THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1860.

Forney's California Press Will be ready TO-DAY, at & P. M. This paper is published expressly for and states.

CALIFORNIA CIRCULATION IN

contains a complete summary of what has tran-d in our City, State, and the Atlantic States, sin-departure of the last steamer for California. Price Six-Unive per copy in strong was

THE WEEKLY PRESS, For next flaturidy, contains, among other articles of the report of the flyents! Committee on the PACIFIC RAILEOAD BILL, tted to the House of Representatives

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NEWS -THE LARGET NEWS BY TELESCAPE PROM WASHINGTON, CALIFORNIA-CONCRESSIONAL PROCESSIONAL PROCESS

RAILROAD BILL—CAUGE OF THE DIFFICULTY BE TWEEN MESSES, PRYOR AND POTTER—THE PATOR POTTER IMPRODUCTED BERRY OF THE ADAMS COM FIGHT-THE JAPANESE CRAFT AT BAN FRANCISCO AND WEAT THEY DID-CONSTRUNCTION OF THE COTTON KINGS-LETTER PROM WASHOR-WEDDIN

-DECEMBER TO THE PRIESERS NATIONAL UNION, AGRICULTURAL DESARTMENT LAYING OUT THILDPENTIL UATTLE MAKENT.
THE WEEKLY PRESS is furnished to enhers be it is grained to enhers be it is grained. For the single copy, and to liabs of Twesty, when sent to one address, \$25, in advance. Single copies for sale at the counter of The bases Office, in waspers, ready for mailing.

Finer Page -Letter from "Esek Richards; see Emberr-Arrival of the Powhata at San Francisco. FOURTH PAGE.—Letter from New York; Marine Intelligence.

.The Charleston Convention. The great topic which overshadows all others is the Charleston Convention; and considering the influence its deliberations may exercise on the destinies of the country, its importance is not over-estimated. It is a task of no ordinary magnitude for a great na-tion to select, by the free action of its citizens, a Chief Magistrate, and under existing political arrangements, the proceedings of the National Conventions of the two great parties are only second in importance to the Presidential election, at which the whole army of America sovereigns give legal expression to their opi-

It rarely happens in the history of the world that more remarkable assemblages of men are gathered together than those who attend the National Conventions of the Democratic party. Every Congressional district of the Union will be represented by two delegates, and every State by four delegates at large, and in mos es, (save where they were appointed by Administration influences and chosen, there fore, as mere subservient tools of power,) they are representative men and faithful exponents of the Democratic sentiment prevailing in their districts. Besides the delegates, there are nearly always present at these bodies (more particularly when the Conventions assemble at a more accessible and convenient location than Charleston) the prominent members of the Democratic party of all sections of the Union, and this conglomeration of living representatives of every phase of American life is, of itself, a curious spectacle, to which no assemblage of the citizens of any other country could present a parallel. Almost every imaginable phase of social pojudice, of climate and soil, furnishes a living ntative. The ardent, bristling fire ester f the South sits side by side with the calcuarmy of slaves, and the owner of thousands o broad acres, which yield a princely revenue by their successful production of cotton or sugar, becomes the colleague of the hardy neer of the Northwest, who, when at home, drveys with pride his little homestead of a quarter-section; the representatives of great cities, teeming with all the adornments and luxuries that modern genius can produce, is greater part of their active lives amid the wildest and most rugged scenes of our Western

ter of our wide-spread Confederacy is now wending its way to a common centre at Charleston for a common purpose; and wide as are the minor diversities of opinion prevailing among them, and their utter want of unity on all subjects not of a political character, a common interest in the future of the Democratic party, and a common devotion to its standard, goes very far to bind them together in one common bond; and if the nomination, when finally made, should prove at acceptable as the Democratic Preside minations which have preceded it, every Democrat present will go forth to labor with assiduity, and, in some cases, with almost superhuman energy, to secure its triumph in November next.

The first important business discussed in such bodies is the adjustment of confested seats; but the present Convention, if it is ani-mated by a spirit of justice, will have but lit-the difficulty in settling the only two cases of and contains a goodly company. All are Demo. seats; but the present Convention, if it is animated by a spirit of justice, will have but litthis nature which will be brought before it—
this nature which will be brought before it—
the delegations from Illinois and New York. the delegations from Illinois and New York. the delegations from Illinois and New York.

If there is any one political fact more patent than another, it is that Judge Douglas is the Lane men, "like angels' visits, few and far undoubted, and almost manimous, choice of the Democracy of Illinois as their Presidential candidate, and that his pretensions are sustained with unprecedented unanimity by politicians, like our excellent friend, Col. George sustained with unprecedented unanimity by State. Yet the Danite bolters, who in the Dovozas and Lincoza, polled only five thousand votes, and with whom not one-tenth o the Democracy of any county of the State affiliate, have, under the direction of the Administration, appointed a full delegation to Charleston, who arrived some time since at Washington, and who appear determined; notwithstanding the notori ously absurd nature of their pretensions, to persist in demanding admittance into the Conention. The only theory upon which they pretend to justify their claims is that upon which the Administration has acted—that Judge Douglas, by his consistent devotion to Populs Sovereignty, has become an arch heretic, and is, therefore, beyond the pale of the party. If the Convention is foolish enough to adopt this view of the subject, the days of the De mocracy, as a national party, are numbered lightest chance of election. But it is not at all probable that the protensions of the Danite

In New York, at the regular State Convention, an almost universal desire was maniby the leaders of both the factions which have so long distracted the Democracy of the State, that but one sat of delegates of the State, that but one sat of delegates should be sent to Charleston; and even Drokshould be sent to Charleston; and committed to go for Douglas. Mr. Buchanan, the businesses, who is his especial delegate, and committed to a coulee of steady hostility to Douglas, to maintain the blushing honors of his dynasty. The was supported to-day to find that a number of

of the two-thirds rule, and because the Administration and ultra Seuthern delegates will refuse to treat him with the same imagaanimity that his triends in 1882 of the Administration and ultra Seuthern delegates will see an addolars set annum during the continuance of such refuse to treat him with the same imagaanimity that his triends in 1882 of the Administration of the residue of his salary due to him at such time, at the ention, extended to the present President; r soon after Mr. Buchanan obtained a clear ajority in that body Judge Dougras directed, by telegraph, that his name should be withrawn, and the contest was thus ended.

> The Japanese Embassy. Upon our first page, this morning, will b found a full description of the incidents con nected with the arrival of the Japanese Em sasy at San Francisco—their reception there their impressions of our country-and of such peculiarities as were noticed by the reporters of the newspapers of that city. The

mbassy is one of extraordinary size-conisting, as it does, of seventy-two persons. But this may be accounted for, perhaps, by the fondness of that extraordinary people for display, or by the large delegations which this ountry has sent to the Orientals with whom desired to establish diplomatic relations. Thus, Mr. WARD's suite, when he went to Pekin, consisted of about thirty persons, and

to Japan itself, we have despatched not merely a Consul-General and several diplometic assistants, but a large naval force, which, on various important occasions, made a display quite as imposing as the present Japanese Embassy. As they are specially strict on all points of etiquette, they have probably conbeived it proper and fitting that their representation in our country should, to some extent, correspond in numbers and appearance with the American delegations they have re-

A current definition of an Ambassador is a man sent to a foreign country to lie for nis own;" but the Japanese have a far different errand in visiting America. There is, ndeed, no important diplomatic duty for them to perform and no cunning intrigues to engage in, as they have simply to formally exchange atifications of a treaty already made, and then quietly depart from our shores. The important practical purposes of their visit, hewever, are to break up the exclusive and antiquated policy of their country by a complete reversal of its system of non-intercourse with foreign nations, and to allow a number of its chosen representatives to see for themselves what namer of people are the Americans, who have startled them from their slumber ofages, and,

partly by persuasion and partly by a species of gentle force, have induced them to adopt comparatively liberal commercial policy. They gave ample evidence, during their visit to San Francisco, of their ability and disposition to improve, to the utmost, the opportunities afforded them of obtaining accuportunities afforded them of observations of 12th, 1857.

Question 2D.—Was it shown to you confidentially confidential than the confidence of the confidence their attention. They have artists connected with their expedition who, with great accuraofficials are entrusted with duties not unlike

those of the reporters of our own press, for

in their presence. Their notes and sketches are promptly transmitted to Japan, and thus convey thither descriptions of whatever they vitness, which possess as much freshness as he comments of our own newspapers upon their appearance and peculiarities. While we are daguerreotyping them, they are not less busy in daguerreotyping us. They have come among us to see and to hear, as well as to be seen and to be heard; and it is well that this policy has been adopted, for all delusions will at once be dissipated. If a substantial basis is found to exist for extensive commercial or close diplomatic relations, the commercial or close diplomatic relations, the Japanese will readily ascertain the fact and obtain such accurate information as will enable their countrymen to take advantage of it. While, on the other hand, if their impressions of our country should be unfavorable; and if, after a full inspection of the attractions it presents, they are satisfied that no tangible good will result from a commercial intermingling o our youthful Republic and their ancient fusular Empire, the failure of our Japan policy will as once become manifest, and all false hopes founded upon it be speedily destroyed.

be to disparage him (Walker) in public estima. In public estima. In public estima. It is stated that dever written on this subject and never the would now of he had ever uttered, or one line he had ever uttered, or one line he had ever uttered, or one line he had ever written on this subject and never the base of the manner in which he discharged his duties as a public officer—he not only felt entirely free, but the manner in which he discharged his duties as a public officer—he not only felt entirely free, but the manner in which he discharged his duties as a public officer—he not only felt entirely free, but the manner in which he discharged his duties as a public officer—he not only felt entirely free, but the manner in which he discharged his duties as a public officer are the same indications of indian disturbances in Yeashington and tallifornia in Transmitter with the will you any bill appropriating money to that he will you any bill appropriating money to that he will you only by publishing the letter of the 12th of July 1857.

The President as ever appear, ether in assailing his honor or the wind on the same indications of indian disturbances in Yeashington and tallifornia in Transmitter with the will you only by the expenses of the investigating committees in the mount of the same indications of the House. The will not the fiel stantial basis is found to exist for extensive

founded upon it he speedily destroyed According to the accounts of the Sar Francisco journals, the Japanese are well lating son of New England; the lord of an pleased with their reception; but so much empty parade, estentatious show, and absurdity, generally attends municipal demonstrations of hospitality, that it is to be feared such efforts upon our Atlantic scaboard will scarce ly meet with equal success. The experiment will no doubt in due season be tried, and the citizens of Philadelphia will have an opportunity of exhibiting their taste and capacity in dis respect, at no distant day. Let the grandiloquent orators of our Council chambers, therefore, prepare in time their speeches, and be fully ready to pierce the ears of their expected guests with elequence, which will, perhaps, be all the better relished because it will not be understood. From the interest shown by the Japanese in the machinery they noticed at San Francisco, we believe they would be much pleased with the remarkable manufacto

ries of our city; and proper arrangement for enabling them to obtain clear ideas of the advanced condition of manufacturing, and mechanical skill among us, would go much further to impress them with a sense of the real greatness of America, than any empty pageants or pompous harangues.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE Letter from "Occasional."

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1860 As I write I presume the gallant steamer, the Keystone State, is ploughing the waters of the Delaware towards the ocean, and in a few days will

the regular Democratic organization of that H. Martin, reporters for the different newspapers, and to eke out the hitarious voyage, a fine brass band. Who will be the historian of the trip? Who will tell of the various intrigues in the collector's ridge men, of the stealthy consultations of the words exchanged and the reconciliations made, of the organisation of the delegates? Who is to preside-who to cast the vote-who is to become mem ber of the Committee on Credentials and member of the Committee on Resolutions? I hope The of the Committee on Resolutions? I hope The

Press has its representative aboard, for we shall

as well as to himself, required him to produce it; ing man in the Territory, demanding that incommon honesty, looking to the pledges upon which

as well as to himself, required him to produce it; ing man in the Territory, demanding that incommon honesty, looking to the pledges upon which

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ing man in the Territory, demanding that incommon honesty, looking to the pledges upon which

as well as to himself, required him to produce it;
ing man in the Territory, demanding that incommon honesty, looking to the Administration came into power, the Constituings of the delegates from Pennsylvania on their

way to Charleston. The delegates from Pennsylvania who have determined to avoid the perils of those who go down upon the sea, are Messrs. Josiah Bandali, C. L. Ward, H. M. Phillips, and James Nill. Judge Nill, of the Franklin district, informed a leading Democrat this morning that he would support Bieghen A. Douglas from the first to the last, and that such has been his determination from the beginning, because he felt it was the only way in which he could represent the feelings of the people of his district. Mr. Cessna is his alternate, and will no doubt, co-operate with him. Mears. Nill and Cessna are the representatives at Charleston of Releadies Leaves Washington Rowman. of Brigadier General George Washington Bowman of the Pennsylvania militia, editor of the Wash ington Consistence, printer of the United States Senate, and confidential comforter of the Presi-dent. So, General Bowman and the Administra-

OCCABIONAL.

LATEST NEWS By Telegraph to The Press.

FROM WASHINGTON. SPECIAL DESPATCHES to "THE PRESS"

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1860. Governor WALKER's appearance before the Co vode Committee, this morning, created a great sen sation.; He spoke about two hours, was easy, cool, and collected, and laid bare his whole relation to Mr. Buchanan on the Kansas question with a master hand. It ought to be recollected that the ecent course of Governor WALKER has not given Administration, and they have always demanded that he should justify them and himself by exposing Mr. Buchanan's pretended private nstructions to him on the Kansas question Though free in letting the contents of this letter be known to his friends, he refused to make it known to the public until the proper time arrived. This time has arrived, and WALKER stands vindi-

cated to his country and to his friends. DISCLOSURE OF MR. BUCHANAN'S GREAT LET-TER IN FAVOR OF POPULER SOVEREIGHTY TO GOV. WALKER, IN 1857, AND FULL AND EM-PHATIC ENDORSEMENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPRELION AGAINST THE ADMINISTRATION POR VIOLATING THE PLEDGES OF 1856. The following testimony was given by ELLIS B.

CORNABEL, of Pennsylvania, before the Covode Committee in the House, at 12 o'clock to-day:

Question 1st.—Were you ever shown a letter, dated July 12th, 1857, written by the President of the United States to Governor Robert J. WALKER. the latter then in Kansas? ANSWER .- I never saw but one letter in mann

script written by the President to Governo

WALKER, and that I believe bore the date July tially? or are you at liberty. without violating any promises of secrecy, to speak of its contents? by and rapidity, take sketches of all things

Answer.—I am under no obligations of secrety likely to prove interesting to the Emperor and whatever. I have discussed the merits of that let the people they represent; and some of their let with a great many different persons within the last eighteen months. I presume twenty different people, in Washington to-day, have been long aware of my knowledge of this letter. Governor they carefully note down whatever passes WALKER exhibited it to me in vindication of his ourse in Kausas. And at the time also stated,

that he himself was under no confidential re-At this time Governor WALKER was exceedingly indignant and angry. He also expressed his fear that the President would not only destroy the Democratic party, but the country with it. He feared the consequences to the country, and thought its welfare would be best secured by being not too precipitant. Although he stated with determined emphasis, that, inasmuch as the Presi dent had suddenly changed front, since the date of that letter-the tendency of which change might be to disparage him (WALKER) in public est

Question 3D .- What is your recollection Answer. The time I saw the letter was soon after the resignation of Governor Walker. I had, with many other gentlemen, earnestly urged his may be relied on. appointment; hence I felt a profound interest in his

Conversing with him, about what was deemed an indirect removal of him from Kansas, led to the the Charleston Mercury. introduction of this letter, at the interview referred to. I considered it a most extraordinary me, from the contents of this letter, ithat he was forced to abandon his post, because he had faithfully carried out, as far as he had record to abandon his post, because he had faithfully carried out, as far as he had record to abandon his post, because he had record to abandon his I consider the letter an unqualified endorsement of Governor Walker's course in Kansas. I was particularly struck with the potent fact, that the President considered the submission of the Constitution, by the Convention, to the people of Kansas, as the true principle and the interpreta-

tion of the Kansas and Nebraska Bill.

Further, that his views were equivalent to adpolicy of submission, for the double reason—first, that it would secure his success, and his success would prove fatal to the resolutions against

ords, that upon the doctrine of submission of the Constitution to the people, he (the President) was tor from Illinois. willing to stand or fall. I remember, also, that I was impressed with the singular solemnity of the President, from the fact that the advice contained in the letter was clinched with a seemingly devout prayer. This is substantially my recollection of the spirit and

meaning of that document, as it was read to me by Governor Walken. QUESTION 47H.—Have you recently conversed

The Massachusetts delegation, with anumber of with any member of this Administration on the others from New England and the Northeast,

subject of this letter? If so, are you at liberty to leave Baltimore this evening for Charleton, in the Answer .-- I have recently had such conversa tion. There is no secret about it—no confidential restraints upon either of the parties. I have described the scene to many persons since Friday last. I presume this committee, like many others with Attorney General BLACK upon the truth of to in this testimony, he denying and I affirming. He declared that no such document seized, and never did exist. I told him I had seen it. He affirmed that I was mistaken; that if such a letter existed no good citizen would withhold it. I inquired of him whether he invited its production in the name of the President. He replied, yes! that he challenged its production; that if Governor WALKER had such a paper, his duty to this country,

severe remarks passed between us. He was in state of great excitement. When I referred a second time to my having seen it, he again, in high rage, declared I was in gross error; that the President never wrote such a document; and if Governor Walker or any other person pretended to have such a documen it was a mere pretence to cover up a perpetrate or intended treason to the Democratic party, or a mere pretext for deserting to the Black Republican

He further added that if any one attacked the Administration on this ground (to use his exact words) "we will put a shirt upon him, from which he will never escape." Question 5th .- In case you had such interview what led to it?

Answer .- I was making a visit to one of the editors of the Constitution in reference to another natter entirely. I met Judge BLACK there accidentally; I did not expect to see him. My business with the editor was in no way, di-rectly or indirectly, connected with the objects of this committee. I decline answering the question solely on the ground of irrelevancy.

GOVERNOR WALKER, OF KANSAS, BEFORE THE COVODE COMMITTEE. as. Mayor, of New York, he has aboved with indonitable steery to obtain the admissed to-day to find that a number of his friends. Few think that the forts will be successful, alked the admissed to constant the successful, alked the demissed to day to find that a number of his friends. Few think that the foots will be successful, alked the demissed to day to find that a number of his friends. Few think that the foots will be successful, alked the profit of the successful and the demissed to day to find that a number of his friends. Few think that the foots will be successful, alked the demissed to day to find that a number of his friends. Few think that the foots will be successful, alked the demissed to successful, alked the profit of the successful and the demissed to successful, alked the profit of the successful and the demissed to successful and the profit of the successful and the demissed to successful and the successful and the demissed to successful and the successful and the demissed to successful and the demissed the demissed the demissed the demissed the demissed the definition of the successful and the demiss Hon. Robert J. Walker, ex-Governor of Kan-

Early this morning Governor Walker was retestimony of several witnesses who had testified t he contents of the letter as shown to them in 1856 by Governor Walker, under no confidential re

d to Judge BLACK, Attorney Genera of the United States, the existence of this letter, * and stated that Governor WALKER had read it t him. Judge Black, the witness testified, went into a violent rage, and declared that no such letter existed; that if it had, Governor WALKER would have published it long ago; that if he at-tempted to produce any such pretended letter, he would be covered with the shirt of Nessus; and that, in the name of the President, he defied Mr. WALKER to produce any such letter. When this testimony was shown to Governor Walker, he was ery indignant and much excited. He declared that although he had heretofore refused to produce it, now that its contents were made public, and that he had been thus defied by the Presiden brough the Attorney General to produce the leter. whose existence was denied, his own honor de anded that it should be produced and published He then produced to the committee the original etter of the 12th of July, 1857, which, together

strictions but to vindicate himself from the charge of violating the President's instructions in regard

to his official action in Kansas. One of these wit

sees swore positively that, a few days since, he

with the signature, is all in the handwriting of Mr. Buchanan.
A copy was taken by the committee. The letter fully sustains all that Mr. WALKER did in Kanss a as Governor, for it says: " The point on which our and our success depends is the submission the Constitution to the people of Kansas. * * * On the question of submitting the Constitution to the bona, fide resident settlers of Kansas I am willing to stand or fall. In sus aining such a principle we cannot fall It is satisfaction to the rebels. They regarded him as the principle of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the having caved in to the blandishments of the principle of Popular Sovereignty, and the principle at the foundation of all popular govern-ment. The more it is discussed the stronger it will

become."

The President then proceeds to censure the resolutions of Georgia and Mississippi disapproving of

Gov. Walken's course in Kunsas, and as regards those of Mississippi, he says: "In answering them, would advise you to make the great principle of he submission of the Constitution to the bona fide residents of Kansas conspicuously promi-nent. On this you will be irresistible." The homestead bill was then taken up.

After the reading of the letter, Mr. Walker
proceeded to give a historical account of his appointment as Governor of Kansas, and of his sotion
there under the views and instructions of the President, demonstrating that he had been fully sustained by the President until the latter changed
his policy, in November, 1857. He also explained
how the programme of the Lecompton Convention
had been prepared here in Washington, and transmitted to Kansas, and his co-operation asked and
refused: first, because it did not submit the Constitution to the people; and, second, because it did
not even submit the slavery question to the people,
but only to those who were willing to vote for the
Constitution, being a very small minority of the
whole.

Governor Walker then declared at that date, in
the fall of 1857, in Kansas, that this device was a
wretched fraud and a base counterfeit, designed to
prevent the people of Kansas from voting even on
the question of slavery. On being then informed
that it was the programme of the President and of
the Administration, he denied that it could possilivite the programme of the President and of
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that it was the programme of the President and of the Administration, he denied that it could possibly be the programme of the President, and showed Mr. BUCHANAN'S letter of the 12th of July, 1857, to sustain the assertion. Mr. WALKER was assured that the President had changed his opinion and that all the Cabinet went with him. Mr. WALKER said that, whatever the President or Cabinet might lo or say on this subject, he would forever denounce this programme as base and dishonorable, and as forfeiting the pledges which he (Mr. WALKER) had ting the pledges which he (Mr. WALKER) had made in his own name and that of the Presidentthat the Constitution should be submitted to the vote of the people of Kansas for ratification or rejection, upon the faith of which pledge the people had acted, and, in the absence of which, Kansas

and the whole country in civil war. Governor WALKER said he had never retracted or modified one word he had ever uttered, or one

can be had in private families from \$1.50 to \$3 per day-better, indeed, although not so luxurion than that to be had at the leading hotels. This

FULL REPORT OF THE CONVENTION. A number of the official reporters of the House will report the Charleston Convention in full for THE NEW YORK DELEGATION.

I hear that DELOS DE WOLF, one of the dele fully carried out, as far as he had power, the instructions and advice of President Buchanan. therefore go for him at Charleston. A change ha also come over other Dickinson men during the less two or three days, rendering it tolerably certain that the vote of New York will be cast for the Senator from Illinois.
It is strongly conjectured that even Mr Burray

WORTH, who takes John KELLY's place in the New York city delegation to Charleston, will yield Further, that his views were equivalent to advising Governor Walken to devote himself to the policy of submission, for the double reason—first with his colleagues in casting the vote of the attact for Judge D. DEMORALIZATION OF THE EASTERN DELEGATES.

Governor Walker, passed a short time previous, in Georgia and Mississippi.

The President plainly indicated to Governor Walker that his success depended upon the doctring that his success depended upon the doctring of submission, and adds, almost in the following men in the contemplated crusade upor the Sens-

ROBBINS' SUBSTITUTE. SAMUEL MEGARGEE, Esq., of Germanown, is in this city on his way to Charleston, substituted by Hon. JOHN ROBBINS, Jr., to cast hisvote in the National Democratic Convention. He is an excellent, worthy gentleman.

THE MASSACHUSETTS DELEGATON. noble steamer B. S. Spaulding.
TESTIMONY OF MR. M'ELHONS

Besides Governor WALKER and Mr. CHNADEL Committee, in reference to the celebrated letter of instructions addressed by Mr. Buchman to Governor WALKER on the 12th of July, 1857, Mr. McElhone testified to having heard the letter read by Governor Walker at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in the presence of Major Poles and others, and that, so far from being held emplemental, Governor Walker expressed his (ctermination at the time to have it lithographed, the impression, of course, being that it should have general circulation. It was also brought out that Secretary Cops, during a recess of the Ennsas Constitutional Convention, wrote, under advice of Mr. Buchanan, a letter of four columns to a lead tion should be submitted to the popular vob. It was written for publication to influence the party

peared. H. M. PHILLIPS ANGRY. I regret to hear that H. M. PHILLIPS, alele gate from Philadelphia to Charleston, is offedded at THE PRESS, and, because of this, will notvote for Douglas, "whose organ it is." Since whe have you become the organ of any man or party?

in Kansas, but why it was not published has not ap

EXTENSION OF THE HOUSE TRLEGRAPH PATENT-

EXTENSION OF THE HOUSE TRLEGRAPH PATENTTHE JAPANESE EMBASSY TO LAND IN MSW YORKTHE STOKES CONTRETED ELECTION CASE.—TE
NICAHAGUAN TREATY.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The Commissions of
Patents has granted the application for the extesion of the House Telegraph Patent for seve
years from to-day. Also, the Wells improvement
on the manufacture of hat-bodies for a like pecio.
The steamer Roanoke will land the Japanes
Embassy at the city of Now York, in accordance
with the original order of the Secretary of th
Navy. They would have been brought direct
Washington, as recommended by Consul Gener.
Harris, but for the apprehended difficulty of pilo
ing the vessel through the channel of the Potoma
river.

Whe House Committee of Fleations to day years

The House Committee of Elections to-day passe

I XXXVITH CONGRESS.--FIRST SESSION.

U. S. Capitol, Washington, April 18. SENATE. SENATE.

Mr. GRIMES, of lowe, presented a petition in favor of a uniform banking law.

Mr. BUMM R. A. of Messachusetts. presented about a dozen patitions, humerously signed by the citizens of different towns in Massachusetts, asking Congress to repeal the fugitive-slave law; to abous slavery in the Dustrict Columbia and the Territories; and to prohibit the inter-State slave-trade, and to admit no more slave States. Acting upon a procedent, he moved to refer them to the Committee or the Judiciary.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, moved to lay them on the table.
Mr. WiffALL, of Texas, desired to give the reasons why he should vote in the selfment was carried by a vote of 25 years to 19 navy—a strict party division.
Mr. W DE, of Ohio, objected.
The motion to lay them on the table was carried by a vote of 25 years to 19 navy—a strict party division.
On motion of Mr. HALLe of New Hampshire, when the same as a selfment was a strict party division.
On motion of Mr. HALLe of New Hampshire, when the same as a selfment was a selfment with the same as a selfment with ion caume the result of the many of the period of the instructions given to Mr. Molane when minister to OMr. Wil. SUN. of Massachusetts, called up his resolution instructure the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the contracts made by the War Department.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, thought the resolution should be addressed to the War Department.

Mr. WILSON thought not, A similar resolution of inquiry had been passed at a former session, but nine becaute different information from that which would come from the department. His resolution had oreated a sensation in certain quarters, and strong efforts had been made to change its direction, and he had been pay roached even by his political friends to induce him to do set.

peen had to wen by his political friends to induce him to we have a said be knew nothing of that. If the records of the War Department concealed anything, then he would vote for the fullest investigation. The only motive he had in proposing his amendment was to save the expense of collecting voluminous testimony which apuid be found in a condensed form in the records of the department.

Mr. WILSON disclaimed intending any insinuation of an improper motive on the part of the Senator from virsissippi. He was the last man to whom he would attribute anything of that sort. It was notorious, however, that the War Department had lad itself open to a suggioun of being connected with robbers, and therefore he desired a full investigation.

After some further debate, the resolution was laid

After some further debate, the resolution was laid over.

Mr. SLIDELL: of Louisiana, called up his resolution proposing an edjournment of the Bonate every three days. from Thurday next until the lat of May.

Mr. TRUMBUL! of Illinois, opposed this as the worst proposition yet submitted.

Various views were expressed by the Senators, and the resolution was finally carried, by yeas 25, nays 22.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution for an adjournment for thirty days was rejected. Carried.

The resolution was then taken up. It provides for an adjournment from the 19th to the 30th of April. It was voted on and rejected, by reas 21 nays 22.

The homestead hill was then taken up.

Mr. WADE, of Onio, moved the House bill as a substitute.

iongrees
After a lengthy debate on the amendment, and with-sta vote, the Senste adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENATIVES. The deficiency appropriation bill was taken up. Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, demanded the year and Mr. BHERMAN, of Ohio, remunded the gentleman that if they insist on the year and nave on the passage of the appropriation bills, they may defeat them. Mr. HUNGION replied that his object was to de-eat this bill, and he was willing to take the responsibility.

Mr. SHERMAN, in reply to a question put by Mr. Curtus, of lows, said there was not a single item in the bill that had not been recommended by the Administration, and shat it was the smallest deficiency bill that had been reported for years.

Mr. GOOCH, of Massachusetts, said he would vote for the bill, understanding that it was to pay debts already

Mr. (GUUH). Of Passachusetts, and newould vote for the bill, understanding that it was to pay debts already contracted. He hoped that, hereafter, the Administration would contract only such debts as its friends could vote to pay.

Mr. HOUSTON replied that there was scarcely an item in the bill to pay debts contracted by the Administration. Convress itself had incurred the obligations. The bill was then passed—year 79, nays 63.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the Military Academy bill, a returned from the repairs. With an amendment au-

The lexas rangers were essentially necessary to the protection of the frontiers, accustomed as they were to Indian warfare. Hocause a few white men may have committed depredations wan no reason why the people should not be protected. To restore peace, it was nested to the protect of the protect of the protect of the protect of the people was to object was necessary to pursue and effectually observed the findians. He favored the anneament because its object was recommended to the anneament because its object was necessary to the findians and the protect of the findian mental to show the utter inadequacy of the federal troops on the frontier, and earnestly advocated the mounted regument. Mr. OLIM, of Now York, said the accounts from the Texas frontier were highly exasgorated for interested purposes. There had been no hostilities except on the part of a few vagsbonds, and it was now proposed to employ the men who commenced the disturbance to hunt them down. Volunteers should not be employed to discharge the duty belonging to the regulars now in

The committee rose without action thereon. Mr. Bonham's resolution, that when the House ad-journ on Friday it be to the 30th instant, was read for information. Mr. WASHBURN. of Maine, and others on the Re-publican side, objected. Adjourned.

New York Republican State Conven New York Republican State Convention.

Syracuse, April 18.—The Republican State
Convention assembled this morning, and was
largely attended. Richard Hurlbert of Oneida
was chosen temporary chairman.

After appointment of a committee on organization the Convention took a recess till atternoon.

Elius W. Leavenworth will be elected permanent
chairman. chairman:

The committee on permanent organization reported Elias W. Leavenworth as president, and a long list of vice presidents and scoretarios.

The committee on resolutions presented the following the committee on resolutions presented the following presented the fo

lowing:
Resolved, That the Republican electors from New York representing this Convention, present the name of Wm. H. Seward to the Chicago Con-vention for the Presidency, not only in obedience to the universal and unbroken sentiment, but be cause they regard him as eminently the represent ative of the principles upon which the Republi can party is based, and to whose hands all their great interests with confidence may be safely com-mitted.

mitted.

The resolution was greeted with enthusiastic applause, and loud and hearly cheers given for Sew ard. The resolution was subsequently unanimous by adopted.

The following delegates at large were announced that the second services are supplied to the second services.

dei Win. M. Evarts, Proston King, John L. Schooloraft, Henry R. Selden. Alternates.—Isalal Herman, A. B. Dickinson, Martin J. Townsend and Jacob Berger.

The Convention shortly afterwards adjourned. Committed for Contempt of Court.

BALTIMORE, April 18.—Judge Krobs, of the Cirput Court, has committed Thomas B. Gaither to
all for contempt of court, in refusing to surrender
the papers and docket of the court to the clerk
appointed by the court to fill the vacanny cause
by Mr. Gaither's election having been set aside.
The Governor has remitted the fine imposed by the
court. South Carolina Democratic Convention

COLUMBIA, April 17.—The Democratic Convention reaffirmed the Cincinnati and Baltimore plat orms, and the Supreme Court decision in the Dred Ecott case. The proceedings of the Conven-tion were very conservative. The Convention ad Journed on Tuesday. Damages Against a Railroad Company BROOKLYN, April 18.—A verdict has been rendered granting the sum of \$8,000, exclusive of expenses, to Mrs John Thompson, for injuries she sustained by a collision on the Hudson River Rail-

road, near Sing-sing, on the 18th of January. Fire at Chicago. DESTRUCTION OF RAILROAD PROPERTY. CHICAGO, April 18.—The machine shop, car-louse, and other buildings of the Illinois Central Saliroad, with four locomotives, &c., were burned his norning. The less amounted to \$150,000, and

Collision on the Grand Trunk Railroad LOSS OF LIFE.

STRATFORD, C. W., April 18.—A collision occurred on the Grand Trunk Balfroad last night. One
person was killed, four or five injured acriously,
and several slightly. and several slightly.

Arrival of the Steamship Ariel. NEW YORK, April 18.—The steamship Ariel, from Aspinwall on the 9th instant, arrived at this port this moraing. Her advices from California have been anticipated. From Havana.

Three Days Later from Europe. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ARAGO. PARLIAMENT ADJOURNED.

Warrants Issued Against the Prize Fighter REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN SPAIN DON CABLOS PROCLAIMED KING.

Austria Protests Against Apnexation COTTON DULL AND DECLINING. CONSOLS 94% @94%. New York, April 18.—The steamship Arago arriver, this evening from Havre via Southampton, bringin condon and Liverpool dates of the 4th instant. She reports, when about 30 miles east off Sandy Hook, hav

passed some fragments of spars and the upper work a vessel, evidently the result of a collision durin The Arago passed the steamer Jura on the 10th, bonn And Arago passed the steamer Jura on the 10th, bound ast.

The steamship America arrived at Liverpool on the dinstant. The steamship Australasan arrived at uverpool on the 3d, and the City of Baltimore reached diseases on the 3d, and the City of Baltimore reached the standard of the steamship Vanderbilt arrived out of the standard adjourned over till the 18th, on account of the Easter holdedys.

Warrants have been issued against Heenan and Sayers, and if errested, they will be put under bonds to keep the peace for a year.

A revolutionary movement has been commenced in Spain—General Ortego, with 3,000 men, having prosimed Don Carlos King.

Austria protests strongly against the annexation of savoy to France. It is thought probable that a conference of the great Powers will vet be held on this question.

GREAT BRITAIN. The Parliament has passed the Income Tax bill. In the House of Commons, in reply to a question. Loon Russell said that her Majesty has been advise y recognise the recent acquisitions of the King of Saints. he great Collegiate boat-race came off on Saturday d, after a very gevere contest, the Cambridge loa It is understood that the warrants against Heener that any of the control of the

TANDE.

The Paris journals publish a telegram from Charosty, according to which the election of deputies in the provinces chaimed by Switzerland resulted in the rearring of five partisans of France and one of Switzer nd, On Thursday some persons from Geneva made a me acing demonstration at Thoron and hoisted the Swis as. A steamer with an armed force left on Friday fo AR. A season with an armost crowned are being col-lington.

Incom.

I icking Chabiais and resurery.

The French Government has revoked the articles of oncord, so that no bull or other document from the out of Rome, ever regarding private persons, can be eccived, published, or otherwise put into execution, without the authorization of the Government.

Two French battalions met an enthusiastic reception marriving at Nice.

The Paris Moniteur announces the presentation of the Jourget of 18st to the Corps Legislati. The receipts are batterinsted at 1,845,000 000 frances and the expenses as 244 con. 200.

udget of 1861 to the Corps Legislatit. The receipts a stimated is 1.845,000 000 frances and the expenses a .844,000,000.
A second warning has been given to the Ami de i Religion for an article against the Concordat. ITALY. Prince Carignan, in a proclamation to the Tuscar aya that it is the king's resolution to so heve their ha lines to the full stand which their conduct mert ted No military has as yet taken place in Naples. T king has granted several concessions to the Stoilians AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, March 31.—The Austrian Cabinet has a solved to protest solemnly against the annexation a tiscour. Farma, and Sindens to Fredmont, and a mother decit, dated the 24th, has been directly address to the effect, dated the 24th, has been directly address the control of the IENNA, April 1.—In reply to the protest of Switz d against the annexation of Savoy, Austria sava ti nd against the annexation of Savoy, Austra asys a cannot abandon her passive attitude as regards pursaized districts of Chablais and Faudiny, e will exert her good offices with the Great Yowe VIENNA, Tuesday, April 2.—The officerische cuts states from a reliable source.

rat opeca. transition, but it must, on the considerable in the Italians. Nick, April 1.—10. day the entry of the French troops Nick, April 1.—10. day the entry of the population was took place here. The attitude of the population was cold. This evening some disturbances took place, which could not be appropriated.

PARIS, April 3d.—The latest advices from Spain say that the revolutionists have concentrated in the town of Tortole, near Valencia. commercial Intelligence.

Liverroot, April 8.—The sales of ootton for the heat three days have been 18,000 bales, including 3,000 bles for speculation and export. The market closed dull, White Stays.

Provisions closed steady; Beef quiet; wrices steady; Provisions closed steady; Beef quiet; wrices steady; Pork firm; sales of old at extreme prices; Becon budy; ant, though prices on closely the steady; and quotations nominat; prices are though for the carrive, and buyers demand a reduction of 2s. Sugar is steady; Coffee is also steady in price; Rice dull; Rosin steady; prits of Turpentine dull, Landon, April 3.—Consols for money closed at 94769 494; and for Becount 1946948. American securities are firm. Money is in better supply.

Dr. Cahill's Second Lecture at National was delivered at National Hall last evening, before a large and evidently deeply interested audience.

cents, an audience of a thousand persons (which with his interesting explanations of the various phenomena of this strange breathing of the ocean. which, from their constant recurrence, have ceased to be novel.

to be novel.

He commenced by saying that he had now arrived at a very different subject from the one discussed on Monday night—the subject of Science. It was exceedingly difficult, however, to enter upon field of science and conclude any one department in three or four lectures, adding that the subject of

traction of the moon, but was the result of certain topographical conditions and circumstances, which were clearly defined.

The accountiation of the waters at the apparent ends of the earth, at the same time, was most ingeniously illustrated. The moon, it was said, did not lift the waters, but mere properly palled them. The extent of this pulling was then reduced to its lowest velocity. Calculating that the waters in the indicesan were raised thirty inches in six hours, we should find that the actual pulling amounted to less than the one-thousandth part of the litchickness of a sheet of French letter paper in a sectad. The power of the moon was not sufficient to lift a solid, or even properly the waters, but it moved them, just as the dropping of a shot into a lake raised a succession of waves.

It would, of course, be impossible in a hurried synopsis to convey any adequate idea of the lecture's illustrations, as they were presented, as he admitted himself that without the aid of his machinery what he had attempted would have been impracticable, adding that for the full understanding of-these theories a vivid imagination was also indiapensable, and for which reason he paid the ladies in his sudience the compliment of saying that he was quite sure that they would carry away the best and clearest impressions of the explanations he had given.

The proposition illustrating that we have clearly defined.

e accumulation of the waters at the apparent

no was quite sure that they would carry away the best and clearest impressions of the explanations he had given.

The proposition illustrating that we have spring tides twice amonth, more than usual, was nort presented; also, the consequent fact that we have neap tides twice a month less than all the rest. Lastly, the reasons for the tides being later every day, by an average of fifty-two minutes, were given by the lecturer. Before concluding, he remarked to his audience that after this they would know his way of lecturing—namely, that he presented no proposition without proving it in one way or another. Finding that his lecture was growing to an undue length, he suggested to defer some ten minutes of its concluding matter for this evening; but on putting the question he was loudly requested to proceed, showing that, late as it was, he had by no means wearled the patience of his audience.

The Pennsylvania Delegation. Several of the delegates appointed to represent this State at the Charleston Convention have chosen substitutes. Hon. John Robbins, Jr., the Democratic candidate for mayor of this city, has selected Samuel Megarge, Esq., a lumber mer-chant of his district, who is reported to be uncommitted to the support of any of the Presidential candidates, and free to act as his judgment shall dictate. Arnold Plumer, being sick, has substituted his son, Arnold A. Plumer, to act in his stead. The Pittsburg Post states that S. McKee will act as a substitute for John C. Dunn, and Edward Campbell as a substitute for Rody Patterson.

MISS HERON'S NEW PLAY .- This evening, new play, called "Mathilde," adapted by Miss Heron from Eugene Sue's novel of that name, will be produced at Walnut-street Theatre for the first time. It is strongly east: Mathilde, by Miss Heron; Ursula, by Mrs. Anna Cowell, Durwage, by Mr. J. W. Wallack; and Lugarto, by Mr.

THE PRIZE FIGHT AND THE CLAIRVOYANTS .- The New York News has been consulting a clairvoyant n the result of the prize fight, which all suppose to have been fought by Reenan and Sayers on Mon day, and says:

"A clairvoyant, in this city, declares that one of the puglists who fought on Monday for the championship of England has been killed. We have been unable to ascertain which; but the lady inclines to think it is the 'larger man, 'whether as to the muscle or as to puglisting fame we know not. But she is positive one of them is killed. We are, therefore, all the more curious to know the result. It will affect either spiritual seeing or material hitting; which, a few days will tell. The old lady adds that the killed man is not the winner. This makes the revelation more confoundly confused." day, ard says:

Curious Rumor about the Mexican HAVANA, April 11.—A rumor that the two steamers, taken near Vera Cruz, are to be returned by the United States Government to the bay of Havana, causes a good deal of speculation, and some anxiety, as to the course intended by the United States. If they hold the property as Spanish, and therefore return it, we presume they intend also to pay us a half million for damages—one-third less than we should have realized by the fall of Vera Cruz before the Church and Miramon. The health of Havana is good.—Correspondence of the New York Express. Steamers.

particulars is requested to the large and valuable assortment of English, French, German, and American dry goods, embracing 750 packages and lots of staple and faney articles, viz: woollen, linen, cotton and silk fabrics, to be peremptority sold by

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WHEATLEY & CLARKE'S ARCH-STREET THEATER Arch street, above Sixth.—"Romance of a Poor Young Man ?" WALNUT-STREET THEATRE corner Walnut and NATIONAL THEATES, Wainst street, between Eighth and Ninth.—"The French Spy".—"A Day in Paris."

EABLE'S GALLERIES. 816 Chestnut street.—General Jackson before Judge Hall. McDonough's Gairries, Race street, below Third.-Intertainments nightly.

DEPARTURE OF THE STEAMSHIP KEYSTONE STATE FOR CHARLESTON - INCIDENTS AT THE WHARF.—The departure of the steamship Key-Dr. Cahill's second lecture of his present course stone State yesterday afternoon for Charleston, was delivered at National Hall last evening, before with a large number of the Pennsylvania delea large and evidently deeply interested audience.

There was not the immense crowd which marked his first lecture, although for a subject so purely scientific, and with the price of admission at fifty street. For an hour or more previous to her decents, an audience of a thousand parent (which parture the passengers came down singly and in we presume were present) must be regarded as yeary flattering. The subject of his lecture that evening was "The Tides," and for an hour last evening was "The Tides," and for an hour not a few trudged along independently on foot, not a few trudged along independently on foot, with overcoats thrown over their arms and carpetbage in hand. Before the hour of leaving, many gentlemen from on shore passed on board the vessel, and exchanged congratulations with their friends, giving a last shake of the hand, and whispering a few words of advice unto the ears of the button-holed delegates as to what they should do at the Convention. The crowd on the wharf increased, and there could not have been less than two thougand narrows present accompliance. two thousand persons present, comprising every shade of the genus politicism, from the dignified Federal or State officer down to the humble ward politicism. The other wharves in the vicinity were

twas exceedingly difficult, however, to the tere upon a field of science and conclude any one department in three or four lectures, adding that the subject of the evening would be one of Astronomy and Natural Philosophy united.

Astronomy proper was the science of spheres revolving around spheres; whilst parts of the same sphere, asting upon other parts mechanically, was properly denominated under the head of Natural Philosophy. Such a phenomenon we had in the tides, which were caused by the orbs and the winds acting upon the wares.

Granite, to use a popular phrase, was the roof of the drift. What appeared above this was made, and that sating upon the wares.

Granite, to use a popular phrase, was the roof of the drift. What appeared above this was made, and the state in our streets; the orust of the earth being composed of made deposits.

Granite, to use a popular phrase, was the roof of the drift. What appeared above this was made, and the state of the earth being composed of made deposits.

Granite, to use a popular phrase, was the roof of the drift. What appeared above this was made, and the state of the cart he to grant the state of the cart he cart he

Sk. Lawrence, in which he demonstrated that the Falls of Nigara and the broad lake which flowed over it wore necessary to carry off the waters arising from the melting of snow and ice in the regions they drained, by a comparatively easy movement. Without these the flow of those waters to the sea, down the St. Lawrence, would be with such tremendous velocity as to carry all the falkes into the sea, down the St. Lawrence, would be with such tremendous velocity as to carry all the falkes into the sea in their onward course.

He had now more properly arrived at the scinnific part of his lecture, and would proceed to show how the waters of the sea were nowed, upon which, we had already seen, the mining of the sait and freak water depended. The sait and freak water depended one and seen their experience was spaken, no damage was sustained and the same time, equal to the opposite sides of the same time, equal to the opposite sides of the same time, equal to the opposite sides of the same time, equal to the opposite sides of the same time, equal to the opposite sides of the same time, equal to the opposite sides of the same time, equal to the opposite sides of the sides and observed a hole through the earth at London, we should emerge on the other side of the globe, near Torra del Ruggo, on the Pacific. The calculation of longitude was here also explained; and the means thus afforded of severtained, we have a substitute of the same time, equal to the opposite sides of the globe, near Torra del Ruggo, on the Pacific. The calculation of longitude was here also explained; and the means thus afforded of severtained, we have a substitute the same time, equal to the opposite sides of the globe, near Torra del Ruggo, on the Pacific. The calculation of longitude was here also explained; and the means thus afforded of severtained, was run over by a train of cars on the Camden and the means thus afforded of severtained, with the same time, equal to the opposite sides of the globe, near Torra del Ruggo, on the Pacific. The calcul

and the second second

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. NIBI PRIUS JUE LEGAL INFELLIGENCE.—NIST PRIUS—INFECTION OF COMMENT.

(before reported.) the case of Linker vs. Colement.

(before reported.) the capart seisrests morning delivered the character to the jury. The fact was referred to that the boy was cressing the street, not on the flag stones, but on the cobble stones. He had his head in another direction from that in which the carriage was coming. The judge du not mean to say that a person had no ishtout when they did so not of the regular course of trave it courtainment the doctor of the regular course of trave it courtainment the doctor in testing out of danger. The judge was considered to the join that where the injury can fairther each had been and interest of the parties.

After the case had been submitted to the jury Justice Strong relieved Judge Woodward of the duties of the bond.

Charles Lloyd and Jacob Haines, tradies. onon. Charles Lloyd and Jacob Haines, trading, &c., vs. C. Davis & Co. This was an action to recover demonstrates.

Con nor planning: Hopper and McCall for de-lator Court—ludge Hars.—David Wenling vs. as Blakutan. A section on a book account. Wel-for planning. We section on a book account. Wel-iam Fink vs. Angustas Bruck feath of the same the sheriff is interpleader act. Jury out. Nichol-Heyer for pla niff; Karle for defendant: ratior Court—Judge Stroud.—The Express Horse any of Fenn township vs. Daniel Koch-rapergor, any of Fenn township vs. Daniel Koch-rapergor, the descence of the section of the section of the Horse Company vy planning. It seems that the Ex-Horse Company vy section of the recovery animals. It has the usual list of door the recovery president, secretary, and treasured president orengants.
Eli Parker, administrator of John W. Parker, vs. Jo-ph G. Merone. Verdio: or plaintiff for \$216 Gd. Gar-sti for plaintiff I. Hirst for defendant. Stapler & Cadwallader vs. Thomas. r delengans. Common Piers-Judge Ludlow.—A session of this art was held in the Europma Court room—by the matcourt was held in the amprems Court room. In the mat-tag of the application for an injunction by Wim. Duning frame building adjoin or the coach fattery of the com-plainant, the court refused the augments it may be attained that on the argument of the motion it may be attained that on the argument of the motion it was con-lated by the defendant that fit. Duning had no stand-

iamissed C. Smith, widow of Harvey Smith, and adminis-vs. Jonathan H. Smith. surviving partner of Smith. An application for a decree. Held unnent.

de Bessions - Judge Thomeson. - The court
din relieving the calendar of the large numing cases of largeny and assumt and buttery

larceny, and accusted; the Commonwealth abandoning the prosecution.

David Whetford and James Brown were charged on cross-hills with the commission of an assault and battery. The circumstances of this case are so trivial that we only wonder that an intellierat (we believe that is the phrase) Grand Jury should go so far as to prefarbills of indictoment. The quarret was between two or three lads, not more than ten years of age, who were engaged in a cotton mill at Jahasymak During the fight the father interfered ejecting the assault, thence the action. Whetford was accusted, and the county ordered to say the costs. James Brown was also acquitted, and ordered to pay the costs.

William Richardson was contracted with passing counterfoit money. There beginn no evidence of a sull'y intent on the part of Richardson, the Commonwealth abandoned the case, and the edication acquitted. Johns Manrico pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and bastay.

Aucrion Notice.—The particular attention of purchasers is requested to the large and valuable assortment of English, French, German, and American dry goods, embracing 750 packages and lots of staple and faney articles, viz: woollen, linen, cotton and silk fabrics, to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on six months oredit, commencing this morning at ten o'clock, to be continued all day without intermission, by Messrs. Claghorn & Co., auctioneers, No. 232 Market street.

Orphams' Court—Peremptory Sale to-day, on the premises, Mount Airy.—Barn and three acres of land.

Extra large sale at the Exchange on Tuesday next.

Sale of law books, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

Sale of law books, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

The writ was placed in the kands of court make her would not make her comply with the writ.

Mr. Bull, Eagle and the Spring the partices, it is alleged last first Rose cloped with Mr. Boyard, and was married to him, and that Mrs. Toesy, her sawy from her humbout, Hence the Mrs. Toesy her way from her humbout, hence the street from the head of court was placed in the kands of court in the had not come into court, nor would she bring fibe sire for my would not make her comply with the writ.

Mr. Bull cased in the kands of court was placed in the kands of court in the significant come into court, nor would she bring fibe sire for my would not make her comply with the writ.

Mr. Bull represented that it was most important that the writ should be obeyed immediately, as it was the international of Mrs. Possy to leave the city at three

tention of mis. 2007, docts.
The judge reserved his decision. In the meantime re learn that the matter has been compromised by the oung lady being placed under the protection of her A New College.—A proposition is on foot to erect a building for the College for Physicians and Surgeons. The structure will be located at the northeast corner of Thirteenth and Locust streets. It will

east corner of Thirteenth and Locust streets. It will be about 100 feet on Thirteenth street, extending to Canby street, and 50 feet on Locust attent. The character of the but ding heanorty steep selection to the but ding heanorty steep steep streets, and the leading and the street of the first flort, and the leadings in the street of the first flort, and the leading side and surgeons alone, not for students, and side designed to impart information in the higher branches of medicine and surgery. A handsome sum towards the erection of the building, and a valuable museum for the use of the college, was bequeathed by the late Dr. Mutter. Another Steam Fire Engine to be Built. -Tree Washington Steam Fire Engine Company, chis city, have contracted with Mesers. Poole & Hun

of Baltimore, for a steam fire engine of the second class, which will be completed on the 1st of July. It will be about the size and capacity as the No. 7, of Baltimore, which performed very creditably at the Patr of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society at Powelton, isst ceptember. The company will run their present ateam fire apparatus until the new one is completed. Public Bequests.-Joseph Lesley, lately deceased, has bequeathed \$100 each to the Northern D spensary and Foater Home; \$50 each to the Pennsylvanus Bible Society, the Robert Raikes Union School, and the Society for the instruction and bemployment of the Poor; and \$200, to be distributed by his executors to the poor and deserving during the winter months.

MILITARY PARADE.—The Washington Grays, Captain Parry, will make a street parade this afternoon in honor of the thirty-eighth an niversary of their orgao'clock

DOINGS IN FAIRMOUNT.—Some eighty men are now employed in the erection of the milt-house, at the mound dam at Fairmount. A majority of them, however, are sugged in completing the coffer dann. Nearly all the atone for the milt-house has been taken from the quarry at the base of the reservoir, and below the old path which led to the top of the hill.

STABBING AFFAIR .- Last evening, a young STADBING AFFAIR.—LUSS SYCHING, B YOUNG man named Matthew Smith trenty-three years of nee, was stabled in the left ade of the neck during a quarted which occurred between him and another man, in Prosperous alley, Locus, street, above 'leventh The abusshant escaped. The injured man was taken to the senselvania Hospital. The wound is not considered deparatus. Serious Accident .- Yesterday morning, about one o'clock, an elderly lady, named Elizabeth freen, Styaure of age, was badly burned, at her residence, No. 1932 Palethorpe street, in the Sixteenth ward, the was sixtual by the stove, and felt calcep, when the flames accordingly communicates to her dress. Her recovery is considered very doubtful. New School Bouses .- The Board of Public aren School Buckers.—The Board of Public School Controllers have decided to appropriate \$3.000 for a new building for the Barton school, in Aramingo, and \$1.000 for a new school-house on the Busicion turnities, near the Wheat Sheaf, both in Two or third ward, these additional educational includes will afford the districts in which they are located much desired accommodation. RECOVERY OF STOLEN AUTOGRAPHS AND Pocuments — Detectives fmith and Schlemm have lately recovered a lot of old books, documents, ho, which were purioused from the archives of a religious association about fifty miles from the city. No arresta have been made as yet.

AN UNLUCKY FALL .- Yesterday, Michael Dougherty, thirty-five years of age, fell down accident-ly near Market street wharf, and had one of his leas had;) bruised by a horse and wason passing over him white prostrate. He was taken to the Fennsylvania Hospital. TWENTY-SECOND WARD NOMINATIONS .- Benunin Rush the D. mogratic caudidate for Select Coun-il, and Mr. E. R. Cope, a nomine for Common Caugal a the Twenty-second word, have feelined, and their laces supplied by the nomination of Gervier Hederton laces supplied by the nomination of Gervier Hederton and Council, and Christopher Firmmons for Com-

and Council.

A GERMAN named George Shoemaker was seld to bail for committing an indecent assault upon a ounk woman employed at Fourth and Race streets yestedsy morning. LAUNCH .- A small schooner will be launched on Saturday next, from the ship-yard of Hillman & Streaker, in the Lighteenth ward.

CITY ITEMS.

ADAM REESE, at the Exchange, has for sale the sat two Sermous preached in this city by Rev. H. Grat-ua Guioness. They were reported phonographically y Messrs. Wetherill and School. The New York alius-rated papers can also be had of Mr. Reese. PLATED BUTTER DISHES, Soup Turcens, Entree Dishes. Cate Baskets, Urns, Salvers, etc., of the finest and best quality, are manufactured by £. W. Carryl & Co., 714 Chestnut street. SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO, sold wholesale and