTER FROM GOVERNOR HOUSTON—THE WAR ON THE TEXAS FRONTIER.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The report of the Board of Officers to investigate the affairs of the several navy yards has been transmitted to the *House by the Secretary of the Navy*, in response to a resolution of that body. They say that all the troubles are owing to the system on which the yards are organized, and not to a want of proper administrative talents in the heads of departments. In their opinion, the commandant should be considered in the same position as if in command of a ship. The privilege or authority granted to the master workmen of selecting their own mechanics has led them into the error of attempting to govern them independently of the executive authority of the Board, and this has been productive of much disorder. Besides, master mechanics have been overruled in their convictions of honesty to the Government by outside influence. The investigating Board recommend that the yards be under strict military rule, and the commandant alone be held responsible for a faithful performance of duties of all those under his command. The master workmen should be nominated by the commandant, appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, after a strict and careful examination into their moral, physical, and mechanical qualifications; the master workmen to be directed to nominate to the heads of their respective departments the men to be employed by them. The Board make other recommendations, clearly defining the duties of the respective officers.

The letter from Governor Houston, of Texas, to the *President, has not been, but may soon be made public*, in response to the resolutions of both branches of Congress calling for information in relation to the troubles along the Texas border. It is understood, however, that Governor Houston, among other things represents the existence of actual war, and urges immediate succor, and indicates his intention to call out volunteers in sufficient force to pursue and punish the enemy to the fullest extent. It is known from the latest Texas dates that he is vigorously prosecuting his plans. To this letter a reply has been sent by the President, who, there is reason to believe, is opposed to this independent course in waging war, especially as our affairs with Mexico are in a critical condition, and as orders have been despatched for the marching of large bodies of troops to the frontier, and the instructions are of such a character as to accomplish the objects contemplated without unnecessary delay. Governor Houston has been so informed by the President, and also that the calling out of volunteers for the purposes mentioned properly devolves on Congress. No unconditional order has been issued by our Government for the forces to pass into the Mexican territory. The Constitutional Government last summer gave permission for the landing of our naval forces at the several ports for the protection of the persons and property of American citizens, and it is probable that pursuing this course, a provisional arrangement will soon be made, *according to which the Governor of Tamaulipas* will offer no obstruction to the crossing of our troops in pursuit of those who may seek refuge in that neighboring territory. There is no truth in the report that the Mexican minister, Mr. Mata, is opposed to the treaty, or any part of its provisions.

Charles E. Weed has been appointed and confirmed United States marshal for Washington Territory.

The President has recognized George Edward Kunhardt as consul for the free Hanseatic city of Lubeck, in New York.

Arrival of a Brazilian Corvette.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The Brazilian corvette Dona Isabel, Com. Benti de Carvalho, arrived to-day from Pernambuco, in 41 days. She is a school ship, and mounts 18 guns, with a crew of 210 men all told. She visits this port for the purpose of being taken on a dry dock, after which she will proceed to Portsmouth, England, Cherbourg, Antwerp, Lisbon, and from thence to the Brazils. She has 23 midshipmen and 5 lieutenants.

Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, March 4.—The Governor sent to the Legislature yesterday a communication from General Starke, of Mississippi, *the Commissioner from that State*, urging a speedy action in favor of a Southern Conference for the preservation of the Constitution and Union, and the equal rights of all the States and their people in the Confederacy. It was made the order of the day for Tuesday in the Senate, and referred to a committee in the House.

Murder at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 4.—A white boy about twenty years of age deliberately murdered a colored woman this afternoon, in the western part of the city, by shooting her while standing in her own doorway.

From Trinidad.

BALTIMORE, March 4.—Advices from Trinidad to the 16th ult. state that a cargo of sugar had been sold $4 25, but holders were very firm at an advance, in consequence of favorable advices from England. The stock of American provisions and breadstuffs was low, but prices were ruling low.

U. S. States Senator from Maryland.

BALTIMORE, March 3.—The Legislature at Annapolis yesterday re-elected Hon. James A. Pearce, as United States Senator from Maryland, for six years from the 4th of March, 1861.

Sailing of the Arago.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The steamship Arago, from Havre and Southampton, sailed at noon with $662,000 in specie.

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Broad and Locust streets.—"The Barber of Seville."

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE, corner Walnut and Ninth.—"The Model Wife"—"The Hidden Hand."

NATIONAL THEATRE, Walnut street, between Eighth and Ninth.—Dan Rice's Great Show.—"The Magic Ring."

WHEATLEY & CLARKE'S ARCH-STREET THEATRE, Arch street, above Sixth.—"Octoroon."

CONCERT HALL, Chestnut street, above Twelfth.—Buckleys' Burlesque Opera Troupe.

McDONOUGH'S GAIETIES, Race street, below Third.—Entertainments nightly.

SANDERSON'S EXHIBITION ROOM, Jayne's Commonwealth Building, Chestnut street, above Sixth.—Thiodon's Museum of Art.

TEMPLE OF WONDERS, northeast corner Tenth and Chestnut streets.—Signor Blitz.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, 1025 Chestnut street.—Church's Painting, "The Heart of the Andes."

BUSINESS IN THE COURTS ON SATURDAY.—Notwithstanding the fact that the end of the week is generally dull in court matters, on Saturday there were some interesting proceedings.

NISI PRIUS—Justice Strong.—The City vs. F. Knox Morton. In this case a motion was made to open a judgment, and the judge refused the motion, setting out, in substance, that the burden of proof was with the defendant, to show that he had paid the debt mentioned. This was not done, but, on the contrary, the evidence tended very strongly to prove the very opposite state of things. With reference to the twice-paid warrants, no evidence was offered to show that any one was duplicated, and not paid twice. Under all these circumstances [illegible] refused, and let the defendant [illegible].

TROTTER vs. THE CATAWISSA, WILLIAMSPORT, AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—In this case an application was made to have certain property now in the custody of the receiver transferred to the trustees.

Mr. Joseph Paxton, trustee, alleges that he was made the trustee under two certain chattel mortgages, executed by the Catawissa, Williamsport, and Erie Railroad Company, the one dated March 24, 1859, to secure $25,000 of bonds of the said company; the other dated July 25, 1859, to secure $40,000 of bonds of the said company. That the interest coupons due on said bonds on the 1st of November, 1859, were not paid, and have not since been paid; that by the terms of the said mortgages the trustee is required, upon the written request of the holders of any such unpaid coupons, after three months notice, to take possession of the mortgaged chattels, and convert the same into money; that Messrs. Drexel & Co., of Philadelphia, being holders of such unpaid coupons, under the mortgage of March 24th, 1859, served a written request upon the said Paxton to take possession of the chattels, as described in said mortgage of March 24, 1859; that upon the 3d of November, 1859, Messrs. B. W. Tilus and Mr. W. T. Scudder, being holders of such unpaid coupons under the mortgage of July 25th, 1859, also served a written request to take possession of the chattels described in that mortgage; that the said written requests, on or about the 4th of November, 1859, were communicated to Thomas Kimber, Jr., the president of the said company, and to Wm. D. Lewis, the receiver, as notice to them of the trustee's intention to take possession of the said mortgaged chattels at the expiration of three months from that date; that upon the third of February, 1860, the said Drexel & Co. served a further notice upon the trustee to take possession of said mortgaged chattels, in accordance with their request given three months before; that by way of compliance with said request the trustee demanded possession of them about the third of February, 1860, of the said mortgaged chattels of Wm. D. Lewis, who were then in possession, [illegible] as the property of the said Lewis refused to deliver the same [illegible], that he had been appointed by the court to receive and take possession of the same, and use them for certain objects specified in the decree of the court made September 2, 1859, and that he had no authority to deliver the said chattels to the trustee.

The answer of William D. Lewis, receiver, to the petition, sets forth:

1st. That he has in his possession, in pursuance to the *order of the court appointing him receiver, the chattels* as set forth in the petition.

2d. That he has no personal knowledge of who is the holder or owner of said bonds in the said petition mentioned. He has heard that some of them are held in some manner by Drexel & Co. and P. O'Reilly, and has no knowledge as to the representations in the petition mentioned.

3. That he did receive the notice and request in said petition mentioned, and did refuse to deliver up said chattels, as he was advised by his counsel that, as an officer of the court, it was his duty to retain the same, until otherwise directed by the tribunal by which he was appointed.

4. That he is informed and believes default has been made in the payment of the interest due on said bonds in said mortgage mentioned and that the same was demanded as in the petition is set forth.

5. That the surrender of said chattels would materially interfere with the business and operation of the road on his hands as such receiver, and in view of that fact, he is informed and believes that the amount due for interest in default, with interest thereon, has been tendered to the said Drexel, and to the counsel of O'Reilly in his, O'Reilly's, absence, upon the 24th day of February, A. D. 1860, and was by them refused. That the interest so due, and all interest thereon, is now ready to be paid to the holders of the said bonds; and this respondent humbly suggests, that if, in the exercise of the equitable powers of this court, the said tender of performance within a short time after the forfeiture, can entitle the parties to relief, that it will be eminently important for all the interests of his charge.

That he verily believes that any future order of the court, as to the payment of said interest upon such terms and conditions for relief from said forfeiture, would be faithfully complied with.

That he is informed that some of the first mortgage bondholders of said company claim that the said chattels are covered and secured to them by the said first *mortgage in the bill in this cause mentioned* and desired to be heard before the court on this question.

6. That the arrangements are being made for such a reorganization of said corporation as will secure the future punctual payment upon the bonds held by the petitioner.

The case was argued at length and submitted.

NISI PRIUS—Chief Justice Lowrie.—This court was occupied with the motion list.

COMMON PLEAS—Judges Thompson and Allison.—The current motion list was taken up.

QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—In the motion for a new trial in the case of Henry Upton and Charles Swift, convicted of burglary, the court granted a new trial to Swift, and refused it in the case of Upton.

Moses Blumenthal, convicted of assault and battery, was ordered to pay a fine of $15 and costs.

In the matter of the application of Robert Hill, charged with committing a violent assault and battery upon Wm. P. Lafferty, to be admitted to bail, Dr. Duffy was again examined. He testified that Lafferty's condition has improved, and he has permission to be out.

Judge Ludlow directed bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer the charge. Hill is also held in $600 to answer a charge of assault and battery upon Michael Hagan.

Charles Scotts, arrested with Catharine Gross and Mary Wagner, charged with passing a counterfeit note, applied through a writ of habeas corpus to have his bail reduced, as a true bill had been found by the Grand Jury. The judge refused the application.

Mr. Henry F. Bateman was made to understand exactly how much it costs to set at defiance a decree by a court. Some months ago Judge Ludlow made an order allowing the custody of Mr. Bateman's child to its mother, at the same time giving the father permission to visit the little one when he felt disposed. Not satisfied with this, Mr. Bateman, about a month ago, went into Montgomery county, where the mother and child were, and, taking his child without leave or license, returned to this city. The fact was brought to the notice of the court, and the consequence was a commitment to prison for contempt. On Saturday, through his counsel, he made an affidavit designed to purge himself of the contempt. In substance, he swore he did not know that he was violating any law in the taking of the child. Judge Ludlow read him a severe lecture, and then, in view of his plea of innocence, ordered him to pay a fine of $25.

The child has been restored to its mother.

The motion for a new trial in Robert Thompson's case was not argued last week, as was expected. To-day has been fixed for the argument. The motion for a new trial in Price's case also remains to be argued.

A motion for a new trial in the case of Mary Beck, convicted of larceny, was argued by Edgar M. Chapman, Esq., counsel for the accused, and District Attorney Mann for the Commonwealth. Two witnesses were produced, who testified positively that at the time of the alleged offence, the defendant was in Lancaster. Other witnesses to establish this fact are to be produced, after which the matter will be finally disposed of.

POLITICAL.—There will be a grand ratification mass meeting of the Democracy this evening, at Union (late National) Hall, to ratify the nomination of Henry D. Foster as candidate for Governor. Eloquent speakers will address the meeting.

The Central Republican Club held its weekly meeting on Saturday evening. The room was crowded, and speeches were delivered by Frank Crosby, Esq., Mr. W. B. Thomas, Mr. Francis Lacy Boxton, Mr. W. B. Mickel, and Wm. M. Bull, Esq., whose remarks elicited much applause.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF DISABLED FIREMEN.—The treasurer of the Association for the relief of Disabled Firemen acknowledges the receipt of $50 from the Sons of Malta, and $2 from the United States Hose Company. The Association will give a ball, at National Guards' Hall, on Monday evening, March 27, which promises to be a grand affair, and profitable to the treasury. At a meeting of the managers held on Friday evening, Col. [illegible] Page was elected master of ceremonies.

THE BALL OF THE STATE FENCIBLES will come off at the Musical Fund Hall, on Thursday evening next. On this occasion the battalion will parade with full ranks, and perform various evolutions in the ball-room. The Hon. Daniel M. Smyser, of Montgomery, in behalf of the ladies of Berks, Montgomery and Philadelphia, will present to the Fencibles two standards, State and National, and the flag of the Union, accompanied by appropriate military ceremonies, at about ten o'clock.

A BALTIMORE OFFICIAL IN TOWN.—Mr. Quigley, one of the fire commissioners of Baltimore, is now on a visit to this city, by invitation of the committee having in charge the subject of a paid fire department, with a view to give information concerning the workings of the paid system in Baltimore, which has been in existence there over a year past. The committee will hold a meeting soon, when Mr. Q. will explain to them the results of the system in Baltimore.

FIRE.—Between eight and nine o'clock on Saturday evening a stable, in Smaltz's board yard, at the southeast corner of Eleventh and Poplar streets, was destroyed by fire. During the time of the alarm Milwood Phillips was run over by the Diligent Hose carriage, at Seventh and Wallace streets, and very badly cut about the head.

HOMICIDE IN THE SEVENTH WARD.—On Saturday morning, John Parker, a German carter, was most brutally set upon and murdered in the public street, by two half-grown lads, "Tip" Magee and Joseph Riley, both of whom are said to be members of one of the many rowdy gangs that infest the Schuylkill front of the city. It is difficult to get at the facts, as those who could tell the whole story, if they would, are leagued with the two who are charged with committing the deed, or are deterred from making any disclosures by a fear of the consequences. A most thorough investigation merely established the fact that Parker, who was employed at Maull's lumber-yard, Twenty-second and Walnut streets, left the yard about nine o'clock, with a load of lumber to be taken to Kent street, between Twenty-fifth and Garvin. After delivering his load, he was attacked by Riley and Magee; for what cause does not appear, and struck about the body and feet with what appeared to be a stick of wood. Parker was then standing in his cart, but soon either fell back or was thrown back, whereupon the two assailants sprung into the cart, and while Magee beat him with the stick of wood, Riley struck him with his fist. They soon got tired and left, and when men came out of the neighboring shops, attracted by Parker's cry of murder, he was endeavoring to steady himself by holding on to the side of his cart. He was assisted into a carpenter shop where he remained a few minutes, complaining of having been beaten. He was then put into his cart to be taken home to Twenty-second and Spruce streets, a few squares from where he was attacked. To the officer who accompanied him home, and who inquired the particulars of the attack, he stated that he did not know the names of the two young men who whipped him, but he would know them if he saw them again. But he said he would tell the officer all about it after dinner. At about 12 o'clock he died, upon the settee at his home, and without giving any one any information as to the origin of the fight.

The coroner commenced his inquest at about three o'clock, and here again the same difficulty was experienced in getting witnesses to testify to their knowledge of the circumstances. Although the fight occurred in a public street, and the noise attracted the attention of those working in the numerous factories around the neighborhood, but one witness could be found who saw Magee and Reilly anywhere about the neighborhood, and he was unwilling at first to testify for fear of personal violence. Most of the witnesses examined, with a view of eliciting the truth, were "roughs" of the *most decided character, and their whole bearing* was one of insubordination.

Patrick Halligan, the only witness who acknowledged he saw the occurrence, testified as follows: I was at work, fixing Kent street, and heard a noise, and saw deceased standing in his cart; I saw a young man with a stick in his hand; I thought it was all in fun, but directly he jumped into the cart and struck deceased with the stick or piece of wood; deceased fell into the cart; the man who struck deceased is called "Tip" Magee; from where I stood the stick used by Magee looked like a stick of wood; there was a boy, named Joe Riley, at the cart at the time; Riley struck deceased with his fist when Magee had knocked him down; Magee is a young man, grown; Riley is about twenty years of age; when I first saw them I thought it was in fun.

As an indication of the neighborhood, it may be stated that Halligan, when first questioned as to his knowledge, said he knew who did it, but was afraid to tell, as he lived in the same neighborhood.

George Sproll testified that the deceased had just delivered a load of lumber, and left the shop; after he had gone out some few minutes, heard a noise, and went out and found deceased sitting in the cart; he got down and staggered to witness, and caught hold of him and was helped into the shop. This witness testified that there were pieces of wood lying around the shop door, and several witnesses testified that they came to the spot after the cry of murder, but none of them saw Magee or Riley, who seem to have appeared and disappeared from the spot very mysteriously.

Dr. S. P. Brown testified that he made the post-mortem examination; the deceased was a very large man, and weighed 196 pounds; found no external injury; upon removing the scalp, there was found a contused wound upon the right side of the head and blood extravasated in the right temporal muscle; on opening the head, the bone beneath the contusion was fractured, and five or six ounces of a clot on the *dura mater*, pressing the brain laterally about an inch; this was the cause of his death.

The deceased was a native of Prussia, twenty-five years of age, unmarried, and is represented by his employer, and those who knew him, as very quiet in his disposition. Magee and Riley have not yet been arrested, although they are hotly pursued by the police, to whom they are well known.

The jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death at the hands of Michael Magee, alias Tip Magee, and Joseph Riley.

CONSECRATION OF A CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Yesterday morning an imposing ceremony took place at the new Catholic Church of St. Alphonsus, southwest corner of Fourth and Reed streets, in the First ward. The consecration ceremonies were performed by the Right Rev. Bishop Wood, and High Mass celebrated by the Rev. Dr O'Hara, of St Patrick's Church. The Rev. Dr. Moriarty preached the sermon, which was listened to by a very large congregation. This church is one of the largest in the city, having been nearly seven years in progress of erection, the corner stone having been laid in June, 1853. It is built of brick and is about 65 feet wide by about 100 feet in length. The style of architecture is that of the Roman, heavy and massive. The front is covered with mastic, in imitation of brown stone, and it is intended to cover the sides in the same style. On each side of the main entrance door three pilasters rise, which are continued to the cornice, having elegant ornamental caps. Above the front portion rises a tower and steeple the whole surmounted with a large gilt cross, which shows prominently for a great distance around, being distinctly seen along the river for more than a mile up and down. In the tower will be placed a clock, which will show on three sides. Above this is the belfry, which contains a large bell, to summon the worshippers to gether.

The lower or basement part of the building is fitted up as a place of worship, with the altar, paintings and all the emblems peculiar to the Catholic Church. This is intended for general use, and is furnished in plain but neat style. It is capable of seating from one thousand to twelve hundred persons. The main room is above this, and is finished in superior style. It contains a handsome altar, at the western end, in a large niche, which is filled with the holy emblems. On each side of the altar is a smaller niche, appropriately ornamented with crucifixes and other sacred articles. The organ is placed in a gallery facing the altar, which is also handsomely fitted up. The organ used yesterday is not the one which will be permanently used, being merely put up temporarily. This spacious hall is lighted by sixteen large windows, eight on each side, and is capable of seating from twelve hundred to fifteen hundred people. There is a parsonage connected with the church on Reed street, which has been occupied for nearly a year by the clergy, under the charge of Rev. Father Nicolai. They are mostly Germans, and the church was designed and built almost exclusively by that industrious class of our fellow citizens.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF CONTROLLERS.—A special meeting of the Board of School Controllers was held on Saturday afternoon, in the Athenæum buildings, for the purpose of receiving a re[illegible] considering the various propositions embraced therein. The report of the committee was read, and showed that during the last eight months the sum of only $6,200 for supplies had been expended for the purchase of books and stationery, and that the schools are now sadly in want of supplies. The report further said that the schools were languishing for want of necessary books and stationery.

The report included the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Supplies order such books and stationery as are at present actually required in the schools.

Mr. Reed moved to postpone the consideration of the resolution until the next meeting.

Mr. Dusenbery was opposed to the resolution. The supplies could be purchased without an appropriation. There are no books or stationery in the schools, and the interests of education are seriously suffering.

Mr. Leech indignantly protested against the passage of the resolution. It would be the consummation of an illegal and most fraudulent act.

Mr. Flitcraft felt that there was a necessity for these supplies. His section was suffering for the want of books and stationery, and in order to relieve it, he would vote for the resolution.

The motion to postpone was lost—yeas 4, nays 15.

The Committee on Supplies then withdrew the resolution and presented a report embracing a plan for the distribution of books and stationery throughout the section.

On motion of Mr. Leech, the consideration of this latter report was postponed, and 250 copies ordered to be printed for the use of the city.

The Committee on Property were authorized to contract with the Hon. Wm. H. Witte for the building of a school-house in the Nineteenth ward.

On motion of Mr. Ivins, the board then adjourned.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.—On Saturday, at noon, the Annual Commencement of the Medical Department of the Pennsylvania College took place at Musical Fund Hall. The hall was crowded, and the greater part of the audience was composed of ladies. After a prayer by the Rev. Dr. H. L. Bancher, the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon the following named graduates by the same gentleman:

Bennett, A. D., Pa.	Lewis, S. R., S. C.,
Brown, T. Clowes, N. B.,	Longshore, W. R., Pa.,
Burmeister, F. F., Cal.,	Lybrand, Wm. C., Pa.,
Carter, Wm. E., Va.,	McMurtrie, Geo. S., Pa.,
Claridge, Wm. R., Pa.,	Miller, J. Elliot, Md.
Coleman, Amos G., Pa.,	Ricketts, W. Wall, Pa.,
Connell, Charles P., N. B.,	Satterthwaite, A., N. J.,
Conrad, Isaac H., Pa.,	Schoener, Adam J., Pa.,
Durham, Isaiah D., N. C.,	Seitzinger, F. S., Pa.,
Dykes, Wm. M., Ga.,	Shaeffer, J. C., Pa.,
Ellis, J. R., N. C.	Shoemaker, C. E., Pa.,
Finney, Adam B., Pa.,	Sirmund, Albert M., Pa.,
Gatchell, Jacob C., Pa.,	Speed, Jas. M., Ala.,
Goodwin, Samuel B., Va.,	Stoddard, Chas. L., N. Y.,
Hartz, Jno. K., Pa.,	Thomas, Jesse J., Pa.,
Heaney, Patrick, Pa.,	Townsend, Stephen, Pa.,
Houghton, Chas. W., Pa.,	Wagenseller, B. F., Pa.,
Kerr, Wm. Geo., Pa.,	White, Wm. P., Pa.,
Leffers, Richard, N. C.	Wolf, Henry, Pa.

The valedictory address was delivered by Dr. William H. Gobrecht, Professor of Anatomy. The exercises were enlivened by the excellent music of the Germania Orchestra.

PHILADELPHIA INGENUITY.—Every day experience tells us an additional tale of the ingenuity and progress of Philadelphia mechanics. There seems to be a general spirit of excellence in all branches of manufactures that advances Philadelphia more and more forward every year in her path to commercial and manufacturing empire. We were forcibly reminded of this as we passed along Chestnut street a few days ago and saw the workmen hoist a mammoth fire and burglar proof safe into an upper story. This safe, one of the usual run, was constructed in such a massive and cunning manner as almost to defy the flames of the conflagration or the efforts of the burglar. The proprietors of the "Continental," with a wise discrimination and prudent forethought most commendable, have procured their safes from the celebrated manufactory of Messrs. Evans & Watson, 304 Chestnut street. These safes may be seen any day by dropping into the hotel and will well repay examination. Although Messrs. E. & W. are doing a large trade, they have an extensive and varied assortment of safes on hand warranted to stand fire and rascality.

MEETING OF HOTEL KEEPERS.—On Saturday afternoon an adjourned meeting of hotel and restaurant keepers was held at Norcross's White Bear Hotel, corner of Fifth and Race streets. The members discussed the propriety of the proposed amendment to the license law which was presented at the last meeting. This measure is intended to compel all persons engaged in selling liquor by less measure than a quart to take out a license. The meeting appointed a committee to proceed to Harrisburg and urge upon the Legislature the importance of passing the amendment or something similar, as a protection to those legally engaged in the business, and then adjourned to meet again. The City Commissioners have given notice that they will sit every week day until the 20th inst., to grant tavern licenses. Those interested had better attend to this matter in time.

FIRES YESTERDAY.—About five o'clock yesterday morning there was an alarm of fire, occasioned by the burning of a building in the rear of the Chatham Mills at Howard and Berks streets, in the Nineteenth ward. The building was a long wooden shed used by the occupants of the mills [illegible] detached from the main edifice. It was used for the storage of cotton, dyestuffs, raw materials for dyeing and weaving, &c. The flames originated in a heap of cotton waste, and were not extinguished until after the building had been nearly consumed. It was owned by J. E. Smith, who estimates his loss at $2,000. [illegible] insurance.

There was an alarm of fire in the afternoon, at three o'clock, occasioned by the [illegible] in a saw mill on Dock street, near Second, belonging to Mr. [illegible]. The fire was caused by a spark from a [illegible] boiler chimney, and was extinguished without much trouble. There was a little damage occasioned by the water from the engines.

The very high wind that prevailed yesterday blew the sparks from many chimneys, and kept busy a number of roofs through out the city. The fires were extinguished without much damage.

ACCIDENTS.—There were several accidents yesterday afternoon occasioned by the following circumstances. The members of the Delaware company took out their large hand engine, drawn by two horses. A number of the members got on the engine to [illegible] reach the fire with as little delay and exertion as possible. As the engine crossed the railroad tracks at Sixth and Pine streets it suddenly overturned into the street, breaking the axle, tongue, and part of the apparatus. A number of the firemen were thrown to the ground, and we only wonder that none were killed. James [illegible] received a severe wound [illegible] and [illegible] Henderson a painful wound in the [illegible], but with these exceptions, the party escaped [illegible].

THE SAENGERBUND BALL.—We call the attention of the music loving community, and of the friends of the society in general, to the fact that the Saengerbund Society [illegible] will give the annual full dress ball this evening, at the National Guards' Hall. On that occasion [illegible], the society will perform the entrance [illegible] operetta "The [illegible] in China," by J. Otto, and under the direction of C. Ossert. [illegible] The Saengerbund's annual entertainments have always given great satisfaction, and we hope that this evening they will succeed happily. Tickets, one dollar, admitting a gentleman and two ladies, to be had at the door or at the *Ledger* office.

RECOVERY OF A DROWNED BODY.—On Saturday morning, the body of an unknown man was found in the Delaware, at Prime street wharf. The deceased appeared to be about forty-seven years of age. He had black hair, and no whiskers. He was a little [illegible]. The clothing consisted of a black frock coat, dark drab pants, red silk-knit shirt, and Morocco boots. Coroner Fenner held an inquest, and a verdict of found drowned was rendered. The body appeared to have been in the water for a considerable time.

CAUGHT AT IT.—On Saturday morning, at two o'clock, Officer Bowen caught a man, who gave the name of James Loftus, in the act of taking some chickens from the barn yard of Mr. John Fraser, near Gray's Ferry, in the Twenty-fourth ward. Loftus was arrested, and committed to answer at court.

IMPORTANT TO TAILORS AND OTHERS.—The Grover & Baker Sewing-Machine Company have just introduced a new and superior Shuttle Machine, large size, high speed, with latest improvements. Price $50. For Sale at No. 730 CHESTNUT STREET, Philadelphia. fe21-3t

SALAMANDER FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—A very large assortment of SALAMANDER SAFES for sale at reasonable prices, No. 304 CHESTNUT St., Philadelphia. au25-tf EVANS & WATSON.

The Money Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3, 1860.

A small business was transacted at the Stock Board to-day, without any marked difference in prices. Pennsylvania Railroad stock, which advanced yesterday to 38¾, a gain of ⅛ from the day previous, fell off again to 38⅛. North Pennsylvania sixes were ½ higher, and Pennsylvania fives also advanced ⅛. Reading Railroad and Schuylkill Navigation shares dull.

We find the following reports of money matters in Cincinnati and St. Louis at the end of the month of February: In Cincinnati it is said "there has been rather a pressing demand for money during the week, which became more pressing from day to day, and yesterday there was a marked stringency, all the discount houses being taxed to their utmost capacity. There was some good paper offered outside the regular houses, and sold at 15@18 per cent. This pressure in the money market at this time does not look well, and is, to say the least of it, unnatural. The supply of exchange is light, and the market for Eastern is very firm at full rates; a large demand has continued all week, closing quite buoyant. There has been an active demand for gold all the week, and a round lot sold yesterday at an extreme rate."

At St. Louis the report is scarcely more favorable. "Although the week opens with increased activity among the wholesale merchants, the moneyed institutions are quiet. The demands for money are not large, and brokers' rates are not so high by 1@2 per cent. a month as they were some time since; yet, at the banks and some of the other institutions, we are informed, a rather severe pressure is felt, and that money seems to be tighter every day. With some of these, the largest, more Eastern sight exchange was sold to day than for some time past, at the high rate of 1½ premium for bankable funds, and though collections are now being made from the country, there is no cessation to the demand, to pay off Eastern debts, which still hang over many. Rates of exchange on the South are some easier, sales being made at 1½, as it is not so valuable while Eastern sight is there ⅛ prem. Others, however, are not inclined to lower their selling rate from 1½, believing the produce going forward to New Orleans will not add much to the supply of exchange, but that much of it goes merely to cover bites—and much of it may be held for a better market, or shipped further. Bankable funds have been so scarce for a few days past, that money dealers have had to borrow daily of each other."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, March 3, 1860.

REPORTED BY S. E. SLAYMAKER, 314½ Walnut Street.

FIRST BOARD.

500 Cam & Am 6s '89.	85	1 Pennsylvania R	38¾
10 Morris C'l pref	109¼	11 do	38⅛
2 W Phila R	55¼	3 Minehill Scrip	34
5 Beav Mead R	64¾	30 N Lib Gas. 2days.	28¾
2000 N Penn'a R 6s	67¼	17 Minehill R. b5wn.	55
1000 do	67¾	21 do b5wn.	55
2000 do	67½	15 Morris C'l. b5wn.	21¼
5 Pennsylv'a R	38⅛	20 Far & Mech's B'k	57¾
5 do	38⅛	25 Un B'k Tenn. c'h.	86
5 do	38⅛		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

1500 Pennsyv'a 5s	92¼	5000 Penn'a 5s	92¾
5000 do	92¼	2000 Penn'a Coup 5s	96

SECOND BOARD.

1100 City 6s new	104¾	2 Penn'a R	38⅛
1000 N Penn'a R 10s	93	1 Beav Mead R	64¾
1000 Cam & Amb 6s. '75	87	10 W Phila R	55
1000 Ch & Del C'l 6s. as.	8[illegible]	6 Far & Mech's Bk.	57¾
200 City R 6s	101¼		

CLOSING PRICES—DULL.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Phila 6s. int off	101½	101¾	Schl Nav, pref	16⅛	16¼
" R. int off	101¾	101¾	" stock	7¼	8
" New int off	104¾	105	Wmsp't & Elm	3½	3¾
Penna 5s. int off	92¼	93	" 7s 1st mort	75½	56
Reading R	20½	20¾	" 2d mort	13½	15
" bds '70	72¼	83	Long Island R	11¼	11¾
" mort 6s '44	57	97¼	Lehigh Coal & Nav	51¼	..
" do '86	70¾	70½	N Penna R	9	9¼
Penna R	38⅛	38¼	" 6s	67¾	67¾
" 2d m 6s	87	90	" 10s	91¼	92¾
Mor Cnl Con div off	51½	51	Catawissa R	⅞	1
" pref. d. off	109¼	110	do 1st mg bds	31	33
Schuyl Nav 6s '82	71¼	72	Frank & South R	38	55¼
" Imp 6s	76	..	Sec'd & Third-st R	39¼	40

Philadelphia Markets.

MARCH 3—Evening.

There is very little demand for Flour. The market, however, continues firm at $5 75@5 87½ for standard and good straight superfine, some holders asking more for the latter description. 200 bbls Brandywine sold at $6 25; 500 bbls extra at $6; 300 bbls family at $6 25, and 500 bbls do Jenny Lind on terms kept private. The home demand is moderate, at prices within the above range for common to choice superfine and extra, and $5 50@7 25 for extra family and fancy brands, as in quality. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are but little inquired for. The former is held at $4 25 and the latter at $3 50 ₩ bbl. Wheat—There is very little offering, and sales include about 2,000 bus good and prime reds at $1 37@1 4[illegible], as in quality. Penna Rye continues; white is worth $1 55@1 57, in demand at 72c. Corn is rather more inquired for, and 4,000 bus yellow sold at 74c, afloat, and 73c in the cars, mostly at the former rate. Oats are unchanged, with sales of about 1,500 bus to note, at 44c for Pennsylvania and 42½c for Delaware. A sale of New York Barley was made at 80c, and Barley Malt, in lots, at 95@100c, cash and 4 mos. Cotton—The market is dull, and we are only advised of a sale of 200 bales, mostly uplands, at previous quotations. Groceries, there is very little doing, and the market generally is dull. Provisions—There is no change, and a small business to note in Pork, Bacon and Lard. A sale of 100 casks Hams was made at 9½@10 in salt and pickle on usual credit. Fish are firm, but quiet, owing to the high views of holders. Seeds—There is not much doing, some 300 bushels of Cloverseed only having found buyers, mostly at $4 50@4 75 ₩ bus. Whiskey is dull and unsettled, drudge selling at 2[illegible]c, hhds 22½c, 200 Ohio bbls at 24c, 300 bbls do at 24½c, and Pennsylvania bbls at 23@23½c ₩ gallon.

New York Stock Exchange—March 3.

SECOND BOARD.

10000 U S 5s 1874	103¼	100 shs. N Y C R	s30 71⅝
6000 Missouri 6s	80⅞	10 do	b30 71¾
5000 do	b5 80¾	50 Hud Riv R	b30 38¾
6000 Brooklyn c w l l	101	10 Harlem R	11¾
5000 E r 4 m b	b60 52	20 Mich Cen R	38
5000 do	51¾	15 M So & N Ind R	8
500 Illinois C R b	89	200 do	7¾
1500 M C R 8 p c 1 m ch	93¾	100 do	7¾
5 shs Am Exc Bk	99	35 do	7¾
100 Cum Coal pref	15	100 Mich So & N Ig g	17¾
250 Canton Company	21½	100 do	s30 17¾
150 do	b60 21¾	20 Ill Cen R	60
100 do	21¾	50 Clev Col & Cin R	89
100 Pacific M S C	b60 93¾	20 Galena & Ch R	57½
300 N Y Central R	71½	100 do	b10 58
130 do	b60 71¾	100 Clev & Toledo R	19½
50 do	b30 71¾	100 Chi & R Is R	61⅞
200 do	s30 71⅝	100 do	s10 61¾

CITY ITEMS.

LECTURES ON PALESTINE.—The Rev. Mr. Marks, of Pittsburg, will deliver the first lecture of a course on Palestine and Egypt this evening, at 7½ o'clock in the Rev. Dr. Dales' Church, Race street, near Sixteenth. The subject of his first lecture will be: "Scenes in and around the Holy City—Bethlehem and the Dead Sea." The two subsequent lectures will be delivered on Tuesday and Thursday evenings following.

[From the New Yorker, July 30, 1859.]

AMONG DESIRABLE ARTICLES, we may name as foremost the want of a useful glue, easy of use, and of general and universal application to the repair of furniture, crockery, shell-work, and other serviceable and ornamental purposes. The prime qualities of a good glue are immediate readiness for use at all times, and reliability as a hold-fast. And this is the article which Mr. H. C. Spalding has been so fortunate as to introduce. In convenient bottles with a handy brush, Spalding's Prepared Glue requires no day's preparatory softening in water; no heating for use, and no tedious delays to secure its junction and cohesion—being held in solution chemically, and capable of being applied instantly, and to every variety of work and requirement. Spalding's Glue, thus proves itself to be a true Household Friend, and will be welcomed heartily in all parts of the country. We have given it a trial, and we have found it quick as hunger in taking hold, and firm as death in holding fast. mh-5 & 12-W2t

A FRENCH MARRIAGE.—A singular marriage was effected in Paris a few weeks since. M. Roger, of the Theatre Imperial, saw a beautiful female slipper in a shoemaker's shop, in the Rue St. Honore. The actor fell violently in love, unseen, with the person for whom it was made, and having discovered the young lady, offered his hand and was accepted. The anecdote getting circulation, increased the performer's popularity, so that now he is the lion of the day—or rather night. Seeing this is the case, we shouldn't wonder if some Chestnut street belle would fall in love with Messrs. Seymave, or Powers, the "celebrated" cutters," from the graceful coats and pantaloons daily displayed in the windows of Mr. Charles Stokes' One Price Clothing Store, under the "Continental Hotel" with labels on them: "Cut by Seymave," "Cut by Powers" for surely grace must reign in their hearts.

DRAWERS ON.—A style of advertising, which is at least peculiar, has come much in vogue of late years. The newspaper reader finds a paragraph which bears a startling heading, and he eagerly reads through the article to learn a bit of important news, or to be edified by a commentary on some exciting public topic. After reading through half a dozen lines, he discovers that they are only a prelude to the announcement that Smoke's is the article eminently worthy of the attention of an appreciating community. This is annoying, unless the advertising tub tells so much important and self-evident fact as that the most elegant and the most comfortable garments extant are those made at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth.

MORAL EFFECT OF DRESS.—An eminent legal judge, and a pre-eminent judge of human nature observes: "It is an observation I have always made, that dress has a moral effect upon the conduct of mankind. Let any gentleman find himself with a dirty pair of boots, old coat, soiled neckcloth, and a general negligence of dress, he will, in all probability, find a corresponding negligence of address. He may, in a different costume, curse and swear, speak roughly, and think of course; but put the same man in fine dress and he will feel himself the another person. To use the language of a Macklin [illegible] [illegible] character; he will talk [illegible], and affect [illegible]. If he has a [illegible], he [illegible] self-respect, manners, and respect the women, [illegible] return at home, the cut coat, the heedless slippers, and other sloven's appendages make him less the consciousness of being a gentleman." Hence the importance of striving to induce every one to buy his clothing at the palatial store of Granville Stokes, No. 607 Chestnut street.

MERCHANTS can fill all orders for Damasks, Curtain Goods, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cords, Tassels, Loops, Cornices, Hooks, Window Shades, &c. Cash and 6 months' buyers are invited to examine our stock, which is large and well selected.

W. H. CARRYL & BRO.,

fe29-2t 719 Chestnut street.

SCALES.—PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1860.—Messrs. A. B. DAVIS & Co., Scale Manufacturers, N. W. corner of Fifteenth and Willow streets—gents: We have used a pair of your Scales for upwards of five years during which time they have not required the repairs, and have [illegible] [illegible] them [illegible]. We have also [illegible] [illegible]; they are very accurate and [illegible] satisfactory. Yours respectfully, [illegible] & Co., [illegible] Foundry, S[illegible] [illegible] streets. mh1-3t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

No. 1 Sewing Machine	$[illegible]
No. 2 Sewing Machine	90
The Family Sewing Machine, A	75
The Family Sewing Machine	50

I. M. SINGER & CO.,

423-3m No. 458 CHESTNUT Street.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.—A large stock, wholesale and retail. W. H. CARRYL & BRO., 719 CHESTNUT Street, Masonic Hall. fe29-2t-w2t

THE "CHARLES HEIDSIECK" CHAMPAGNE.—The above is the purest article of Champagne now in the market, and is called "Charles Heidsieck," or sold by WM. TELLEY, No. 133 South FRONT street, sole agent. fe6-m[illegible]

HARRIS' BOUDOIR SEWING MACHINE.—IMPROVED DOUBLE-THREAD. First Premium at Every Fair. Salesrooms, No. 72 ARCH st. Agents wanted. fe11-3m

DEAF MADE TO HEAR.—Instruments to assist the hearing in every variety, and of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S Ear Instrument Depot, No. 115 South TENTH Street, below Chestnut street. mh1 6t

SEAMEN'S SAVING FUND—NORTHWEST CORNER SECOND and WALNUT STREETS.—Deposits received in small and large amounts, from all classes of the community, and allows interest at the rate of FIVE PER CENT per annum.

Money may be drawn by checks without loss of interest.

Office open daily, from 9 until 5 o'clock, and on Monday and Saturday until 8 in the evening. President, FRANKLIN FELL; Treasurer and Secretary, CHAS. M. MORRIS.