MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1860. tral : Flower in the Market; Ah Ame rises Robleman; Labest Burepens Weite; Offici from the Japaness Bullion Chillians resh; Bor ment. Fourte Paris. Arrival at the Princip. Office Marine Tetalligenesis services

The Progress of "The Press." Although we are not in the habit of self orendation, we should be doing injustice to the poblic and ourselves, if we did not acwhide the handsome manner in which our Month to Carnish the carliest intelligence, on all impertant, living questions, are appreciated. The subscription list of THE Pares is inercesting rapidly and stoudily, and the demands upon our advertising columns heve become so great, that we are either compelle to throw out a large number of advertisement daily, or to issue expensive supplements. We have already anticipated most of our cotemporaries in the publication of many important items of news and documents. Within eight weeks past, we have apreed before our readers. in advance; at considerable outlay of money, the great speech of Judge Dougzas, the reply of Mr. Highnan to the President's protest, the report and bill of the special committ raised on the Pacific Railroad, and are daily surpassing all others in the variety, accuracy, and extent of our exclusive telegraphic despatches from the seat of the General Govern

On Saturday last, had we not issued a and plement, our advertisements alone would have illed nearly every column of THE PRESS thereby forcing us to omit editorials, news and correspondence and this may be said of almost every other day in the week.

Gentlemen connected with this journal whether resident in Philadelphia or elsewhere, are energetically engaged in furnishing it with the latest and best information in their several departments. Neither expense nor labor will be spared in order to make THE PRESS one of the first of the living papers in America. A Its success, so far, has been unprecedent ed. Although holding to its own opinions, it is as entirely independent of mere partisan orgamissions as it has been of the patronage of Administrations, municipal, State, and national. Looking only to the people for support, olled by aspiring politicians, and un connected with jobs or schemes of any description, Two Pares has been enabled to speak fearlessly on every fame as it may arise. The result has been its establishment on a firm and enduring foundation, to extend and to fortify its influence, and to make it an acceptable newspaper medium in every quarter of the Union. As competition is the life of trade, we are glad to see that the spirit which has animated Tan Panes has not been lost sight of by others, and we look forward to the time when a Philadelphia daily paper will have no superior in any other city in the Union. How shall we Dispose of the Tarif.

Question ? (Occasional," in his letter of this morning makes a reference to the tariff question which is extitled to serious consideration. He al-Index to the efforts of the supporters of a cer-tain condidate for the Presidency to make the tariff an issue in the coming Presidential election. Nothing could be more disastrous to the interests of Pennsylvania than such as experiment. Now, and before the ocean of Presidential politics is lashed into fury, is the never he permanently astiled by more politi-class. The Mortil bill, upon which a vote will be salted in the House of Representatives in a few days, and which was rately distanced and explained in a less editorial in this proper of the 7th inst., is pro-bably the most successful attempt to hermo-nize conflicting ideas on the revenue question that has been made within the last event years. It strikes the happy middle ground either asserting high protective doctrines nor be sustained, therefore, by all men who are desirous of removing this versitions and constantly-recurring subject from party conflicts

This bill ought to pass. There is, we be the popular branch of Gongress; and we have every reason to believe that President Bushanan sign it, should it go through the Benate; and we are scarcely less confident in the opi-nion that when it is sent to the Senate it will be respectfully considered, and, we hope agreed to: The Senata, controlled as it is by Southern votes, and heretofore by the influence of the free traders, is, at this day, in an ble mood to meet and to dispose of tariff question on conservative grounds. It is easy to count over the various candidates for President and Vice President in that branch of Congress, and it is quite as easy to per-ceive that all these men are interested in making a fair record on the tariff, as well as in presenting its infreduction into the coming Presidential struggle.

If is certain, however, that no such bill can be passed before the Charleston or Chicago Conventions; but if the true friends of practical incidental protection to American industry are wise, they will insist upon the adent of a proper revenue measure at the is to lose everything, To adjourn withen disposing of it is to postpone the battle from year to year. Who that studies the aspects neral Government for four years from the next fourth of March; the element that will animate and absorb the public mind will be the slavery question ! However this is to be deplore we must look the plain fact directly in the face, and admit it. Public feeling has been so become secondary and subordinate; and vote will be cast with reference to the probable action of Congress and the General Govern ment in regard to the rights of the people the Territories, and to the action of parties en the question of slavery itself.

Suppose a Northern tariff President to be slected, in such a state of affairs, even with the House of Representatives at his back : what sould he do with the hostile and aggres sive Senate resisting him at every step? Now candidates for high offices can be held to the record; now, in the fore-front of the great tal campaign; now, with the battery Presidential campaign i now, with the battery of the ballot-box frowning upon them; now, see, when a carefully-considered and thoroughly-digueted bill has been reported to the flower of Representatives, under the most five the present opportunity is lest, we shall again be at sea, and once more become the float hall of fliction, and compelled to be someth to subject upon the premises at then who, its order to achieve position, are ready to be some to green their that may be deready to agree to everything that may be do they will never have the ebility to carry their ous into practice.

Russrated London Notes and Educated Notes of the World, dated March 21, from Means, Cal London & Co., South Third and Walnut stoots The Brikhas & kee portrait of Geerink en wood, and the month gives a steel engraving of Ir. The, Billion of Leeden, with memoir. We have the received the agil sember of the Cornhill Maga-

of the Sentined the Reministers of the Demo-mate Convention of the Typesty second ward for the office of Select Occasionan without maniforin the state of th

The Pennsylvania Delegation to the Charleston Convention DELEGATES AT SAROE. The delegates at large are, WM. BIGLER WM. MONTGOMERY, JOHN L. DAWSON, and Jo-

eph B. Baker Mr. BigLes is a Senator in Congress, and i noted in the Washington Constitution as deermined to oppose Douglas at every hazard though well aware that the masses of the De-Payette district, and is unequivocally in favor populous country on our border. We have of the nomination of Douglas. John L. Daw. permitted distant nations to come to American he same district, is undoubtedly the friend of BEECETHERDON, though his relations to Dougas, and his expressions at the Reading Conpert him when his vote is necessary. Mr. BAKER is the Collector of the port of Phila-

delphia, and if he desires to retain his poition, will carry out the mandates of the Administration at Washington. DISTRICT DELEGATES. Ist District.—Lawis C. Cassidy and Wm. M.

riends of Douglas and Mr. REILLY by his op-IId District .- JOSIAH RANDALL and CHAN-ERS MCKIBBIR. The first, a recent convert to the Democratic party, is opposed to Douglas, and the second is the Naval Officer of Phila elphia, and will vote in unison with the Col-

HIId District.-HUGH CLARK and JOHN ROBems, Jr. Hugh Clark is claimed to be under he influence of the custom-house, but Mr. lossus, who is the Democratic candidate for

sinly vote for Douglas.

IVth District.—HENRY M. PHILLIPS and N. B. Browse. The first unhesitatingly against What an extensive market for the iron and DOUGLAS, and the second, the Postmaster of Philadelphia, who will vote with the Collecter nd Naval Officer.

Vth District .- Owny Jones and John Ro-Both reasonable men, and both surrounded by a constituency almost unanimously n favor of the nomination of Douglas. VIth District .- E. C. EVANS and GEORGE McHERRY. These gentlemen are very little

nown in politics, but are claimed by the Adgras. Mr. McHEWRY is also quoted as having expressed his willingness to vote for the Sensor from Illinois, in order to promote harmony n the Democratic ranks.

VIIth District.—THOMAS B. WILSON and PRANKLIN VARSANT, the first a citizen of Leigh, the second of Bucks county. We know nothing of the preference of either, but be heve that Mr. VARSANT will co-operate with the Pacific ocean. Its coast is but a continuthe Douglas men.

FREEZENICK LAURE, both citizens of Reading, and both said to be fully convinced that the only way to regain the former ascendancy of nocratic party in Berks county is to ominate Douglas. IXth District .- HIRAM B. SWARR and H.

M. North, both citizens of Lancaster county, the former postmaster of Lancaster city,) ooth controlled by Mr. Buchaman, and there fore hostile to Douglas. Xth District. C. B. GLORINGER and RICH-CED J. HALDEMAN, the one a citizen of Leba-

tive in Congress, and a resident of Mauch Chunk, Carbon county. Both are regarded as XIVth District .- C. L. WARD and H. A. Guzzwier, the first of Bradford, the second of

XVth District. W. H. DENT and John Ross, the first of Potter, and the second of Mifflin county. They are moderate and unrejudiced men, and if they represent the wishes of their constituents, will vote for Dou

STAB. XVIth District .- A. J. GLOSSBRENNER and JOHN REIPSEYDER, the first of York, and the wealth. In many cases we lead in the race been in public life for a number of years, and advantages are equal. But here the advanhas always abstained from taking any part in he proscriptions of the Administration. It is institutions, and by the nature of the products tot known whom he and his colleague are for exchange, are in our favor, and yet we

XVIIth District,-John CESSNA and JAS. Nuz, the first of Bedford, and the second of

eke the same course. XVIIIth District .- A. H. COFFROTH and G W. Smrn, the first a resident of Somerset, and he second of Cambria county. Corracts is varialy for Douglas, and Smith the editor of paper which flies the name of BRECKIERIDG om its masthead.

mthusiastically for DovaLAS, and WEIR is beleved to agree with him,

XXth District. JAMES LINDSAY and JOHN Buttrantas, both claimed by the friends of Douglas, and both delegates from a district of which Hon. WM. MONTGOMERY, the leading lovgras man from Pennsylvania, is at presen he Representative in Congress.

XXIst District .- RODDY PATTERSON and four C. Dunn, both of Pittsburg, the latter, postmaster of that city, and although said to the sentiment of the Western Democracy all in favor of his nomination.

XXIId District .- James A. Greson and L. Mrrought, the first of Pittsburg, and the scond of Butler county. They are both quoted against Douglas, but the public pinion which surrounds them will undoubtdly control their action.

XXIIId District .- TROMAS CURNINGHAD and S. P. Jourson, the first a citizen of Beaver, the second of Lawrence county. Cun-NINGHAM WAS run as the Douglas candidate for president of the Reading Convention against WELSH, and is believed to be an ardent sym pathizer with the Douglas sentiment.

KERREDY L. BLOOD, the first a citizen of Veuango, the second of Jefferson county. PLU-MER is anti-Douglas; Blood for Douglas. XXVth District .- WILLIAM A. GALBRAITH and Joseph Denniogson, the first a citizen o Erie, the second of Crawford county. They are not known to be committed, but both are regarded as likely to come into the Douglas

lovement at the earliest moment. We believe the above to be a reasonable es ranian delegation to the Charleston Convenion. It is made after diligent inquiry, and no ne can examine it without coming to the conlusion that, mangre all the calculations of the own State will be thrown, if not on the first ballot, at an early stage, for the nomination of

ILLUSTRATED NEWS OF THE WORLD,-The last ceived number of this pletorial, which we have received from Mr. Henry A. Brown, of Bos agent for the United States, has a supplement por-trait of the Bishop of London, engraved on steel, with a hiegraphy. So late as ten years ago, such is engraving would have been sold for from three five dellars. Now, thirteen different portrait eminent mable characters are supplied, with

THOMAS & SOUS' REAL ESTATE SALES THE Want. Today, (Monday), at 2 o'clock, on the president, Wissahlokon, dwelling, stabiling, and 5 To morrow, (Suemay,) 2 sales, at the Exchange at 12, noon, and 75 in the evening—28 proporties some of them very valuable, by order of Orphans

Silva or Stramsacopic Picrones and Borns;
special strategies, and the strategies, and the strategies, and the strategies of the strategies

Our Trade with Mexico. CAVER OF ITS PRESENT DEPRESED AND U DEVELOPED COMBITION --- HOW SHALL WE IN

A more extraordinary anomaly in the his commercial people, most active and enterprising, who penetrate the remotest parts of on. Mr. Morrowery is a Representative in trade, and who are ever on the alert for news ongress, from the Washington, Green, and of a market, have neglected a vast, rich, and on; former Representative in Congress from waters and take away a great and lucrative the Gulf of Mexico. trade with our immediate neighbor, that properly belonged to us. And we have even suf-

cas, and his expressions at the Reading Con-ferred that small proportion which we had to cention, have induced the friends of the "Lit-decline. Who that sees the New England diant" to regard Dawson as certain to sup- bark, laden with notions, sailing from island to island, and from coast to coast, in the Pacific ocean, peddling with the natives, or the New York or Philadelphia ship penetrating the Amoor in search of a market, would believe that the Americans had overlooked or neglected the trade of an adjoining country, rich Ist District.—Lewis C. Cassing and WM. M. in resources, and containing eight millions of RELLEY. Mr. Cassing is claimed by the inhabitants? Yet, such is the fact. Such is the unprecedented anomaly in our commercial upon which to make some practical suggestions. We have been led to the consideration of

this subject from reading a valuable work lately published by Mr. CARLOS BUTTERFIELD, on the statistics of Mexico in connection with an enterprise to establish regular mail steamship communication between New Orleans and Moice. We confess that we were surprised at Mayor, if he follows public opinion, will cert he facts exhibited. We desire especially to call the attention of the commercial men and nanufacturers of Pennsylvania to the subjectother manufactures of Pennsylvania might there not be created in Mexico! By such compercial intercourse as is needed, and is now pro noned to be initiated, the trade of Mexico is capable of an almost incalculable development. And in such a trade we can readily conceive what a demand there would be for the iron wares and railroad and other materials of iron. such as we manufacture in Pennsylvania. It is important, therefore, that the people of this our Representatives in Congress should aid, as far as they may be able in a constitutional manner, whatever projects may tend to deve

iop our trade with the neighboring Republic Mexico joins the United States, and territo. rially is but one country for a distance of near two thousand miles, from the mouth of the Rio Grande to El Paso, and from thence across to ation of our coast on the Gulf of Mexico. VIIIth District. - HIESTER CLYMER and There is no intervening territory. The United of the ports are within a few hours sail of each other, and mone over a few days at farthest. Along a coast line of near three thousand miles are a number of harbors and towns which are the outlets of vast riches, and are the natural commercial entrepots of millions of people. other or with foreign countries by the way of

haps, in the world, what do we find? Why, instead of the United States having the bulk of the setual trade, and of stimulating Mexico to double or treble the present amount, which would be within its capacity, we have less than one-sixth. This is a fact, extraordinary as it may appear, taken from statistical data, and the figures published in the work of Mr.

BUTTERFIELD, before affuded to. Such a state of things could not exist if there were not something anomalous and radically wrong in the state of the Privid, showed greater aspiration than ability. He succeeded in showing the lioga county. The sentiments of these dele- as it may appear, taken from statistical data, something anomalous and radically wrong in The people of this country do not lack enterto invent, the way and means to commercial tages naturally, by proximity, by affinity of

have but one-sixth of the foreign trade of Mexico. It may be said that the condition of Mexico Franklin county. Mr. Ozssza is undoubtedly is unfavorable to commercial development. or Douglas, and Mr. Nill is very likely to This is true to some extent, as an abstrac statement applied to the actual circumstance of the day. Doubtless the civil wars of the country have retarded its progress, and have the operations of trade. It is the same in all countries. But its trade has not been destroyed: and its civil wars have not prevented foreign nations from carrying away five-sixths PAINTER, the first a citizen of Indiana, the of its trade, while we have had but one-sixth. ond of Westmoreland county. PAIRTER is Mexico will produce silver and other things, silver especially, and will import goods in re turn, whatever may be her internal condition But one of the chief means of raising up that state of civil war to prosperity and peace is by enlarged commercial intercourse, such as is contemplated by Mr. BUTTERFIELD's steam communication and by the treaty lately ne-

If, then, we have such natural advantage for securing the bulk of the foreign trade with e opposed to Douglas, are well aware that Mexico, and still have only one sixth, what is word, neglected the artificial means that other nations, especially the English, have used. England has half the foreign trade of Mexico. had a long-established and regular steam communication with that country. We have had it but lately, not regular, and fimited to one liberally for the postal service, which has enabled the steamship company to keep up the line. The result has been not merely the pro-British trade in general, but a positive advantage to the revenues of the Government. Now, we understand Mr. Butterrield has a proposition before Congress to establish weekly mail steam communication between

some one port in the United States to a single port in that country, but to embrace three or eight ports in Mexico. In fact, he proposes to make the circuit of the Gulf once a week calling at Mobile, New Orleans, Galvestor ate of the probable action of the Pennsyl- Matagords, Brazos de Santiago, Tampico Vera Cruz, Coatzacoalcos, Tobasco, Laguna Campeche, and Sisal. Thus, there would be established a constant communication, that must within a short time develop the trade between the two countries to an extraordinary degree, and would in returns of actual post income and increased revenue more than pay night make with the projector. It appears to day. At the Galeties, he brings out a new extrava us that Congress can fairly and legitimate make an appropriation so moderate as two hundred thousand dollars a year for this ex. gramme for this week, a great number of attractive would really come back to the public Treasury ten-fold, without breaking in upon the present mportant a service to be longer neglected. It requires a contract like the one proposed to good points, and the leading performers make aid in its establishment. When once established, the revenues of the Government aris-

> the contract. These propositions appear to us to be selfevident. We might make an extended arguof Mexico, to her peace and advancement, and the improvement of our international relations with her, but we confine ourselves to the question of our own immediate interests. We hope our Representatives in Congress will take this view of the matter, at least, and give their support to one of the best and most practical propositions before the country. One more word about the projector of this

a grant or privilege from the Mexican Govern- | WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE, | great city. All Northern visiters are at once im- | to the prop ment, made by Comonfort's Government, and ratified by the existing Government, for this service; he has expended a great deal of money, labor, and valuable time, in starting the protory of international commerce can hardly be ject, in diffusing information, by the publication found than that which is presented by our tion of his valuable work on the trade or Mexcommercial intercourse with Mexico. We, a ico, and by other means, and he has labored ncessantly in the matter. Now, it is to be hoped Congress will not let any scheming riof this State desire his nomina- the earth, and most distant seas, in search of val parties or lobby traders rob Mr. Burren-FIELD of what he has so meritoriously earned, or suffer them to damage his interests, but will liberally and at once pass a bill to establish the Butterfield line of weekly mail steamers in

Exchange Tickets on Passenger

Railways.
We hope that the proposition to raise the price of exchange tickets on the passenger railways, from six to eight cents, will be defeated at the meeting of the Presidents of the respective companies on Friday next. Considering the eagerness with which the charters for these roads were sought, and the large profits they yield upon the actual amount of capital invested, the public have a right to expect that the prices charged for travel over their streets shall not be unreasonable. It is history which we propose to notice briefly, and questionable, also, whether a single penny will be gained by raising the prices of exchange tickets, and whether diminution in travel will not diminish the receipts more than increased rates will swell them. It must not be forgetten that hundreds of persons every day now purchase exchange tickets without actually using them, and thus pay an extra fare of one cent, which they would not do if bile, and the several ports of the Gulf of Mex- the price was raised to eight cents. Besides. the system of chesp exchange tickets has exercised a wonderful influence in swelling up the total amount of travel to the great aggre gate it has reached, increasing the business of all the companies; and they should not destroy

this incentive to local travel. It has almost universally happened with popular enterprises designed to accommodate whole communities, that low prices have, by increasing business, enhanced profits. It has been so with cheap postage, with cheap newspapers, and with cheap travel. Let the railway Presidents, therefore, for the sake of the interests of their stockholders, if not out o regard for that portion of the public who will amistration party as being opposed to Dor- State should understand the matter, and that be almost necessarily obliged to purchase exchange tickets, even if the price is raised to eight cents, abandon this unpopular project.

Public Amusements. The theatrical events of the week are somewha worth notice. The French Company performed three nights at the Walnut-street Theatre, playing admirably to not very good houses. There was an announcement, on Friday evening, that they would appear this week, but nothing further has trans pired. The event of this engagement was the production of the "Dame aux Camellas," most power States and Mexico enclose the Gulf and make it a sort of American Mediterranean. Some Lauretti positively electrifying the audience by the force and passion of their acting in the two con-cluding acts. The heroine did not make them, as is usually the case here, a series of coughings and expectorating. The house was thinnest on the night that this play, from which "Camille" is taken, was represented. A certain mawkish delicacy, which omes indelicate in the evil construction it puts At least twelve millions of people, five or six millions in Mexico and six or seven millions in they are French, and doterred many ignorant and the United States, trade directly with each well-meaning people (who dote on "La Traviata") and "Camille") from attending. We adopt the following very just criticism thereon from the

> We cannot think it probable that he will ever again attempt to play any first-rate Shaksperian as Rosencrantz and Guildenstern, in "Hamlet,"

may be within his capability.

Miss Heron, who is about visiting Europe, has commenced a farewell engagement at the Walnut-Jr., and appears this evening in her own play of time here. Mr. Jos. Jefferson's new adaptation of Sykes is said to be a wonderfully great represents tion, is in rehearsal.

At Arch-street Theatre "The Romance of a

Poor Young Man" has had a successful run of a week. We have seldom, if ever, seen a play bet-

performed, even down to the smallest part, nor has the real strength of the Arch-street Comthrown much doubt and uncertainty over all pany been so thoroughly proved as on this occasion. The scenery, by Mr. John Wiser, is very rouge in the distance looked like natural scenery perspective. In act III, the Ruined Tower, with the river rolling down below, and the moon gradually rising and throwing amonths lustre gradually rising and throwing a pulse successful paints in Albany, to watch the movement over the landscape, was also man front. The mains in Albany, to watch the movement over the landscape, was also man front. The mains in Albany, to watch the movement over the landscape, was also man front. The mains in Albany, to watch the movement of the paid session.

Lastly, the saloon, in verse to the interests of the Central Railroad. tale from which this play has been adapted, (and | and it is hardly supposable that an adjournm it required very little trouble to dramatize it,) is well known, by the translation published in New. who seems to have specially thrown himself into because she shows herself in earnest. There was aptitude for that description which is called " soupon her without smiling, and acting-ch, how semi-military Frenchman. There was Mr. Dolwhich he acted like a gentleman. There was comparatively small part of Gaspar Laroque There was a dear little child, called "La Petite Florence" in the bill, who played so prettily and naturally that, if care be taken with her educa-tion, we shall be praising her as a "star" some Mr. Street played the small part of the Notary who, it seems to us, needlessly wasted high-trage dy upon the part of the Governoss, who, neither for the defect is in her manner. One does not bring a battery of a thousand guns to destroy s garden wall, as if it were a Sebastopol, and an garden wan, as A 1 to the state of the audience de not go with her.

ganza, this evening, on the nationalities of France ingland, and America. There are, in his pro "The Hidden Hand," in which Rosina Howar and Mr. Hehry Watkins have made no small sensa tion at the National Theatre, (which was opened or Thursday evening) will be repeated this evening It is a Southern sensation play, with numero afficiently attractive.

Signor Blits remains three nights more: - he finds it very difficult to tear himself away. By the seen and done, as Robert Houdin himself. THE OTUMAWA MURDER.—Some days since

noticed the murder of a young unknown girl in Iowa, whose body was found floating in the Morririver. The Burlington Hawkeys says: "The girl was from Rockland, Illinois, daughter of widow. The girl wrote some for the papers, has talent, was easily fistered, was giddy and imprudent. She put a matrimonial advertisement it he papers, which was answered by a ran marked. dent. She put a matrimonial advertisement in the papers, which was answered by a man named Moore, who belonged to a highly respectable family, but who himself was dissolute. Circum-stances point to this Moore as her murderer, and that having rulead her under pretenant solves. line, Mr. Carlos Burrervield. He has already to Pike's Peak, had murdered her."

| place, notwithstanding its position near the bay makes it one of the most commanding sites for a possession of San Juan Island, and that in response

Letter from "Occasional." espondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1860. The friends of Guthrie, of Kentneky, bave lately become very active, and are putting him forward as the only canlidate who can receive the votes of he friends of protection to American industry is This is rather a strange bid to Pennsylvania. come from the South at this moment, particularly com a quarter where, however sound a single can lidate may be upon the tariff, he is nee didate may be upon the lariff, he is necessarily unsound upon the Territorial question. They have issued a pamphlet which they are circulating in large numbers, purporting to be written by an iron manufacturer of Philadelphia, under the style and title of "How the iron manufacturers are to get protection in 1860." protection in 1860." The document in somewhat ingeniously prepared, and require every iron man whoever may receive it, to cause the letter or emorial to be signed by all persons in his or their employ, declaring their willingness to support Mr. Guthrie, if nominated; or if that can not be done conscientiously, then that they shall express the belief that he is the only man that Charleston can present who will stand the slightest chance of receiving the vote of the fron men. Such letters or memorials are to be addressed to every delegate the signer or signers may know, or rathe and more ammediately, to the Hon. Win. Bigler, whom the authors of the pamphlet suggest as the est man to present the claims of the iron-maste of Pennsylvania to the Convention. The document winds up by expressing the opinion that the confidence of the iron-men of Pennsylvania in the good polis a great seaport, is for those who command the faith and friendship of the Administration was de stroyed by the unfortunate award of what is com nly called the "Scotch-pipe contract," which resulted in losing that State to the Democracy is 1858, and naively adds that Guthrie is the on man who can bring it back to its old love. This is a very small business, and does not, I believe med the sanction of Mr. Guthrie himself, but is the work of several hasty engineers in Washington who think that Pennsylvania is to be guiled by such a bait. Guthrie might be made President ! bring into Congress with him a host of free-traders, who would do with him precisely as they have done with Mr. Buchanan—refuse to support any liberal policy that he might adopt, and so leave us as we have been left by the present dynasty. The discussion in reference to the Pryor and Po ter difficulty is kept up in all circles with uncor mon animation. The great question of the hour i whether the bowle knife is any more "vulgar,

nehristian, or savage than the pistol, the double-parreled gun, the small sword, or the rapier. The iends of Potter are multiplying data and strength nor in the days of chivalry, and coming dow to the present era. They allege that the battlexe was the favorite weapon in the tournaments id, and was used by the bravest and most polished knights of the middle ages. They contend that the small-sword exercise continues to be used in France, and the broad sword in Germany, and that parefully arranged beforehand. They argue fur her, that the bowle kulfe, being a Southern pro luction, has been for long years regarded as an improvement upon all; that it is worn by many Southern gentlemen; and that, to this day, the Arkansas toothpick is regarded as an important part of the domestic economy of many of the most rdent advocates of the Southern code of honor Among a large number of the Eouthern men this view of the bowie-knife question is heartily sustained. I forbear the use of names, but have heard several distinguished authorities quoted in roof of this remark. Had Broderick accepted the knife, in place

he pistol, he would have had an even chance fo his life; but, being opposed by an expert, by one who, to use Col. Baker's language in his olcquent ulogy, "understood the trick of the pistol," and county and the other of Dauphin county'. Mr. Geometric is as yet neutral, but Mr. Halder is continuous account of the Gulf of Mexico. From Pittsburg, in Pennsylvania, there is a continuous account on the Gulf of Mexico. From Pittsburg, in Pennsylvania, there is a continuous were communication to Vera Cruz, Tampico, or to any often port in the Gulf, and with not ever three continuous with the Gulf of Mexico. From Pittsburg, in Pennsylvania, there is a continuous were communication to Vera Cruz, Tampico, or to any often port in the Gulf, and with not ever three continuous with the Gulf of Mexico to all parts of the Contract of the Democratic party which is immost ardent sympathy with with that section of the Democratic party which is immost ardent sympathy with W. J. Woodward, both citizens of Luzene County, the one avowedly for Douolas, the preference of the other unknown.

XIII District.—Hendrick B. Which is the most ardent sympathy with country, the one avowedly for Douolas, the preference of the other unknown.

XIII District.—Hendrick B. Senator in Congress; and a resident of Easton, Northmore and Asa Parkes. The first, late a Senator in Congress; and a resident of Easton, Northmore and the county; the second, late a Representative in the world, what do we find? Why, instead of the Illited States having the accounty that they have the accounty that the continuous continuous proposal was the profundly contracted the talkent communication of the Democratic party which is instead and extensive the continuous or to any of the port in the Gulf, as both the delich, as he left the Allantic shower journ in the continuous continuous or to any the continuous continuous of the Dustract.—Fr. W. Hourses and Chas.

In Hudding The Hudding The Allantic shows the second the west of the English the would be continued in the continuous continuous the continuous control to the the field, as he left the Allantic communication of the pour justice of the control of the pour in the Gulf, as continuous control to the the field, as he eing himself a novice in the use of that weapon they should stride a barrel of gunpowder, and apply a slow match to it; and third, that they holds take muskets place the work. roposition, was accepted, as the most hu-nane and least "vulgar;" and McCarty's life was saved by his adversary's wes, pon missing fire, while the latter passed to his he Southern members of the present House ented, in prearranged fights, and it is notorious that That Mr. Pryor is a brave man his former record has generally shown. I cannot unite with those who believe it essential to this discussion to doubt his courage. His impulses carry him astray, and I am not without hope that his last experience will induce him to be as courteous in debate as h

s in his interceurse with gentlemen in private his words in debate showed, to prevoke a per-sonal conflict with Mr. Pryor, and while holding up his hands against the code of the duello, was resolved to offer up his life if need be, and, in order Among the recent arrivals from New York, route to Charleston, as delegates, are Erastus

with some of the leading families of this city, also: to any of the combinations which are sought to be made by the leaders of the New York delegation Ludlow is now in this city, on his way to Charles

The following important petition has been laid before Congress. Two copies of it were presente to the House, one by the Hon. E. Joy Morris, o Pennsylvania, and the other by Hon. Thomas D. Eliot, of Massachusetts. That presented by Mr. Morris was signed by George B. Wood, president John C. Crosson, Isaac Lee, and George Shars-wood, vice presidents, and Charles B. Trego, E. Otis Kendall, John L. Le Conte, and J. P. Lesley, ecretaries, on behalf and by authority of th merican Academy of Art and Sciences, and the Your petitioners respectfully present, That an eclip

Not only astronomers in the employ of the differen

at the Baltimore and Ohio railroad depot in this city, and from the Annapolis station to pass on to

cay, the hotels deserted, and the colored population apparently larger than that of the whites. Strange o say, although only some twenty-five miles from with that important point. When we remember that there is scarcely a borough or country town in Pennsylvania, New York, New England, and the Northwest, that is not connected with leading points by telegraphic communication, the apathy of the people of Maryland in this respect is well calculated to excite astonishment. At the last ses sion an attempt was made to appropriate a smal sum of money to pay for the posts and wires, but is falled, and the very people who were denouncing Messrs. Breck and Company, of Philadelphia, for investing their capital in the passenger railroad timore, had not enterprise enough to sub scribe five or ten thousand dollars to place them-selves in electric communication with their own Legislature. If some energatic capitalist fro the North would go to Annapolis, and pro-pose by contract to improve the town, he would confer a lasting benefit upon Maryland. The most important institution at Annapolis is the United States Naval Academy, the object of which is to

OCCASIONAL. LATEST NEWS By Telegraph to The Press.

qualify young men to become officers in the navy.

vernment, is under the charge of accomplished na-val officers, and is now in the full tide of successful

experiment. All that is necessary to make Anna.

wealth of Maryland to put their hands into their

nockets, and invest their money in its development

and in the erection of public buildings.

It is supported by the money of the General Go

FROM WASHINGTON. SPECIAL DESPATCHES to "THE PRESS"

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1860.

PUBLIC PRINTING INVESTIGATION. The Senate investigating committee, raised or he motion of Senator King, of New York, for the purpose of exposing the corruptions in regard to the public printing, having been in session almost since the commencement of the present Congress, will make a report on Monday or Tuesday. The committee is composed of two Republicans, Messrs.
King of New York, and Anthony of Rhode Island, ning themselves by going back to the code of two Administrationists. Messrs. FLIDELL of Louisians, and Powert of Kentucky, and one Ameri can, Mr. KERNEDY of Maryland. There will, therefore, be two, and probably three, reports. I learn that a majority of the committee will report a resolution vacating the office of public printer to WASHINGTON BOWHAN, on the ground that he has forfeited the office under the law of the last Congress by subcontracting the work to Mr. RIVES. MR. SHERMAN, OF OHIO, ON DOUGLAS.

Mr. Sheruan's declaration at New York yester iay, in his great speech to the Republicans of tha city, complimentary to Douglas, has been very well received hore. He says: "Another significant circumstance connected wit this memorable controversy is, that the principal ele-ment of the strength of one of the prominent Demo oratic candidates for the Presidential nomination cor nated at Charleston, it will be because they believed he acquired Northern strength by acting with the Republicans on this great question. But you may rest assured that if this is done, slavery will demand indemnity for the past and security for the future. Some new act of fealty, some new pledge of submission will be exacted as the condition of his nomination. Whatever may be his fate. I will do him the justice to say that his temporary rebellion was of the highest service to the Republican cause, let him be friend or foe. [Applains.]"

This seems to be a double answer to the Southern was a profess to think that Douglass said not

men who profess to think that Douglas could not carry as many of the Northern States as other of the candidates named, and to the declaration of the masses in that section. THE CONVICTER OF PURLIC EXPENDITURES.

Mr. HASKIN, the chairman of this committee left for New York yesterday morning, to be absent a week, and Messrs. Hindman and Klorton, the two Southern members on it, have both gone home and will doubtless remain until after the Charles ton Convention. This has caused the postponemer of the further action of this important committee. STRANGE RUNGE FROM CHARLESTON. It is stated that the Charleston authorities will

and visiters to the Convention to land their pas engers, but a distinguished gentleman from S Carolina declares this rumor a canard.

leading papers in the country are now in Washington gathering information, and subjects for dis-cussion and delineation. They will leave to-morgraphs have not only been taken of Payon and but also of the leading candidates for the Presidency, and the prominent men who are to figur in the Convention.

THE CANDIDATES THEMSELVES. Messis. Buchanan, Douglas, Breckingings HUNTER, LANE, JEFFERSON DAVIS, SLIDELL, and the other aspirants, will of course remain in Waskington, and quietly await the telegraphic an nouncement of the doings of the Convention.

SENATOR BIGLER. Senator Bigler, who regards himself as promi nent for the Vice Presidency, and who is hearing a little Northern thunder from home, is said to have grown "weak in the knees," and to be on the look out for a fitting substitute to fill his place as delegate at large. He tries to convince everybody of the perfect propriety of selecting the Vice President from Pennsylvania in case the President taken from Illinois. CONFIRMATION OF GEORGE M. WHARTON

GRORGE M. WHARTON has been confirmed by the Sonate as United States District Attorney, for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in place of IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE EXPECTED.

The significant correspondence between the Pre removal of the latter, will. I am informed, be repidation. Distinguished men who have seen this correspondence—among others, judges of our high Federal courts—do not hesitate to say that it places the President in a most inextricable di

CONTINUED INDISPOSITION OF CHIEF JUSTICE TANKS Chief Justice Tanny is again indisposed, and during yesterday and to-day his friends have on serious apprehensions lest he never be able to resume his seat on the bench His death would be a great public calamity in all respects, and especially if it took place before the THE CHANCES OF GOVERNOR SEWARD

It is claimed that, if DougLas is not nominate Charleston, Governor SEWARD will be nominated at Chicago, as the Republican candidate for he Presidenc "THE PRESS" of Saturday, containing the report and bill of the special committee on cific Railroad, has been in great demand here by members, and others who desire to read this mas-

terly paper. It made its first appearance in print COLONEL LANDER AS A PUBLIC SPEAKER. It is given out that Colonel Landen, the seconds of Porter in the late difficulty, will take the be nominated by the Charleston Convention. He

A highly fashionable and numerous company, invited by the Mayor and city authorities, under the auspices of the ladies of the Mount Vernon Association, paid a visit yesterday to the home and grave of Washington. Many interesting coremonies took place: THE CALIFORNIA TELEGRAPH.

The bill granting a company land and money build a line of telegraph to California, which re-cently passed the Senate, will likely be defeated in use. It meets with much opposition in the House. JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

The agents of James Gordon Bennert in Washington, backed by the Administration, are using every influence to prevent the proprietor and editor of the New York Herald from being summoned before the Covode Investigating Committee. He is evidently afraid to face the music.

THE COVODE INTESTIGATING CONSISTER. I understand that it is the intention of this com-Philadelphia, and his deputy, A. H. Tippin, to as certain the number of persons he has promised t make deputy marshals to take the census in order to vention with Administration delegates. Refore they close their labors they will also thoroughly ventilate the great abuses which have existed, and still exist, in the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

OCCASIONAL. [DESPATORES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS]

great city. All Northern visiters are at once impressed with its extraordinary capabilities, and cqually surprised that so little progress is manifested by the residents and by the law-makers of the State. The houses seem to be in a state of rapid decay, the hotels deserted, and the colored population has remarks as clearly to imply his strong condemnation of the duello. his remarks as clearl nation of the duello.

WASHINGT N. April 11.—Mr. Potter has been arrested, and given bond in \$5 000 to keep the peace, and especially not to fight a duel. The officers are in search of Mr. Pryor, who will be required to give a similar bond. COMPULSORY ENLISTMENT OF AMERICANS IN PRUBBIA.

PRUSSIA.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—It appears by the correspondence between the Government of the United States and that of Prussia, dating as far back as 1840, that while Prussia has evineed the most kind and conciliatory disposition in all the individual cases of compulsory enlistment of naturalised American citisens in the army of that kingdom, she does not manifest any desire to surreader the principle involved. REDUCTION OF POSTAGE BY THE BRENEN STEAMERS.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE BY THE BERMER STEAMERS.
WASHINGTON, April 15.—The postage between
the United States and the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, by the Bremen Easil steamers, has been reduced from 20 to 15 cents, and prepayment is made
optional, so that the uniform rate of the latter
amount is now chargeable on all letters conveyed
in the Bremen mail between the United States and
the States belonging to the German-Austrian postal union.

ONLY TEN DAYS FROM CALIFORNIA. ARRIVAL OF THE POWHATAN.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY. Sr. Joseph's, Kansas, April 14.—The pony express arrived here yesterday afternoon, which fursishes San Francisco advices to the 3d inst., the ime occupied in reaching this point being only ten

days.

The U.S. steamship Powhatan arrived on the 27th ult., via Honolulu, with the Japanese embassy, seventy-two persons. After repairing and coaling, she will proceed direct to Panama. The members of the embassy intend spending a month in the Atlantic States, and expect to return to Japan via Panama, in the Powhatan.

It would take several days to overhaul the Powhatan, then she was to sail for Panama.

The ambassadors will thence proceed to Aspinwall, where the U.S. steamer Roanoke was expected to be in waiting to convey them to Washington.

ington.

The members of the embassy were se well pleased with the Powhatan, that they expressed a wish to have her detained at Panama, to convey them back

egain to Japan.
The Powhatan brought advices from Japan to

The Powhatan brought advices from Japan to the 15th of February.

The Government of Japan had commenced stamping Moxican dollars, making them a legal currency, thus obvisting one of the principal difficulties in prosecuting trade with foreigners.

The Powhatan arrived at Honolulu on March 5th, and remained there till the 18th. The ambassadors were received there with formal honors. Private hospitalities were extended to them on every hand, and the King and Queen welcomed them in appropriate terms, and they were also entertained at a grand ball given by the officers of the Powhatan, and expressed great delight at the gay and novel scene. nd novel scene.

The news from the Sandwich Islands is unimortant. The bark Rover had also arrived at San Fran

cisco from Japan, with a full cargo of Japanese wares, rape seed oil, and other articles. The Japanese corvette has been repaired in the upled with the Into chare Legislature is still occupied with the ulk-head question, and the context is existing. The State capital appears to be permanently soated at Sacramento, the Legislature having appropriated \$100,000 for a Capitol building, the hole cost of which will be half a million. The steamships Golden Age and Champlon, from anama, had strived at San Francisco. Also, the ark Royer, from Lang, and ships Sterr. Naved. The savices from Carson Valley are to the 4th inst. Town proporty in different localities ranges high. Many-fire proof buildings are under construction. The population is increasing very fast, and it is thought that in two months the population will be fifty thousand. The scalety is very bad. There are no laws for the collection of debts or the punishment of criminals, and murders and fights are of daily occurrence.

Flour is salling at \$40 per hundred the furnishment of the collection of the

Flour is selling at \$40 per hundred lbs.; lumber is worth \$30 per thousand feet. Freights from California are very high.

The Pony Express is greeted with great enthusiasm by the people in this vailey.

The telegraph line is now complete to Miller's Station, thirty miles west of this city.

Arrived March 31st, brig Grimea, from Coronel, ship Gladistor, from Alexandria

Sailed April 2d, ship Expounder, for Callao; April 3d, ships Ganges and Attes, for Massatian; Ocean Telegraph, and Harvey Hastings, for Callao.

.o. The market for the past week has been devoid of the speculative operations which have charac-terised business since the year opened. Operators have completed their purchases for the first fori-night in March, and hence the duliness; although the market is not yet settled. The Washoe mines excitement still influences the country trade, keeping stocks down to a low

the country trade, keeping stooks down to a low point, pending the changes the large emigration to that region may work when the spring fairly opens. There is a more healthy demand, how-ever, for goods from regular dealers, and the country trade has run bare, and is calling for sup-plies to meet the consumption. Heavy rains have fallen within the week, which must again obstruct the trains for a few days.

piles to meet the consumption. Heavy rains have fallen within the week, which must again obstruct the trains for a few days.

The boot and shoe market is much depressed. Adamantine candles are quoted at 130 per lb. Anthracile coal \$13 = \$11.50 per ton. Coffee is unsettled. Rice 17 a 185c. The dry goods market is very heavy. Fish quiet. Fruit, in tin and glass, declining; a large domestic crop will soon come into the market. Dried fruit was unchanged. Gnuny bags 14c. Malt liquors are without improvement. Molasses and syrup are losing their buoyancy. Nails heavy, at 3a 31c. Naval stores inactive and nominal. Oils quiet and generally unchanged. Provisions are gaining firmness. Baconsells at 14 a 14 to, and 15 to for the best brands. New butter is slow of sale. Sales of the best, received via the Isthmus, at 27 to. Many holders demand 30c. Brined hams 12c. Lard is less firm. Pork meets with a steady inquiry. Domestic liquors are better maintained. Foreign brandies are in speculative request, and the rates have advanced, but dealers are doing nothing. Other spirits are dull. Whiskey sells at 43 a 44c. Alcohol, 75c. Teas are greatly depressed. Sugarsales of New Orleans at 13c, and choice Muscovado at 12c. Wines are unchanged.

The amount of gold bullion deposited in the mint last week was 29,094 onnees, and the coinage amounted to \$236,000. The silver bullion received at the mint during the week was 7,000 cunees. Wm. B. Garrison and others are negotiating for the establishment of a line of propellors to Japan. The State Legislature will adjourn April 24th.

COMMBROIAL INTELLIGENCE.

San Francisco, April 3—3 o'clock P. M.—All

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3—3 o'clock P. M.—All sinds of business continues much depressed. Pork and Bason firmer, without much activity. Butter has declined; best Eastern 22jc. Sugar dul and declining. Eastern cruthed 15jc. Coffee firm—Rio 18c, Java 20ja21c. THE LATEST-BY TELEGRAPH TO FRESNO SAN FRANCISCO. April 3—3 o'clock P. M.—There is but little news of interest to report.
The Japanese ambassadors remain the honored guests of the city, the sum of \$20,000 having been appropriated by the authorities for their entertainment.

tainment.

All the corporation officers, the members of the Legislature, the Governor, and the citizens generally, have paid their respects in person.

On the 20th instant a grand public reception was given them, when the United States officers, both civil and military, with the foreign consuls, and the State authorities, participated in the ceremonies. U. S. Sloop-ot-war Germantown.

FIRE IN THE DISMAL SWAMP.

antown, when the condition of the ore w and their tercises were found to be highly satis factory.

A fire is raging in the Dismal Ewamp, which, it From Havana. BALTIMORE, April 14.—The steamer Baltimore on Havana on the 8th inst., arrived at this portion is morning.
On the 12th, when twenty miles south of Cape Hatteras, she exchanged signals with the steamer star of the South, from New York. New York, April 14.—The steamship Empire

Steamer Prince Albert at New York. New York, April 14—The steamship Prince Albert, from Galway on the Sistult, via St. John's, N. F., arrived at this port this morning. Her ad-vices were telegraphed from St. John's. The Ohio at Pittsburg.

PITTERUNG, April 14.—The freshet has subsided. There are thirteen feet five inches of water in the oblannel co.day, and falling. Weather cloudy and cold. A little snow fell this morning. Death of an Ex-Member of Congress WASHINGTON, April 15.—The Hon. Wm? Cost Johnson, ex-member of Congre as, from Maryland, ited in this city to-day. Fire at Troy, N. Y.

TROY, April 15.—A fire occurred in West Troy st night, which destroyed H. L. Daun's cooper hop, a wagon factory, sleven residences, and foarns. Loss \$30,000, partially insured. Fire at Vincennes, Indiana. VINCENNES, April 15.—Eastham's block arned last night. Loss 10,000: Insurance

Markets by Telegraph. Baltimore, April 14.—Flour steady at \$6 for Howard treet. Wheat buoyant et \$1.20 for white, and \$1.50 for White. A

800 bales to day.

(Incurvaria, April 14.—Piour dull and unobanged,

Chrochardt, April 14.—Piour dull and unobanged,

Chrochardt, April 14.—Piour dull and unobanged,

Chrochardt, April 14.—Cotton dull; sales to day,

000 bales; prices easier, withor; change in quotations.

NEW OBLARTS, April 14.—Cotton dull; sales to day,

000 bales; prices easier, withor; change in quotations,

ugar quiet, at 6% 67%. Lard in blus, 10%. Cotton

relights to Liverpool have declined 1-16, and the current

ato is now 7-18. Exchanges unaltered.

MOBILE, April 14.—Outton easier, but quotations un
harged; sales 1,000 bales.

One Week Later from Mexico. DDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE SIEGE OF YERA CRUZ—MIRAMON'S LOSS 2,000 MEM—SMALL LOSS OF THE LIBERALS—WAR WITH THE URITED STATES —ANOTHER DEPSAT OF MIRAMON'S ARMY—ARMIRAMON'S ARMY—ARMIRAMON'S ARMY IN WART, &c. By the steamship Bolent, which arrived at Havana on the 4th inst. from Vers Cres. we have dates from that city to the 1st inst. The intelligence received via New Orleans of dates from that city to the 1st inst

The intelligence received via New Orleans of
the raising of the siege of Vera Crus by Mirasson,
is again stated. It is supposed, out of the 5,000
men he had with him, he lost, 2,000 during the
from 500 to 600 shells, and some 4,000 belies, were
from 500 to 600 shells, and some 4,000 belies, were
fired into the city. The ossualities in Vera Crus
were very trifling. Of the garrison, only seven
had died, and thirty seven been wounded. Of the
inhallments one had died, and fifteen been wounded.
The families who had left the city were rapidly returning to it.

The millies who had left the city were rapidly returning to it.

In raply to the protest of English Commander Aldham, against Miramon directing his fire upon the houses of foreigners instead of against the batteries and fortications, Miramon, when leaving, replied that he was not responsible, and that the serious events that had occurred (the capture of the steamers) had caused it. The Trait de Union save:

steamers may conserve the American interest the American steamer Indianola, on the Edulit, arrives, towing a bark of four hundred to the Edulit, arrives, towing a bark of four hundred to the content relief the Maria de Concepcion, which we have cruising between Veramine from the latter port on burned, it was said, five muse from the latter port on the steam of the spanish and bean reclaimed by the commander of the Spanish agreeding at Sacrificios."

There must be some mistake in this paragraph. Since when had the Indianola become a Mexican national versel?

The Trait de Union and the Progress both state the capture of the two steamers, Manques de la Habana and General Miramon, had produced oreat irritation in the capital. reat irritation in the capital.

According to the Sociedad of the 19th ultimo, there was a great call for war with the United States.
Valvez, at the head of 2,500 men from Guadalaara, was defeated by Ogszoney Valvez, at Zapolatan, losing 1,500 men in killed, wounded, and

pairs, was deteated by Ogazoney Valver, at Zapolatan, losing 1,500 men in killed, wounded, and dispersed.

The Brooklyn, with Mr. McLane, arrived at Vera Cruz on the 28th ultime. Degollade had left the "Ministry of Relations" and gone to Tampico to again enter upon the campaign. By the Mexican correspondence of the Diario de la Marina we are informed that Miramon was compelled to raise the siege of Vera Cruz, having neither provisions nor munitions of war, which ware on board the steamers General Miramon and Miavques dela Kabana. The same paper adds:

The Wea Cruz papers say nothing about the confiscation of American, as attributed to the Government of Miramon by the New Orleans papers.

A house in Barcelona had proposed a project to the Government of Spain to lay a submarine electric telegraph cable between the islands of Porto Rico and St. Thomos.

Arthur Napoleon and Madame de Vernay sailed in the stamphin Selver and the Contraction of the contraction of Madame de Vernay sailed in the stamphin Selver and the Contraction of Americans as attributed to the Government of Spain to lay a submarine electric telegraph cable between the islands of Porto Rico and St. Thomos.

Arthur Napoleon and Madame de Vernay sailed the steamship Solent on the 8th inst. Mysterious Affair. Mysterious Affar.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post, of Saturday.]

PROBALE MURDER IN JERSEY CITY—A FEMALE
FOURD GAGGED AND ANCHORED IN THE RIVER—
MARKS OF VIOLENCE.—About five o'clock this
morning, as private watchman Baldwin was engaged at his duties on the Cunard dock, at Jersey
city, his attention was attracted to something in
the water, at the end of the York-street dock.
Upon closer inspection he discovered it to be the
teet of a human being, with the head and body immersed under water.

Thinking that this might he consect he wisting of

leet of a human being, with the head and body immersed under water.

Thinking that this might be one of the vistims of the sloop Spray, or the cyster-boat E. A. Johnson, Officer Baldwin summoned his partner, and the two attached a rope to one of the legs and attempted to draw the body to the surface of the water, when they found that it was held firm by some weight attached to it. They then made the line fast to the dock, and notified Coroner Morris.

The coroner shortly after proceeded to the spot, and upon taking out the body found it to be that of a woman in a perfectly nude state, with the exception of the yoke of a chemisette and about three inches of the top of a white cotton stocking. One end of a rope was found passed around the neck, drawn twice tightly through the mouth, which caused the tongue to protrade.

The rope was fastened by a peculiar knot, called by boatmen a "timber hitch." The other end of the rope was fastened to a barrel of pitch, which was considerably imbedded in the mud. and it is supposed could not have morred any distance after having been sunk. The remains were removed to Mr. Hope's, undertaker, in Nowark avenue, where they will remain until Monday or Tuesday, for identification.

Coroner Morris held an inquest. Officer Baldor identification.

General Horris held an inquest. Officer Baldvin testified to the facts that had come under his
bservation. Peter Peterson, a private watchman,
estified;

testified:

"I have frequently heard screams in that vicinity; the last time we heard a scream at that place was about 3 o'clock in the morning some ten days ago, when Baidwin and mayself saved a misn from drowning; he was a stranger from New York, dressed in black clothes, and apparently an Irishman; do not know that any schooners loaded with pitch have lain at that dock very recently."

The inquest was adjourned until Tuesday. The body has marks of violence, the collar-bone heing dislocated, and bruises being visible in several places.

Deceased is supposed to be an Englishwoman, about thirty years of age, about five feet in height, and rather thick-set; black hair, teeth sil perfect, with the exception of the right sys tooth, and the inclar tooth on the left side, which are gone. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

The Money Market. PHILAZELPHIA, April 14, 1880.
A fair basiness was transacted at the Stock Board to-

Increase ... \$ 4.406 35 Farnings in first four months of fiscal year... 2117.407 25 Earnings in the same months of last year... 100,542 12

April 14, 1960. PIRST BOARD.

| Solution | Prince | SECOND BOARD.

AFTER BOARD. CLOSING PRICES-STRADY.

Philadelphia Markets.

April 14—Evening.

Holders of Flour are firm in their vews, but there is very little inquire, either for export or home use, at the advance. Standard enperfine is held at 56, with sales of 500 bbls' at that rate, 500 bbls choice extra at \$6.37%, and 400 bbls family on terms kept private. The trade are buying in lots as wanted, at from \$600 to \$6.500.75 or \$900 bbls for common to choice superfine, extras and fancy brands, as in quality. The receipts continue light and the market quiet. Sye Flour is firm, with further sales of 160 bbls, to note at \$4.35 \(\psi \) bbl. Corn Meal is wanted, but Pennsylvanis is generally held above the views of

held firmly, but we have no sales of NEAD. There is some little inquiry for Cloverseed, and prume lots are soarce and wanted, at \$4.50e4 75 are in holders generally asking the latter rate. Timothy a blue soarce, and seling in a small way at \$4.004.034

New York Stock Exchange .- April 14.

CHARGED WITH STEALING .- Three young 100

ing from its service would cover the amount of changed; sales 1,000 bales.

Miss Harriette N. Austin, elitress of a "Reform paper" in Danaville, New York, devotes a long article to the subject of her making up. Here is an important item: "My pantalcone are all out, at the bottom, like gentlemen's. I like them better than straight ones; and those which some ladies have worn, full and gathered at the bottom, are 'unmentionable.' My pattern was ent by a tailor. his wife taking the measure." The spinster's procaution, as stated in the last sentence, was doubtless intended to show that what she was after at the tailor's shop was "measures, not men." Nies girl is Harriette; not young enough to be giddy, certainly; but rather unar onlipantalcons. way, why doesn't Blitz write his Memoirs? He could tell as many curious stories of what he has WASHINGTON AFFAIRS. Washington, April 15.—As a number of the Opsition members and Senators will pair off with position members and Senators will pair off with the Democratic members who are going to Charles-ton, and will avail themselves of this arrangement to visit their homes, it is probable that scarcely a quorum, if so many, will be left here to attend to the public business. David A. Burr, recently returned from Utah, ir the capital of the State of Maryland. Annapolis is situated on the right bank of the river Severn two miles from its entrance into the Chesapeake bay. It is distant some thirty-seven miles from Washington, and is an ancient, old-fogy sort of a place, notwither and ing its position near the bay.