

LOCAL NEWS.

MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION. The Republican Association held its regular weekly meeting at the Wigwam last night, when there was a very large number in attendance.

In the absence of the President and both Vice Presidents, Dr. William E. Waters was called to the chair.

Several new members were elected. On motion, appropriations were made to pay various incidental expenses.

Mr. Ward, from the committee to examine and report upon the accounts of the Secretary and Treasurer, asked that further time be allowed in which to report, he having but recently ascertained that it was understood that they were only to investigate as far back as the date of the last report of the Secretary.

Mr. Bigley moved that the committee be specially instructed to report thereon only from that time to the present, the former accounts of the Secretary and Treasurer having been duly audited up to that date.

Mr. Ward moved to lay that motion on the table; lost.

The main question was then put, and the instruction was carried.

Mr. Wood asked to be excused from further service on the committee, and he was excused. Mr. Spalding moved that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject; which motion, after some discussion, was withdrawn.

The Secretary desired that Mr. Wood should retain his position as chairman of the committee, in justice to himself. Various charges had been made, and he desired to meet and answer them.

Mr. Wood consented to retain his position as chairman of the committee.

The Secretary desired to postpone his motion to dissolve the Association until the next meeting. He thought this Association was now too large and unwieldy to transact business, but he did not want to see it disband until everything had been settled up in a fair and honest manner.

He thought the time had about arrived when ward associations should be organized throughout the city. They had settled national affairs, and it was now time to turn their attention to municipal affairs.

At the next meeting, then, he would bring up his motion to dissolve the present Association, and have an executive committee, to consist of delegates from each of the ward associations, to take its place.

On motion, the Association then went into an election of officers for the ensuing year.

Mr. J. J. Coombs was unanimously elected President of the Association.

The announcement was received with loud and long-continued applause, in response to which Mr. Coombs returned his thanks to the Association for the honor they had done him.

At no time during his life had he received a more gratifying evidence of respect and esteem than he had received to-night. Just one year since, he had been elected as the First Vice President of this Association.

Then their meetings were usually attended by from a dozen to twenty-five men. He believed he was the first to introduce the policy of having public meetings and public addresses, and was himself the first to lead off in the latter vocation.

From that time they had increased with such astonishing rapidity, that in a few months they had grown up to be the very largest political organization in the city, and he thought that with proper fostering, and having the proper respect paid to them, they would soon be the dominant party in the city.

Strange rumors were afloat, however. It was asserted that the Republicans of Washington were to be ignored by the present Administration. He hoped this was a mistake; for if it was not, their future growth would be cut short.

If they received that fostering care to which they were entitled, they would soon show that they were competent to carry the city at the municipal election. But they could only do this through proper organization and proper discipline.

If they were to be persecuted, men would be deterred from uniting with them. He sincerely trusted that all these reports were untrue, and wishing the Association full prosperity in its onward career, he again returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him.

The election of officers was then proceeded with, the result as follows: C. Richards, First Vice President. George W. Garrett, Second Vice President. Lewis Clephane, Secretary. Dr. W. E. Waters, Assistant Secretary. John P. Hilton, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS. First Ward—Lewis Parker. Second Ward—George H. Plant. Third Ward—M. M. Ward. Fourth Ward—T. B. Brown. Fifth Ward—John Grider. Sixth Ward—George R. Wilson. Seventh Ward—William Wood. German Association—W. Krzyzanowski. Georgetown Association—J. W. Deeble.

Mr. Fayman then offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That this Association do cordially recommend Joseph J. Coombs, Esq., for the office of District Attorney for the District of Columbia, and earnestly request the President to appoint him to that office.

The Association then adjourned.

THE INDIAN MEETING.—The meeting held last evening at the old Trinity church on Fifth street was quite largely attended. Rev. J. W. Beeson was called to the chair, and Mr. A. W. Muzzy, of New York, appointed Secretary.

Red Feather and Laroque, which in English means the Swaying Wind, sang in beautiful style The Ind an Lament. Addresses were then delivered by Father Beeson, Dr. White, and Rev. Mr. Beale of California.

The following resolutions were offered and adopted: Resolved, That the well-established facts continually coming before the public relative to the treatment of our frontier Indians shows a state of affairs which calls loudly for investigation and redress.

Resolved, That to save from spoliation the race from whom we have derived our country and our corn, is an object which commends itself to the young men of our country, whose vigor and love of justice we hope will induce a thorough interest, which will be crowned with success.

The Indians then sang, in a plaintive manner, the Funeral Dirge in Penobscot and English; and the meeting adjourned.

Notice was given that a meeting would be held on Sunday afternoon, at which will be answered the question, Why have not the Indians been civilized? A concert will also be given on Wednesday evening next.

EASTER ELECTION.—At the Church of the Epiphany, on Easter Monday, the following Wardens and Vestrymen were chosen for the ensuing year: Wardens—David Higgins, St. John B. L. Skinner.

Vestrymen—James M. Gillis, Gilbert Rodman, George C. Ames, George M. Davis, Thomas M. Smith, Samuel Cole, Lemuel J. Middleton, and Edgar M. Garrett.

CRIMINAL COURT.—Judge Merrick presiding. Trial of the soldier John Foley, for the murder of Corporal Murphy.—Yesterday, John Foley was placed on trial, charged with the murder of Corporal Michael Murphy, of the U. S. artillery corps, Major Hawkins, now quartered on Capitol Hill, on the 27th of February last. Mr. T. J. Page assisted the District Attorney on behalf of the Government, and Messrs. Norris and Thrift appeared for the defence.

The following jurors were then called several, and questioned, as usual, as to their competency to sit as jurors in a case of murder: John R. Hunt, called: Had read the evidence; if that was true, he had formed an opinion. Felt fully competent to give a fair verdict, however. Challenged.

William Harper, sworn. James Espey, sworn. Orlando H. Dunn, sworn. Hannibal C. Addison, sworn. John T. Baker, challenged. John A. Tolson, challenged. John T. Clark, sworn. George W. Hall, challenged. John T. Cassell, sworn. Michael Green, sworn. Martin P. King, sworn. Bennett Sewell, challenged. James Murray, challenged. Thomas J. Wilson, sworn. John Reynolds, challenged. Thomas Greene, challenged. Joseph M. Downing, sworn. John McCallum, challenged. John I. Harrison, challenged. William E. Spalding, absent. Thomas Gallagher, sworn.

The list of jurors having been completed, they were sworn, and took their seats in the box. Mr. Page, for the United States, then opened the case, first detailing the facts of the homicide, and then defining the law of murder, as laid down by Wheaton and others, and as recognized in criminal jurisprudence.

Mr. Norris stated that the defence would reserve its opening until all the evidence for the prosecution had been heard.

The examination of the witnesses for the United States was then proceeded with. Robert Langdon, (private), sworn.—Knows Foley; saw him on the day of the murder. Witness was on guard, and a little before 6 o'clock the corporal told him to take off his uniform and put on his fatigue dress. When witness came down, he was placed in the hall, to keep people from going in and out of the room where Foley was confined. Walked up and down about five minutes, when Murphy came in and opened the door about a foot, and witness saw Foley with a gun in his hand, and he charged bayonet on Murphy. Murphy closed the door, and Foley pulled it open again. Murphy strove to get his musket, and Foley raised his gun to his shoulder and fired at Murphy. Murphy turned half round, exclaiming, "Oh, my God! I'm shot," and fell to the floor. He lived about two minutes, but never spoke again. Foley, afterwards, talked as though he cared nothing about what he had done. Corporal Nolan ran down stairs as soon as the gun was fired, but witness thinks no one but himself was in the hall when the shot was fired. When Murphy opened the door, Foley called him by name. Witness was in the room at the time Foley was tied, and about half an hour before the shooting. Foley abused Murphy about tying him, and said he might tie his feet as well as his hands. He told Foley to be quiet, and Foley told him he was digging his own grave. He called Murphy many names, and abused him. Murphy was there this time about two minutes. Witness was eating his supper in the room where Foley was at the time. Before Murphy came in, Foley did not speak of him at all. Murphy was a corporal. Witness thinks Corporal Nolan put Foley in the room, but was outside when he was first put in; was on guard outside. After shooting Murphy, Foley came out to the door, where he stayed a moment till Major Haskins came in. When the Major came in, he told him he was ready to be taken. When witness went in there first, he did not see the musket. Don't know how it came there for a certainty, but remembers a musket was brought into that room about a week before. At this time witness didn't look for it. It might have been there, and witness not have seen it. As Murphy opened the door, Foley called to him, as if he wanted him to come to him. Murphy was shot in the right breast. The ball came out back of his left shoulder, and penetrated the wall. Some of the constables took it. The weapon was a rifle musket, such as are used by the company. Murphy was about five or six feet from Foley when he was shot. Foley had then pulled the door completely open, and jumped back and fired, and the ball went through the sleeve of witness's blouse, and grazed the skin. Witness jumped to get out of the way. Foley was tied when the door was first closed. It was Nolan that tied him. He was quiet then, and continued so as long as witness was in the room, save what he said to Murphy. Murphy was present, witness thinks, when Nolan tied Foley, and Foley called him bad names, and said he was digging his own grave. Witness don't know of any quarrel between them previously, but Foley would abuse Murphy when he was drunk. Never heard him make any threat against Murphy in New Orleans.

Cross-examined.—Don't know why Foley was confined on this occasion, except what witness has heard. Foley had been out on leave a part of the day. Saw him come in about 4 o'clock P. M. Witness was on post at that time. He was under the influence of liquor then; not very much, apparently; he could walk straight. He didn't speak to witness when he passed the post. He had a citizen with him. It was witness who was relieved at 5 o'clock that witness saw Foley again. He was then in confinement with Foley again. He was then in confinement with Foley again. He was then in confinement with Foley again.

Cross-examined.—Had never heard of Foley's being insane, or of having been confined in an insane asylum. Judging from the movements of Foley when he saw him, it appeared to witness that he was acting a part. Some one cried out to hang him.

John Nolan, (senior corporal), sworn.—Foley had got leave of absence from 7 o'clock in the morning until 2 1/2 in the afternoon of that day. He did not return until 4, however, and was then under the influence of liquor. Witness told him to go up to his room. He went up into his room, but came down again soon after, and said that he wanted to go out and buy some milk for his supper. Witness would not allow him to go out, but told Foley, if he would leave the change with him, he would go out and get it for him. Foley responded in very abusive language, and witness took him to the guard-room. As fast as witness would close the door, Foley would open it again. He then became very noisy and abusive, remarking that he was the best man in the company, and could whip any Corkonian son of a b—; and when witness remonstrated with him, another prisoner who was in the room took the part of Foley. Witness then left the room, and some one came to him a few minutes afterwards and told him that Foley had taken his shirt off, and was annoying his fellow-prisoners. Witness went up stairs, found that it was so, and then went to Major Haskins and reported the fact. Major Haskins gave witness a rope, and he went back and tied his hands. Foley submitted very quietly, and told him to his feet also. Witness said he would not do that for the present, and if he would be quiet, he would soon remove the rope from his hands. Went out again and met Murphy, who looked at his watch and remarked that it then wanted but two minutes of six o'clock. Murphy had not left witness more than two minutes before the firing took place. Langdon called for the corporal of the guard, and witness immediately ran up stairs and saw Murphy lying on the floor. Foley then turned towards witness, with the bayonet still in his hand, and remarked, "You had better look out, too"—at the same time making a rush at him. Witness was not then more than two yards from Foley, and retreated rapidly to the street, supposing that he was still following him. Witness then seized a musket and went back to the room, when he found that Foley had, by this time, laid his musket down inside the door. Witness seized hold of it, and then turned to him and asked why he had done what he had. His only reply was, that he had killed the son of a b—, and was glad of it. When witness put on the rope, he intended to take it off again very soon, and had not tied it very tightly. Foley had got it off with his teeth. Witness remained there until the arrival of Major Haskins and the police officers. Foley told the Major that witness had refused to put him through the manual of arms, and denied being drunk. Murphy had been a member of the company seven years, whilst Foley had only been a member some nine or ten months. Witness had observed the gun in the room the same morning. Examined the cartridge-box found on Foley shortly after he had been taken to the guardhouse, and found it to contain 47 rounds of Minnie ball cartridge. Foley himself took off the cartridge-box, and threw it to the side of the room.

Cross-examined.—Had seen the gun in the room several days before. Had seen the cartridge-box before, also. Did not examine it until after the shooting. Foley was very obedient when being tied by witness. Never heard of any threats being made.

Jacob Ashe, (policeman), sworn.—Was one of the officers who arrested Foley. Got there about half an hour after the shooting, and asked Major Haskins what he should do with the prisoner. The Major responded that he would hand him over to the city authorities, to be dealt with according to law. After bidding those who were standing on the steps good-by, and disposing of some articles, he turned round and told them to go to hell, all the Corkonian sons of a b—es. He remarked to witness that the gun had gone off and killed one son of a b—, and he ought to have shot the other.

Arthur Thompson, (private), sworn.—Was not present at the time of the firing, but got there one or two minutes afterwards. Heard Foley say, "You son of a b—, I've sent you out of the world without your shoes on; you'll tell no more tales!" at the same time striking him on the feet, his shoes having been already taken off. About a week previous to the homicide, witness was down the street one night, when Foley came up as if to strike him; but, upon discovering who it was, refrained. Foley then remarked, that when he found Murphy he would fix him. Witness then walked away and left him. This was the only time he could recollect when threats had been made by Foley.

Cross-examined.—Foley saw Murphy every day afterwards. Never saw or heard of any quarrel between them.

Cornelius McCruit, (private), sworn.—Was present when Corporal Nolan was tying the hands of Foley. Foley was very quiet whilst it was being done. A short time afterwards, when witness was in another part of the house, heard the gun fired. Felt confident it was Foley who had fired the gun, but did not know whether Nolan or Murphy had been shot. Felt thus confident, because of Foley's known wickedness when intoxicated. Ran immediately to the spot, and observed that Murphy was not yet quite dead. His eyes had a very glassy appearance, and he was lying on his face. Foley was dancing around the room, and after a while he came up to Murphy, and slapping him on the foot, remarked, "You Corkonian son of a b—, I've sent you out of the world without your shoes on." Foley had threatened to kill Murphy two days before, and was also at that time a prisoner for misconduct. Witness had seen the gun used by Foley several times before the shooting, and had taken it up and examined it; had also examined the cartridge-box. There were two or three out. Examined the musket after the shooting, and found it to be the same one.

Cross-examined.—The reason that induced witness to examine the musket was, because he thought he might secure one better than his own. It was a common practice in the company. The guards on duty were not in the habit of carrying their muskets loaded; they had not been loaded since they came to Washington.

Coroner Woodard, sworn.—Held an inquest over the body of the deceased on the morning following the homicide. The wound was examined, and was found to be on the

right breast, an inch or two above the nipple, a little to the left. It passed out through the left shoulder blade, and thence into the wall. [The ball was here exhibited.] There was no post mortem examination made; it was not considered necessary.

Mr. Oullie here announced that he had only one or two more witnesses to examine; as they were not here, however, and as it was already after 7 o'clock, he hoped the Court would now adjourn.

The Court then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

The prisoner, John Foley, is a young man, not more than 26 years of age, of Irish descent. His mother and one sister reside in present in New York, and he has two brothers in Illinois, both of whom are in good circumstances and much respected. During the trial, yesterday, he evinced the utmost coolness throughout, not seeming to realize, for a moment, the position in which he was placed.

FUNERAL.—The funeral of the late Joseph Abbott took place yesterday afternoon, and was attended by a large concourse of sympathizing friends, and relatives, and by St. John's Lodge of Masons, who were accompanied by many of their members. The remains were interred in Oak Hill Cemetery, Georgetown.

THE TROOPS.—Yesterday morning, Captain A. second artillery, [light battery,] Captain Barry, and Company K, Captain Allen, left in the six o'clock cars for the North. Company H, Colonel Brooks, also left yesterday morning, and took passage in the Southern boat. Captain M. C. Meigs and some twenty carpenters, who had been hastily engaged the day before, went off in the early train for the North. Their destination was not made known to either the soldiers or the workmen, but report has it that those who went in the cars are for Fort Hamilton. From the fact that carpenters are easily obtained at Fort Hamilton, and from the hints which were thrown out to them that there would be plenty of rough work to do, the impression was, that they were going farther South. They were not even told how long they were to be employed. They took passage for New York, and will probably go by water to their place of destination.

THE INJURED DRIVER.—The coachman of Mr. Corcoran, who was thrown from the box of his carriage on Wednesday, lies in a very precarious condition, at his residence on I street, near Vermont avenue. When his wounds were examined, his skull was found to be fractured. Since the accident, he has not been able to speak.

ASSAULTED.—A few nights since, as Mr. William Dent, who resides on the Island, near the armory, was returning from a visit on Capitol Hill, he was attacked by two or three men, when passing the grounds, who made a deadly assault on him with slung shot, or some other murderous weapons. Mr. Dent was knocked senseless, and was so badly injured by his assailants, that fears were entertained for his recovery, but we are happy to learn that he is improving. He has no idea of the cause of the attack. Two young men, named Patrick Barry and James Barry, were arrested on the charge of being the perpetrators, and yesterday afternoon had an examination before Justice Don. Patrick Barry succeeded in proving an alibi, and was dismissed, but James Barry was committed to jail, to answer the charge at court.

DESERTION.—We hear daily of additional desertions from the U. S. troops stationed in this city and vicinity. Last night a man named Houston was arrested and carried to the guard-house, where he acknowledged that he was a deserter from Capt. Barry's company of Light Artillery, which left yesterday morning for Fort Hamilton, New York.

POLICE MATTERS.—Before Justice Don.—"Gus" Lafontaine was arrested on the charge of committing an assault, in connection with others, on a hackman named William S. Mallon, at the steamboat wharf, a few days since. The evidence showed that the party in whose company he was had been to Alexandria, and had freely imbibed there, and, on getting off the boat, a quarrel took place between them and the hackman. The party knocked the hackman down, and, during the fracas, Lafontaine drew a pistol, but did not use it. The Justice held him to bail to appear at court, and fined him \$20 and costs for carrying the pistol.

CENTRAL GUARDHOUSE.—Before Justice Don.—Solomon Campbell, colored, out after hours; fine and costs, \$2.15. George W. Lewis, drunk and disorderly; fine and costs, \$2.15.

DIED.—On the 3d of April, James Thecker, son of Eliza Ann and Henry Thecker, of Georgetown, aged 6 years 1 month and 16 days.

The funeral will take place at the residence of his father, in Market street, near the canal, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

COLLOR.—On the 3d inst., Mrs. Mary Ann, wife of Rev. William M. Collor, in the 65th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her husband's residence, 291 G street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. Services at the First Baptist Church, Thirteenth street, at 1 P. M. precisely. The corpse to proceed to Philadelphia.

GREAT RUSH FOR BARGAINS TO THE CHEAP CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT LATELY OPENED BY BAR & BROTHER, Corner of Seventh and B Streets, WASHINGTON, D. C.

EVERYBODY in want of well-made and fashionable garments should give us a call, and take a look at our large stock of Clothing and Gent's Furnishing Goods, before purchasing elsewhere. Our Low Prices must suddenly astonish everybody.

Being aware that low prices with small profits is the best mode to adopt to establish a large business, we have determined to be satisfied with Small Profits.

Come, one and all, and satisfy yourselves that Bar & Brother's Establishment is the best in the city to purchase at.

Coats, Pants, and Vests, White and Fancy Shirts, Under-shirts, Drawers, Socks, Collars, Neck-Ties, Suspensives, Gloves, Umbrellas, &c., can all be had at the above-named place at the lowest prices.

H. O. NOYES'S MACHINE SEWING ROOMS AND SHIRT MANUFACTORY, No. 504 Ninth street, 2 doors above Penn. avenue, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Every description of Sewing done with neatness, promptness, and dispatch, and warranted to please. Shirts made to order. mar 20—3m

SMITH'S, No. 469 Seventh street, is the best place in town to buy Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, and Caps. feb 28—6m

DR. JOHN G. F. HOLSTON, Surgeon, Physician, and Accoucheur, No. 313 E st. north, between Ninth and Tenth sts. west. jan 3—3m

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Virginia Convention. Richmond, April 4.—At 12 o'clock, the debate terminated, and after an ineffectual effort by Mr. Wise to have the order changed, in order to give more time for explaining amendments, the committee proceeded to vote on the third resolution, which opposes the formation of geographical or sectional parties in respect to Federal politics. This was adopted.

The fourth resolution was taken up, and, on motion of Mr. Wise, was amended by inserting the words, "the several States," in lieu of the words, "the United States"—making it declare that the Territories constitute a trust fund, to be administered for the common benefit of the people of the several States, etc. This was agreed to—yeas 68, nays 66.

Mr. Morton moved to amend, by striking out the last sentence, namely: "If equal admission of slave and free labor into any Territory excites an unfriendly conflict between the two systems, a fair partition of the Territories ought to be made, and each system protected within the limits assigned to it by laws necessary to its proper development. This was last—yeas 38, nays 91. Pending the consideration of the proposition, the Convention took a recess. When they again reassembled, the fourth resolution, as amended, was adopted in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Flournoy moved to amend the fifth resolution, by striking out the words, "and to aid in suppressing domestic insurrection;" thus making the declaration simply, that the legitimate use of the forts, etc., is to protect the country against a foreign force. This was agreed to—68 against 61.

The sixth resolution being under consideration, Mr. Harvie moved to strike out the whole of it, and to insert, in lieu thereof, the following: Resolved, That an ordinance of secession, resuming the powers delegated by Virginia, and providing for submitting the same to the qualified voters of the Commonwealth for adoption or rejection at the polls at the spring election, in May next, should be adopted by this Convention.

Mr. Goggin moved to amend by inserting his own ordinance, but afterwards withdrew it. Several motions that the committee rise, were voted down.

Mr. Harvie's substitute was rejected—yeas 45, nays 89. It was not strictly a test vote, but the Union men were much rejoiced.

Pending this, the committee rose, and the Convention adjourned.

A Supposed Secret Emissary. Montgomery, April 4.—An officer of the United States army in New Orleans, who was sent out by his Government about the time of the accession of Texas, remains in that city, for the purpose, it is suspected, of giving information to that Government. The War Department of the Confederate States has a sleepless eye upon him. He, it is believed, is a Pennsylvanian.

Naval Intelligence. New York, April 4.—The Harriet Lane went below to day, and anchored at quarantine. She is bound to sea.

Latest from Charleston. Charleston, April 4.—Lieut. Talbot starts for Washington to-night, with dispatches from Major Anderson.

Rumored Disturbance at Old Point, &c. Norfolk, April 5.—It is reported that there has been a disturbance at Fort Monroe among the workmen. They raised a Palmetto flag under the walls outside, and dared the soldiers to interfere.

Hon. Roger A. Pryor arrived here to-day, and will speak to-night. He was met at the depot by a large crowd, amid loud cheers and a salute of 15 guns.

Finances of the Confederate States. Montgomery, April 4.—Treasury notes of the Confederate States were issued to-day under the law authorizing the issue of \$1,000,000. The first bond issued by the Confederacy for \$1,000 sold for 20 per cent. premium.

Additional European Intelligence. New York, April 4.—The Great Eastern sails on the first of May for New York, from Liverpool.

The English Lloyds have increased the insurance on cotton ships from 30 to 60 shillings, including the risk of capture.

Reports from New Orleans. New Orleans, April 2.—The election for District Judge yesterday resulted in favor of the South American opposition party by a large majority.

The new revenue regulations, establishing revenue stations and depots on railroads entering the Southern Confederacy, and subjecting baggage to examination, are expected to create annoyance.

Railroad Accident. Pittsburgh, April 3.—The Philadelphia mail train was thrown from the track thirteen miles from this city, and one car thrown down an embankment. Five passengers were injured. The mails caught fire from the upsetting of a stove, and several pouches were damaged or destroyed. The Washington letter mail escaped. The New York and Philadelphia mail was slightly damaged. The way mail between Pittsburgh and Harrisburg was almost entirely destroyed.

Fugitive Slave Case at Chicago. Chicago, April 3.—A colored man named Harris, with his wife and two children, was arrested here this morning, on a warrant issued by United States Commissioner Conness, and sent by special train to Springfield, where they will be examined to-morrow. The man is claimed by Mr. Patterson, of St. Louis county, Mo., and the woman and children by Mr. Vail, of the same county, whence they escaped.

As it was almost entirely unknown that warrants were issued, they were executed with little difficulty; but after the affair became known, the most intense excitement prevailed among the colored portion of the community, and large numbers gathered at the depot at the time the regular morning train left, the crowd supposing the fugitives to be on board. One or two shots were fired at the train. Beyond this there was no disturbance.

Latest from Charleston. Charleston, April 4.—Lieuts. Talbot and Sneider have just reached the city from Fort Sumter with a flag of truce, and have gone to the Executive Mansion to confer with the Governor. We have yet no knowledge of the purport of their visit.

Later from Texas. Galveston, April 2.—The Legislature had received a communication from Gov. Houston, protesting against the Convention, appealing to the Legislature to sustain him, and claiming still to be the Governor. The Legislature, however, took not the slightest notice of it.

Death of an Eminent Jurist. Cincinnati, April 4.—Judge McLean, of the United States Supreme Court, died here this morning.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Heavy Forgery. Boston, April 3.—The Journal states that H. D. P. Bissell, of the late firm of Bigelow & Knight, of o-dealers in Pearl street, has left for Paris unknown, leaving forged notes to the amount of \$50,000 in the hands of brokers and others. He also borrowed a considerable amount of money from his friends before leaving.

Rhode Island Election. Providence, April 4.—The election yesterday resulted in the defeat of the Republicans. Gov. Sprague was re-elected by a large majority. The Legislature is largely Opposition, and Messrs. Sheffield and Brown are elected to Congress over the late Republican members.

Railroad Accident. Chicago, April 3.—A passenger train on the Dubuque and Western railroad ran off the track seven miles west of Dubuque this morning. William Loomis, brakeman, was killed, and Barney Gifford, conductor, seriously injured. Several passengers were hurt, but none seriously.

Municipal Election in St. Paul's. St. Paul's, Minn., April 3.—Our election is over. The whole city is Democratic.

New York Markets. New York, April 29.—Cotton firm—sales of 5,000 bales; upland middlings, 12¢. Floor heavy—sales of 18,000 barrels; Ohio, \$5.25 @ \$5.30, a decline of 5 cents; State, \$5.65 @ \$5.75; Southern \$5.50 @ \$5.80. Wheat better—sales of 63,000 bushels; white, 1 cent higher; Western red, \$1.36 @ \$1.37; do. white, \$1.50 @ \$1.55. Corn steady—sales of 63,000 bushels; mixed, 62¢. Pork firm—mess \$17.90 @ \$17.12. Whisky steady at 18 @ 18¢ cents. Sugar & cent lower; muscovado, 4¢ @ 6¢; Havanna, 4¢ @ 7 cents. Coffee firm—Rio 11¢ @ 12¢ cents. Naval stores quiet.

Financial. New York, April 4.—Stocks dull and lower. Chicago and Rock Island, 66½; Illinois Central shares, 80¢; do. bonds, 95; Michigan Southern, 38½; Reading, 42½; Hudson River R. R., 44; Mo. 6's, 65.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE, (Medical Department of Columbian College), WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE Fortieth Annual Course of Lectures in this institution will commence on Monday, October 21, 1861, and end on the 1st of March, 1862.

FACULTY. THOMAS MILLER, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, and President of the Faculty. JAMES J. WAHNG, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. JOHN G. F. HOLSTON, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery, and Clinical Surgery. JOHN C. RILEY, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Hygiene. NATHAN SMITH LINCOLN, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology. A. Y. P. GARNETT, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine. GEORGE M. DOVE, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine. GEORGE C. SCHAEFFER, M. D., Professor of Chemistry. WILLIAM E. WATERS, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy. FREDERICK SCHAFFHIRT, Naturalist, Janitor, and Curator of Museum.

Daily Clinical Lectures will be delivered by the Professors of Clinical Medicine and Surgery, in the wards of the Hospital, under the same roof with the College.

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