fat steaks broiling on as many gridirons, to say nothing of various other savory kitchen messes. All over the North it is the same thing. Look at Maine, and Ohio, and New Jersey, if proof is wanted as to the corruption of the republican party, still a political infant. If such things are done in the green tree, what may we expect in the dry? If the bud is so rotten, what will the blossom and the fruit be? These questions have the most portentous significance to every citizen who has the welfare of the nation at heart. Both political parties are utterly corrupt, and not to be trusted any more than professed housebreakers.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Progress of the Various Investigating Committees.

THE ORGANIZATION OF NEW TERRITORIES

PROPOSED ABSORPTION OF UTAH.

More Developements Respecting the Public Printing,

&c., &c., &c.

Our Special Washington Despatch.

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1860.

THE SENATE PRINTING INVESTIGATION.

The Senate Printing Investigating Committee met this morning and examined, at great length, ex-Governor Ford, the House Printer, in regard to the manner of doing his work, and whether any corrupt influences were employed to secure his election. He said—When elected printer I ordered the Superintendent of Public Printing to send the work to Larcombe & English, where the work was then being done. On the day following I joined said firm, and entered into a partnership temporarily for doing the printing, they finding material and labor and I my official position and attention, they guaranteeing to me a certain amount of the gross profits, I believe twenty per cent. A member of the committee then asked him what he had made? He said, to persons, outsiders generally, "I have been a soldier, and if I should win a battle I will take care of the wounded. I promised Defrees something; the amount was undefined, and Moran the same as Defrees. I made an agreement with Pangborn, by which he was to be taken care of. No member of Congress ever approached me making his vote dependent upon any promise he required of me to favor any person in case of my election. I am under no promise to give any thing to the Republican Central Committee. No member of Congress, either before or since my election, has asked any such pledge of me." The Committee adjourned without finishing the testimony of Governor Ford. He will appear before them again to-morrow.

THE HOUSE PRINTING INVESTIGATION.

The Committee on Public Expenditures concluded the examination of witnesses to-day relative to the public printing, binding and engraving, with Mr. Defrees, of Indiana, who stated that he offered to give a portion of the profits of the public printing to the Republican Executive Committee if the caucus would nominate him and the House would elect him—thus verifying my despatch in the HERALD at the time. It was that offer that obtained for Defrees the nomination in caucus, but defeated his election in the House. But he explained to-day that he did not view the offer as a corrupt one—that to aid republicanism was to disseminate the truth, and he was willing to invest a portion of his money in that way, providing that upon the promise the House would elect him. After the evidence was all in, the committee entered into a general discussion relative to their duty in recommending a plan to the House for the future execution of the printing, binding and engraving. Some were of opinion that a national printing establishment would eventually become as corrupt as a national bank. Some advocated the contract system, while others sustained the present mode with a modification of the rates. There will be a majority and minority report.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE ADMINISTRATION.

Judge Birch, of Missouri, was this evening summoned by the Sergeant-at-Arms to appear before Mr. Covode's Executive Corruption Committee on Monday next. It is supposed that he is to be examined respecting the charges of official malversation which he brought against the Commissioner of the General Land Office two years since, to the effect that the investigation will involve the necessity of summoning a number of additional witnesses from Missouri and Pennsylvania. The charges are said to be of the gravest character, and the Judge is such a man as not to prefer such accusations lightly or without recognizing the responsibility to make them good if called on. He is returning home from Virginia and on his way to Washington when subpœnaed.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Hoard's Executive Bribery Committee being organized, will proceed to examine the three witnesses, Messrs. Haskin, Hickman and Adrain; but it remains to be seen whether those gentlemen will condescend to be put under oath and catechised by a committee of their peers concerning what they stated upon the floor of the House as sworn members of that body. If their word is not sufficient on the floor before the country, it will not be before a secret committee.

AFFAIRS ON THE RIO GRANDE.

Official despatches show that, apart from the direct following of Cortinas, the Mexicans have endeavored to repel rather than encourage his forays. The people of Matamoras were much alarmed and fearful of an invasion by the Texans, of which, however, there is no prospect.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

The Senate Judiciary Committee have taken no definitive action in regard to the Bankrupt bill. They have postponed action upon it for a week or two, to give them time to bring forward measures that will meet the requirements of those meritorious people who were struck down by the revulsion in 1857. A large majority of the Committee are in favor of a judicious bill.

FAILURE OF THE NEW YORK MAIL.

No mail or express reached Washington from New York to-day. The only explanation given for the frequent occurrence of this kind is, that there was no connection at Jersey City.

QUICK TRIP FROM KANSAS.

Colonel Pomeroy arrived here yesterday from Atchison, Kansas, in three days—the quickest trip ever made from Leavenworth territory to this city—and was accompanied by the chief of the new line of railroad just opened between Atchison and St. Joseph, where connection is made with the road to Illinois.

THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE OF SOUTHERN STATES.

Representatives and Senators from the States of Alabama, Mississippi and South Carolina had their last conference here yesterday. After a free conversation, a majority of them expressed the opinion, in view of the two States which are about to assemble, that it was best not for the conference which was called to meet here in June, and that it might with propriety be postponed until after the Presidential election. It is suggested, however, that the three Governors might meet together, and if they think proper to assemble a conference in June, then the Governor of South Carolina would assume the responsibility of appointing delegates to Congress without assembling the Legislature, which had made provision for the appointment. It is probable that there will be no action taken until after the Presidential election. If a black republican should be elected there will be doubtedly be a conference of all the Southern States.

THE INLAND POSTAL SERVICE.

The Post Office Committee, at their meeting this morning, decided in favor of restoring the inland postal service to its condition on the 3d of March, 1859. They will meet to-morrow to discuss and settle details.

PROTECTION FOR THE FRONTIER OF TEXAS.

Senators and members from Texas, together with Colonel Robert Britton, appeared before the House Military Committee to-day, and urged with great vehemence the appropriation of a million and a quarter of dollars for a mounted regiment. The committee adjourned to-morrow, when the subject will be again renewed, and definite action be had. The impression prevails that they will decide adversely to it, inasmuch as the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy are both opposed to it.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Committee on Ways and Means have the Civil, and Deficiency bills ready to report to the House, and will have the Post Office and Mail Steamer bills ready to report.

TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. Douglas has not attended a meeting of the Territorial Committee since he was removed from its head.

An attempt will be made in the Senate to change the line of the proposed State of Kansas from that designated in the Wyandot constitution, the result of which will be to enlarge the boundaries of the new State so as to include the settled portion of Nebraska as far north as the Platte river. The House will resist this alteration, and adhere to the boundaries selected by the people of Kansas. If the Senate insist upon enlarging the boundaries against the will of the people, at the same time depriving Nebraska of a portion of her best territory and people, the bill for the admission of Kansas will be killed, and the responsibility will rest with the Senate. Efforts will be made by the joint friends of Kansas and Nebraska to prevent the Senate from taking such action, especially as a large slice of Nebraska will be given to the Pike's Peak Territory.

The organization of the new Territories of Pike's Peak, Nevada and Dacotah, which has been agreed upon by the Committee on Territories in the Senate, will result not only in a general slicing up of the various important Territories of the United States, but in entirely wiping out from the map the name of Utah and destroying the organization, thus unseating Mr. Hooper, the delegate from that Territory. The agreement of the Senate Committee, to report bills organizing Pike's Peak and Nevada Territories, did not include definitely the fixing of the lines, but I learn that a general understanding prevails in the committee that the line dividing the two Territories shall be at about the one hundred and eighth parallel, and that all of Utah east of that line shall be included in the Pike's Peak Territory, and all west of that line to the eastern line of California shall be included in the Territory of Nevada.

The chairmen of the two Territorial committees—Mr. Green, of the Senate, and Mr. Grow, of the House—are authorized to confer together and frame such a bill as in their judgment will receive the sanction of their several committees and the two houses. If the plan at present suggested is adopted, the new Territory of Nevada will include all of the present Territory of Utah west of the one hundred and eighth parallel. The capital will be removed from Salt Lake City. Pike's Peak Territory will be enlarged, not only with a portion of Utah, as indicated, but will also embrace a portion of Nebraska, and probably that portion of New Mexico which projects into Kansas at the thirty seventh degree of latitude, the eastern line of the Territory being limited by the boundary of the proposed new State of Kansas, as laid down in the Wyandot constitution, notwithstanding an effort will be made to destroy the lines named in that instrument.

The bill organizing Dacotah will not be reported at present, as there prevails a general desire to dispose of the two new Territories which are to absorb Utah and the Mormons.

An attempt will be made on the part of the democrats to exclude from the bills organizing the different Territories all reference to the question of slavery; but the republicans will undoubtedly insist upon inserting a proviso forbidding slavery to enter or exist therein. This will bring the whole question of slavery before Congress, from which will flow any quantity of buncom for Charleston and Chicago.

As Mr. Williams, who represents Pike's Peak, and Mr. Mercer, who represents Nevada, were each elected by a very small proportion of the people, which will be included in the proposed organization, they will undoubtedly be sent back, and new elections will be had. I have reason to believe that Mr. Hooper, the delegate from Utah, is not aware of the proposed action of the Senate and House Committees relative to his Territory.

There seems to be considerable difficulty about the selection of a name for Pike's Peak Territory. It has been called Jefferson; but those in authority assert that as there cannot be States enough to name after all of the Presidents, that it will not be policy to go beyond Washington, who stands "alone in his glory." Acting upon this decision, the Senate Committee have before them the following names:—"Tampa," interpreted Bear; "Idahoe," meaning Gem of the Mountains; "Nemara;" "Colarado;" "San Juan;" "Lula," interpreted Mountain Fairy; "Weapollah;" "Arrapahoe," the name of the Indian tribe inhabiting the Pike's Peak region. The House Committee seem to have hit upon the very appropriate name of "Tahosa," which means Dwellers on the Mountain Tops. This, or "Idahoe," will probably be adopted. Among the anti-barbarian names suggested, excepting that of the author of the Declaration of Independence, I have heard those of Lafayette, Columbus and Franklin, each entitled to the highest consideration.

The Senate has agreed to report a bill for the organization of Arizona, which embraces about the same lines contained in the bill reported in the Senate last Congress. The House will be opposed to this bill, on the ground that the Territory is not sufficiently peopled and developed for a separate organization, and will be in favor of extending the judicial authority and giving a Marshal to that portion of New Mexico known as Arizona.

SENATOR SEWARD'S PARTY.

Republican levees are becoming quite popular in Washington. Senator Seward had an elegant party at his house to night, at which was Lord Lyons. Hon. Mr. Gurley, of Ohio, also entertained a large party at his private residence.

EXTRADITION TREATY WITH SWEDEN.

A treaty of extradition with Sweden, containing the usual provisions for the surrender of persons committing crimes, has just been concluded, and signed by the Secretary of State and the Swedish Minister. It will be communicated to the Senate for ratification in a few days.

OUR RELATIONS WITH HONDURAS.

The negotiations with the Honduras Minister have been suspended, awaiting the action of the Senate in regard to the Nicaragua treaty. If the Senate ratify it, then our government will proceed with the negotiations for the first named treaty. If not—not.

AFFAIRS IN THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

Despatches have been received at the Department of State from Mr. Cushman, our Minister to the Argentine Confederation. Affairs are progressing in a satisfactory manner, and the difficulties between that government and Buenos Ayres are being amicably adjusted. Urquiza, immediately after the adjustment with our government, addressed a friendly and cordial letter to the President, expressing his esteem for him as well as that of his government towards the people of the United States. The President in reply wrote a most excellent letter, which contained some good advice, and which has just been made public, expressing his great satisfaction in the adjustment of the difficulties, and his ardent desire to cultivate friendly relations with that republic.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

Patti made her last appearance this evening, as Amina, in "Somnambula," to an immense house. The sale of tickets had to be stopped in the early part of the day, and hundreds of people were turned away unable to procure seats. She rendered the *rôle* of "Somnambula" magnificently, and was frequently called before the curtain, and greeted with a shower of boquets, and received an ovation such as no other artist ever experienced in Washington.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

The receipts into the Treasury last week were $1,412,000. The amount subject to draft was nearly $6,633,000. The increase over the amount on hand the previous week was $801,000.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1860.

Mr. CAMERON, (rep.) of Pa., presented a petition from citizens of Ohio, asking for protection to iron.

Mr. PUGH, (dem.) of Ohio, made an adverse report on the petition of the citizens of Ohio for bounty lands to the soldiers of the war of 1812.

Mr. PUGH introduced a bill amendatory of the act to establish the Territory of Utah.

On motion of Mr. BIGLER, (dem.) of Pa., the bill to amend the Patent laws was made the special order for Wednesday.

Mr. LATHAM, (dem.) of Cal., introduced a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior to furnish the report of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs as to the depredations committed by Indians in California in 1852.

Mr. BROWN, (dem.) of Miss., introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of ceding the public lands to the States wherein they lie, which was adopted.

Mr. TOOMBS, (dem.) of Ga., introduced a bill for the repeal of the act of 1858, relative to private land claims in Missouri and Louisiana.

The private calendar was taken up.

Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1860.

Reports of a private character were made from the various standing committees.

Mr. NELSON, (S. opp.) of Tenn., desired to proceed to the consideration of the bill to suppress polygamy in Utah.

The SPEAKER said he did not consider the bill of a private character. (Laughter.)

Mr. DURFEE, (rep.) of N. Y., introduced a bill to provide for the holding of the term of the District Court of the United States for the Northern district of New York, annually, at Binghamton.

The private calendar was considered, and several bills passed.

Adjourned till Monday.

The Baltic En Route to New York with $895,000 in Treasure.

NEW ORLEANS, March 23, 1860.

The steamship St. Louis, from Aspinwall on the 18th inst., has arrived here.

The steamship Baltic sailed from Aspinwall on the 18th for New York, with 450 passengers and $895,000 in treasure.

The Maryland Democratic State Convention.

APPOINTMENT OF DELEGATES TO THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

BALTIMORE, March 23, 1860.

A permanent organization of the Maryland State Democratic Convention is in session here. Ex-Governor Lowe is the Chairman, and the Vice Presidents are chosen one from each district. The committee appointed on resolutions will report this morning, after which delegates will be elected to Charleston.

The Committee on Resolutions reported a series, in substance as follows:—

1. The people of Maryland, as a frontier Southern State, are most vitally interested in the protection of slave property and the faithful observance of all guarantees of the federal constitution; denounces as wicked the treasonable attempts by the Northern people to regulate or invade by discussion, agitation or otherwise the domestic institutions of any State or Territory.

2. That we pledge ourselves to unite with our Southern brethren in asserting and maintaining our constitutional rights at every hazard and to the last extremity.

3. That we do faithfully adhere to the political principles of the National Convention of 1856, as the true democratic creed.

4. That we stand upon the policy of non-intervention by Congress with the institution of slavery in the Territories, as approved by the Convention of 1856, and that we declare it to be our opinion that neither Congress nor the people of a Territory, organized or unorganized, directly or indirectly, can interfere with the institution of slavery, or the right of holding slaves. We hereby declare that such right is more properly referable to judicial instruction, and that the adjudication of the Supreme Court upon such question is final and binding upon each member of the democratic party, and will more certainly conduce to the public peace than any form of legislative intervention.

5. That perfect freedom of opinion upon all questions ought to be enjoyed by every member of the party, and all differences tolerated until the Democratic Convention, or Supreme Court, or the States, shall settle the issue, when it becomes an imperative duty to yield unqualified adhesion.

6. That we approve of the general policy of the present national administration.

7. That we will give our support to the nominee of the Charleston Convention.

All the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Several addresses were made, counselling harmony and moderation, and urging the importance of contributing to the selection of such a nominee at Charleston as will insure success next fall, as the only means of meeting the disastrous consequences which now threaten the Union.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for delegates from the State at large, and the following were chosen:—John Contee, Wm. T. Hamilton, Lewis Neilford and John R. Emory. The choice was made unanimous.

E. Louis Lowe and James L. Martin were then chosen by acclamation Electors for the State at large.

The delegates are unpledged, but are generally considered anti-Douglas.

There was much enthusiasm in the Convention.

Virginia Delegates to the Charleston Convention.

FARMVILLE, Va., March 23, 1860.

The Convention to select delegates to Charleston met today, and appointed Hon. Mr. Hubbard, of Buckingham, and R. H. Glass, of Lynchburg, delegates, and T. S. Bocock and B. J. Worsham alternates. They are all Hunter men.

Maryland Delegates to Charleston.

BALTIMORE, March 23, 1860.

The Fifth Congressional District of Maryland has chosen Bradley S. Johnson and John J. Menson delegates to the Charleston Convention. They are unpledged.

Republican Meeting in New London.

NEW LONDON, Ct., March 23, 1860.

The republicans are holding a mass meeting at the courthouse in this city to night. Hon. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, is now addressing an immense assembly. An irrepressible enthusiasm and confident expectations of an approaching signal victory prevails among the republicans.

Kentucky Delegates to the Chicago Convention.

LOUISVILLE, March 23, 1860.

The republicans of the Seventh Congressional district of Kentucky yesterday elected Bland Ballard and H. W. Hawes delegates to the Chicago Convention.

The Shoemakers' Strike at Haverhill.

BOSTON, March 23, 1860.

The shoemakers' strike at Haverhill has collapsed. Most of the jours have gone to work, and the President of the organization, with the other leaders, have resigned in disgust, after denouncing the strikers for not holding out.

Murder in a Jail.

FLINT, Mich., March 23, 1860.

A prisoner named Torrer was stabbed and instantly killed in the county jail to day by a fellow prisoner named Ackerman, who was under confinement for supposed insanity.

The America Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, March 23, 1860.

The steamship America arrived here from Boston at three o'clock this morning, and sailed again for Liverpool three hours afterwards. Weather thick and rainy.

The Rock Island Bridge.

CHICAGO, March 23, 1860.

Judge Love, of the United States District Court, of Iowa, on Tuesday last, in the case of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce against the Rock Island Bridge Company, decided that the said bridge was a nuisance; and decreed that the defendant should remove the main pier by the 1st of July, and the lower part by the 1st of October. The case will be taken to the Supr me Court.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23, 1860.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State fives, 93¼; Reading Railroad, 20¼; Morris Canal, 51¾; Long Island Railroad, 11⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38¼. Sight exchange on New York at par a 1-20 per cent. discount.

NEW ORLEANS, March 22, 1860.

Cotton—Sales to day 11,500 bales at irregular prices. We quote middling at 10½c. a 11c. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool 9-16d. Sterling exchange 108 a 108½, and with bills of lading 107 a 107¾. Sight exchange on New York 1-16 a ¼ per cent premium.

NEW ORLEANS, March 23.

The receipt here of the Canada's advices to day caused less firmness in the cotton market. Sales to-day, 8,000 bales, at 10¾c. a 11c. for middling; the market closing quiet. The sales of the week add up 51,000 bales, and the receipts 57,000 bales, against 34,500 bales for the corresponding week in last year. The exports of the week foot up 60,000 bales, and the total exports to date 1,547,000 bales. Receipts at this port ahead of last year, 441,500 bales; do. at all Southern ports, 747,000. Stock, 516,500 bales. Molasses, 38c. a 39c. Flour dull, at $6 a $6 25. Coffee firm, at 11¾c. a 13c: sales of the week, 7,000 bags; stock, 28,500 bags, against 18,000 bags last year. Freights and exchange unchanged.

MOBILE, March 22, 1860.

Cotton—Sales to day 3,500 bales, at 10¾c. a 10¾c. for middling.

BALTIMORE, March 23, 1860.

Flour in better request, Howard street, $5 75. Wheat firm and advanced 2 a 3c.; white $1 55 a 1 62; red, $1 40 a 1 45. Corn steady, white and yellow, 70 a 72c. Provisions unchanged. Whiskey dull at 23c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23, 1860.

Flour dull with a declining tendency. Wheat quiet and weak: white $1 55 a $1 60; red $1 38 a $1 45. Corn dull and declining: yellow 72c. Provisions firm. Mess Pork $18 25 a $18 50. Whiskey dull at 23½c.

CINCINNATI, March 23, 1860.

Flour very dull. Whiskey declined ½c.: sales of 800 bbls., at 18½c. per gallon. Provisions—More inquiry: mess pork $17; lard 10½c. a 11c. The demand for money is fair at unchanged rates. Sight exchange on New York is without change.

MRS. ELLEN KEY BLUNT'S READINGS.—Mrs. Ellen Key Blunt, whose readings of selections from the poets met with so much applause on Tuesday evening last, will, by general request, give another of her readings to-night at the rooms of the New York Historical Society in Eleventh street.

Naval Intelligence.

The Brooklyn navy yard has, since the reception in dry dock of the Brazilian corvette Dona Isabella, presented quite an animated appearance. Throngs of visitors flock there daily, for the purpose of satisfying their curiosity. She is being newly coppered on the bottom, the work on which is nearly completed. Sixty more hands have been taken in the yard, for the purpose of completing the work on her as soon as possible.

The United States storeship Supply is taking in stores for the Gulf squadron, and will leave the Brooklyn navy yard for Vera Cruz in a few days. Those having letters to send to their friends there can despatch them by her, leaving them at the Lyceum, on or before the 25th inst.

Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

LIVERPOOL—Steamship Canada at Halifax—Miss J Wrighton, E M Irling, Mrs Williams, Brs Wells, Miss Sommerville, Mr C D Williams, Messrs Foley, Raslan, Gordon, R A Samuel, Geo T Wells, Morice Foulds, J W Nicholson, McKeand, G Benjamin, Hughes Sordew, Dr Read, Seabrook, Jamieson, Partridge, Sullivan, Gwin, Slesinger, Moore, Colquhown, McInnes, Hutchison, Morrison, J B Jog, Morgan, John Morgan, Geo Flynn, G Vernier, Marzuzu, Post Lafwente, 23 for Halifax and 52 for Boston.

LIVERPOOL—Steamship North Briton, at Portland—Hon Mr Merrill, MPP; Mr Shaddley, R G A Ian, W Johnson, Mrs Rykert, T McAvity, T Burpee, W Whitehall, James White, P Gund, J Ogilvy, N Lyman, H V Nelson, W McD Dawson, Geo Bachstaff, Rev Chas Rollett, W Temp, A Reekie, Wm Reekie, James Reekie, and 135 in the steerage.

MARRIAGES—Bark Torrey.—Mrs M C Wolf, Miss H Habob, T H LeCombe.

Motion to Vacate a Large Judgment Against the City.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Judge Hilton.

MARCH 23.—*Dibald Millemann and Frederick Millemann vs. The Mayor, &c., of New York.*—This was an application on behalf of the Comptroller to vacate and set aside a judgment for $13,974 58, obtained by the plaintiffs against the Corporation, on the 26th of September, 1859. From the affidavit of the Comptroller, and the other papers read on the motion, it appeared that the action was commenced on the 27th of October, 1858; that no answer was served by the then Corporation Counsel to the complaint in the action until the 26th of September, 1859; that the action was brought by the plaintiffs as the assignees of one Thos J. S. Blumenrother, who had made a contract with the defendants for paving, regulating, &c., Tenth avenue, from Forty-fifth to Fifty-fifth street, the contract being dated May 13, 1853. The complaint alleged that Blumenrother, at the time of making the contract, requested plaintiffs to become his sureties for the performance of the work under the contract, and to make advances to him to enable him to pay his workmen, and furnish materials for the work, and agreed to assign to the plaintiffs the said contract and the moneys to grow due thereunder from the defendants, and did execute an assignment to the plaintiffs thereof on the 16th of May, 1853; that the plaintiffs thereupon executed a bond to the defendants for the faithful performance of the work under the contract by Blumenrother. The complaint also alleged that the plaintiffs, during the performance of the work under the contract by Blumenrother, made advances to him amounting to $10,015 07; also alleged the completion of the work and confirmation of the contract by the Common Council, and demanded judgment for the said sum of $10,015 07, with interest from June 12, 1854.

The answer of the defendant alleged that the contractor was prohibited from assigning the moneys to become due under the contract, unless with the consent of the defendants, to be signified by the endorsement of the Street Commissioner on the contract; that no such consent had been given to the assignment to the plaintiffs, and that the defendants had no notice of the assignment. The answer also averred that Blumenrother did, by the consent of the defendants, signified as provided by said contract, duly assign all his interest therein, and the moneys to grow due thereunder, to Frederick Peatz, by assignment dated May 28, 1853, which was filed in the office of the Comptroller, and was in all respects legal and valid.

It also alleged that the defendants had paid to Pentz all that was due on account of said contract, and that there was nothing due to the plaintiffs thereunder. It also appears that the cause was referred on the 16th of August, 1859, and that subsequently the referee made his report in favor of plaintiffs for the full amount claimed; but by a certificate of the referee it was shown that the Corporation failed to prove the assignment or the payment to Pentz on the trial; that the Corporation Counsel appealed to the General Term, but made no case, and that subsequently the appeal was dismissed, and the judgment affirmed by the general term by default. The application was made by the Comptroller under the fifth section of the act of 1859, allowing him to move to set aside judgments obtained against the city which were obtained by collusion or founded in fraud; the present Corporation Counsel consenting, however, to the application.

The plaintiffs by affidavits denied all fraud or collusion in the matter, and insisted that their claim was a just and *bona fide* one, and that the judgment should not be disturbed.

The Judge granted the motion to open the judgments, and in doing so stated that the application should be regarded as of a twofold character: first, either as an application for relief under the statute of 1859, or, second, as a motion on the part of a client to be relieved from the result of the gross negligence of his attorney; that as all fraud was denied by the plaintiffs, and as there was no ground for any suspicion of fraud or collusion on the part of their attorney or the referee, he preferred to base his decision upon the latter ground, and would therefore allow the defendants to come in and defend on payment of costs.

Police Intelligence.

PROBABLE FATAL AFFRAY—THREE MEN STABBED.—About ten o'clock last evening two men, named Wm. Hickey and John Keevan, longshoremen, entered the liquor store of Wm. Dunnigan, No. 80 West street, corner of Carlisle, and, after drinking several times, commenced boxing with one another. After exchanging blows pretty freely they became somewhat excited, and began to follow up their blows pretty heavily. Dunnigan, seeing that they were becoming rather excited, attempted to put a stop to their play, and in doing so Hickey struck him a heavy blow, nearly knocking him down. He again tried to get them out into the street, when both turned upon him and commenced beating him in a most terrible manner. Finding that there was no possible chance of saving himself, he succeeded in reaching the counter, and, procuring a knife, made a plunge at both, ripping into the bowels of Hickey, inflicting a wound some two and a half inches long and the same depth, so that his entrails protruded about three inches. Keevan was also stabbed in the stomach, but not so seriously; his wound, however, is quite serious. During the fight a man named Daniel Kehoe attempted to prevent Dunnigan stabbing the two, when he accidentally received the knife in his left thigh, causing a slight wound. The two wounded men were taken to the drug store 152 Greenwich street, where their wounds were dressed by Dr. Morrill, after which they were conveyed to the New York Hospital by officers Arthur and Drucker, and placed in the care of Dr. Fisher. Both Hickey and Keevan are thought to be dangerously wounded. Dunnigan was soon after arrested and locked up to await the result of the injuries he inflicted. He stated that he acted purely in self defence.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD.

The News from Mexico—The Union Movement for the Presidency—Affairs at Washington and Albany—The Latest News from Europe, California, Cuba, the West Indies, &c.—The Spring Fashions—The Prize Ring—The Latest News—Condition of the Markets, &c.

THE WEEKLY HERALD will be ready at ten o'clock this morning. Among its contents will be found full details of the News from Mexico, including the Official Account of the Capture of Miramon's Vessels of War; the Union Movement for the Presidency—The Baltimore Convention—Sketches of the Candidates—The Probable Platform—The Popular Vote at the Last Election, &c.; the Proceedings of Congress, with the HERALD'S Special Despatches; the Latest News from Europe, California, Cuba, the West Indies, &c.; the Spring Fashions—Opening Day in the Metropolis; the Prize Ring—The International Match—Its Progress and Aspects—State of the Betting, &c.—Editorials on Prominent Events; Reports of the Cattle, Provision and Money Markets, and all interesting news of the past week, received by telegraph or otherwise. Single copies, in wrappers, can be had at the counter of the office, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets. Price six cents.

Drawings of the Delaware State Lotteries. WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers of the DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
DELAWARE—EXTRA CLASS, No. 141, MARCH 23, 1860.
52, 35, 38, 18, 24, 3, 57, 68, 60, 71, 58, 55.
DELAWARE—CLASS No. 142, MARCH 23, 1860.
62, 67, 26, 3, 1, 66, 2, 9, 17, 30, 75, 76, 64.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware.

Office of the New York Scientific American, New York 24th March 1860
Mr. EDITOR:—The statement in our issue of this date, to the effect that a suit recently pending between Elias Howe, Jr., and Ladd, Webster & Co., involving the validity of certain sewing machine patents, had been decided in favor of the former, is incorrect so far as Ladd, Webster & Co. are concerned, as no such trial against them has taken place. The case referred to was one in equity, brought by Howe against Williams et. als. The only suit in which Ladd, Webster & Co have been engaged, so far as we know, is that recently decided in their favor at Baltimore, a report of which appears in the Scientific American of the 10th inst. MUNN & CO.

A CARD.
A report having been circulated that a suit has been pending between Ladd, Webster & Co. and myself, involving the validity of my patent, the object of this is to state that Ladd, Webster & Co. have a full license from me to make, sell and use sewing machines under my patent of 1846, and that no suit of any kind is pending between us.
ELIAS HOWE, Jr.

Prof. Lister, Astrologer, 25 Lowell street, Boston, Mass. A circular of terms sent free.

Steinway & Son's OVERSTRUNG GRANDS AND SQUARE PIANOS. Warerooms 84 and 86 Walker street.

Billiards.—Bassford, Jr., invites his friends to call at Court and Remsen streets, Brooklyn. Sales and playing rooms, 149 Fulton street, and No. 8 Ann, N. Y.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray street, New York.

Singer's Sewing Machines. AN ENTIRE NEW STYLE. Designed for all manufacturing purposes, noiseless in its operation, very rapid, and capable of every kind of work. It is the best machine ever produced. Price only $110.
I. M. SINGER & CO., 458 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.—Office 505 Broadway, New York.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleansing, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye and Wigs are Unparalleled. The Dye applied in private skylight rooms. Great improvement in Wigs. Separate rooms for ladies. 16 Bond street.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees—The best in the world. Wholesale and retail, and the dye privately applied. No. 6 Astor House.

Beautiful Complexion.—Laird's Liquid Pearl has achieved a notoriety as having no equal for beautifying and preserving the skin. 439 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 Cents.—Depot No. 1 Barclay street, and sold by all druggists. Infallible cosmetic for the hair.

Holloway's Pills.—Sick or Nervous Headaches are the natural results of disordered stomachs, to which the brain is closely allied. By renovating the stomach, bowels and secretions with these medicines all headaches will quickly be relieved.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.—Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

Trusses of Every Description for Permanent retention of rupture; Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, silk elastic Stockings, Knee Caps, Anklets and all surgical appliances, scientifically applied by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey street, Astor House, New York.

Drawings of France, Broadbents & Co.'s Delaware Lotteries.—
SUSSEX COUNTY—CLASS 71, MARCH 23, 1860.
2, 53, 23, 25, 18, 24, 28, 68, 33, 12, 6, 52.
CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY—CLASS 38, MARCH 23, 1860.
51, 76, 25, 43, 8, 56, 52, 16, 76, 45, 17, 65, 74, 48
FRANCE, BROADBENTS & CO.,
Managers, Wilmington, Delaware.

The Spring Style of Gentlemen's Hats, manufactured by the undersigned, has assumed as we anticipated, the lead of all others among gentlemen of taste.
N. ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau street.

Spring Style Dress Hats for Gentlemen ready. WHITE, Hatter, 216 Broadway, opposite St Paul's church.

David's Spring Style of Gentlemen's Hats are now ready. Salesroom 299 Broadway, near Duane street.

Gents' Dress Hats.—Fashions for Spring. Standard price three dollars. London and Paris styles for young men.
WM. BANTA, Hatter 357 Canal street, corner Wooster.

Mealie's Spring Style of Gentlemen's Hats are now ready for inspection at 416 BROADWAY, CORNER OF CANAL STREET.

Broadway and Fulton Street.—That's KNOX'S locality. Visit his store and select one of his superb Hats of the spring style.

Hart, the Hatter, is Now Selling the spring style of Hats (Dress) $3 50. HART, manufacturer of gents' Hats, 57 Chatham.

Paris Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, Single, double and cork soles, just received by EUGENE PERKINS, bootmaker, 51 Nassau street.

Phrenological Examinations with Charts and full written characters are given daily at FOWLER & WELLS', 308 Broadway.

Brooklyn.—Williamson Gallery, 249 Fulton street.—Photographs, miniature to life size; Cameotypes, Daguerreotypes, unequalled.

Parker Bros.' London Club Sauce is superior to all others now in use, and sold at a much less rate. Indispensable at the breakfast, lunch or dinner table; one has only to procure a bottle from any respectable grocer to test its savory qualities. Orders supplied by A. J. PARKER, 15 Beekman street. Sole Agent for the United States.

Married.

BUTTLE—BRYANT.—On Thursday evening, March 22, by the Rev. M D. C. Crawford, Mr. ROBERT BUTTLE to Miss HATTIE BRYANT, both of this city.

SARGE—LENTING.—On Wednesday, March 21, by the Rev. Charles Goehling, at the residence of the bride's mother, Stapleton, Staten Island, WILLIAM T. SARGE, to Miss CAROLINE LENTING.

Died.

BECKER.—On Thursday, March 22, after a short and severe illness, WILLIAM, son of Jacob and Johanna Becker, aged 3 years, 11 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 23 Sixth avenue. The remains will be interred in the Lutheran Cemetery.

BLACKWOOD.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Friday, March 23, MARY TEEL, twin daughter of B. G. and Rebecca Blackwood, aged 2 years, 4 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 68 Garden street, Hoboken, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

BROWN.—On Friday, March 23, RICHARD BROWN, a native of Kilkenny, Ireland, aged 39 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 370 Cherry street, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock precisely.

New Orleans and Kilkenny papers please copy.

COOPER.—On Thursday morning, March 22, CHARLES JOHN, son of Robert and Hannah Cooper, aged 4 years, 1 month and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 202 Eldridge street, on Sunday afternoon, at half past one o'clock.

COLLYER.—At the house of Dr. Louis Lambert, 387 Eighth street, MARY FANNY, adopted daughter of Mr. Charles and Fanny Collyer, of Shanghae.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the house of her said grandfather, at two o'clock, this (Saturday) afternoon. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

CHERRAUD.—At Riverdale, Westchester county, on Friday, March 16, Mrs. MARGARET CHERRAUD, aged about 45, a native of Ireland. Her remains were interred in St. John's Cemetery, Yonkers.

CROMWELL.—In Brooklyn, March 23, MARIA, daughter of the late David Cromwell, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, Aaron Field, 136 Hicks street, on Sunday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Cornwall for interment.

DE EMBL.—On Wednesday evening, March 21, of diptheria, AMANDA AMERICA, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. De Embl, of Havana.

FLINDT.—On Friday, March 23, MARY JOSEPHINE, aged 1 year, 4 months and 14 days, daughter of William and Ma