LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Arrest of the Captain of the Sumpter.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY IN LONDON.

THE O'DONOGHUE CHALLENGES SIR ROBERT PEEL.

EUROPEAN POLITICAL NEWS.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The steamer *City of Washington* has arrived with Liverpool advices of the 26th ult.

ARREST OF CAPTAIN SEMMES OF THE SUMPTER.

Advices from Gibraltar to the 18th say that the rebel pirate *Sumpter* still lay there with no signs of departure. The United States steamer *Tuscarora* remained in Spanish waters off Algeciras.

A telegram from Madrid, dated the 25th, states that the captain of the *Sumpter* had been arrested at Tangiers, at the instance of the American consul and the commander of the *Tuscarora*, who went to Tangiers for the purpose.

It had been reported that the *Sumpter* appeared off Hyeres, south of France, on the 16th of February, which, of course, must have been incorrect.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY IN LONDON.

The Americans at London celebrated Washington's Birthday by a public breakfast, Dr. McIlvaine, Bishop of Ohio, presided. Minister Adams, Consul Morse, the two Secretaries of Legation, Cyrus W. Field, Dr. Macgowan, and others, were present.

Mr. Adams, in a patriotic speech proposing the toast to the memory of Washington, said that it was well for Americans to think of his course at this time. The country was in the midst of a crisis long foreseen and feared; but by imitating Washington's great virtues they would conquer and subdue the malign power which has sought to rule or ruin. The struggle is fearful, but there is no alternative. The assault upon the Government of the United States carries with it an aggressive principle, which, if not defeated, must, in the end, be fatal to freedom. It involves the acknowledgment of the prescriptive right of some men to rule over their fellows, and the Government must, therefore, fully re-establish its fundamental doctrine at every hazard. He concluded by again calling for that patience and perseverance shown by Washington as the sure road to success.

The healths of the Queen and President Lincoln were drunk with enthusiasm.

Dr. Macgowan, in speaking to the latter, eulogized President Lincoln's administration, and expressed full confidence that he would prove equal to his task.

George Thompson asserted that the efforts to create in England hostility to the North had utterly failed.

Consul Morse denounced the curse of slavery as the sole cause of the trouble.

Cyrus W. Field proposed a toast to England and America, and spoke strongly in favor of the maintenance of friendly relations. He explained away many irritating subjects, and asserted that it was the most earnest desire of the Washington Government to maintain amicable relations. He did not believe that England could for a moment recognize the Southern Confederacy; the corner-stone of which is slavery.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

The Parliamentary proceedings had been enlivened by a challenge from the O'Donoghue to Sir Robert Peel, for expressions of the latter, which the former considered personally offensive. Lord Palmerston got scent of the affair, and warned Sir Robert Peel against making himself a party to a breach of privilege, and brought the affair to the notice of the House. The O'Donoghue apologized to the House, but made some sarcastic remarks relative to Sir Robert Peel.

The navy estimates had been introduced, and some important votes agreed to.

Mr. Horsfall gave notice that he will on the 11th of March move that the present state of national maritime law, as it concerns belligerents and neutrals, is undefined and unsatisfactory and calls for the early attention of the Government.

The army estimates show a total of over fifteen and a quarter millions sterling, slightly in excess of last year.

The India and China mails were received and forwarded per the *Hammonia*.

Jacob Bush & Co., American commission merchants at London, had suspended.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

The French Senate continued the debate on the address of the Emperor. Prince Napoleon's strong remarks attracted considerable attention. Some members gave utterance to strong anti-English sentiments, and were rebuked by the ministers.

The Bourse was firm at 70f. 60c.

GREECE.

It is reported that the Greek insurgents at Nauplia had offered to capitulate and thus end the revolt.

THE LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Paris *Moniteur's* London correspondent says that the session of the English Parliament will close about the 1st of June.

MADRID, February 26.—The *Correspondencia* confirms officially that Spain insists upon a special Mexican ambassador coming to Madrid to give satisfaction.

TOULON, March 26.—The French squadron in Chinese waters, under the command of the Admiral Chins Army, and had captured the encampment of the Royal Guard, which had fled. The French found the remains of two hundred and fifty Christian prisoners burned in prison.

WARSAW, Feb. 26.—Seventeen persons have been condemned to Siberia, including a prince and countess.

Two hundred and forty students have been placed under surveillance of the police.

The Polish clergy petitions the Czar for freedom of conscience for Catholics.

BERLIN, Feb. 26.—The immediate recognition of Italy by Prussia has again become doubtful.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 27.—The *Journal of St. Petersburg* has an article which says that a happy future is insured for Poland should the intentions of the Emperor for her welfare be secured by reason and the consciousness of duty on her side.

The rate of discount of the Bank of Russia has been reduced to 6½ per cent.

The steamer *Bermuda* is about to sail for Bermuda from Liverpool, and it is reported her cargo is for the South.

LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 27.—Cotton is firm and unchanged. Sales to day, 10,000 bales, the speculators and exporters taking 3,000.

Breadstuffs are quiet but steady.

Provisions dull.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Consols 93¾ for money. Illinois Central shares 48 discount. Erie Railroad, 29¾. New York Centrals, 73.

Liverpool Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, February 28.—The sales of two days amount to 19,000 bales, the market closing firm at unchanged prices. The sales to speculators and exporters were 6,500 bales.

LATEST—WEDNESDAY.—Sales of cotton to-day 10,000 bales, the market closing firm; sales to speculators and exporters 5,000.

STATE OF TRADE.—The Manchester markets are firm, with an upward tendency.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Breadstuffs are still declining, excepting Wheat, which is steady. The usual authorities report Flour dull, and 6d lower; sales at 27s@30s. Wheat steady. Corn still declining; sales at 29s 6d for mixed.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Provisions are generally dull. Beef quiet and steady. Pork dull. Bacon heavy at 36s@38s. Lard steady at 41s@42s. Tallow quiet at 46 1-6d@46 1-2d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Ashes steady at 34s for Pots, and 33s for Pearls, sugar has an upward tendency. Coffee steady. Rice quiet, but steady. Linseed Oil steady at 32s. Rosin quiet at 12s@14s for common. Spirits of Turpentine inactive at 68s@70s.

LONDON MARKETS.—Breadstuffs quiet, but steady. Sugar firm. Coffee buoyant. Tea quiet, but steady. Rice easier. Tallow quiet.

LONDON MONEY MARKETS.—Consols are quiet at 93¾@93⅞.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Illinois Central 48@47 per cent. discount; Erie 29@30.

Additional Foreign News.

ENGLAND.

THE total sum subscribed for the Albert Memorial Fund, at the last date, amounted to £33,000. The Queen approves of the Obelisk scheme, in the following communication:

"After giving the subject her best consideration, Her Majesty has come to the conclusion that nothing could be more appropriate, provided it is on a scale of sufficient grandeur, than an obelisk to be erected in Hyde Park on the site of the Great Exhibition of 1851, or on some spot immediately contiguous to it; nor would any proposal that can be made be more gratifying to the Queen personally, for she can never forget that the Prince himself had highly approved of the idea of a memorial of this character being raised on the same spot, in remembrance of that exhibition. There would also be this advantage in a monument of this nature—that several of the first artists of the day might take part in its execution; for there would be room at the base of the obelisk for various fine groups of statuary, each of which might be entrusted to a different artist."

THE Queen has paid Mr. Disraeli the compliment of desiring Sir C. Phipps to write to him, thanking him for his speech in the House, on the opening night, on the death of the Prince Consort, and stating how grateful she felt for the kind, warm sympathy shown by all to her.

IT is understood that Mr. Alfred Tennyson has received from the Princess Alice a touching autograph letter, written by command of her Majesty, expressive of the intense pleasure and consolation which the Queen has derived from the verses prefixed to the new edition of the poet laureate's "Idylls of the King," published in *The Press* last week.

MR. FRANCIS BEDFORD has been appointed to accompany the Prince of Wales in his tour through the East, for the purpose of taking photographic views of the landscapes, figures, and architecture of the various remarkable places that may be visited.

IT is settled that, when Princess Alice's marriage takes place, she is to reside at Frogmore till the Prince Louis comes in to his inheritance, so that her Majesty may not be deprived of so great a stay and comfort as her daughter has proved.

A YEAR'S BALANCE SHEET.—The national income of the year 1861 was raised thus: Customs and excise, £41,955,000; taxes, (property, land, and assessed,) stamps, and post office, £25,009,170; miscellaneous, £4,699,681; making a total of £69,663,851. The expenditure takes a fourfold division: Interest of the debt, £26,090,280; defence of the country, (including outlay on fortifications, and charges for the operations in China,) £28,917,242; civil Government and charges, including the post office packet service, £1,112,920; cost of collecting the revenue, £4,897,987; making what we may call a grand total of £70,818,059.

ENGLAND has notified to the Swiss Government that she is disposed to negotiate for the reciprocal suppression of the passport visa.

THE total cost of the *Trent* affair, as appears by the supplementary army and navy estimates, is £973,477. The navy estimates amount, as has previously been stated, to £364,388; military winter clothing, extra medical necessaries, transport, and warlike stores, swallow up the rest.

ORDERS had been received at Sheerness to dismantle all the gunboats prepared for commission under the American difficulty.

THE London *Press* states that the Government are about to issue 50,000 suits of uniform to the various volunteer regiments in Canada.

THE NAVY.—Our ships and vessels in commission on the 1st of December last were 337, being 24 less than the number a twelvemonth previously. Among the sea-going vessels, 160 in all, we have at the latter date the line-of-battle ships reduced from 27 in number to 22, but then we have to make the important addition of an iron-cased ship to the list; the frigates and corvettes are reduced from 50 to 41, and the sloops, all vessels, and gunboats from 106 to 96. The harbor guard-ships and stationary ships, 32 in all, are four less than in the previous year, and the surveying, troop, and store-ships 20 instead of 21; but the tenders are increased from 43 to 51. The guard-ships of the Coastguard are 11, as before; the tenders, including cruisers, are increased from 62 to 63. The number of cadets admitted in the year was 174. To man this fleet the Estimates propose, for the financial year which will commence at the end of next month, a force of 40,000 officers and men, instead of 49,000 voted last year, but the boys are to be 9,000 in place of 2,000; the Coastguard service will be reduced from 8,000 to 7,550, with 1,150 not borne on ship's books; the Marines are 18,000 as before. Thus the whole force in the fleet and Coastguard service is fixed at 76,000, instead of 78 200, the number voted last year. The Naval Estimates are reduced from £12,840,599, the amount voted last year and on supplemental estimate of this year, to £11,794,305; but this also will, of course, be subject to supplemental additions.—*Times.*

ON THE 1st of November last the number of effectives, including officers and staff, on the British establishment was 148,680. On the Indian establishment, at the same date, the number of effectives was 70,536.

MASON IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Immediately after prayers, Mr. Mason, the Confederate commissioner, took his seat under the gallery. He was introduced by Mr. Gregory, the member for Galway, who sat near this notable stranger. It was remarked, also, that Mr. Lindsay seemed to be very intimate with Mr. Mason, from which we argue that the honorable member for Tynemouth has adopted the Southern ticket, which is passing strange, and will be hardly palatable to the electors of Tynemouth and North Shields.—*Illustrated Times.*

MR MASON, the Confederate delegate in England, declares that six or seven hundred ships have broken the blockade, and passed in and out of the Southern ports.

THE contractors of the Great Exhibition building have insured the structure for £400,000. The premium amounts to £3,200.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—The goods from Liberia have arrived. The Federal States of America are not expected to exhibit at all. Six hundred men are at work fourteen hours a day painting the building. The English refreshment contractors have ordered 20 000 dinner plates, 20,000 dessert plates, 2,000 large dishes, 12,000 decanters, 20,000 tumblers, 10,000 sherry glasses, 25,000 champagne glasses, 10,000 coffee cups and 5,000 tea ditto, 7,500 knives and forks, 11,000 plated forks and spoons, 6,000 yards of damask, 20,000 glass cloths, and 3,000 chairs.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—The directors of the Great Ship Company have decided on the appointment of Captain Walter Paton, of Liverpool, as the commander of the *Great Eastern*. Captain Paton, who is well known in Liverpool, is highly spoken of as an able and experienced seaman and as thoroughly a gentleman. It is understood that his salary will be £1,000 per annum, with contingent advantages.

THE subscriptions received in London for the relief of the sufferers from the Hartley colliery accident amounted, on the 15th ult., to £17,500, and it is thought that the Provinces will contribute an equal sum.

AN explosion in a coal-pit at Merthyr-Tydvil is said to have cost fifty lives.

ALTHOUGH the cotton trade is at present in such a depressed state in the manufacturing districts, four new cotton mills are about to be erected in Bolton.

THE Cunard Company are adding several powerful new steamers to their already magnificent fleet. The new steamer *China*, which arrived in the Mersey some days since, from the Clyde, will be followed, next week, by the *Scotia*, both of which vessels will be engaged in the carriage of the mails between Liverpool and the United States.

THE Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Dale's line) are building a new steamship to be called the *City of London*, to be equal or superior to the *City of New York*.

THE total number of passengers forwarded by the different lines of steamers between Europe and North America in the years 1860 and 1861 is as follows: 1860, westward, 49,796; eastward, 24,644; total, 74,440. 1861, westward, 40,351; eastward, 29,958; total, 69,309, showing a decrease in 1861 of 5,138. It will be seen that the decrease last year was in the passengers going out to America, the number being 9,445 less than in 1860, while there was an increase of 4,312 in the number travelling eastward to Europe.

THE *Athenæum* announces the death of Miss Woodfall, the daughter of the first publisher of Junius' Letters. She was ninety-four years of age. She resided for many years in Dean's Yard, Westminster.

NEARLY 900,000 persons, four and a half per cent of our population, are (says the *Spectator*) now receiving parish relief; a terrible background to all our pictures of English prosperity.

The following curious item is taken from the report of the Registrar General for Scotland: In Glasgow, 1855, one mother, who was only 18, had four children; one, who was 22, had seven children; and of two, who were only 34, the one had thirteen and the other fourteen children; and, on the other hand, two women became mothers at 51, four at 52, and one mother was registered as having given birth to a child in the 57th year of her age.

FRANCE.

It is reported that the Emperor Napoleon has addressed an autograph letter to the King of Prussia, urging him to recognize the kingdom of Italy.

A CORONET is being manufactured for the Empress of the French out of the electric light rifled by a conductor encircling the head.

THE Duke d'Aumale, it is said, is writing a new pamphlet called "France under Louis Philippe." The object of the author is to defend the reign of the citizen king, and to show how superior it was to the present *regime*.

AMONGST the official announcements just made in Paris are some appointments of ladies to the board of charitable posts. They number eight or nine, and are made by the Empress, who is the legal head of all the charitable institutions of France. It has a novel sound to hear of the official paper gazetting some lady to her post of president to the Society for the Aid of Orphan Children, or Distressed Married Women, with as much ceremony as the appointments are gazetted to the knighthood of the Legion of Honor.

THE preliminary notice of marriage between Baron Solomon James de Rothschild, banker, of the Rue Lafitte, Paris, son of Baron James de Rothschild, with Mdlle. Adele Anan Charlotte, daughter of M. Meyer de Rothschild, of Frankfort, has been posted up at the Mairie in the Rue Drouot.

OFFICIAL returns show that the number of births in the twenty arrondissements of Paris during the year 1860 was 34,056, and of deaths 41,261, the difference being 9,705 in favor of births. Out of the total births 14,092 were illegitimate. In 1860 seven persons died in Paris at from 95 to 100 years of age.

The result of a novel experiment is given in the *Moniteur de l'Agriculture*. A farmer planted four potatoes in April last, in two of which he inserted a bean, and a pea in each of the other two. The peas and beans produced a good crop, and the potatoes were free from disease. One of the potatoes produced 58 tubers, the second 30, the third 29, and the fourth 25. The farmer is determined to repeat the experiment on a larger scale this year.

ITALY.

GEN. GARIBALDI is stated to enjoy perfect health, and to be entirely given to agriculture. Thirty-four peasants have been sent over to him, who are engaged in ploughing a tract of land along the coast; and if this continues, the island of Caprera will be soon completely transformed. The general constantly receives addresses and presents from his friends. He passes his evenings in reading the journals.

The publication of the confidential letters of Count Cavour has produced a sensation in Italy. The Countess Alfieri, niece of the count, has protested, in a letter addressed to the *Rivista Contemporanea*, against these disclosures, which are "evidently made less with the view of rendering homage to the memory of the deceased minister, than of serving the interests of a party."

The Italian Freemasons have just introduced an important innovation into the statutes of the society. There are now sister masons, venerables, and great mistresses.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Government is bent on prosecuting journals which have printed offensive language towards the Emperor and the French nation. The Austrian Government desires to create the most friendly relations with France.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Government has testified its gratitude to Abd-el-Kader for his conduct on behalf of the Christians in July, 1860, by conferring on him the insignia of the order of the Red Eagle, first class. M. Herford, the Prussian consul, waited on the Emir in full uniform, and presented the decoration him. Austria will, it is thought, accord him a distinction of the same kind.

IN THE last number of the *Stern Zeitung*, of Berlin, appears a translation of Tennyson's dedication to the late Prince Consort. The original is rendered with a warmth and fidelity that do credit to the poet who has attempted so difficult a performance.

RUSSIA.

FROM a report of Col. Romanoff, who returned from New York to Siberia on the 20th of October last, we find that the materials for a telegraphic line of the extent of 2,200 versts have been already ordered in Europe. Accordingly, in a short time, Nicholaievsk and De Cartri will be placed in communication with Ola Chabarovka, Vladivostok, and the port of Vovgorod. This effected, the river Usuri will still have to be joined across the Gulf of Olga by the electric wire, the distance being calculated at 200 versts. The expense is estimated at 50 roubles a verst, making a total of 110,000 roubles. In addition to this, must not be forgotten the cost of keeping the line on the banks of the Amour, the Usuri, and the Schnifim. This service will be effected at an expense of 43,000 roubles, by four steamers, the largest of which is called *The Telegraph*, and, the three smaller ones, *Gonjez*, *Chassovi*, and *Storosh*. The telegraph material and the steamers were despatched from Hamburg.

THE lot of those peasants who are so unfortunate as to serve poor masters will, it is expected, be much alleviated by the Imperial decree which has just assigned a sum of 5,000,000 roubles (from the emancipation fund of 10,000,000 roubles) to the proprietors of twenty-one serfs and under. This class are notoriously the worst treated in the whole empire; their masters, perhaps from necessity, extracting the uttermost farthing from them.

SPAIN.

SENOR DON XAVIERIDE ISTURITZ, Spanish ambassador to England, has been nominated President of the Council of State, and will be succeeded in the embassy by General Gonzales. It is considered probable that General Serrana will be replaced by General Prim.

THE Madrid journals publish several articles relative to the establishment of a monarchical government in Mexico, and the *Epoca* seems to think that a Spanish prince would enact the sovereign there just as well as an Austrian, or any other foreigner.

IN SPAIN, too, some independence seems to be shown, for, on the Archbishop of Santiago complaining to the Queen of the license of the press, the *Epoca* published that, if the bishops are aggrieved, they had better appeal to the tribunals.

THE Madrid journals state that the Government has decided, in conformity with the opinion expressed by the commission, that the Spanish American exhibition, which is to be held at Madrid, shall take place in 1864.

PORTUGAL.

THE continental papers announce, as official news, that the King of Portugal is about to marry the young sister of the late Queen of Portugal.

INDIA.

The following important work has just been published in Bombay: "Cotton—An account of its culture in the Bombay presidency, prepared from Government records and other authentic sources, in accordance with a resolution of the Government of India. By Walter R. Cassels."

NANA SAHIB.—Absurd stories regarding the apprehension of Nana Sahib, at Kurrachee, which have been for some time current in India, must have reached England. The Nana is alive, and believed by Government to be at this moment somewhere on the Nepaulese or Thibetan frontier. All the papers referring to him are with the Secretary of State for India. Even when he dies it will be long till the natives are convinced of the fact. For some years we may expect a Nana from time to time to turn up in half a dozen places at once. But this uncertainty is not favorable to political quiet.—*Calcutta Correspondent of the Times.*

REMARKABLE CASE OF RESURRECTION.—A very remarkable circumstance occurred in the township of Chesterfield, Michigan, recently. The wife of Lewis Thorp, Esq., who had been seriously ill for some time, apparently died, and every preparation was made for her funeral. Our informant (Dr. Kittridge) says that there were no evidences of life remaining, but, on the contrary, all the usual appearances that occur after death seemed to be manifest, when, to the astonishment of all, after lying in this condition nearly two days, she began to show evidences of returning life, and ultimately grew better, and is now doing well.

THE CITY.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—The regular stated meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor was held yesterday afternoon, President J. M. Maris in the chair.

The Board of Visitors reported for the month of February their operations, as follows: Expenditure for the benefit of out-door poor, $6,397.25 for groceries, medicines, &c. The number of people relieved was 18,452; of these 2,636 were Americans, 3,571 foreigners, and 10,145 children.

The steward reported the house receipts for two weeks to be $179.29.

The house agent reported the census of the house as follows: Number in the house, 2,861; same time last year, 3,059—decrease, 198. Admitted during the last two weeks, 124; births, 3; deaths, 21; discharged, 79; eloped, 40; house, 3. The out-door agent reported for support cases, $448.50. The treasurer of the Board reported having paid into the city treasury for support cases, $1,210 93; for house receipts, $200—total $1,410.93.

J. W. Malone was recommended by the committee as a superintendent of the vault recently erected for the safe-keeping of the bodies of those dying at the Almshouse, under certain regulations. He is to take the bodies under his own inspection, and make regular statements, under oath, concerning the performance of his duties. The bodies are to be kept in the vault until decomposition has begun, so that they cannot subsequently be used by the medical profession.

The Library Committee reported that the Medical Library comprises about 1,500 volumes, and that it is the best in the city, except that in the Pennsylvania Hospital.

The committee recommend that the library be fitted up and the books put into proper shape, and that the existing catalogue be revised.

A motion to place the library under the care of a gentleman of the Medical Board was referred to the Library Committee.

Mr. Whitall moved that the salary of the resident physician of the Insane Department be fixed at $1,200 per annum.

Mr. Dickinson moved to amend by adding, "when he shall devote all his time to the interests of his patients."

On this an eminent medical debate took place between Mr. Server and Mr. Dickinson.

The amendment was lost, and the resolution agreed to.

Mr. Leigh offered a resolution that a committee be appointed to petition Council for an appropriation of $18,000 for the purpose of removing the present insufficient roof of the Almshouse, and replace it by a tin one; also, that the excess of money accumulating from the sale of the old copper be appropriated towards the erection of a new building for the Children's Asylum.

The steward's requisition was read, after which the Board adjourned.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD DOCUMENTS.—The Auditor General's report just issued contains some interesting facts relative to the condition of the great Pennsylvania Railroad. The original charter of the road contemplated a line from Harrisburg to Pittsburg, a distance of 249 miles. In 1857, the company acquired by purchase the Columbia and Portage road, 117 miles in length, and the main line of public works owned by the State. The branch line owned by the company are, the Hollidaysburg and Johnstown, 9 miles in length, and Blairsville and Indiana, 18 miles long. The company hold, under lease, numerous short branch lines, and control the operations of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago road, making a total of main-line of over 800 miles. The company owns over $1,000,000 of the mortgage bonds, and $860,000 of its share capital, under the new organization of this road. During the past year, a lease in perpetuity was taken, after much litigation, of the Sunbury and Erie road, a line of 288 miles of which 148 are completed. The early completion of this road is thus insured. The gigantic strides taken by this company will very soon place it far in advance of any railway corporation on this continent, in the extent of line controlled and vastness of corporate powers.

The earnings and expenses of the canals owned by the company for the past year were as follows:

Earnings of the Eastern or Susquehanna Division, $139,689.28; Juniata Division, $25,132.06; Western Divisions, $95,151.16; Miscellaneous sources, $4,726.62; total earnings, $264,699 04.

Expenses of the Eastern or Susquehanna Division, $68 544.03; Juniata Division, $40,261.63; Western Divisions, (chiefly caused by freshets,) $39,066.93—$147,872.59. Total net revenues, $23,236.45.

This company has not only paid to its shareholders from the *net revenues* of the road six per centum per annum from the date of the payment of the first instalment upon their stock, but it has also accumulated in addition, at the completion of a single track from Harrisburg to Pittsburg, in 1855, surplus net profits amounting to $889,185 79, which amount was carried to the credit of construction account.

Notwithstanding heavy drafts upon the company's revenues, amounting in the aggregate to $2,471,504, after deducting the amount still due to the construction roads, we find, from a careful examination of its assets, that they still exceed the amount actually expended upon the road, shops, equipment, etc., of the company, $3,020,603.69, which, with the exception of the amounts charged in 1858 to profit and loss, will still found represented in the permanent water-carriers river, new locomotives, cars, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad bonds and stocks, etc., etc.

The present road-bed and equipment are represented as being in an excellent condition. The rolling stock consists of 223 locomotives; eight-wheel passenger cars, 113; eight-wheel express cars, and baggage cars, 83; eight wheel freight cars, 3,200. In anticipation of the early completion of the Erie road to the lake, the company are making large additions to their present equipment.

A VERY OLD LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE.—The Camden and Amboy Railroad have now in daily use a locomotive, coeval almost with the corporation, and which evidences the care bestowed in early days upon the rolling stock of railroads. We allude to engine No. 31, which was planned by Robert L. Stevens as a coal-burner. A description appended may be interesting to engineers:

The boiler is 36 inches in diameter and formed of ⅜-inch iron. The fire-box is 6 feet by 3 feet 2 inches, with a combustion chamber. There are 73 flues. The grate bars are 11 inches below the lower row of tubes. The covering of the dome is 2 feet 6 inches in diameter at the base, and rises in the form of a cone until its size contracts to 22 inches in the centre of its height. The stange on the dome is 26 inches. The manhole is 6 inches in diameter. The cylinder consists of two cylinders 15 inches in diameter and 38 inches stroke, and are placed horizontal with the boiler. The driving shaft is 7 inches in diameter. The eccentrics are 9 inches in size, and the motion of the valves is obtained by an arm fastened to the crank-pin and a double crank inserted in the end of the arm. The steam-pipe is 5 inches in diameter, and the cylinders being on each side of the dome the pipe is branched and carried to the cylinders on the outside of the boiler with the throttle-valve in the dome. The frame consists of two parallel wrought-iron bars 4 inches in width and 1 inch thick, and 12 inches apart. The boiler is supported on this frame by wrought-iron brackets, to which it is rivited without adequate provision for expansion. There are 3 pairs of 28 inches double-plate wrought-iron wheels. The crank is secured by a pentagon attached to the shell of the boiler. The weight is about equally distributed upon the driving-wheels and trucks. The distance from the front end of the smoke-box to centre of truck is 7 feet 4 inches, and to centre of truck to centre of driving-wheels 14 feet 6 inches. The driving-wheels are of cast iron, with 20 spokes, 8 feet in diameter on a 7-inch axle.

APPROPRIATIONS TO PHILADELPHIA INSTITUTIONS.—Among the items of the State appropriation bill which has passed the House of Representatives at Harrisburg are the following:

Salary Supreme Court Judges	$21,500
do. District and Common Pleas Judges (Philadelphia)	18,000
do. District and Common Pleas Judges (Allegheny)	13,000
do. Common Pleas Judges in State	55,000
do. Associate Judges in State	60,000
Interest on funded debt	1,976,773
do. on 1st Feb., 1862, in specie	21,000
Pennsylvania Deaf and Dumb Institute	25,238
Northern Home for Friendless Children	5,000
Pennsylvania Institute for Blind	24,800
Western Pennsylvania Hospital	5,000
Dix Mont Hospital	15,000
State Lunatic Hospital	15,000
School of Design for Women	2,000
Support of Common Schools	300,625
Salary of Officers of Eastern Penitentiary	12,000
do. do. Western do.	12,000
Construction of Western Penitentiary	35,000
Books for convicts	250
House of Refuge, Philadelphia	20,000
do. do. Western Pennsylvania	10,200
do. do. new building	8,000

CAN A NOTE BE GIVEN AS COLLATERAL FOR ANOTHER NOTE?—Yesterday morning, before Justices Woodward, Thompson, Strong, and Reed, in the Supreme Court, the case of Reeves, Buck, & Co. vs. Baumgardner, came up on a question of error to District Court of Philadelphia. The question presented in this case was, whether the giving of a new note in renewal of and as collateral to an already due, would relieve the renewed note from the defences that existed against the old one. It was contended that the giving of time in the new note formed a new consideration, and there was a new promise, and plaintiffs were entitled to recover, notwithstanding the fact that there was a perfect defence to the old note.

The opinion of the court, as given by Justice Strong, says: "No doubt giving time is a sufficient consideration to support a promise, and had there been any evidence from which the jury could have found that the new note was given in consideration of time to pay the old note, the proposition of the plaintiffs should have been affirmed."

"It is not to be denied that a creditor holding a past-due claim may receive a collateral without giving time. An agreement to forbear is an independent act, and if so, it would seem that it must be proved by independent evidence. The judgment is affirmed."

CASUALTIES.—A lad named Lewis Dorsey, aged twelve years, while playing on Girard avenue, above Ridge road, on Saturday evening, was run over by a passenger railway car. He had a hand and arm very badly crushed.

John Lochner, a member of Col. Frishmuth's regiment, was drowned on Sunday, in the Delaware, at Pine-street wharf.

THE PEACH CROP FOR NEXT SUMMER.—Our advices from fruiters and farmers are cheering, that the largest peach crop ever gathered in Delaware will reward the labors of our husbandmen this year. Everything has thus far been favorable; not a bud has been blasted, or a tree killed by the frost. The cold weather has kept down the sap, and unless we have strange weather in March, no harm can now be done by frost to this crop.

CHARLES HENRY FISHER.—This well-known capitalist and financier lingered through Saturday night and Sunday, and died at an early hour on Monday morning. He was born April 1st, 1814. The immediate cause of his decease was acute inflammation of the brain.

INSURANCE POLICY IN COURT.—The Supreme Court yesterday, in the case of the Girard Insurance Company against Field, affirmed that an unliquidated loss on a policy of fire insurance was liable to attachment.

A HEAVY JUDGMENT.—Yesterday, in the Supreme Court, the case of Fox & Vanhook vs. Reed, garnishee, came up. Judgment was reversed, and judgment for the plaintiffs against the garnishee given for $20,478.17, with interest from date. The opinion was given by Chief Justice Lowrie.

ARREST.—Yesterday afternoon Charles Moore, the husband of Emma Moore, before reported under arrest for passing counterfeit notes, was committed by Alderman Beitler to answer the charge of receiving stolen goods. A large quantity of silver-ware and jewelry was found in Moore's house in Camden.

COUNTERFEIT NOTES.—James Johnson was yesterday committed to answer the charge of passing a counterfeit note on a tailor in exchange for a pair of pants. The note purported to be a $5 bill on the Bank of America, Rhode Island.

THE CONTESTED-ELECTION CASE OF Stevenson vs. Lawrence has been again postponed until Monday next.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10, 1862.

The stock market to-day was rather dull and irregular. United States Treasury 7 3-10 notes sold at 99¼; City Sixes, new, at 97¼, and the old issue at 91¾; Pennsylvania Railroad first mortgage bonds at 98¼, and the shares at 45¼; Reading Railroad shares opened at 21¼ and sold down to 20¾, closing a shade better.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENT.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Mar. 10.	LOANS. March 3.	SPECIE. Mar. 10.	SPECIE. March 3.
Philadelphia	$3,534,000	$3,981,000	1,051,000	1,052,000
North America	3,091,591	3,661,933	693,463	599,917
Farm & Mech.	4,401,102	4,860,302	1,125,041	1,124,529
Commercial	1,885,000	1,919,000	229,000	240,000
Mechanics'	1,925,000	1,918,000	234,028	235,133
N. Liberties	1,054,000	1,093,000	317,000	300,000
Southwark	856,725	890,265	229,523	229,301
Kensington	662,138	682,503	185,186	185,199
Penn Township	781,801	768,208	175,592	179,597
Western	1,009,181	1,038,839	309,953	310,976
Man & Mech	1,239,500	1,235,119	151,485	151,110
Commerce	657,470	653,139	169,624	169,839
Girard	2,107,661	2,128,211	349,623	354,099
Tradesmen's	501,393	511,444	195,125	198,709
Consolidation	647,236	663,681	112,958	110,484
City	899,047	894,695	119,065	119,881
Commonwealth	568,504	584,337	75,707	75,254
Corn Exchange	853,005	854,000	101,000	101,000
Union	492,000	436,000	73,000	72,000
Total	28,083,499	29,393,356	5,869,799	5,881,108

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. Mar. 10.	DEPOSITS. March 3.	CIRCULATION. Mar. 10.	CIRCULATION. March 3.
Philadelphia	$1,896,000	$2,988,000	$440,000	$451,000
North America	1,988,560	2,091,627	326,416	255,884
Farm & Mech.	3,173,570	3,444,725	300,463	288,589
Commercial	1,144,000	1,173,000	109,000	107,000
Mechanics'	941,378	967,989	96,733	85,600
N. Liberties	1,189,000	1,211,000	73,000	77,000
Southwark	638,105	605,383	63,223	54,333
Kensington	622,367	637,866	122,684	101,465
Penn Township	609,586	58,815	197,063	23,497
Western	1,161,844	1,219,913	66,272	60,625
Man. & Mech.	612,840	612,015	159,390	159,050
Commerce	476,323	482,412	84,185	81,550
Girard	989,883	995,005	210,964	195,988
Tradesmen's	446,255	466,776	62,610	52,696
Consolidation	255,177	271,021	103,545	103,299
City	498,012	522,274	78,510	53,830
Commonwealth	195,320	203,189	119,432	115,099
Corn Exchange	363,000	364,000	70,000	55,000
Union	240,000	229,000	92,000	72,000
Total	17,375,771	18,541,190	2,575,503	2,343,493

The aggregates compare with those of preceding statements as follows:

	March 3.	March 10.
Capital Stock	$11,970,190	$11,970,190
Loans	29,393,356	28,083,499
Specie	5,881,108	5,869,730
Due to other Bks	1,828,383	1,733,169
Due to other Bks	5,218,383	5,131,831
Deposits	18,541,190	17,375,771
Circulation	2,343,493	2,575,503

1861.	Loans.	Specie.	Circul'n.	Deposits.
Sept. 2	28,657,264	6,179,482	2,074,048	19,030,719
Oct. 7	30,499,119	5,383,277	2,238,739	20,331,970
Nov. 4	28,433,738	6,764,779	2,273,063	20,350,941
Dec. 2	30,645,767	7,404,530	2,342,823	20,034,331
" 9	31,160,502	7,266,912	2,337,499	22,991,035
" 16	31,140,282	7,354,112	22,926,40	22,187,424
" 23	31,060,001	7,167,266	2,113,659	22,548,463
" 30	30,836,161	6,945,161	2,211,179	21,048,610
Jan. 6, 1862	31,046,337	5,688,728	2,145,219	21,336,014
" 13	31,145,088	5,692,125	2,162,142	21,531,515
" 20	30,601,166	5,783,450	2,120,756	20,698,396
" 27	30,305,305	5,621,323	2,121,148	20,038,692
Feb. 3	30,385,119	5,884,011	2,144,398	20,068,893
" 10	29,574,700	5,923,874	2,191,457	19,032,585
" 17	29,388,544	5,849,384	2,