The Press.

TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1859.

Prize Ties—Gift-Chat about Autographs—The Forest Divorce Case—Eagles, Prey of our Mariners—Policy—Latest from the Seat of War—General News.

The News.

The remarkable Star of the West, from Aspinwall, arrived at New York yesterday, with a million and a half in gold. Her news will be found in her paper to-day.

The "Daily Sun" is our new foundation for the Journal of commerce from Pike's Peak received a few days ago. An express arrived yesterday at Leavenworth, with the same, and about 400 lbs. in gold dust, and showing enough to satisfy that the contract for carrying the mails between New Orleans and Key West, recently let by the Postmaster-General to the Southern Steamship Company, for $86,666 per annum, or $11,666 less than under their old contract, will be fulfilled, as our correspondent at Washington intimates. The Legislature of our Commonwealth, in Convening, should, in our opinion, take some measures to prevent such unnecessary deaths. Of the human responsibility, previously, and well known to the officers of the law, of those who made the attempt, the sooner must have been an impressive one. His dying speech evidenced true repentance on the part of the wretched man.

The three proposed amendments to the Constitution of State Constitution, reducing the number of Representatives in the Legislature, allowing colored men to vote, and requiring an adopted citizen to reside in the State one year before becoming an elector, have been defeated, in the House of Representatives, the first by yeas 49, nays 17; the second, yeas 49, nays 17; and the third, yeas 51, nays 16!

Storekeepers should keep a look-out for counterfeit five-dollar notes on the Philipsburg Bank of New Jersey. The vignette is three men rolling a log, one at right end, two men plucking corn; on left, three men shearing sheep. Notes answering this description, for any bank, are worthless, as they are printed from the original plate of a broken Georgia institution.

The late frosts must have touched the Cincinnati Vineyards. We find, say the Gazette of the 10th inst., "We are informed by an extensive grape cultivator, near this city, that the prospect of an abundant crop was never better. He promised a few of his friends, some years ago, to give them a bell whenever he made five thousand gallons of wine from his vineyard, and he has given them notice to prepare their dancing shoes."

A destructive fire occurred at Concord, N. H., on Sunday night. It commenced in the old South Congregational Church, which building was entirely consumed, together with five dwelling-houses. Several other buildings, including the Masonic Temple, were badly damaged. The church, together with the organ and bell, was valued at $11,600. The total loss is upward of $29,000.

The San Francisco papers announce the death of Edward O'Neil, aged 36, a native of Philadelphia.

The New York City Directory, for 1859, contains 147,325 names, being an increase of 7,521 over the Directory of last year.

From statistics of trade and commerce, contained in the June number of *Hunt's Merchant's Magazine*, it appears that the present fiscal year which ends on the 30th of June instant, will probably present a smaller quantity of breadstuffs exported from the United States than any year since 1849.

Tuesday, the Grand Jury in Washington, D. C., found a bill against Mr. Seaman, ex-superintendent of public printing, for malfeasance.

Considerable feeling has been excited in San Francisco by the conviction of the editors of the *Bulletin*, under the statute against obscene publications, and they have been sentenced to pay a fine of $100, or be imprisoned for fifty days. The offence consisted in the publication of the case of Mrs. Sickles. They have appealed from the decision of the judge, and intend carrying the case to the highest tribunal. It is supposed that the decision upon the appeal will not be rendered in the courts of California. We, from necessity, did so, although it must very hard against our feelings. lived on my body for about eight days. We were then, as I afterwards learned, on Beaver creek, which empties into the Pilot, one of the tributaries of the South Platte and about 75 miles east of Denver city. After the consumption of Doing's body, Alexander, my elder brother, died, and, at his own last request, we used a portion of his body as food on the spot, and with the balance resumed our journey towards the gold regions. We succeeded in travelling but ten miles, when my remaining brother, Charles, gave out, and we were obliged to stop. For ten days we subsisted on what remained of our brother's body, when Charles expired from the same causes as the others. I also consumed the greater portion of his remains, when I was found by an Arapahoe Indian in a state of nudity, with great kindness, and a few days and a half, thereafter (that is on Wednesday, the 4th of May) brought to the encampment of the Leavenworth and Pike's Peak Express Company's train. The above statement I make freely, voluntarily, and without compulsion. Knowing that it will reach the eye of the public through the press, I wish to express my gratitude to the officers and employees of the L. and P. P. Express Company in general, and Mr. Wm. Hame in special, for the truly humane treatment I received at their hands. DANIEL BLUE.

The Crop—Effects of the Frost.

In the midst of the general feeling of satisfaction induced by the unusually promising appearance of the crops throughout the United States and the prospect of a large foreign demand for grain, at high prices, on account of the war in Italy and the disturbed condition of Europe, the blooming fields were suddenly attacked in some of the most severe and destructive frosts ever known at so late a season. The effects appear to have been felt in Canada, in all the Northern, and in some of the Southern States. The fruit crops have, in many localities, been entirely destroyed, as well as the stalks of many garden vegetables, of potatoes, and of corn. In some cases the leaves and the bark of oak trees have been turned as black as if they had been burned. But, judging from many newspaper extracts which we have noticed, we do not think that any very serious injury has been done to the wheat crop. Most of our exchanges declare that, if injured at all, the damage is not so. Others argue that the frost has done enough good, by destroying the weevil and fly, to compensate for all the harm it has done to the wheat plants. And a correspondent of the New York *Tribune* declares that an old farmer of Caledonia, New York, says "that the recent frost has not injured the wheat, and he does not believe that a May or June frost can injure that plant. He states that in 1816 there was a late spring frost in his section, by which the stalks of wheat were actually frozen, and the yield from the same fields was forty bushels to the acre of prime Genesee."

In the counties surrounding Philadelphia little or no damage appears to have been done to wheat, although in many instances, corn, potatoes, and fruit were somewhat injured. In Lancaster and Chester counties, the wheat crop gives indications of a beautiful yield. In Bucks and neighboring counties it is expected the wheat crop will exceed the average yield, notwithstanding the frost. In Greene, Fayette, Mercer, and in the counties surrounding Pittsburg, it is supposed the wheat crop is slightly injured, but not seriously injured. In Erie county it is said to have been injured to a great extent, and it is also feared that it has been much damaged in Lawrence and Lycoming counties.

In New Jersey, it is said, the crops have generally escaped uninjured. From New York the reports are conflicting, but it seems certain that the appearance of the wheat crop has been much injured, and many fear that it will not recover. Numerous letters from Ohio state that the corn is nearly all killed, but hopes are expressed that the wheat is not seriously damaged. In Michigan, it is thought, the crop has not suffered heavily. In Indiana, it is feared the wheat crop will not be very great, but better than last year. In Illinois and Kentucky some damage has been done to the wheat, but it is not considered very serious. In Savannah, Georgia, new wheat, raised this season, was exhibited on the 10th of May.

Reports are interchanged that over where the corn has been cut down, it will, if not injured too badly, come up again, and, judging from the numerous accounts before us in regard to the whole crop, in view of the extraordinary, yield anticipated in many quarters which have totally escaped injury, and the few cases mentioned where it is at all certain that the wheat has been destroyed, there appears to be no cause for serious alarm in regard to the great staple, and a yield only up to, if not beyond, the average crop may be confidently anticipated.

The Territorial Question.

When we look at the great question of Territorial Government, which the country has to settle and dispose of, we cannot see, either in the light of principle or precedent, what ground of reason can be claimed by the extremists who are arrayed against each other. The difference between the restrictionists and the extensionists is not the true issue. The rights insisted upon, and the wrongs complained of, by both parties, may be made to support an endless debate; for, like other irrelevant pleadings, as they never hit the real question, they never can decide it. The argument from morals and expediency by the anti-slavery party, and the claim of property right by the pro-slavery party, are alike without any bearing upon the subject. The church establishment of England may be anti-scriptural; serfdom in Russia; and caste in Hindostan, may be oppressive; but none of these things are political concerns of ours, or involve any responsibilities or duties on the part of our Federal Government, though we have treaties of commerce and intimate national connections with the Governments which maintain these institutions. The United States are not a consolidated Empire, with a single, unlimited, and exclusive sovereignty over the people of the Union. Nobody claims for Congress the right to determine the internal affairs of Virginia or Pennsylvania. The right or wrong of slavery in Virginia, and the justice of the laws of inheritance in Pennsylvania, are not questions to be discussed in our National Legislature, or to have a place in the platforms of national parties. This is all plain enough. But when the concerns of the organized Territories of the Union are the question with either of the parties at war with each other about them, they entirely forget that the right of intervention on the part of the General Government is the first thing to be settled, and that after that, if it can be maintained, and not till it is so maintained and established, the particular policy of Congressional Government in the Territories, and the rights and interests of the struggling parties in it, can be entered upon and determined.

Now let us look at the precedents—the cases decided under the authorities which we recognise—for such light as they can throw upon this subject of the government of a Territory by the supreme National Power. When these States were so many British provinces, they held, by royal charters, and they claimed by natural right, the government of their internal and domestic concerns, subject only to the Royal veto. The restrictions upon this, their unquestionable sovereignty, extended only to their general relations to each other and to foreign nations, and to whatever in the British Constitution was reserved as essential to its political supremacy. The attempts of the King to invade the reservations essential to their self-government in all domestic matters were resisted in every form in which they presented themselves. The form of encroachment, or the acts in which the principle of usurpation showed itself, was, in the imposition of taxes without the consent of the colonies. They submitted to oppressive regulations of their commerce, and to the appointment of their executive officers by the Crown, and to the control of all their foreign affairs by the same authority, because these were attributes of his sovereignty, and arose out of the rights and necessities of national government. They patiently endured all the injuries of misgovernment so long as the principle of free legislation in domestic matters was left to them unimpaired. They admitted their political dependence as colonies upon the parent Government, but they would not surrender a power or a right essential to their civil freedom.

There is a correspondence in the position held by the organized Territories to the Federal Government, which throws some useful light upon the question before us. The United States owns the soil of the Territories until it is sold, or otherwise, by act of the Government, appropriated. The Federal authorities appoint their Governors, regulate their foreign commerce, and limit their Territorial Legislatures by the force of the Federal Constitution, upon the same principles, and for the same reasons, as the British Government formerly exercised by the king over the colonies. The property in the soil of the colonies was conveyed by patent or grant of the Crown to the purchasers—Congress holds and exercises this power in the Territories. The king regulated the foreign commerce of the colonies—the Federal authorities do this for the Territories as for the States. The king made the treaties of the colonies with foreign nations—the United States Executive and Senate do this for the Territories and States. The king limited legislation in the colonies by his veto—the United States does this for the Territories, by their Constitution. But the king undertook to legislate in all cases for the colonies, and they went into rebellion and accomplished a revolution. Congress proposing to extend its legislation beyond the limits permitted to the king, infringes the inherent sovereignty of the people of the Territories, and violates their natural right of self-government. Is not the parallel complete?

The dominant authority of the king, conceded by the colonies, and the supreme power of the Union over the organized Territories, rest in the same reasons, and are limited by the same reservations. In principle, the limits of authority yielded, and legislative power retained, are the same, for in both cases they are determined by those rules of right and expediency which are necessary to the union of liberty and order in the government of political societies.

Can it be contended, then, that the Constitution of the United States gives rightful authority over our Territories which the king could not claim over his colonies? That the Federal supremacy is greater than the royal, and that Congress may exercise powers which in the king were despotic pretensions? In not less than ten counts of the indictment against GEORGE III, contained in the Declaration of Independence, the charge of extending "an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us," "combining with others [the national Parliament] to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution," and violating the right of the people to enact their own laws in their own way, is, in as many forms, adduced as acts which define a tyrant and unfit him to be the ruler of a free people.

The Territories are inchoate States, just passing into unquestionable sovereignties. The care, control, and authority of the Union over them cannot go rightfully beyond the duty of protection, before their admission, on any ground that will not hold after it. The Union can have no rights in them which it may not retain after their admission. Its responsibilities are not greater, or other, before than after; all the difference is, that it has some special duties toward them, arising out of their immaturity, but none that authorize the abridgment of their liberties. They are not infants to day, requiring restraint, and adults to-morrow, entitled to fraternal association. They are every way sufficient to themselves, and only wanting, not in capability, but in numbers, to be sufficient to us. This Government was not constituted to hold dependent peoples in provincial subordination. What is there in Florida, with a population not greater than there is in Kansas; or in Delaware or Rhode Island, with no more territory than would make one of her occupied counties, to entitle them to exercise masterdom over her? Nothing, surely, in the nature of things. It is their right under the Constitution to receive the revenue arising from the lands within her borders; it is their duty to guaranty to her a republican form of government *after* she comes into the Union, and it is in their discretion to admit her into the Union when she applies for it; but where in reason, law, or contract, can they find a warranty for legislating for a people who do not hold their rights of self-government, and their liberty and property, conditioned upon their membership in the Union?

There are conflicting instances in our history, indeed; but lacking both principle and expediency, they have been reversed by the National Legislature, and have lost, if they ever had, the legal force of precedents, as they have, in fact, lost all the moral force of popular support. The ordinance of 1787 was enacted before our political system was matured—before the Constitution was formed. Its exclusion of slavery in the Northwest Territory was unadvised, but as it was unnecessary and harmless, its importance shielded it from animadversion. No legislation of Congress could have established slavery in that Territory, and a mere parchment prohibition, in itself totally incapable of any actual consequences, was not practically worth a debate. No such restriction was imposed upon the Territory of Kentucky, ceded by Virginia in 1784, nor applied when she was admitted into the Union in 1792. Tennessee, in like manner, was ceded by North Carolina to the Union in 1789, and in 1790 Congress erected it into a Territory, without interfering with its domestic institutions. The same thing is true of Alabama and Mississippi, ceded by Georgia and South Carolina in 1787. The ordinance of 1787 was, therefore, a law *of the Northwestern Territory*, but cannot be drawn into precedent to any effect which disturbs the principle of non-intervention. Nor is the Missouri Compromise any better entitled to the force of a precedent. It also has been repealed by the Kansas-Nebraska act, but it was even in itself far from being an authority against our doctrine. In its purpose and terms it accorded the rights of Popular Sovereignty to all territory south of its dividing line; it deflected that line at the southeastern border of Missouri to accommodate the principle, and only asserted an empty and inoperative negative as to the region in which Nature and the laws of emigration had already and forever established it. The Missouri Compromise merely settled a strife, but in no wise established a principle. In the great struggle of 1819-20 the compromise line was run between climates, upon the logic that it was a question of latitude, and not of legislation; which was an inference from the experience of all the States, old and new, from the Revolution up to that date. Thus far nothing has happened to alter the conviction that the proviso of Nature, which was in force before JEFFERSON's or WILMOT's, is entirely incapable of repeal by Congress. Intervention is thus seen to be nugatory in practice, as well as unwarranted by principle; it derives no countenance from our history, and can get no force from faction. California is a free State without the aid of Abolitionists, and in spite of the efforts of the slave interest; and Kansas, opened to the enterprise of both parties by the act of 1854, has settled the question for herself in spite of all the powers that be. The principle of Popular Sovereignty, both in the States and Territories, has been on trial for seventy years among us, and has triumphed in every instance, whether countenanced, resisted, or neglected by Congressional legislation. God and Nature have settled it in respect to the particular question of slavery, and the principle of free government carries it into every other subject of domestic concern in the States and Territories with equal force. South Carolina cannot be permitted to say that whipping a woman in Kansas is not an assault and battery, or that a day's work is not entitled to a day's wages there; and Massachusetts may gratuitously repent South Carolina's sins, but she cannot be allowed to put her to penance for them.

There are no grounds of quarrel between the States North and South, East and West, except this anomalous affair of the Territories. If the principle of Popular Sovereignty, as it obtains without dispute or disturbance between the States, is once quietly and determinately applied to the Territories, all our troubles, and most of our follies and transgressions, will be at an end. The clear demonstration that nothing else can be done at last, and that, in justice, nothing else ought to be attempted, ought, we think, to conclude the controversy. The ownership of the nation in the Territories is in their soil, until, by sale or gift, it is divested; but their people are not disfranchised by their occupation of it; their powers and their rights are only limited by those conceded by the people to the Federal functionaries. In or out of the Union, the inhabitants cannot be supposed to have granted any authority to the Supreme Government which the States have withheld, and there is as little reason and justice as expediency in attempting to hold them in vassalage. And as to this strife about slavery, particularly, it would be hard to show that it has been extended over an inch square of the common territory of the nation, or excluded therefrom, by all the ordinances and compromises with which the nation has worried itself, and if interference has no power to alter the facts, this reason alone would be sufficient to put the pretence out of countenance. The parties arrayed against each other, must by this time see the futility of their attempts; and unless the one intends secession, and the other dissolution of the Union, as they respectively phrase it, they will discredit their intelligence by continuing the discussion. Let them give their dispute the only practical bearing which it can have, and then the patriotism of this great people will speedily bring them to a conclusion.

☞ Whenever an individual or a community sets about the violation of a law, punishment is as certain to follow as the night follows the day. However unpopular the statute in reference to fugitive slaves may be in the North, experience has shown that every attempt to set it at defiance has inflicted defeat upon the party approving such an attempt. So with the effort to reopen the African slave trade in the South, in violation of existing laws. It is producing the bitterest dissensions among the Southern people. It has raised the utmost excitement among the Germans in Texas, whilst even in South Carolina some of the most prominent Democratic papers are denouncing it.

Theatre Français de Philadelphia.

The Benefit of M'lle Eugénie Sen, at Walnut-street Theatre, was well attended last night. The fair *bénéficiaire* acted charmingly—the part of *Musette* suiting her extremely well. M'lle Laurence Chevalier took the part of *Mimi*, and gave fine effect to the pathetic and tragic sentiment of the closing scenes. M'lle Pauline Dupont was the fascinating *Madame de Revere*, with M'lle Jane Montheaux as *Phémie*. Monsieur Edgard was exceedingly amusing as *Baptiste*, a literary valet-de-chambre; and Monsieur Paul Labs sustained his original part of *Rodolphe*. On the whole, this was a fitting finale to the brief and successful visit of the French company.

Here our notice might close, but we are bound to draw attention to what appears to be a rather cavalier attempt to throw dust in the eyes of the Philadelphians. Mr. Widdows is sole lessee of the French theatre at New York. He defrayed the whole cost of fitting it up in its present state of beauty and convenience—he bore the whole loss of last year's experiment—he is the capitalist of the concern, into which he has admitted Monsieur Sage, his stage manager of last year as a partner, with the natural hope that he would thus secure his co-operation and interest in the concern. M. Sage, who came over here, on the former occasion, did not think it worth while to visit us again. He remained in New York, whence—*afraid*, it may be presumed, that there were no job-printers in this city—he sent over some remarkable play-bills, day after day, printed at the office of the *Courrier des Etats-Unis*, in New York. We call them *remarkable* bills—because, with scarcely an exception, they set down the performances in the order in which they were *not* presented. Last night's bill presented the following announcement:

AU PUBLIC!

Au moment de se rendre en France pour renouveler en partie la Compagnie Française, et la compléter par des artistes d'Operette, M. C. SAGE prend occasion de remercier le public de Philadelphie de l'accueil sympathique qu'il a fait au Theatre Français. Heureux de cette bienveillance, et jaloux d'en mériter la continuation, M. C. Sage, croit pouvoir annoncer dès a present qu'a son retour d'Europe il sera a même de donner en cette ville de nouvelles representations ou le drame et le vaudeville seront varies par les plus jolies et les plus nouvelles Operettes de nos theatres Parisiens!

Here is an announcement, in which the junior partner, who has no share in the lessee ship of the Theatre at New York, and no money in the concern, returns thanks to the Philadelphians, in his own name, without ever alluding to the fact that, Hibernice, he is the smaller moiety of the management! Monsieur Sage will do this, and Monsieur Sage will do that, but the coolness with which he effects this *coup d'état* is Napoleonish. Had his play-bills been printed in this city, instead of importing them hither from New York, such an announcement could not have been made, under the eye of his money partner. Besides, as we read it, the present company thereby are given notice that he will not require them again!

If this gentleman be *Sage* by name, he is scarcely so by nature.

The New Hotel.

[For The Press.]

MR. EDITOR: Permit me to suggest to you a *wine* name for the new hotel, in honor of the Hon. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia; for *wise* people will patronize the "Wise House." SAPIENTIA.

STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE THIS EVENING.—Thomas & Sons' twenty-first spring sale comprises fifty-seven properties, including farms, country-seats, city residences, building lots, and business stands. Also, valuable bank and other stocks, loans, pews, &c. See pamphlet catalogues and advertisements.

Sale of a valuable private library, this evening, at the auction rooms, by order of executor. The books are now arranged for examination, with catalogues.

SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE, PIANOS, &c.—This morning, at 10 o'clock, at Birch's auction store, No. 914 Chestnut street, will be sold a large assortment of superior Household Furniture, Pianos, Carpets, Cottage Furniture, Paintings, Engravings, &c., &c.

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, June 13, 1859.

The letter of General Cass to Mr. Le Clero, of Memphis, Tennessee, declaring that naturalized citizens of the United States cannot be protected by this Government, should they return to their native countries, as I predicted, has given rise to a most animated discussion in all parts of the country. Some of the ablest journalists in the Democratic party have taken issue with General Cass, and the Opposition are, of course, ready to avail themselves of it in order to disaffect the adopted citizens. John Mitchell—who is located here as the editor of an extreme Southern paper, and who naturally wields great influence through his Irish countrymen—has thrown himself into the *melee*, and attacks the opinion of the Secretary of State with characteristic force. I understand, also, that the German papers have all taken the same ground. There may be law in what General Cass asserts, but the construction he places upon the rights of naturalized citizens has fallen with startling effect upon the country, and is calculated to awaken much unpleasant and disastrous agitation.

Talking of Gen. Cass, it is stated that the letter to Le Clero was not written by him, but was the conjoint production of the President himself and the Assistant-Secretary of State, Mr. Appleton. The great age of Secretary Cass, and his occasional attacks of illness, have compelled others to attend to the more intricate duties of his department; and it is no uncommon thing for the President to act without reference to him in regard to important matters of foreign policy. This is so with reference to other members of the Cabinet, particularly to the Attorney General, whose ideas on politics are habitually disregarded by the head of the Government whenever they do not happen to *concur* with that head. It is the ambition of Mr. Buchanan to degrade the members of his Cabinet into mere automata—in other words, to make them his head clerks, reserving to himself the distribution of all the patronage, North and South, and the adjudication of all the great questions.

The *on dit* of the town is, that Mr. Secretary Cobb is preparing a letter, shortly to be published, which will define his position on the slavery question. I await this document with some interest and anxiety. Mr. Cobb has a good many things to explain, and as he is an ambitious and ingenious man, will, no doubt, do his best. By way of refreshing his memory, I would advise him to read his speech delivered at West Chester, Pa., in September, 1850, and also the letters he is reported to have written to Georgia and to Louisiana, calling upon his friends and the officials of the Government to sustain Governor Walker in the course which he took against Calhoun and the friends of the minority in Kansas.

Hon. A. O. Dodge, late minister to Madrid, has been in this city for a day or two. Although this gentleman was very much slandered when he left the country, after his appointment by General Pierce, it is beyond doubt that he has made a most excellent minister, and that he has left the Spanish court with the good wishes of all parties. General Dodge returns to Iowa, where his counsel will be very necessary to prevent the Democratic party from being utterly submerged by the policy of the Administration. I am told he does not hesitate to express his deep regret at the course which has been adopted in reference to the Territorial question by those who have been elected to high positions.

The war of the Administration of the General Government, through its organs in Kentucky and elsewhere, upon Vice President Breckinridge is scarcely concealed. He has given great offence because he refuses to support a slave code in the Territories.

What is the matter with your Pennsylvania politicians? Is there indeed a general disruption? If you go on, you will soon rival the harmony of the Hards and Softs of New York. It is apparent, from the anxious face of Attorney General Black and the graceful strides he displays in his wanderings between the White House and the Law Office of the nation—once last week he lost his way, and was found sitting under the shade of Jackson's monument—that a crisis is near at hand. If there is any one thing above another the President is anxious about, it is to stand well with his "Irish fellow-citizens." I learn that one of the causes of the present commotion is that it has, somehow or other, come to be whispered into the Presidential ear that a disgruntled "former friend" of J. B.—(by the way, they are numerous, in Pennsylvania as well as here, just now) has in his possession a letter, written during the celebrated gubernatorial canvass in your State in 1854, when Governor Bigler was overwhelmed by the sea of American-ism, by Attorney General Black, to a distinguished member of that order now holding a high position in the People's Party—which letter is far from being orthodox in doctrine, or sound in party fealty and usage. It is charged that Governor Bigler was sold in that contest, and that Judge Black, at the same poll to the Supreme Bench as a Democrat, while Bigler was frightfully defeated as a Democrat. Governor Bigler has tried very hard to get possession of one of the letters that passed between the contracting parties, so as to fasten the treachery upon Black. I am now authorised to assure the Senator, if he will furnish you with *copies* of the subsequent correspondence between *himself* and Black on this subject, he (Bigler) shall have one of the "*original* Jacobs" he has so long sought! Is it a bargain, Governor?

My letters exposing the levying of contributions on Mr. Wendell, a public contractor, for the support of the Brigadier General's and the Herb Doctor's organs, and also the indemnification of the $3,000 Chicago claim, have excited in high quarters a deal of vindictive malice. Whilst some declare that my letters are written in *The Press* office, others are endeavoring to scent me out here. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Clayton, aided by the lackeys of the New York *Herald*, is very busy. Several wholly innocent persons here have been suspected, who are occupying places whom I would most gladly retain could I do so, and preserve my *incognita*. I will, at another time, give you some notice of the *Herald's* agents, to show you how pure are some of the conduits of *Bennett's* information. Jenks (do you know Jenks?) tells the President daily that he is on the track of "Occasional," and will soon tree him. I myself have been assisting Jenks to find him out, and only *twice last week* I drank congratulations with him and Flynn (the navy agent) at Willard's bar, on our prospect of early success. Indeed, I talked to a Cabinet minister on Saturday, who vowed that "Occasional" was "Forney!"

If you will inquire of Magargee & Co., paper contractors of your city, I think you can learn that not long since Mr. Wendell arranged with that firm for the payment of $5,000 to Colonel Baker, collector of Philadelphia, on account of the *forced contribution* levied by command of the President upon Mr. Wendell, out of the printing contract fund, for the benefit of the *two organs* before mentioned, and if you will examine your court records you will, I think, learn that the former owner of one of the organs sued Wendell for not paying up during his time. Colonel Baker and the Herb Doctor complained awfully that Mr. Wendell should so arrange it that Magargee secured the payment of an outstanding claim for paper which these honest gentlemen thought was sunk. Hon. H. M. Phillips might be able to give you some other interesting particulars.

It would appear as if the Americans in Congress were preparing to take bold ground against the Republican ticket on account of the strong demonstration at the late Republican Convention of the State in favor of the adopted citizens, and also because of the attack on the fugitive slave law by the same body, and the refusal to renominate Judge Strong because he declined to interfere with the decision of the United States District Court of Ohio in the rendition of certain fugitives. A great meeting of the Americans was held in Cincinnati on Thursday evening last, which was addressed by the Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, former member of Congress from the Butler district, at which a resolution was passed virtually repudiating the Republican nominations, and preparing for an independent movement. Mr. Campbell said in his speech that Hon. Thomas Corwin did not sympathise with the nominations of the Columbus Republican Convention. So we may look out for a break in the lately solid column of the Opposition in Ohio. This is indeed the age of dislocations, if not of disorganizations.

OCCASIONAL.

The President Opposed to the Administration.

The Cleveland, Ohio, *Plaindealer*, a very able leading daily Democratic paper, says:

"Bennett, of the New York *Herald*, after abusing the President all his life, now bespatters him with praise. In return, Bennett is great favorite at the White House; his lacquey are appointed to office, Grund sent to Berlin and Wykoff to China, and the *Herald's quasi nunces* in Washington are the pets of the President. This does not suit the editors of the Democratic papers, in Washington or out. They had to fight Bennett and his *Herald* in the late Presidential canvass, and to repudiate the endless slanders set afloat by him, not only against the political and public life of the President, but against his private moral character.

"Bennett still abuses the Cabinet, is down on the *Constitution*, the organ of the Administration, and leaves no opportunity to stab the Democratic party in the vitals whenever he can. He is constantly predicting that the Democratic party is hastening to such a collapse in 1860 as human power can arrest, unless (to use his language yesterday,) 'that party falls back from its extreme Southern pro-slavery policy which has driven it out of the North.'

"Still he sustained the President in his Lecompton policy, a policy which he now admits 'driven the Democratic party out of the North.' If the old adage is true, that 'a man is known by the company he keeps,' the President is not only opposed to the *Constitution* and Cabinet, but is down on the Democratic party, opposed to his own Administration."

We are indebted to Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co. for files of California papers in advance of mail.

The steamer Philadelphia, from Havana, 8th instant, arrived at New York yesterday. Advices have been anticipated.

The Execution of Dr. King, for the Murder of his Wife.

HIS SPEECH ON THE GALLOWS.

We have already given a short telegraphic account of the execution of Dr. King, at Coburg, Canada, for the cruel murder of his wife by poison. A correspondent of the Hamilton (C. W.) *Spectator* gives full particulars of the case, with a short account of the previous life of the unfortunate man. It appears that he was brought up in the neighborhood of Brighton. The sheriff, who had to direct his execution, had known him from a boy, as had also the Rev. Mr. Blessford, who attended him in his last moments. His life had been a chequered one. When a youth he was fond of reading theological works, and his demeanor was so serious that it was imagined by many that he would go into the church. Then he married a Miss Lawson, of Brighton, and went to the Normal School, Toronto. Next he became a teacher at the Central School, Hamilton. Finally, he studied homeopathy at Philadelphia, and settled down to practice at Brighton.

He seems to have thought his wife beneath him in station. She certainly was inferior to him in education, and, of late years, while he was educating himself more and more, she seems to have become more and more distasteful to him. His wife bore him a child some two years since, which only survived a short time, and, as she was about to become a mother again, he destroyed her in the most heartless manner. No valid excuse can be found for the crime; nothing can be told in palliation. He says he was infatuated with a Miss Vandervoort, and felt he must have her as his wife, whatever happened. He acknowledges that he administered arsenic in repeated small doses. After giving arsenic, time after time, he *intended to do similarly* with chloroform, but the first dose of it proved too strong for her enfeebled constitution, and she died of it.

King was a fine-looking man, with a thick beard and moustaches, and only about 24 years of age. On the scaffold he was dressed in black, and looked the gentleman. There was nothing whatever in his appearance that would lead one to suspect him of crime. One of the clergy asked him, when all had taken up their places, whether he had anything to say. "Where," he asked, "is that paper?" A document was given him, which he had written that morning early, in a fine, free, firm hand. "Must I stand on the drop?" he said. The sheriff told him "where you please." He went to the front, and read in tones which were clear, distinct, but sorrowful, the following address:

"My fellow-Christians—I stand before you to-day in the most awful position in which a human being can be placed—convicted of the most fearful of all crimes, and sentenced by the law of my country to pay the penalty of my guilt by sacrificing my own life. It is very hard to be deprived of life in comparative youth; but I do not dispute the justice of my sentence nor find fault with the most rigid dispensations of an all-wise Providence. I have had time to think over the evil of my ways; to bewail my grievous sins and great wickedness with a deep contrition, and to go to the fountain of healing for pardon. I have through the mighty God night and day for forgiveness. I look to the cross of Christ, to the merits of His precious sacrifice, as my only stay, my only hope. Unworthy as I feel myself to be of such mercy, I cling to the promises upon His gracious redemption, that He willeth not the death of a sinner. I humbly and devoutly believe that He has pardoned me, and all sinners though I be, for the merits of Jesus Christ, our blessed Redeemer.

"I fully and entirely confide in the all-sufficiency of His atonement, and I humbly trust that through the efficacy of His precious blood, my Heavenly Father will accept me, a broken-hearted penitent, into His kingdom of peace and blessedness.

"I entreat my fellow-Christians to take warning from my fate, and to shun the temptations of the evil one. I have been blinded by the evil passions of our corrupt nature, and seduced into the greatest of crimes, through the instigations of the corrupt flesh, and the snares of the Adversary. I would advise you to guard against this, and to seek steadfastly the Grace of God as your only sufficient protection and safeguard. Acknowledge Him in all your ways; live in the fear and love of God; cast your daily cares on Him; be close to Him in prayer, and the reading of His word; and maintain communion with Him in the blessed ordinances of religion.

"My Christian friends, I leave this world in charity with all men, and with a heartfelt prayer that God would bless the souls of all my brethren of the human race. I pray that His kingdom of peace and truth may spread over every one, and that it may be given on earth as purely and universally as it is in heaven.

"In these, my last moments I heartily thank all those who have showed me any kindness, especially those who have aided me, during my confinement, with their counsel and their prayers, and from my soul I for give all those who have done me any wrong or injustice.

"I beseech you, my dear Christian friends, pray now for me; join your prayers with mine, that my faith may not fail at this my last hour, that no weakness of the flesh, no power of Satan, may separate me from God. Pray that I may experience His full pardon, and that, believing, as I do, heartily and sincerely in the Lord Jesus Christ, and deeply contrite for my sins, I shall be saved. "WM. H. KING.

"Coburg Jail, June 9, 1859."

After which he said, "I hope I shall see her again—I think I shall."

The paper was then given to Mr. Vandeburg, and King said to the crowd, "Farewell—I bid you all a long farewell."

There was hardly one upon the scaffold whose eyes were not moistened with tears. All the clergy sobbed audibly; the sheriff, too, was much affected. Nor was the emotion of the beholders lessened when the criminal was directed to kneel, and the executioner tied his hands and feet and put a white cap over his head. Then the Rev. Mr. Blessedl read the sentence from the service at the burial of the dead beginning, "Man that is born of woman." Then the Rev. Archdeacon Bethune began and finished the beautiful commendatory prayer used in the visitation of the sick, "Unto God's house."

Before the prayer had been concluded the sheriff's signal was given, and the drop fell—a heavy thud was heard and the body was seen to fall, and to draw a long breath afterwards. The crowd groaned loudly; one or two fainted, King's muscles twitched slightly, and all was over.

Arrival of the Star of the West.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamship Star of the West, from Aspinwall, arrived at New York yesterday morning, with California dates to the 29th ult. She brings about a million and a half in gold.

George D. Brush, the treasurer of Calaveras county, had been discovered to be a defaulter to a large amount.

Advices from Victoria state that the gold mines of Vancouver were yielding so largely that parties were leaving Victoria for that locality.

Affairs on the Isthmus were quiet.

The dates from Yaqui are to May 1st.

A battle was fought on the 20th of April, between the Government troops under Gen. Vizzurri, and the Revolutionists under Gen. Gallo. The latter was defeated and fled, having lost 2,000 killed. This battle ended the revolution. The Government had opened the northern ports. Business was reviving. The dates from Lima are to May 12th. A slight revolution had occurred at Arequipa. No particulars are given.

Guayaquil was still blockaded, but was expected soon to be raised.

The following is the treasure of the Star of the West:

Wells, Fargo, & Co	$240 000	J Heller & Bro	18,700
Am Ex Bank	181 500	Howd & Aspinwall	18 890
Wm Keller & Co	105,218	B Bulkley & Sons	10,070
Freeman & Co	74 608	Olwell & Wilson	10,000
E Kelly & Co	72 000	P Naylor	10 000
Jas Patrick & Co	65,000	Butcher & Bro	10 000
Duncan, Sherman, & Co	64,500	Sennings & Brewster	9,000
W T Coleman & Co	62,075	K G Knight & Co	7 850
Metropolitan Bank	60,030	Janes, Bond, & Co	6,500
J Mackie, McCahill, & Co	56 000	B Meader	6 000
Kiff, Parker, & Co	52,000	J Spear	5,000
Richard Patrick	52,000	J G Parker & Son	5 000
W Seligman & Co	52,000	N F Sears	5 036
Order	51,400	Sherwood & Morrill	4,250
Chas W Ocrobin	32,800	C O Baker	4,050
W Hoge & Co	30,000	H Hastings	3 000
J B Newton & Co	29 760	G W Mesenger	3,000
J W Velvin	23,885		
De Witt, Kittle, & Co	22 000	Total	$1,513,975

PER M. ASPINWALL.

Bush & Wilde	21,960	Howld & Aspinwall	$9,000
Crowell & Co	21 000	Wm Colgate	3,000
H Cohen & Co	21,200	H J Kerner	1 500
R Meador & Adams	20 000	J Krause	1,200
J C Coghill	20 058	Dawson & Maxwell	1,000
J Goldsmith & Co	19,000	Ullmann & Co	500
Heustadter Bros	16 000	Lansburgh & Bro	200
J Einstein Bros	15 000	S L Isaacs	50
Morris, Morrison, & Co	15,000	Total	$15 620

DEATH OF A PHILADELPHIAN.—The San Francisco *Herald* has the following:

Mr. George F Sweeny, who died as briefly chronicled yesterday, was well known to most of our citizens as a sterling business man of considerable capacity, earnest and persevering in promoting the interest of San Francisco, and who, in his extended social relations, displayed many amiable and pleasing traits of character, that will serve to keep his memory green, now that he is no more.

Mr. Sweeny was born in Ireland, and came to the United States at a very tender age. His father settled in Philadelphia, where he grew up a stable in the business of hotel keeping. In 1849 he came to California, settled in this city, and from that time was thoroughly identified with its progress. He put into operation a system of sprinkling on Telegraph hill, which took its name from that circumstance, and in 1852 founded the Merchant's Exchange, which was alternately