THURSDAY, APRIL 12 1860 THE WEEKLY PRESS.

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COMMERCIAL WHEEL, RAVING OF THE EX-TRACTOR MARKETS THE MORE MARKS T price of a party - The Royal Marry This Persaders will Carrie Marry The Persaders will Carrie Marry The Persaders will be a party to the second of the secon

One Trade with Merice.
While the fairful trade of the American
its reaches an extent almost unparalleled
the commercial abuse of the world, and while our foreign commerce has grown to l es extensive as that of almost any other nation is is singular that our traffic with the adjacen country of Mexico has declined, year by year intil, from a trade of \$20,000,000 in 1835, now amounts to less than \$9,000,000 annually. It is true that this diminution is, to some extent, due to her uncessing political convolutions, which have almost entirely destroyed her material prosperity. But other canally have also contributed to it, for Great British has maintained a flourishing trade; as Mexic imports from her dominious nearly three time as much (\$12,500,000) as from na (\$4,500,000) The imports from France, too, amount to great a min as those from the United States notwithstanding our proximity, and our sup-ries ospesity for producing an immense man-ber of articles specially usuful and destrible to

The day must come when Mexico will be stratively prosperous condition, for as al remady will insvitably, be found for tiple disorders she had so long suffered ested, and her rich resources properly reloped, she should, in the astirral order of ductions, and our trade with her be a de extensive as with the same number copie in any other part of the world. One offorty thousand square miles, had increased in 1858 to \$40,648,087, while with Mexico which contains over eight millions of people an area of seven hundred thousand squa miles, our whole trade does not amount to \$3,000,000 per annum. If it was proportion ably as extensive with the latter as it is with the former, it would reach \$237,000,000 per annum. While it may appear extravagent to suppose that it will reach this extent during the present bentury, it is very certain that ou present trade falls infinitely below the sun It to set a limit upon the traffic that we nienced a career of prosperity similar to that

Having treated, for a long period, our con

mercial relations with Manice with compe-rative indifference, it appears but wise and proper that we should now become fully aroused to a sense of their importance. The McLique treaty recently made, if it is ratified by the Sense, may, and undoubtedly will countries and to give it a commanding importance that would street the advention and remained the enterprise of the adventioned commercial spirits of sold matters. There is also another matter than the calculated to prove this important end—the establishment of regular lines of steam vessels between the two countries. Some of the might met results of modern commerce are mainly attributable to the influence of these swif messengers for the transmission of intelligence and the exchange of merchandise. Mr. Car Mexican Gulf, to run weekly, touching at al the principal ports in the Gulf of Mexico, and who has absoluted a charger from the Magical Government to carry its mails by this like for ten years, with the stipulation that he is for which he asks \$200,000 per amount. This proposition was supported by an almost unani ate at the last session o Congress, but was lost in the House on a count of its failure to act upon the post offic appropriation bill before its adjournment. I his contract is made, and a line of mail steam higs thus established, the incestive to exten roe which their regular trips would sive economics which their regular trips wount efford, would quickly leed to an immesse in crease of the interchange of the products of

ook on the statistics of Mexico, and on the which have asterned to Great Efficie from he mall stoomer enterprises. The National Inte

According to the facts set furth in Mr. Butter-field's work, we have a dirking example of the importance of regular steam, communication, with Great British, whose discounted maintains times of standard with immay of the Spanish American ports, including those of Margine, The 1981 the British Generalment embedded a time of standard with this estation for your the trade of Margined with this estation for the most of the port of the standard with this estation for the most of the port of the masses of ports of British presents to that yours in manufactured by Decke of British presents to that yours in the masses of process of British presents to that yours. es the introduction was only live per sen als period. The total trade of Great B.

225 and file gate was offented at the courty tiled (The expectations for paid) series, the court of the court

Comparative Salubrity of Philadelphia. In the American Journal of Medical Sci-In the American Journal of Medical Sci-ences, edited by Dr. Isaac Harns, and pub-lished in this city, we find, among the Trans-actions of the College of Physicians of Palla-delphia, a highly able; tasteresting, and import-tant Report on Meteorology and Spidemies. Passing by the mateorology and Spidemies. Passing by the mateorological observations and tables, we shall here tabletty, notice Dr. Jawazz's statistics and conclusions upon the Mortality of 1859, in this city.

It appears, as the result of returns made to th office, that the mortality of Philadelibits in 1859, was 5,745, being 955 deaths, or nearly 2 per cent, less than those of 1858, and 12-19 per cent, less than the average of desids for the four pale years. Taking the opdistion of the city at 660,000 (Mr. Consu stimutes it at 890,000,) the mortality gives but one death in every 66.72 of the popula-Or, estimating the population at 625,000, which we take to be considerably less than it is, the deaths in 1869 amounted to only 1.55 per cent. or equal to 1 in every 64.15 or as 15.58 in speakin cash thousand of the population.

This, in round numbers, is very near the gence.

rate of mortality (nearly 15 in each 1,000)

"affixed to the death rate of about a million of people residing in sixty four districts se-lected from various parts of England, and who hat Dr. Jawett is wrong in taking its population at 800,000 in 1889. On the contrary 700,000 would be a liberal estimate, allowing an increase of 200,000 in nine years, and this would make the death rate of New York at

short so in every 1,000, against about 15 in every 1,000 in Philadelphia. Dr. Jawata has ascertained from official domments that the mortality in our five leading cities in 1859 was as follows: New York 21,545 deaths, or 27 to every thousand living (estimating its population at 800,000, which really is less than 700,000); Boston, 21 to usand: Providence, 19 to every thousand and Philadelphia, 16 to every thousand.

Upon these data, which exhibit the salu brity of this city in such a remarkable man ner, Dr. Jawatt remarks: "These figures are from official records, and may be relied upon. Consulting the several death-rolls, we. will have an approximation, at least, towards comparison of the healthiness of the cities any better than when he had lain nearer the heart of Nature, unblest by those mighty agencies. The cound to exist between the death rate to population of our own city, and that of our size. onistion of our own city, and that of our sisfor city New York. Notwithstanding this marked disparity of the low rate of 1 in 64.15 | Sut the dumb power of machinery was not to in this city, and the high rate of 1 in 86.09 | be compared with the power of intellect. The latter in New York, the city inspector of the latter | he would look at for a moment, in its power of apcity holds the following language in his anand report : . New York city at this day can

lay claim to the privilege of being numbered with those of the most healthy in the world. It is unnecessary to comment upon this extraordinary statement when the above figures ontradict so positively the assertion; still t is to be regretted that the inspector had not alled himself of the above statistical information, which would have obliged him to have resented a widely different statement, although one indicating a more severe pressure of sanitary evils upon the health of their popuition than his report develops. Providence R. L. has of late been sharacterized as one the best regulated cities in the country in a sanitary point of view. My knowledge of the accurate manner in which the city registrar, Dr. Swow, performs the duties of his office, espocially in that department which relates to the bygienic defences of life, confirms this opinion. Nevertheless, in comparing the figures in the above table, I find that the death rate in our had become fossilised clear through from their own city is as 1 in 12 less than in Providence, backbones to their consciences, could, of course, which, under proper ampliced; it should and 4 deaths fewer in every 1,000 living; not be moved by either ordinary or extraordinary amount to; for when the natural productive. While the per centage of deaths to population gittation. To some, again, abuses were feather and 4 deaths fewer in every 1,000 living; till greater in favor of the health of Philadelbis. The reinrus, therefore, of deaths for 1859, present a very high standard of salubrity

> the most healthy city in the world."
>
> The deaths in Philadelphia in 1859 were 9,742, of which 5,187 were males, and 4,585 were females. Dr. Jawass esys, 1718 proportion shows an excess of deaths in the males of 19.62 per cent, and is in keeping with the records of our mortality of sexes for a number of years past." Noticing the great decrease deaths by cholers infantum (not so great, Dr. Jawann tells us at The cause of this remarkable diminution in the deaths from this mantile endemic may be ascribed, in part, to the previous eight years, to the absence of a cholerate influence, and the increased facilities the population who are deprived of the advantage of a pure atmosphere in their unventilated houses. They are now enabled, by cheap rides. in easy and commodious city railroad cars, in almost every direction, to reach, within a few minutes, the rural environs of our city, where, with their feeble, sickly, and emaciated offspring, they can enjoy the luxury of inhaling be pure, cool, and invigorating air of the

In the year there were 658 still-born chil dren. These, with the deaths from casualties of various kinds, and from debility and old sge, amounting, in all, to 1,709, should be delucted, we are told, from the total mortality n order to ascertain more correctly the deaths from morbide causes. "By this arrangement," Dr. Jewell says, "I find that only 8,085 deaths, or one in every 76.59 of the population, were caused by the effect of diseases, thus presenting our sanitary position in a still more favorable light." It is curious how, in this city, the deaths of young persons are in excess of all others. Last year, 2,969 children perished before the expiration of the first year of life. "Between the ages of one and two, 927 died; between two and five, 815; between five and ten years, 294. It will be seen, therefore, that 5,005, or 51.87 per cent.. mirred before the tenth year of life. This arge proportion of infant mortality in our city was frequently overwhelming, bespoke an apprents a melancholy picture of the continued revalence of every variety of sanitary evils, of exempting swill milk. These, tegether with the mismanagement of children on the part of parents and others who have the over-

ight of this interesting portion of our population, are the prominent causes for the fa-tality among them." Under twenty years the deaths of last year rece 5,415, while those above that age were tween all sections of the Confederacy than is its not seeming like acting, as usually exhibited 4,827: this division gives 55.58 per cent. of the speedy action of a similar character by the mortality to those under twenty. In New York, in 1858, the same division gave 67.70 per cent. which is but just to the people of that long-to persons under twenty—an excess of 14.82 distracted Territory, and clearly advantageous per cent. over those of Philadelphia for the to the best interests of the whole country, ame year and like period.

The greatest mortality in any month was in August, viz., 1,087; while the least, 608, was n the following month of September. July, owever presented the highest rate of mor tality among children, or those under twenty years, to wit, 700.

In 1869 the number of births in this city, as far as they have been returned at the health office, were 14,882. Dr. Jawett says: "A najority of these are males, amounting to 7,669, or \$1.70 per cent, of the whole number. while the females numbered 7,163, or 48.29 per cent.; showing a preponderance of male bittan for the year equivalent to 3.41 per cent. This excess of boy births, in the proportion of the sexes, according to the experience of dicates a favorable condition of the health, reports, and vigor of a community. Hence

The returns to the health office, it is inti-mated, must show less than the actual number of births. Here the ratio of births to population, ccording to these returns, gives 1 to every 12.18. In the city of Boston for 1868 it was, to every 80.85. In the city of Providence for the same year, I to every 29.15. In England it is I to every 31 of population, and it is andoubledly true that large cities famile a still greater proportion than States or countries at large; therefore, based upon this cyldeneo.

Rev. E. H. Chapin at Concert Hall Last Evening. The announcement that he Rev. H. H. Chapin, of New York, would leaving at Consert Hall last evening, attracted a large audience to that locality at the appointed four. In consequence of some unaveldable delay, Mr. Chapin did not arrive un-til helf past eight o'clock; when he was introduced to the audience by George A. Congr. Esq., who said that, as "virtue was its own reward," the pa tiones which they had manifested in waiting for the eloquent lecturer of the evening to make his ap-pearance, he was sure would be doubly rewarded in the rich intellectual feast to which they were now

method of the social forces which move it. Strictly speaking, there was but one force. The movement of society was, in fact, the movement of intelli Be would present his subject under three heads

-Mechanical, Intellectual, and Moral Forces Under the first of these he considered the variou natural circumstances and advantages of different were living under the least untavorable sant-tary condition. It will be remembered, also, Wature in new forms. Machinery was hence designated at the death rate in large cities is affixed at material sections of the globe. He would next endeavor to show that mechanical forces were but the forces of Wature in new forms. Machinery was hence designated as a social force; just as much as wear a large of the sections of the globe. He would next endeavor to show that mechanical forces were but the forces of the globe. much higher point than in rural districts. In In both there was the same mysterious implication London, it is 35 in every 1,000. In New York of mind and matter. He could conceive of 10189 in 1888, estimating the population at greater intellectuel power than that exhibited in a grand piece of machinery. It was virtually the turning of a man's intellect inside out, for the sidering that the County gives 518,647 as the county of New York in 1860, it is clear tined to go on thinking for the inventor after he was gone. With such men, there could consequently be no question raised as to their immor

tality.
Nothing could be more apparent than that machinery was one form in which Nature acts upon'the inward man. He did not wish to discuss the ultimate ends of machinery with those who ques-tioned its beneficent influence upon human welfare; such, for example, as the Englishman who was greatly alarmed when the first locomotive was put upon the rails in his country, and who felt' mortified at the idea of "Old England being thus turned into a gridiron, and covered with tea-ket-

The social infigures of machinery was not to be oubted. Through it the man of the nineteenth century had become a condensed Methuselah Progress did not consist in going shead on a dead level; it consisted in going onward and upward. It might well be questioned whether man, in himself, unamisted by machinery, was any richer to-day than when Abraham sat before his tent. We might question, aim, whether man, armed at all points with bristling machinery, as he now is, was lecturer's grandest bursts of impassioned elo-

prebending truth, and the public conviction of it.
He doubted the propriety of speaking of truths. Truth was one great whole made up of integral parts. Men discovered new thoughts, just as men make new inventions; both could only be said to be taking their respective steps, in apprehending a whole. The forces which were ever at work could not be limited to an individual mind. It was not to the brain of Columbus that we were indebted for the discovery of America; that was an event born rather from the womb of the fifteenth century The point of apprehension, where every great truth comes into the world, marked the development of a

Having discussed the advent of abstract truth. e was ready to consider its next phase, when it was fully matured—when it may be designated as ublic conviction. It was somewhat dangerous to be an innovator, on the ground that it is always dangerous to give a dog a bad name. As a general thing, the great men of an age had gone against public opinion rather than with it. There were exceptions to this, of course, as in the case of Washington, who led public opinion. But old politicians, who had lain so long embedded in error that they allies. The apostle said, first "pure and then peaceable;" there were many modern philoso-

But, in the next place, how did abstract truth become public conviction? The truth process was a country power. The graves of the dead were the stepping stones of the living, and thus the goal of wisdom was gained. One of the special belongs of educations are considered to the special country and the stepping stones of the stepping stones of the stepping stones of the special country and the stepping stones of the special country and stones of the stepping stones of the objects of education was to quicken especities With many education was a more socomplishmen without fitting them for practical life. Every boy be thought, should be so trained, that toss him ou into the world as you will he would light upon his feet like a cat. Education was not intended as a prop for a man to lean upon, but the man kimself. For this reason, the best-educated men, in a true sense, were often found among the humbles

struggles. The question should not be, has a man been through college? but rather, has a college bean through him? There was too much mental voracity; and on the principle that induced Sydney Smith once to ask for a "few brilliant flasher ney small once to saw for a lew statement of silence," he thought it would be a desirable re-lief, now-a days, to find a few dull, stupid people! The closing "force" to which he alinded was Moral force. Social progress could only be rated at its core. Society was a two-fold fact, and the which he proceeded to illustrate in his own way. The moral and the intellectual should always go ogether. It was a fact that the Emperors who had opposed Christianity most had been the best men, and it was owing to a defect in this particular in shades of their moral conditions. Again, man could not be separated from society. The progress of society was only a progress of individuals, and vice versa. This conviction of the integral personality of the soul was deeply connected with all moral progress. As a child looked up into a mother's face, and instinctively leaned upon a mother's heart, so man looked up to his Father, and

eclined upon a power which he feels to have a The percration of the lecture, of which the above is necessarily but a condensed synopsis, (the lec-ture entire would fill from six to eight of our columns,) was a sublime conclusion to the theme dis-cussed. Taking it all in all, the lecture last evening, both in style and matter, was one of Mr. Chapin's finest and most successful efforts. It was rather more metaphysical than his lectures usually are, sometimes evidently too lofty for the common mind to follow with ease, but the applause, which

The Admission of Kansas.

The House of Representatives passed yes-terday, by an overwhelming majority, the bill nearly every Northern Representative voting for it. Nothing would be better calculated to restore friendly and harmonious relations be-Senate. Further opposition to a measure cannot long be successful, and will be productive only of evil results.

Richard S. Coxe, Esq., of Washington, has written a letter to the National Intelligencer, in which he states that in 1773-4, among the vessels loaded with tes which came to this country, some came to Philadelphia. Hearing of the difficulties to be approhended in landing their cargoes, one or more of the vessels proceeded to Cohansey creek, a stream of some size which runs through Camberiand county, New Jerrey. While lying at anchor in the stream, several gentlemen of the neighborhood, in broad daylight and undleguised, went or board the ship or ships, and threw the whole of the tea inte the water. Bills of indictment were brought against the parties, which still exist among the records of the court at Bridgeton.

is requested to the large, extensive, and valueble sale of British, French, German, India, and Ame-rican dry goods, embracing about 800 packages and loss of desirable staple and fancy attitues in woollen; linen, silk, cotton, and worsted fabrics (including 18,000 down cotten holiers and gloves 210 places cloths and cossineres, worsted damasks, do.,) to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on six months, credit, commercing this morning, at ten o'clock, to be continued all day without intermission, by Myers, Claghorn, & Co., auctioneers, No. 232 Market street.

Finar Page - Opera-Singers and Opera-Mana gers; Industrial Home for Girls; The Result of Free and Slave Labor in the British West Indies; Letter of Hon. Wm. H. Dimmick. Retiring State Senators; General News; The Humboldt Bay

Letter from " Decasional." noe of The Press. WASHINGTON, April 11, 1860.

Of all the admirable public institutions in this city the Washington Infirmary well deserves to be classed among the first. It is situated on it street, imme diately in the rear of the City Hall. The build distely in the rest of the General Government, and placed under the control of the medical faculty of Columbian College. The immediate management and charge are entrusted to the Sisters of Mercy. in the rich intellectual feast to which they were now invited. The lecture was delivered in behalf of a Catholic order, similar to that of the Sisters of Mercy, invited. The lecture was delivered in behalf of a Catholic order, similar to that of the Sisters of Mercy, except that the vows of the former than the vows of the former was delivered to the desk and commenced his locture, the every year. These self-sacrificing women attend to vanced to the desk and commenced his lecture, the subject of which was, "Boeial Forces." He opened with the thought that all things moved. From the samilest atomic the mightiest systems that sweep with the thought that all things moved. From the samilest atomic the mightiest systems that sweep founded by Miss McAuley, at Dublin, in the year to confine himself to the character and to a meeting outside of the District. Uclonel, the wind dentres, (buried in eternal space), nothing was absolutely at rest.

So, also, did society move; whether for better or for worse was not now the question. He wished rather to confine himself to the character and those in prison, and those in prison, and their lives combine alike and Porran is nowhere to be found, and those in prison, and the contemplative, being devoted wheth method of the social forces which move it. Strictly wholly to the spiritual and corporal works of mer-cy. Their influence has become world-wide. The infirmary can accommodate one hundred and fifty patients, and but sixty-three are now undergoing treatment within its walls. Congress ap-propriates six thousand dollars per annum for the support and medical attendance of forty non-resident paupers, who are admitted at the dis-oration of the Superintendent of the Public Build-ings. Citizens and patients from abroad are admitted at moderate charges, and may have the attendance of any physician whom they desire to call in. In this respect the Washington Infirmary differs from almost all other hospitals, the latter their patients to be attended only by their regular medical advisors. Entrance into delegate to Charleston, is at Willard's Hotel. He this noble institution is sought by men of the high-bained with Mr. Bucharan this evening, est rank in society, on account of the delicate and devoted care bestowed upon all, whether rich of the latest of ospects to Major Lynch, of Pittsburg, I was greatly ouched by the all-pervading cleanliness and quiet

District of Columbia, to place the infirmary under the charge of the medical profession of the District Mr. Buchanan, instead of inquiring of visiters as they cross the portals of the White House whether they have seen the Smithsonian Institute," now addresses them about as follows:
"What will the Charleston Convention do?" Who represents your district, and how is he in olined?" He then proceeds to demolish Douglas, and to declare it as his opinion that if he shall be nominated the Southern States will second in body from the Convention. In order to effect this his cherished purpose, he pays especial attention to the Southern delegates as they arrive, luvites them to dinner and tea, and expatiates upon his long consistent, and courageous support of the rights and institutions of the South. He tells them that the Southern delegates have the case in their hands; that inasmuch as it is likely that the fifteen slave States will vote in a body for the Democratic candidate, they must not allow the delegates from the Abolition States to dictate to them a nomination of an exceptionable character; that for himself, while not in the field for re-election, he receives assurances from all parts of the North that he neve was so strong with the people as at the present day, and that he is fully convinced that he is the only man who can carry Pennsylvania, insinuating that the people there have confidence i him on the tariff question. He then proceeds t denounce Hickman, Haskin, and Schwarts, an oncludes by taking great credit to himself for his protest, which he is well assured has touched the popular heart, and that this only was necessary to omplete his title to the renewed confidence of his knowledgments to the South for its support, and happy that but eleven months remain of his Admi nistration, when, God willing, he will return to pri vate life. He expects to survive to a ripe old age having passed through the perils of the National Hotel epidemic unscathed, and having outlived the attacks of his enemies. After the delegates have been duly dined and wined, they are taken in hand by that prince of entertainers. Mr. John Slidell, of Louisiana, who has his little side game to play with them. Then they are invited to Mr seconds Mr. Slidell with cordial enthusiasm after which they are passed over to Dr. Gwin, who comnot be moved by either ordinary or extraordinary plotos the process.

Agitation. To some, again, abuses were feather

The Cabinet are entertaining with unusual generations.

rality and assidulty. It is alleged by Judg Black's friends that his health prevents him fro taking part in these expensive liberalities, but

steadily organizing their column. Excluded fro luxurious feasts of the Administration colors they take possession of the hotels, the halls an corridors of Congress, and are creating an atmos ble sympathy with the radical rebels in the House they are snabled to operate with immense effect Administration prejudices if he can resist the inetween the two contending wings of the Dem next week, some of the warm words that I am hearing around may produce a sturdy crop of

qualiv warm blows. gate in Congress from Kansas Territory, pro-nounced in the House on Tuesday, was listened to rith great attention. He surprised everybody by by his quick and overwhelming replies to his au-tagonists, and by the emphasis with which he asserted the popular-sovereignty dootrine. Mr. Par-rott is a native of North Carolina, and has associated considerably with Southern men, and, al though now co-operating with the Republican party, is not afraid of giving the freest utterand

to his conscientious opinions.

The course of the Southern men throughout this admission of Kansas into the Union at all hazards English bill will place a number of men, like Bigler and his associates, in a most unpleasan dilemma. These men are well aware that the Kansas, as the salvation of the Democracy of the pend upon this. And yet their Southern allie are resolved to hold them to the fatal record referred to.

Public Amusements.

FRENCH THEATRICALS .- Last night a three-ac ece called "Les Crechets de Père Martin," the plot of which we gave in yesterday's Press, wes played at Walnut street Theatre, by the French Company from New York, under the management of porter, was played by M. Bertrand, a consummate artist, whose ability was repeatedly applauded. In "Picolet," a pleasant comedy-vaudeville, conclu-ded the performances. To-morrow evening "La he part of Marguerste Gautier, and M. Mannatei present performance of the French company here We must mention that the orchestra, conducted by dience by their fine execution of a good selection of

ARCH-STREET THEATRE .-- " The Romance of Poor Young Man," the production of which, or Monday evening, we have already noticed in de ail, continues to give satisfaction to large audi-

WALRUT-STREET THEATRE.-This evening play-bill of this theatre announces, as an "Extra erdinary Attraction," that, for the benefit of the Warren Literary Association, "Mr Alfred L Beechey will make his first appearance in the Arduous Character of the Duke of Gloster" in the play of Richard III. We perceive that Mailida Heron and J. W. Wallack, Jr., are engaged at this theatre, and will probably perform next week. We hope that Miss Heron will appear in the character of Nancy Sykes, in "Oliver Twist," a remarkably able and impressive performance

well known in this city as a good actress and singer, will commence a short season here this evening. Her manager is Mr. H. Watkins here in 1857, and subsequently was stage-manager only a good sotor, but a skillful and successful dramatist. The play to be performed this evening is "The Hidden Hand," very freely adapted pany a good sour, out a satural and successful dramatist. The play to be performed this evening is "The Hidden Hand," very freely adepted many critics say much improved—from the story of that name, and greatly different from the very that name, and greatly different from the very low which Mr. Chanfrau lately brought out at the low which Mr. Chanfrau lately brought out at Massacre. Fourth Page.—Letter from Washoe; of that name, and greatly different from the version which Mr. Chanfrau lately brought out at the was a liberty no. considered a great friumph. It was not been a single to the would added the which regard to another, and the washing a single to the would added the would added the single that the washing a single to the would added the wo

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE: LATEST NEWS XXXVITH CONGRESS.-FIRST SESSION By Telegraph to The Press.

FROM WASHINGTON. SPECIAL DESPATCHES to "THE PARSS"

Washington, April 11, 1860. THE PRYOR AND POTTER APPAIR. The town is filled with rumors to-night of an anticipated duel between PRYOR and POTTRE. It is understood that, immediately after their difference in the House of Representatives, this afternoon, Payon sent a challenge to Porrun; inviting him to a meeting outside of the District. Colonel HINDMAN, of Arkansas, it is said, bore the mes-sage; but as he was obliged to leave for his home

Porter's friends as to whether he will secept a hallenge or not. If he should, he will be utterly disfranchised, and be incapable of holding office duelling. COLLECTOR BAKER. Collector BAKER, of Philadelphia, arrived here this evening, in answer to a summons to appear.

infamous Wykorr, of the New York Herald, should be summoned to appear before the Covode touched by the all-pervading cleanliness and quiet.

of the place, and the gentle, graceful, and constant, being the place, and the gentle, graceful, and constant, being the main object of their unselfash lives. A bill is now pending before Congress, having been unanimously reported from the Committee on the Bankarr's support of the Administration, after Bankarr had traduced Buchanan and his personal friends. s)nal friends.

THE PHILADELPHIA POST OFFICE. The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads have fixed Friday morning next, at ten o'clock, for the consideration of the question in regard to the selection of a site and building for the post office at Philadelphia. THE FIRST GUN FROM THE TENTH LEGION OF

VIRGINIA. S. M. Yosr was yesterday elected a delegate to Charleston, from Staunton, Virginia. He was chosen as a Douglas man by the Democracy of the Tenth Legion, and will vote for the "Little Biant" first, last, and all the time. THE SANTALAN CASE.

The decision in the Santalan case is expected to be given within the next two weeks. The claimants are very confident that it will be in their favor. THE SOUTHERN AMERICANS AGAINST THE ADMIS-

Kansas, in order to make a record for the extreme position which they intend taking at home in November next against the Democracy. It is hardly possible that HENRY WINTER DAVIS, and his colleagues from Maryland, will unite with them in

THE ADMINISTRATION AND CHARLESTON.

Mr. Buchanan is rallying around him to defeat DOUGLAS. He has brought them here from every part of the country, and insists that they shall all

that half of those present were Douglas spies.

for Charleston, serves to intensify the excitament learned so much respecting the strength of Dova-f LAS, to whom he has heretofore been opposed, that he has reconsidered his first intention, and now ing his journey to Charleston.

THE GREAT LETTER OF MR. BUCHANAN TO GOV. This important document, held so long by Gov. WALKER as a rod over the head of Mr. Buchayay in which the latter pledged himself to stand by popular sovereignty at all hazards, has, it is said.

BRODERICK'S WILL. Late intelligence from California states positively that a formal attempt will be made to break BRODERION'S will upon certain grounds A good deal of excitement prevails in the golden State and

THE COVODE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE. Postmaster Fowler, of New York, was examined before the Covode committee this morning, and testified that he subscribed one thousand dollars to the election of Mr. Buchanan in 1856, but that he never consulted him about it, and had appointment as pestmaster of New York. were not examined to-day. They appear before who

[DESPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.] BXTENSION OF THE MORSE TELEGRAPH PATENT—NO

its consideration, to accommodate Messrs. Clopton and Hindman of the minority, who contemplate an absence from Washington. INITIATORY STEPS TAKEN FOR A DUEL BETWEEN

The bill to smend the patent laws was taken un, and ejected by a vote of 19 years to 19 nays—the Vice President water, in the news two.

It has been developed to the properties of the Disproperties of when the properties of witnesses in crimnal cases in the Disproperties of which we have the properties of th Mr. HALEs, of New Hampshire, introduced a bill for the projection of witnesses in criminal cases in the District of Columbia.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, from the Judiciary Committee, asked to be discherated from the further consideration of the memorial of Daniel J. District, of the establishment of a United States District Court at Bingh-minn. New York.

Mr. GWIN, of California moved to take up the bill providing for the transportational the mails overland to the Pacific.

Mr. GREEN, of Misseuri, opposed the motion. We had to leave the chamber, ground day, and desired to excress breaself near the bit.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesors, moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Poet College and Poet Roads.

Mr. HALE said he thought the Butterfield grute stood in the way of a saitslackory atransgement of the mail

SION OF KANSAS.

It is said that the Southern Americans in the

ROBERT TYLER. ex-chairman of the Pennsylvi nia State Central Committee, has arrived in this olty. He declares that Mr. Buchanan has reluctantly agreed to become a candidate for Charles ton, as the only mode of saving the Democracy from a Waterloo defeat. The city is full of Federal office-holders, whom

THE VICE PRESIDENCY! I learn that Senator BIGLER is exceedingly if his friends will in return support him for the Vice Presidency. It is hardly probable that Big-Hon. James L. Onn, of South Carolina, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Thirty-fifth

RICANS PROV THE CITY OF MEXICO-THE PAS-SAGE OF THE KANSAS BILL—THE FRENCH SPOLIA-

TAY.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Commissioner of Patents has granted an extension of the Morse patent for seven years from to-day, but has not yet prepared a written opinion. The decision covers the patent for 1846, including the instrument now in use and the mode of transmission.

The House having requested the President to communicate all information in his possession relative to the expalsion et Americans from the city of Mexico, and the confiscation of their property by General Miramon, the Scoretsry of State has resplied that no information on the subject has reached the department.

The Kansas bill was passed in the House to-day, by nearly thrice the mejority that some of its warmest friends previously calculated upon. Only three from the slaveholding States (Messrs. Barrett, Etheridgs, and Webster) voted for, and an equal number from the non-slaveholding states (Messrs. English. Slokles, and Scott) against the bill. There were absent, or not voting, thirteen Southern and three Northern Democrats, and nine of the opposition, including three Southern Americans.

of the opposition, including three Southern Amerithat nothing has been effected by our ministers abroad to remove the restrictions on the Tobacon trade. The latest communication on the subject is from our late minister to France, Mr. Ma-The French spoliation bill will come up to morrow in the House as the special order.

Also, the report of the Committee on Public Expenditures proposing tyreform the printing abuses.

Mr. Haskin, however, has consented to postpone

MASSAS. PRYOR AND POTTER, OF THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The colloquy between Messrs. Pryor, of Virginia, and Potter, of Wisconsin. in the House of Ropresontatives to-day, has led to initiatory stops on the part of Mr. Pryor for a duel; an invitation having been extended to Mr. Potter, through a friend, to leave the District for the purpose of receiving a challenge.

U. S. CAPITOL, WASHINGTON, April 11. SENATE.

considerate of opinich entertained as to the fail Lake counts, and he thought that ought to be considered at Mr. MASON: of Virginia, offered a resolution, which he said he would call up to morrow, for the adjournment of both houses of Congress, from the 19th to the 30th of April.

The homestead bill was taken up Mr. JOHNSIN of Tennessee, replied to Mr. Mason's remarks of yesterday. He thought it singular that the Tennessee Ponators should be sunfeed out as objects of attack. The Senator from Virginia seemed to think that the Remarker from Wisconsin had thrown a flood of light on the subject yesterday. Our stomeshe are such that the Remarker from Wisconsin had thrown a flood of light on the subject yesterday. Our stomeshe are such that the Remarker from Wisconsin of the slavery question. He thought there was no connection between the homestead bill and the slavery question. The homestead bill and they are not be provided to the terromandment or the country here becoming tred of this eternal aritation of the slavery quest on The homestead principle was introduced in 1791, under the Administration of General Washineton, who, helleved, was from the Old Pominion, and he stened the lift. Be believed that he (Washineton) was as greet in man as any of the modern lights and he preferred follows and a provided in the man as any of the modern lights and he preferred follows.

channel, and united by a common interest. He had an intention to take the State of Tennessee into his keeping. He supposed they they wou'd act together upon the measures brought forward by the Republican organisation for the avowed purpose of treaking down Mouthern institutions. He defended himself from the haunt that he had been silent while, bills embodying this principle of the homestead bill was contained in the legislation of the homestead bill was contained in the smiler Frenched that the principle of the homestead bill was contained in the smiler Frenched and actived understand the smiler frenched that the principle of the homestead bill. One was desired to reclaim the widerness, and invite population into the distant Territories. The latter propose to vive away leads for no such purpose. He defended his votes on the graduation bill, and showed that it did not gritain the principle of the homestead bill. We contended that the necessary effect of the latter wand be to transplant the people from the non-slave holding Plant to proceed the principle of from the non-slave holding Plant to proceed the principle of from the non-slave holding Plant and should vote against it.

Mr. WIGF ALL. Of Teggs, further discussed the subject. He said he was tired of this twardle about the people. He denicd that the homestrad bill was a Democration measure, and asked when did it become a part of the platform. It had been adopted by the Republicans, and was desirned to out the threats of the Southerners.

m. Where do you find it in the Re an platform.

WIGFALL. (pointing to Mr. Seward and Lord as who were taking to sether on one of the sofas)it is, takking to 1 ord Lyons. The Writish minister he Republican platform are together.

PUGH. I dony that the Republican platform says and the set of the s taken it up according to their habit of picking up what-vaor they find bying about consecution of the picking up what-Mr. WIGFALL then updotted for referring to the gentleman by nome, and continued his remarks, which were of a very discursive character. He denied that there was any propriety or necessity of settling tes Territories and chesting the new Nates. Mr. BRUW of Mississippi moved to postpone the subject till Tuesday next. as he wished to speak upon it under the provided the Seate willing, provided the Seate will growed to a final vote on Wednesday. Mr. BROW Send others were unwilling to consent to its average and others were unwilling to consent to its average of the propriety of fixing a day for the final vote.

The bill was then recommitted, with instructions that it in reported back on Tunaday, and with the nuderatening that it shall then be pressed to a final vote.

Adjourned.

part of the country, and insists that they shall all go Charleston, whether they are delegates or not. I learn that this morning he assured some of his visitors that Douglas never could rise above sisters that Douglas never could rise above the double of the double of

so recommit was d dayred to

WOOLIGH, of Indiana, said that, as more than hirds or his political friends had voted against the

itions.
On the passage of the bill the House adjourned.

Springereld, Mo., April 11.—The California overland mail. with San Francisco dates to, March 234, arrived here this afternoon.

Marine—Arrived on the 23d the brig Penguin, from Hamburg; bark Daniel Webster, from New York York.
Sailed steamer Washington, for Panama, to
remain there as a reserve boat for the mail line.
Ban Francisco, March 23.—Since the departure
of the steamer on the 20th, there has been a moderate demand from the country, with no further speculative operations. Candles are drooping Coffee unchanged. Two thousand cases of assorted goods, sold at anotion, did not bring twenty-five per cent. of the home cost. The samples only were sold. Coal is hard to sell at \$13a14 per ton. Provisions are quiet, but the prices are well main-t-lined; 300 half bbls of extra clean Pork have been

attentions shown them.

'A movement was on foot to organize a "Union party" in California.

There was a rumor current that Captain Wright,

week between Saoramento and Placerville, making two lines complete between San Francisco and Pla-cerville, both of which connect with the line to Uarson Valley. nundred thousand screen of land, on which are the owns of Benicia and Vallajo, has been confirmed by the United States Circuit Court.

Sr. Louis. April 11.—The proceedings of the Democratic State Convention, which is now insection at Jefferson City, were not very harmonious yearerday, and but little progress has been made. The committee on resolutions have agreed upon a platform, endorsing the main features of Mr. Buchanan's Administration; sfirming the doctrine that neither Congress por the Tearftonial Legisla. trine of an "irrepressible countet" Delworn allowed and slave labor.

On State politics, as regards the railroad issue, it is proposed, by the resolutions, to refer the question to the people at the next election, and asserted that it is alike the duty and for the interest of the State to encourage a jadicious system of internal improvements within the constitutional limit of the State debt.

Heavy Freshets in the West. SUDDEN RISE IN THE MONONGARMLA AND ALLE-GRENT RIVERS-DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY-INUNDATION OF THE LOWLANDS-RAILROAD TRA-VEL IMPEDED.

YEL IMPEDED.

PITTEBURG, April 11.—The heavy rains which ave fallen for the past three days have caused a reshet, attended with considerable destruction of

Interruption of Western Railroad Tra-

UTICA, N. Y., April 11.—The Bank of Central Terrible Hurricane at Urbana, Ohio.
CINCINNATI, April 11.—A terrible hurricane visited the fown of Urbana on Monday, unroofing and Virginia Politics.

STAUNTON, April 10.—The Democratic Convention of the Ninth district selected yesterday Messrs. Mossit and Yost as delegates to the Charles-

Fennsylvania State Se advanced to My at the Stock Board to day—a gain of M; Frankford and Southwark Passenger Railroad bends sold at Se—an advance of 1. Minimalphia, Witminston, and Baltimore bonds galactiff; and the whole lone of the market was better. Reading Railroad stock and other passenglative mountlies patherpatherpatical in the benefit of the change. Reading M. Schuylkill Navigation preferred M. and Long Island M. \$33.914 (Q) 779 923 Q week preceding March 31:
 Week preceding Harch 31:
 BANKES
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 Exchance Sank
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 2 172 571 990,9-2 7.305.757 1,665 300 Ldat week...... 2 056 553 1,005 413 7 156 377 1 601 107 BANKS. Treasury and other Notes. 362 225 Three Days Later from California. Last week 275 671 Increase..... 41:657 Publid deposits. 21 97 395
Other deposits. 7,720
Other deposits. 7,720
Out in constitution. 7,720
Out the other side of the account;
Government securities. No change other securities. 222 625
Out and button. 12 66
Notes unumployed. 175,685

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

The Money Markets ..

PHILADELPHIA SPUCK EXCHANGE SALES. visions are quiet but the prices are well maintained; 300 half bbls of extra clean Pork have been sold at \$11; Butter has an improving tendency—vis the Listhmus selling at 25a25e; Sugars are in sactive; crushed 16c. Foreign Brandles are quita active at improving prices. The other kinds are dill.

THE NEWS.

The agent of the Central Overland Express Company started from Saoramento on the 21st, to stock the route towards ralt Lake, taking over a hundred animals.

A letter received from Kanawapa, Japan, dated the 6th of February, says the Powhatan, according to the news first received from Jeddo, will probably rail, with the Japanese embassy, direct to the news first received from Jeddo, will probably rail, with the Japanese embassy, direct to take a source as to throw a doubt on the previous announcement that the Powhatan was to sail for San Francisco.

Still, as the latest reports are conflicting, the Legislature are preparing to give the ambassadors of a condard accounting that the property of the condard of th FIRST BOARD.

AFRIL II - Fvening.
There is very little expert demand for Flour, bu

the steamer Hormann, on the 15th or 20th of April.

as an opposition boat to Passana, to connect with the steamer Ericsson, from Aspinwall to New York.

About \$17,760 in Government drafts had been been \$17,760 in Government drafts had been been to New York during the fortnight ending the left to New York during the fortnight ending the 20th.

It is expected that the line of telegraph on the Butterfield overland route will, be extended to Visit and the line of telegraph on the Butterfield overland route will, be extended to Visit at \$60 for Pennsylvania.

BARK—Querotiries is wanted, and firther small asies reported at \$180 the 150 for Pennsylvania.

BARK—Querotiries is wanted, and firther small asies reported at \$180 the 150 for Pennsylvania.

The State te'exraph line will be completed this.

Markets by Telegraph BALTIMORE, And II -Flour quet; Howard street, 55.57%. Wheat firm at \$1.00 to 176 white, and \$1.45 to 1.65 to 1

CITY ITEMS.

LECTURES TO BE GIVEN .- This evening, at Con-LECTURES TO BE GIVEN.—This evening, at Concert Hall, the Rev. Dr. H. M. Fonder will deliver he last lecture in this city previous to his departure for the East: His subject will be. "Mutiny in India."

To-morrow (Friday) evening Dr. G. B. Windship, advertised in another column as "the stronger man in America." will held forth in Musical Fund Hall, when he will nextern annular heavy as many than the stronger and the series of the stronger annual to the series of the series o he will perform sendry herculean symmetric feats no companied with remarks upon the subjects of physica sulture.
On Monday evening the 18th instant, the Rev. Dr. Cabili will commence his ropular course of astronomical lectures at National Hall, and on Thursday, April 26th, a course of sixteen lectures, on "Botany," will be commenced in the Scientific and Classical Institute,

SUPERIOR WRITING Lam-7 he want of a free, SUPERIOR WRITING IRE.—The want of a free, flowing writing ink has long been felt by the business community, to take the place of the tresty mixtures that are constantly being sold, much to the annotance of those who are constantly called upon to use them. Mr. William M. Christy, stationer, No. 137 Seath Third street, is now manufacturing a highly super or article of Limpid Black Writing lok. We have tried the article, and find it to flow freely, to give a beautiful permanent black color, and, what is better, it does not clot in the pen. We cheerfully recommand it as being just the article that has long been needed.

The Secret of Success.—Adhesiveness is a large element of success. Genus has give on his feet. large element of success. Gentus has glue on his feet, and will take hold on a marble slab. Out of a sine los a and will take hold on a marble slab. Out of a pine log a Yankee will whittle a judgeship, a seat in Congress, and a mission to England; while a flock of sheep will furnish forth elecant covering for the backs of a creat multitude of people, provided the materials therefor fall into the skilly hands of Rockhill & Wilmon, at their Brown Stone Change Hall, Nos. 302 and 625 Chestaut atreet, above 1866.

THE MAR FOR THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION. The Man won the Charleston Convention.

The partisan press and the politicians are making a great fees about who shall be the nomines of the Charlestion Convention, and whether delegates will be admitted from the State or that. We see no cocasion of the Northern States anding delegates at all, as they will have to acquiesce in the choice of the Seuth; who will be in the majority, or leave for their Northern homes. We are opposed to conventions of all kinds, and in favor of each man buying his clothes at the partial store of Granville Stokes, No. 60 Chasiant street.

Rowker's Mannant Park . This will have the second of the second control of the second c