THE DIFFICULTY IN WISCONSIN.—ATTEMPTED USURPATION OF POWER BY THE SUPREME COURT OF THAT STATE.—GOV. BARSTOW'S MESSAGE.

We have already been advised by telegraph of the attempt to oust Mr. Barstow from the gubernatorial chair of Wisconsin, through the action of the supreme court of that State. The case as it now stands is thus briefly and plainly stated by the Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer:

"He (Governor Barstow) was elected by an undoubted majority of the legal voters of the State. The canvassers appointed by law, and in accordance with the constitution, have examined the returns and duly certified to his election. He was sworn in, and has since been exercising the rights and discharging the duties of the chief executive of the State.

"When it was found that the legislature recognised in him the legal governor, one Coles Bashford, a fusion know-nothing candidate for the same office, applies to a fusion know-nothing State court for a writ of ouster.

"Mr. Barstow receives notice of said application, and, out of respect to a co-ordinate branch of the State government, appoints counsel to wait upon its deliberations. But when he finds this court, looking beyond the *legal* form and effect of his certificate of election, attending to duties belonging exclusively to the State canvassers and usurping powers belonging to the legislature and the executive, he retires by counsel from this Shanghai court, and gives these modern Jeffries to understand that if they want Coles Bashford governor they must first manage to elect him by the people, and qualify him for said executive position by due course of law.

"The court, however, have decided to go for Bashford. The legislature and the people go for Barstow. The issue is thus made up. Both have been sworn into office—Barstow first, Bashford last."

We have before us the special message of Gov. Barstow to the legislature of Wisconsin, in which he informs that body of the action taken by the supreme court. The message covers the following firm and temperate communication from Gov. Barstow to the supreme court:

"It is of course known to you that, on the 17th day of January last, I was summoned by a writ issued out of your honorable court to appear in said court and show by what warrant I hold and exercise the office of governor of the State of Wisconsin.

"At that time I was firmly of the opinion that the court had no jurisdiction whatever to entertain such a proceeding against the person in whom the constitution had vested the executive power of the State and then discharging the duties of that department of the government, which, by the nature and necessity of the government itself, is co-ordinate, coequal, and independent with your own. But, that no seeming disrespect to your department might be chargeable to the executive, I at once employed able legal counsel to examine the question of your jurisdiction in the premises, and to take such steps as they may deem advisable to fully present the question, and urge the legal and constitutional reasons why the court should dismiss the proceedings.

"This has been done in all forms known to the law, without consenting to a jurisdiction, which, if exercised by the court, it must be obvious to any impartial mind, would at once destroy the harmony and datance of the three sovereign departments of the State government and concentrate in the judiciary an imperial power which would be the end of republican government in any form. The canvass and determination of the vote of the State for governor, at the last general election, by the board of State canvassers; the tribunal in which the legislature have vested the fullest judicial power and discretion in the matter; their decision and certificate declaring me duly elected as the governor of the State, together with my oath of office, have been twice presented and spread upon the records of the court—first, by stipulation and consent, and afterwards by plea, to inform the court of my official character as governor, by the same evidence by which the supreme court itself is known to the other departments to be in legal existence, and the present incumbents on the bench to be the judges.

"It has been properly urged to the court that these public records and the action of the constituted authorities of the State are within the judicial knowledge of the court, without plea or proof; but, to leave no doubt upon the subject, they have first been twice submitted to the court, authenticated by the great seal of the State.

"This was all that I could do without compromising the integrity and independence of the executive department, and submitting to a transfer of the sovereign powers of that department to whomsoever the judiciary might deem the proper or the favorite person to administer it.

"Whatever my political opponents may have charged as to the frauds in the township and county returns of the vote of the State, to meet the emergencies and accomplish the ends of a defeated party, the law at least presumes, and the court ought to presume, that all the officers of the State have done their duty until the contrary appears. How far the court have been governed by this obvious principle of law in these proceedings, or yielded to political exigencies, I shall leave those to judge who have had personal cognizance of their peculiar decisions and rulings in the progress of the case.

"It is enough for me to know and say that I have no knowledge of any unfairness, much less of any frauds, in the canvass by which I have been declared the elected governor of the State, and I am clearly satisfied that I was elected by an unquestionable majority. If I believed the constitution had created any tribunal to revise the proceedings of the State canvassers, I should cheerfully meet any issues of law or fact which might arise in the fullest investigation of the election, from the decision of the State canvassers to the real vote and will of every elector in the State.

"But believing, as I do, that no such tribunal does, or, without doing violence to the government, could exist, I most respectfully decline submitting my official rights and powers to the determination of a co-ordinate department, usurping a jurisdiction unprecedented in the history of our country, without legal or constitutional warrant, and fraught with the greatest danger to our institutions. I therefore respectfully, but peremptorily and officially, protest against any further interference with the department under my charge as the governor of the State, on the part of the court, either by attempting to transfer its powers to another, or direct the course of executive action.

"Deeply impressed with the responsibilities under which I act, and of the solemnity of the oath which I have taken to support the constitution of the State, to no infraction of which can I submit or consent, and believing that the supreme court will best subserve the interests of the people of the State, and answer the constitutional purpose of its creation, by discharging its legitimate functions without arrogating to itself the high prerogative of transferring the sovereign powers of the government to partisan claimants, I hereby take my leave of the court and of these unwarrantable proceedings, in which the court seem but too willing to receive my full and unreserved submission; and I shall deem it my imperative duty to repel, with all of the force vested in this department, any infringement upon the rights and powers which I exercise under the constitution."

After reviewing the whole of the proceedings in this extraordinary case, the last Madison Argus says:

"The issue is now joined. Gov. Barstow does not, under no circumstances can he, acknowledge the power of the court to dispose of the department of the executive—to despose the chief magistrate of the State, and place their favorite and instrument in his place. Commanding the executive power of the State, without an exercise of which no judgment of the court itself can be enforced, he places himself upon the rights vested in him under the constitution, and with *dignity*, with *firmness*, and with *conclusive determination, utterly and to the last, will repel every usurpation of the supreme court—every high-handed assumption of power and every mandate directed against him.*"

LITERARY NOTICES.

The Works of Edgar Allen Poe. Volume fourth. Redfield, New York. For sale by Franck Taylor.

When Edgar A. Poe died American literature lost not only one of its best and truest friends, but one of its brightest jewels. It would be difficult to demonstrate to really candid minds that he has no superior in point of intellectual vigor among American writers, and very few equal. It was his misfortune to fall under the ban of certain *cliques*, however, during his lifetime, and those have not spared him when dead. His sin was *honesty*—a rare *sin* these times. He was a critic, and dared to think freely, without the fear of the offended authors before his eyes. There is in the volume before us an article which every editor might profit by, entitled THE QUACKS OF HELICON—A SATIRE. We do not deem it necessary, though it would afford us pleasure, did time and space permit, to speak further of his high merit.

The Ocean. By P. H. Gosse, author of an Introduction to Zoology, The Canadian Naturalist, &c. With fifty illustrations. From the last London edition. Philadelphia: Parry & McMullen. For sale by Gray & Ballantyne.

The Wonders of Science; or, Young Humphrey Davy. By Henry Mayhew. For sale by R. Farnham.

This will prove one among the most entertaining, useful, and instructive of the many admirable books which the Messrs. Harper are publishing for boys' especial benefit.

THE GRISWOLD DIVORCE CASE.—A Philadelphia correspondent writes:

"Judge Thompson, in the common pleas, announced his decision in the Griswold divorce case. The motion was on the part of the respondent (Mrs. Griswold) to vacate a decree of divorce alleged to have been entered by the court some time in the year 1853. It is asserted that the libellant obtained the decree by means of fraud and imposition upon the court. The court, not deeming the charge sustained by the evidence, refused the motion to vacate. This case has excited considerable interest in this city and New York, and has afforded a vast deal of material for gossip and scandal. There are to be further legal proceedings."

HON. EDWARD EVERETT'S ADDRESS.

It will be seen from the subjoined correspondence that Hon. Edward Everett has consented to deliver, at an early day, in this city, his celebrated address on the character of Washington, originally delivered by him in Boston on the 22d of February last:

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 20, 1856.

Understanding that it is your intention to repeat at Baltimore and Richmond the address to be delivered by you in Boston on the anniversary of Washington's birth-day, the residents of this District hope that it may be agreeable to you to gratify them by a repetition of it here at such time as may suit your convenience.

The desire has been so generally expressed to hear you upon a topic of so much national interest, that the undersigned make the request in the full belief that they speak the wishes of the entire community.

James Guthrie,	W. L. Marcy,
L. Cass,	Walter Jones,
C. Cushing,	W. W. Seaton,
J. A. Thomas,	J. C. Dobbin,
W. Hunter,	Peter Force,
Elisha Whittlesey,	Thomas Miller,
Joseph Henry,	Sydney Webster,
J. M. Carlisle,	J. C. McGuire,
W. B. Randolph,	Francis Markoe,
William Aiken,	Richard Smith,
James Bishop,	Thos. Carberry,
George Parker,	James L. Orr,
J. D. Clawson,	Geo. R. Robbins,
Thos. J. Rusk,	A. C. Pennington,
R. M. T. Hunter,	J. J. Crittenden,
James M. Wayne,	Lewis D. Campbell,
A. P. Butler,	Hamilton Fish,
J. D. Hoover,	S. G. Haven,
Geo. J. Abbot,	N. P. Banks, jr.,
James G. Berret,	R. S. Chew,
Franck Taylor,	W. W. Corcoran,
Jos. G. Totten,	Albert Smith,
J. J. Abert,	W. L. Hodge,
W. E. Jellsin,	J. Gideon,
Geo. S. Gideon,	M. D. Conway,
Archibald Campbell,	H. D. Johnson,
Chas. W. Welsh,	Alex. Dimitry,
W. J. McCluney,	M. F. Maury,
Jos. Smith,	H. L. Abbot,
Z. Richards,	R. S. Chilton,
Chas. A. J. Chubb,	A. C. Humphreys,
W. D. Wallach,	Thomas C. Connolly,
A. H. Lawrence,	Samuel P. Williams.

HON. EDWARD EVERETT.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 20th of February, having been forwarded to me from Boston, was not received till some time after its date. I feel greatly honored by the wish expressed by you, that I would repeat in this city the address delivered by me in Boston on the 22d of February, on the character of Washington. On my return from Richmond it will give me great pleasure to comply with your request. It is not at present in my power to fix the day, but it will probably be in the last week of March.

The address is to be delivered in Richmond and elsewhere in aid of the fund for the purchase of Mount Vernon. Should it be deemed proper by you to have tickets of admission sold, it would gratify me to have the proceeds applied in that way.

I remain, gentlemen, with the highest consideration, your obedient, faithful servant, EDWARD EVERETT.

Hon. W. L. MARCY, and others.

McCORMICK'S REAPING MACHINE.

We copy the following from the *National Intelligencer*:

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1856.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

In September last you were, I doubt not, deceived into the publication of an article which did me injustice; and, coming to you with the proof of this, I ask the reparation which I cannot doubt will be promptly made. The article in question purported to be a translation from that highly respectable French journal, *Le Constitutionnel*, and to give an account of the first official trial of rival reaping machines at the Palais of Industrie in Paris, in August last. This account awards the palm to Manny's machine, and it is an entire FABRICATION, *neither this article nor anything like it ever having appeared in the Constitutionnel!* On the contrary, that journal, with the other Paris journals, so far as I have seen or heard, concurred with the jury who presided over the trial in declaring my machine indisputably and beyond comparison the victor. I send you the certificate to this effect of its editor, Mr. Cucheval Clarigny, attested by our consul at Paris, as also the explanatory letter of Mr. Chase (Paris correspondent of American journals) to me, together with *his* citations of what *Le Constitutionnel* really *did* say on the result of each trial, uniformly admitting the superiority of my machine. I beg you to read these original papers, print this note, set me right before your readers, and thus oblige your obedient servant, C. H. McCORMICK.

The *Intelligencer* gives place to the two letters alluded to in the above, as well as an additional letter from Paris, from which it conclusively appears that the alleged extract from the *Constitutionnel* was a sheer invention. Our limits will only permit us to make room for the letter of the editor of the *Constitutionnel*:

LE CONSTITUTIONNEL, 10 RUE DE VALOIS, Palais Royal, Redaction.

SIR: In reply to your inquiry, I do not hesitate to declare that the article relative to experiments with agricultural machines, which has appeared in "Moore's Rural New Yorker" (October 20, 1855), and in certain other American Journals, and which was given as "translated from the *Constitutionnel*," was never published by the journal which I direct; that it is, consequently, nothing but a lying fabrication, with the object of using the moral authority of the *Constitutionnel* in the eyes of the American public for the advantage of a private business. I leave you, sir, full liberty to make such use of this declaration as you please.

The director of the "*Constitutionnel*" and of the "PAYS."
CUCHEVAL CLARIGNY.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus.

THE KNOW-NOTHING AND REPUBLICAN COALITION.

WASHINGTON, March 10.

An effort has been making for the last ten days to initiate, by some public demonstration, a new movement for uniting all elements of opposition to the administration and what is called democracy. It was at first supposed possible to combine the North and South Americans and the republicans in this movement, but as to the southern know-nothings it was found that nothing could be done, and that part of the plan was abandoned. It is now contemplated to hold a meeting of the members of the House and Senate on Tuesday evening for consultation, to which all opposition members are invited; but the objects of which are such that it is not probable that any of the southern delegation will be represented. The principal object of the proceeding is to unite the republicans and Americans in support of some other presidential candidate than Mr. Fillmore. It is not, of course, intended to make a nomination, nor even to express a preference for any of the strong and valuable men who may be regarded as fit representatives of the conservative national sentiment of the country, opposed to the party now in power—its measures and its general policy.

The friends of Judge McLean, Mr. Bell, Gov. Seward, Mr. Chase, Mr. Hale, and General Houston, are equally invited to attend, and it is supposed that from one hundred to one hundred and twenty senators and representatives will be brought together.

Among the objects of deliberation will be the time and place for holding the presidential convention. The Pittsburg republican meeting indicated the 17th of June; the seceders from the know-nothing convention designated the 12th of June as the time, and New York as the place.

This meeting is rendered necessary by the anomalous condition of parties in opposition to the so-called democracy. The whig party, which for twenty years maintained the field so gallantly against the common enemy, has departed. Out of its noble ruins other structures are arising, but it can hardly be said that any *party* has yet been organized from its fragments.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Cour.*

Hamilton Fish signed the call for the anti-Nebraska meeting of Congressmen to-morrow night. I think nothing will then be done except to consult and compare views; but some decisive action may be taken at a subsequent meeting.—*Greeley to Tribune.*

What the correspondent of the Courier calls "a new movement for uniting all elements of opposition to the administration and what is called democracy" is merely an effort to reconstruct the whig party under another name, or, in other words, to form what it is deemed policy to call a new party out of what this writer terms the "noble ruins" of the whig party. It is admitted that these "ruins" are now "lying around loose," and that "it can hardly be said that any *party* has yet been organized from the fragments." These "fragments" are now principally of two classes, and are designated by antiquarian visitors of the "ruins" as "American" and "republican." And now, says this confidential correspondent of a leading Seward organ, "the principal object of the proceeding is to unite the republicans and Americans in support of some other presidential candidate than Mr. Fillmore." And he might have added that the principal object of such a union is not so much to defeat Mr. Fillmore, of whose election there is no possibility, as to prevent the triumph of the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention. This congressional movement is exceedingly comprehensive and catholic in its invitations. It cordially welcomes "the friends of Judge McLean, Mr. Bell, Gov. Seward, Mr. Clark, Mr. Hale, and Gen. Houston." All consistent opponents of the democratic party and all renegades from that party are "equally invited to attend." Opposition to democracy is the only principle in common, and the "cohesive power of plunder" the only bond of union. A party to be thus constructed out of the "ruins" of repudiated political organizations and the "fragments" of the dead past can have no honest affinities, no leading principles of government to bind it in support of a common faith, but will prove a mere aggregation of camp followers, an organization for corruption. Indeed, upon this last element the hope of "this new movement" is based. Its real motto is that "every man has his price," and it is expected that for a single campaign this grand gathering of broken-down politicians can be kept together by the intensity of their appetite for the spoils of victory. The organization which the Sewards, Weeds, Greeleys, Hales, Webbs, and Wilsons of the day are laboring so intensely to perfect will be the most corrupt which this country has ever known. Its dishonesty is shamelessly worn on its forehead, in the open and acknowledged attempt to combine know-nothingism and republicanism, which have hitherto made loud professions of antagonism.

"*Fas est ab hoste doceri*" (it is right to learn wisdom from an enemy) was a maxim of the Latins. From these herculean efforts of the republicans and know-nothings to form a coalition democrats may learn a lesson of union and fraternal feeling. Our enemies are combining against us. Should we not close our own columns in a dense phalanx to meet this onslaught upon our organization and our principles? The democrats of the Union have only to act worthy of themselves and of their creed and they will easily scatter to the winds these cohorts of proscription, sectionalism, and corruption. Our country and our cause demand this at our hands. Let us prove worthy of the honored party name which we bear, of the principles which we profess, and of the Union under whose flag we find protection and happiness.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY IN PARIS.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Times devotes the whole of his last letter to an elaborate description of the celebration of Washington's birthday in Paris, from which we make the following extracts:

"In the first place, Frenchmen are glad to find a spot of neutral ground on which all factions can meet. The name of Washington disarms political prejudices, and Bonapartists, Legitimists, and Republicans alike respond with pleasure to a call which is to do honor to this great name. Besides, there still exists a certain degree of romance around the American name which excites the curiosity of Europeans. The Americans are known to be princely in their liberality; they never do things by halves; and their women have a fixed reputation for beauty. But, above all, there is a curiosity to see a people whose whole history is a wonder to old Europe, whose progress and accomplishments are incomprehensible. Thus it was that out of the three hundred and fifty of the most distinguished men of France invited—statesmen, writers, warriors, and financiers—scarcely a dozen failed to attend.

"The new Hotel du Louvre was selected this year for the anniversary, and a better selection could not have been made. The immense dining saloon and *foyer*, with their deeply-paneled gilt and frescoed walls and ceilings, their ample *buffets* and admirable arrangement for circulation, fulfilled completely the requirements of such an occasion. The elaborate finish of the rooms did not permit much decoration; but the few flowers that were employed for this purpose were of the choicest kind. At the bottom of the grand hall, opposite the entrance, was placed the portrait of Washington, surrounded by the American and French flags, and immediately under the portrait was again placed the unfortunate pendant of last year: 'First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his *fellow*-countrymen!' On Washington's right was the portrait of Lafayette; on the left that of Franklin. At the other extremity of the room, and over the door of the entrance, exactly facing Washington, was suspended Healy's fine picture of General Pierce, (an original,) and on each side were copies of Winterhalter's pictures of the Emperor and Empress of France. The flags of America and France surrounded General Pierce's picture, but the committee did not venture upon a motto. When the company was all assembled the scene was remarkable. The freshly-finished walls and ceilings, the brightness of the rooms and the elegance of the *toilettes*, made the general effect brilliant and dazzling.

"The number in attendance was about eight hundred. Of these there were only 321 subscribers—202 American gentlemen and 119 American ladies. The number of invited guests was 367. The balance of the company was made up from tickets bought by subscribers and presented to friends, not Americans. (The number of Americans this year in Paris is much less than last year, and does not reach five hundred, all told.

"Among the members of the peace conference present were the following:

"Lord Clarendon, England; Lord Cowley, England; Count Buol, Austria; Baron de Hubner, Austria; Count de Cavour, Sardinia; Marquis Pès de Villamarina, Sardinia.

"Neither of the Russian, French, nor Turkish members of the conference was present. Count Orloff, for the Russian plenipotentiaries, wrote a lengthy note of excuse, full of kind feeling, in which he stated that as the court of Russia was still in mourning they were not allowed to accept invitations to *fêtes*, beyond the civilities which their position as special ambassadors required. The French and Turkish ambassadors accepted the invitations, but were detained at the last moment by the labor necessary for the approaching conference. A large proportion of the *personnel* of the special embassies were in attendance. Ladies Clarendon and Cowley accompanied their husbands.

"The Count de Hatzfeldt and Baron Manteuffel, who will represent Prussia if she is admitted to the conference, were present. The Countess of Hatzfeldt accompanied her husband.

"The other embassies were nearly all represented by their principal members.

"The army was represented by Generals Canrobert, Bosquet, Niel, St. Jean d'Angely, Forey, and others of the French army; Gen. Herrara, of Mexico; Gen. San Martin, of Buenos Ayres; Prince Henri XIII, Reuss, of Prussia; Captain Benham, United States topographical engineers; Jérome Napoleon Bonaparte, (Baltimore,) lieutenant 7th dragoons, &c., &c.

"The navy by Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, Admiral Sir Fleetwood Pillow, Admiral Cecil, Count Wachtmeistre, (lieutenant of Swedish marines,) Mrs. Commodore Stewart and son.

"Of the American ladies most remarked for their beauty or the elegance of their toilettes were Mrs. Mason and four young daughters, Mrs. McRae, Mrs. Lesieur, and Miss Josephine Lesieur, Mrs. Ridgway and daughter, Mrs. Corbin and daughters, Mrs. Hutton and daughters, Miss Davenport, Mrs. Valentine, Mrs. Jones and daughters, Mrs. Langdon and daughter, Miss Richardson; Mrs. George, Baltimore; Mrs. Pilie, Mrs. Livingston and daughter Mrs. Brooke, Boston; Miss Barton, Boston; the Countess Caumont, the Baroness de Waechter, (Miss Lee,) the Countess Sartiges, Madame Bal Carce, daughter of Gen. San Martin, of Buenos Ayres; Miss O'Brien, daughter of the Mexican consul general.

"Miss Snead, the celebrated English beauty, was present, and as usual attracted great attention. Her time seemed about equally divided between a young American, whose name appears in the list of the committee of management, Baron Seebach, and her future husband, the secretary of the English embassy.

"Mr. Dickens, a friend informs me, *would* have been pleased to have received an invitation, but the committee did not see fit to invite him. The 'Boy Ball' and 'American Notes' are not yet forgotten.

"The Emperor, there is reason to believe, would have attended had it not been for the occupations of the moment.

"Count de Morny, half-brother of the Emperor, president of the corps legislative, and after Pereire, the greatest railroad speculator in France, came in early, and paid much attention during the course of the evening to one of the Misses Hutton, of New York. It was this circumstance, no doubt, that gave rise to the story published in the London Globe of Monday that the Count was about to marry this young lady. The two sisters are very young, and, besides having an ample fortune, are very handsome. The Count will never do better.

"But the lion of the evening was General Bosquet. Not even the members of the peace conference attracted as much attention as he. He is the man whom one would choose out of a thousand to take the Malakoff. He has an iron frame and an iron will; every movement, every lineament, proves it. He is taller than Canrobert, and stronger and more powerfully built. The General remained four hours, almost constantly promenading with his mother on his arm, and was evidently highly pleased. Notwithstanding his new senatorial honors, his friends insist that he remains a republican."

SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.—The Charleston Standard corrects the exaggerated accounts relative to the recent disturbance at this college. It says:

"If these reports remain uncontradicted, they will, of course, be believed, and it is important, therefore, that the truth should be stated. There was a disturbance; one student was put in the guard-house; there was a rally of the students to the rescue, and a collision the next morning between two of the students and the officer by whom the arrest had been made; but no lives were lost, and no permanent injury sustained by any one; and though the disturbances in the colleges were so great that, for a time, the exercises were suspended, they yet are to be resumed to-morrow, with every prospect of tranquillity."

NEW ORLEANS.—The Delta of the 10th inst. says:

"To-day the steamboat-landing is all life and activity, business is very brisk, and the wharf is crowded with boats. Several that have arrived to-day cannot get berths. The weather is delightful. The river is swelling quite fast; it is now upon the apron of the wharf several feet."

GENERAL NEWS.

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE ON THE DELAWARE.—Intelligence reached this city late on Saturday evening last of a terrible disaster on the Delaware river; and, as no Philadelphia papers were received in this city last evening, in consequence of the failure of the northern mail, we are compelled to publish such accounts as have reached us through the telegraph. The first despatch from Philadelphia, dated at 9½ o'clock, Saturday evening, says:

"About half-past nine o'clock to-night the ferry boat New Jersey, while crossing the Delaware to Camden, took fire in the middle of the stream. There being a great deal of floating ice in the river, much difficulty was experienced in managing the vessel, and she was finally run upon the bar opposite Arch street. About one hundred passengers were on board, many of whom jumped into the river and were rescued by boats, and others saved themselves by clinging to floating ice. It is feared that a large number are drowned.

"The boat is now burned to the water's edge. Great confusion prevails, and it is impossible to gather authentic details. Steamers immediately went to the assistance of the passengers, but they had previously been saved by small boats."

The following despatch from Philadelphia was received yesterday afternoon:

"Nine bodies have already been recovered; they are those of Messrs. Little, Jannie, Fitzpatrick, Shermer, Newton, McCaffrey, all white, and Mrs. Diggs, Baily, and Riley, colored.

"As far as ascertained the following are missing: Samuel Briggs, John Carsons, Charles Wetherby, Sallie Carman, Charles Beale, John Prince, Edward Murschamp, Henry Latarge, Elizabeth Tulleron, Mary E. Massey, Mrs. Shade, Miss Jones, Myer Reinbeck, Albert Robinson, child of Samuel Giverson, Messrs. Claxton, Lodge, Charles Keyser, Sharpe, Oliver, Weeks, Lynberg R. Riddle, Thomas Allen, Crisp, (a German boy,) a colored boy, and a young girl, name unknown.

"Matthew J. Miller, before reported missing, was saved.

"Several more bodies have been recovered, including Frederick Thompson, a boy, two brothers, supposed to be Germans, named Coleman. The others have not been identified."

BURNT IN EFFIGY.—The Highlanders of Glenmore, in Inverneshire, have burnt Macaulay in effigy for slanders in his history against their predecessors.

THE TIMES IN LOUISVILLE.—The hotels of the city (says the Louisville Democrat) are all crowded to repletion. Country merchants are here from every point of the compass to lay in their spring stocks of goods.

SUICIDE.—Julius Butorf, from Indiana, and 25 or 30 years of age, committed suicide at the Crummey House, in Iowa city, last week.

CENSUS OF FRANCE TO BE TAKEN.—The *Moniteur* publishes a decree ordering a census of the population of France to be taken, under the superintendence of the mayors, during the present year.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN MCNEILL.—The following announcement appears in the Philadelphia papers of Saturday morning last:

"Capt. D. F. McNeill, of the United States marine corps, died at his residence, in Spruce street, on Thursday. The deceased was 49 years of age. Capt. McNeill was a citizen of Georgia, and entered the marine corps in 1834—having been in the public service some twenty years. He was buried to-day with the usual military honors."

STILL ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.—Col. J. H. Brown, democrat, has been elected mayor of Galveston, Texas, and eight of nine aldermen are democrats.

A HAPPY FAMILY.—We clip the following from the New Haven Register:

"A farmer says that he 'found in an old hollow stump, a few days since, five snakes, three squirrels, and a coon, driven to herd together by the hard winter.' They had 'fared' to keep warm, just as the opposition to the democratic party are doing in Connecticut. It has also been 'a hard winter' for such politicians; and a common misery has driven them all into the same burrow."

SOMETHING NEW.—We understand (says the Baltimore American) that Miss Fanny Morant and M'lle Sarah Felix, (sister of M'lle Rachel,) who have lately appeared with the most unbounded success in the South, are shortly about to visit Washington, Baltimore, and other of our northern cities, for the purpose of giving grand musical and literary soirees, which will consist of select readings from the best masters in French and English, with vocal and instrumental music.

THACKERAY IN NEW ORLEANS.—Thackeray had 1,000 persons at his first lecture in New Orleans—a large audience for that city.

LOVE AND LITERATURE.—The young ladies of Woburn, Massachusetts, are about to give a calico leap-year ball for the benefit of their town library.

A CONTRAST.—On the 12th of March last year a steamer passed up the Connecticut river to Hartford. On the same day this year the sleighs were jingling over it in all directions!

FROM TEXAS.—The San Antonio Texan of the 28th ult. says:

"As soon as the report of Indians on the Cibolo reached our city General Smith started two companies in pursuit of them, one of them under the charge of Captain Walker. They soon struck the trail, but owing to the heavy fall of rain it was impossible to keep it. They followed it a few days and then returned.

"Yesterday the glad tidings came to our city that the citizens on the Cibolo, who left in pursuit of the Indians that appeared there on the 21st, killing cattle and driving off horses, had overtaken four of them in the vicinity of the Bandera Pass, and had a combat with them, killing three and severely wounding the other, and taking from them some fifty horses. We regret, also, to learn that three of our citizens engaged in the combat were wounded, and one probably dangerously."

A letter to the Corpus Christi Advertiser says that three horse thieves, who recently committed depredations at that place and were pursued by a party of citizens, were overtaken in San Patricio county, refused to be taken, showed fight, fired upon their pursuers with revolvers, and were killed. They were Americans.

The Victoria Advocate of the 1st instant reports the Guadalupe river full to the brim, and all the creeks above in a swimming condition.

A PRIZE FIGHT AT NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans Bee of the 10th says:

"One of the most brutal exhibitions of this kind which have for years past disgraced our city took place yesterday at the 'Oaks,' on the Metairie road. The parties—Bob Gallagher and Johnny Ragan—are professional pugilists, and lately arrived here from Dublin. The stakes were $500. It is estimated that from fifteen hundred to two thousand persons witnessed the disgusting spectacle—the crowd being made up, as is usual on such occasions, principally of gamblers, bullies, prostitutes, hackmen, and a strong sprinkling of policemen, who thought it no sin to look on at the sport, and use, if necessary, their official influence to have the fight conducted on 'regular principles.' A more reckless, drunken, brutal crowd cannot well be imagined, nor one better fitted to enjoy such hellish amusement as that for which they were assembled on the quiet Sabbath day. We have not been students of Bell's Life in London, or other chronicles of the ring, and could not, therefore, if we had the inclination, in the technical language devoted to the noble science of pugilism, tell how, for two long hours, these brutes in human form struggled—dealing home, blow after blow, marking and cutting each other's faces, until, in either of them, God's image was hardly recognisable—but will merely state that ultimately Gallagher was declared victor, and his vanquished opponent was borne off the field with very serious injuries, from which it will take him at least a month to recover."

HEAVY ROBBERY.—The office of the treasurer of Ottawa county, at Port Clinton, Ohio, was entered on Saturday night, and sixty-five hundred dollars abstracted from the money-drawer.

LOOKS LIKE A CONFIRMATION.—The family of Robert Schuyler came home in the steamship Arago. This looks like a confirmation of the rumor of Mr. Schuyler's death.

CIRCUS STATISTICS.—It is stated that there are twenty-three circus companies in the United States, and the average expense of each daily, in the summer season, is $350—in all about $8,000. The cost of fixtures, horses, &c., is about $750,000, and employment is given to 2,000 men and an equal number of horses.

SCARCITY OF WATER.—The mill-owners (says the Boston Traveller) in this vicinity are suffering severely for want of water to run their machinery. Especially is this the case in regard to our paper manufacturers, who had a short supply last summer, which has so soon been followed up by the dry weather of the past six weeks.

LOCAL NEWS.

A rigorous effort is now making in the right quarter to secure the erection of an elegant and commodious market-house in the place of the unsightly sheds which now disfigure Pennsylvania avenue.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says that Capt. M. C. Meigs, the engineer in charge of the Washington aqueduct, has addressed a letter to the Senate, in which he states that the fund for that important work is nearly exhausted; that he has been compelled to suspend operations on the tunnels at this, the best season of the year for such work. An early appropriation would enable him to employ hands with the opening of spring on much better terms than hereafter; preparations were made with the appropriations of last year for a vigorous prosecution of the work this season. The citizens of Washington and Georgetown look with interest for the early and favorable action of Congress in this particular.

The union of poetry and music was never more perfectly or more beautifully illustrated than in Tennyson's May Queen. Of the many exquisite things which have been given to the musical world by Mr. Dempster, this is by far his best; and we can readily believe that when Tennyson heard his May Queen sung by Mr. D. he was moved to tears. Mr. D. gives his farewell ballad entertainment this evening, at Carusi's Saloon—the programme concluding with the May Queen. We presume that, as usual, he will be honored this evening with a large, intellectual, and fashionable audience.

Hon. Edward Everett arrived in this city on Saturday last. He left for Richmond yesterday morning.

The resumption of river navigation has caused the customary bustle and business excitement about the wharves of our sister city of Alexandria. Steamers and sailing craft are daily arriving and departing in large numbers, and the premonitory symptoms of a prosperous business season are everywhere visible. We copy the following paragraphs from the Alexandria Gazette of yesterday morning's issue:

"The river on Saturday was nearly free of ice, and navigation was resumed between this place, Washington, and Georgetown. The steamboat Salem, from Georgetown, came down early on Saturday morning, and towed up one large and one small schooner on her return. The captain of the Salem reports very little ice above the Long Bridge, and thinks that structure entirely free from further damage by ice. The steamboat George Washington made a trip to Washington, and this week we may look for the steamboats to commence running regularly.

"The steamboat Mount Vernon has resumed her regular trips to Aquia Creek. The steamboat George Washington resumes her regular trips to Washington to-day. The steamboat George Page will also, we learn, commence her regular trips to-day, also in connexion with the trains of cars."

PURCHASE OF MOUNT VERNON.—We are requested to state that there will be a meeting of all who are interested in the above object at the Smithsonian Institution this evening, at five o'clock, for the purpose of making the preliminary arrangements for the delivery of Mr. Everett's address.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Ship Abandoned at Sea.

BOSTON, March 17.—The ship Potomac, from New York for Australia, was abandoned at sea on the 13th of January. The captain and eleven men reached the Brazil coast. The mate and five men who attempted to reach land in a boat has not been heard of.

Markets.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Flour is drooping—sales of 4,500 barrels; straight State, $7; good Ohio, $8; southern, $9. Wheat is drooping—sales of 3,500 bushels; southern white $1 90; southern red, $1 75. Corn is firm—sales of 18,000 bushels western mixed at 67 cents. Pork is improving—sale of 250 barrels mess at $15 87. Beef is dull—sales of 150 barrels Chicago repacked at $13 25. Lard is firm—sales of 150 barrels at 10¾ cents. Whiskey is firm—sales of 100 barrels Ohio, 30½ cents.

BALTIMORE, March 17.—Flour is dull—Howard street and City Mills are held at $7, and small sales have been made at that figure. Wheat is firmer, and receipts are large—sale of 16,000 bushels; good to prime whites, $1 75 a $1 80; fair reds, $1 58. Corn—sales of white and yellow, 58 a 60 cents. Provisions are steady, and generally unchanged.

National Theatre.

Kunkel & Co.....Lessees.
John T. Ford.....Sole Manager
Joseph Jefferson.....Stage Manager

Second night of the celebrated vocalist and actress
MISS C. RICHINGS
And the veteran comedian
MR. PETER RICHINGS,
Who will appear this evening in the operatic play of the
PRIMA DONNA.
Itella.....Miss Caroline Richings
Rohkie.....Mr. Peter Richings.

After which,
A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER.
Alfred Highflyer.....Mr. Peter Richings
Fixture, with a song.....Mr. Joseph Jefferson
Maria Darlington.....Miss C. Richings.

To conclude with the
ALLEGORICAL TABLEAUX.
Mr. P. Richings as.....Washington.
Miss C. Richings as the.....Goddess of Liberty
Singing the
STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Boxes and parquette.....50 cents
Family circle and gallleries.....25 "
No extra charge for reserved seats. Box book open from 10 until 6 o'clock. Box office open every day.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, p. m.; curtain rises at 7½ o'clock precisely.
Mar 18—1t

MR. DEMPSTER'S last Entertainment in Washington will be given at Carusi's Saloon on Tuesday evening March 18th, including the following songs:
"The Spot Where I was Born;" "When the Night Wind Bewaileth;" "John Anderson my Jo;" "The Lonely Auld Wife;" "The Barring of the Door;" "Lament of the Irish Emigrant;" "The Blind Boy;" "My Boy Tammy;" "I'm Alone, All Alone;" "Take her Old Cloak about Ye;" and the May Queen, in three parts. The whole accompanied on a Chickering pianoforte, furnished by the politeness of Mr. Davis. Tickets 50 cents; books 15 cents. To commence at 8 o'clock.
Mar 15—d3t

The ladies of Grace Church (the Rev. Alfred Holmead's) will open their fair, in aid of the church, on the night of Easter Monday, March 24, in the hall at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 11th street, over the bookstore of Mr. Farnham. The patronage of the friends of the church is earnestly asked. Donations during this week may be sent to the house of the rector, No. 93 B street south, between 9th and 10th streets; afterwards to the fair room.
Mar 18—d1w

Notice.—The members of the Executive Committee of the Jackson Democratic Association are requested to meet at the office of the undersigned, No. 99 Louisiana avenue, on Tuesday, the 18th instant, at 5 o'clock, p. m.
JOHN F. ENNIS,
Mar 18 Corresponding Secretary.

MRS. MAHER, corner of 13 1-2 street and Pennsylvania avenue, has four large and comfortable rooms to let, with or without board. Day and transient boarders can be accommodated on reasonable terms.
Mar 18—d3t*

By J. C. McGUIRE, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY.—On Monday afternoon, March 31st, at 4½ o'clock, on the premises, the subscribers, by virtue of a deed of trust from Joseph Davis and George W. Garrett, dated May 5th, 1854