The Press.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1857.

# DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM F. PACKER,
OF LYCOMING COUNTY.

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT,
WILLIAM STRONG,
OF BERKS COUNTY.
JAMES THOMPSON,
OF ERIE COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
NIMROD STRICKLAND,
OF CHESTER COUNTY.

☞ Editorial on the first page: "The Philadelphia Custom-House."

## LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.

By the mail steamer *Columbia*, which arrived at New York yesterday, we have English papers to the 5th inst., with four days later news. The laying down of the sub-Atlantic telegraph was to have been commenced about the date of the *Columbia's* departure, the squadron having left Cove for Valentia harbor, where the first terminus will be, on the 3d inst. Lord PALMERSTON had asked permission from Parliament to embody the militia, with a view to the immediate and extensive increase of the British army, the war with China and the revolt in India having made large levies indispensable. It was even doubted whether the contest with Persia was concluded, as the Persians have not relinquished the occupation of Herat. At the eleventh hour, Lord JOHN RUSSELL has asked for and obtained a Parliamentary Committee to inquire whether Jews may not sit in the House of Commons, by taking such an affirmation as Quakers take. This is what he should have done ten years ago—what he would then have done had he been in earnest. NAPOLEON III. and his wife were to have proceeded, on August 5th, on a visit to Queen VICTORIA, at Osborne. The death of EUGENE SUE, at the age of forty-nine, is reported. There was a difficulty between France and Turkey; the French Ambassador had suspended diplomatic relations with the Porte, but renewed them on a change of Ministry at Constantinople. General NARVAEZ is said to have recalled General CONCHA from the Viceroyalty of Cuba, his successor being Marquis SERRANO, a most particular favorite of the Queen's, and, therefore, sufficiently dangerous to make the Premier glad to send him into honorable exile, with the very best office under the Spanish Crown.

The overland mail, the telegraphic news of which has already reached us by the *Canada*, had been delivered in London, and there was a belief, from statements in private letters, and what is called bazaar reports, (often in advance of the Government despatches,) that the British troops had taken Delhi. On the other hand, it was said that the plunder by the revolted Sepoys amounted to nearly $10,000,000; that the King of Oude had a guard of 1,700 armed men, though bound by treaty to have not a single man; and that the Europeans were in arms at Madras, an outbreak being expected in that Presidency. The East India Government demand 6,000 to 7,000 British troops extra to protect Madras and Bombay.

## PARTY NOMINATIONS.

The last Sunday papers contained the usual comments upon party nominations. Some of their views are just and opportune. The discussion of such topics can scarcely be too stringent and searching. Let the people have light. Let the facts be known, so that no convention, of any party, will dare to place before the community any but its best, most competent, and most trust-worthy men. We have entire respect for the decision of a nominating convention. We believe every party man is bound by the fairly expressed decree of the delegates, primarily chosen, of his organization, and we regard rebellion against their decisions as entitled to reprobation. But there are precedent duties, obligations in advance of conventions, which demand attention, and which, if neglected, will produce a harvest of defeats. We must recollect that while devotion to party usages is an essential in all political organizations, yet that even this fidelity will grow weak before the nomination of unworthy men, and especially among those who belong to a party, more because of its right principles than from any hope of reward. The disinterested Democrat want his party respected—he reveres it too profoundly to behold its dishonor without pain. He looks abroad, therefore, for the best men to put on his ticket. He appeals to such men to consent to come into the public councils, and to take public offices; and when he succeeds, he can go into the canvass *con amore*, with all his energies enlisted on the side of his convictions. Let us consider these things, and let us not keep out of view that a new element is at work in our ranks—an element of gratitude to the thousands of disenchanted men who have only lately joined us, and who, leaving their own party for good reasons, must not be lost to ours by carelessness or corruption in our nominating conventions.

## CURIOSITIES OF POLITICS.

Standing here in this great old State of ours, and looking over the Union, we are a good deal edified at the different shapes and shades of opposition politics in distant quarters. While the peculiar notions of the American party are pretty well given up in the East, the West, and Northwest, we behold as earnest a move against the Pope and the foreigners on the side of the Southern Americans, as if the one held sway at Washington, and the others controlled every Commonwealth from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. Oddly enough, too, the South is that section in which the adopted citizens are most in the minority; and yet the amount of rhetoric and logic expended against them is prodigious. It is true, and it is satisfactory that it is true, not much effect is produced by their aimless antagonism; but this does not seem to dampen the ardor of those engaged in it. Take another glance, at another locality. What are the opposing politicians doing in Iowa and Wisconsin? Strange to say, they are arguing in favor of the right of the negro to vote, and are being wofully beaten at that. In New York, the basis of anti-Democratic politics is, not so much to make Kansas free as to enslave New York city in the chains of hasty legislation. In Illinois, their effort is to commit the Democrats to the doctrine of polygamy. In Maryland, they organize not so much against the Catholics or the Irish as against the Germans. In Virginia and North Carolina and Tennessee, it is a concentration in favor of the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands. In Louisiana, it is excessive dislike of the Irish, &c.

We comment upon these appearances, not in the spirit of a partisan, but with another purpose. Our object is to show that mere opposition cannot maintain any great party, for any considerable length of time; and, further, that all combinations of citizens not distinctly and broadly based upon the Constitution and the Union—not drawing from these, the very sources of our political power, all their convictions and incentives to action—must perish at an early and unexpected moment.

THE LEBANON VALLEY RAILROAD TERMINUS AT HARRISBURG.—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says about one hundred laborers are now at work on the opposite side of the lock, foot of Walnut street, making a new channel for the Pennsylvania canal. This change is found necessary to enable the Lebanon Valley Railroad Company to bring their road into the borough, its grade being too low to pass over the present canal without interfering with its navigation. The line of the new channel will run through the meadow land, east of the present canal, to some point below the borough. Mr. WM. COLDER has the contract for the work.

THE LATE SENATOR RUSK.—The news of the death of Gen. RUSK created a profound sensation throughout Texas, and the newspapers were clad in mourning for the event. It appears from the late accounts that he was not killed instantly, but lingered for a short time, though doubtless in an unconscious condition.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE.—The cultivation of the Chinese sugar cane has been thoroughly tested in Bastrop county, Texas, and has withstood the drought astonishingly. While corn has failed to grow in the same field, the plant has grown to the height of six and eight feet.

## A TRAGEDY AT SEA.

There may be, and there often is, a deeper pathos in the simplest narrative of fact than in the most highly-wrought details which an imaginative writer of romance can weave into a narrative—for there are many incidents which are touching in the very plainness of their truth. As vain would it be to attempt to paint the lily, or add fresh sweetness to the violet, as to improve upon the plain, straightforward, unadorned statements which sometimes meet us in the daily journals, and win our sympathy, our regrets, and often our tears.

Yesterday we copied from a New York paper a long and painfully interesting account of a collision which took place on Saturday between the steamboat *Metropolis* and the propeller *J. W. Harris*. The latter vessel left New York on Friday afternoon, with a large cargo, and twenty-seven human beings, sixteen of whom were passengers, with a crew of eleven. About two o'clock on Saturday morning, when the propeller was sixty-five miles up the Sound, between Falkland Island and New Haven, she was run into by the *Metropolis*, (there was scarcely any light shown by the propeller,) which cut her in two. The *J. W. Harris* sank almost immediately in sixteen fathoms water. The women and children on board were in bed, and almost instantly perished. The *Metropolis* picked up and saved twelve persons, including the captain, the first and second engineers, two deck hands, and seven passengers. Among the fifteen who perished, eight were females. The report adds:

"Immediately after the collision a woman was seen struggling in the water, supporting her infant child in her arms. A rope was thrown to her, which fell within her reach, and which she might have seized and saved herself by relinquishing her hold upon her child. *She looked up, saw the rope, saw those who would have given almost their own hold upon life to save hers, then pressed her child to her breast and sank forever.*"

This last sentence, so simple but touching, has a far deeper pathos than can be found in the artificial mournfulness of TENNYSON'S "In Memoriam." The devoted mother might have saved her own life by letting her infant perish. She looked up, pressed the child to her bosom, and perished with it.

The narrative of Captain SMITH, of the *J. W. Harris*, contains many passages of natural pathos, which, no doubt, have already touched the hearts of many of our readers. There is one which every mother, at least, will appreciate, and, with all the tenderness of fine womanly nature, apply to the thought of what would have been her own grief under like trying circumstances. Among the drowned are Captain SMITH's son, aged nine, and two daughters, respectively aged seven and three years. He thus records his loss:

"I have lost three of my little children, *which will be bad news for me to carry home to their mother*, who is in New London. I have already sent a despatch of the fact to her."

Bad news for her, indeed! Unhappy mother, losing three of her little children, those gentle flowers, in one fell swoop. She will see their fair young faces never more, except when they revisit her in the visions of the night. She will hear their lisping prattle never more, except when it gently wakes an echo in the haunted chambers of her memory. She will watch for their light footsteps never more—life and motion are ended for them, and they walk now with the angels, not on the familiar paths of that earth which seemed to rejoice in their presence, but over the starry glory-beds of Heaven. Now, and for some time to come, it may be, that home which once was brightened by the lost ones' gaiety and clinging tenderness, will have a cloud over it—the shadow of dark mortality. There may be what in many homes, as in that of Rama, there has been, since Time commenced, "lamentation and weeping, and great mourning, Rachel weeping for her children, and would not be comforted, because they were not." But it happily is ordained that human grief, however deep, does not preserve the intensity which crushes the heart at first. Time, the consoler, gradually and gently softens the wild passion, and subdues the soul into submissive tenderness. And then, musing on what has been, meditating on the recollection of the Dead, a calmer thought begins to fill the soul, and Faith points to that hereafter in which, enfranchised from the pains and cares of human life, the loved and lost of earth will meet again. There the sad mother will rejoin those whom she has so much lamented—not lost, but gone before.

While the bereaved father was telling the melancholy story of this catastrophe which has deprived him of his children, and also of his worldly means, (for his whole substance was invested in a share in the doomed vessel,) there occurred an episode which we shall here repeat in full:

"At this moment an old grey-headed gentleman came into the upper saloon of the Metropolis, where Captain Smith was sitting at a table making his statement to several reporters, and, walking up to the Captain, reached out his hand, which was grasped by that of Captain Smith, who said, 'How do you do, Mr. Gordon?' at the same time averting his face from that of Mr. Gordon (the name of the old gentleman) to hide the tears which began to trickle down his face. The old gentleman, in a tremulous voice, and without answering the Captain's interrogatory, said, 'I came to ask about my daughter; where is she? Is she alive or not?' 'She is gone,' replied the captain, which announcement seemed to be too much for the poor man, who, exclaiming, 'Oh, my God! do you tell me so? is it possible?' sank down into a seat and wept like a child for several minutes, during which time there was not a dry eye in the saloon. The meeting, and the sad intelligence imparted in so few words, was most impressive indeed. Captain Smith seemed to feel his position most keenly, for in addition to losing three beautiful promising children of his own, aged respectively nine, seven, and five, he had at one fell swoop been compelled to witness, as it were, the death struggles of the wives, children, or friends of some of his oldest and most intimate associates, without even the poor consolation having been afforded him of endeavoring to extend to them a helping hand. For some moments afterward he could not speak a word, but was obliged to rise from his seat and walk away from the table; subsequent to which he had a few words more with Mr. Gordon in relation to the sad affair, who then retired from the cabin, weeping most bitterly. Captain Smith then returned to the table at which the reporters were sitting, and addressing them, said—'She was a most beautiful girl, only 18 years of age; and only to think her father brought her down to my boat last evening and gave her into my charge, to take to her friends in New London, but now she has gone with my children, I hope to a better world.'"

We shall not weaken the force of this by any comment. Its natural pathos, as it seems to us, is very great indeed.

That our readers may compare the plain, unadorned facts of this melancholy catastrophe, with what confessedly is the finest and most richly wrought poetical description of a wreck, we subjoin two stanzas from Byron, with which, no doubt, most of our readers are familiar, yet will probably not regret to see again brought before them:

Then rose from sea to sky the wild farewell—
Then shrieked the timid and stood still the brave—
Then some leaped overboard with dreadful yell,
As eager to anticipate their grave;
And the sea yawned around her like a hell,
And down she sucked with her the whirling wave,
Like one who grapples with his enemy,
And strives to strangle him before he dies.

And first one universal shriek there rushed,
Louder than the loud ocean, like a crash
Of echoing thunder, and then all was hushed,
Save the wild wind and the remorseless dash
Of billows; but at intervals there gushed,
Accompanied with a convulsive splash,
A solitary shriek, the bubbling cry
Of some strong swimmer in his agony.

Compare this poetry, beautiful as it is, with Captain Smith's plain, prose-story: "I have nothing to say at present as to how it happened. The night was bright and starlight over head, and neither the water nor weather was rough. The *women and children were all in the cabin asleep at the time, and were all lost.* Those of the passengers that were in bed at the time, who did make out to save themselves, had barely a chance of doing so, as the vessel went down so soon after she was struck, we had no chance to get into the cabin, or to make any attempt to rescue the persons who were therein;" or with the true tragedy of his declaration: "I have lost three of my little children, which will be bad news to carry home to their mother;" or with the mournful interview with the old grey-headed Mr. Gordon, who came to ask after his daughter, and sat down and "wept like a child" when he heard that he had lost her; or the self-sacrificing love of that doting mother, who might have saved her life by loosening her hold upon her child, and, a martyr to holy affection, preferred to perish with it. The most tender pathos belongs, we think, to the prose fact, and not to the poetic fiction.

## AMUSEMENTS.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Davenport made a very successful first appearance here last night as St. Pierre, in "The Wife." He was most enthusiastically greeted, and made a speech at the end of the play, which was well received.

CHRIST AND WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—The rain, which poured down in torrents between 6 and 8 o'clock last night, did not prevent a large audience attending at the opening of the Ethiopian performers at the National Theatre. The success was unequivocal.

Within the borders of the United States are 80,000 schools, 5,000 academies, 354 colleges, and 3,900 churches.

## ELOQUENT EXTRACTS.

From a very impressive oration by Col. J. W. WALL, delivered at Burlington, N. J., on the 4th of July last, we are permitted to take the following extract:

"The blessings of a high civilization will not disappear on the shores of the Pacific, but will glow and flourish till their kindling lustre shall spread over the Polynesian isles and gild the shores of Asia with a purer splendor than ever irradiated them before. The Pacific shall become to modern civilization what the Mediterranean was to the ancient—and the great iron bands, which are yet to connect the waters of two oceans, (and that too within the space allotted to many within the sound of my voice,) will become to the world what the Roman highway was of old—the great artery of national aggrandizement and power. Lands upon the lonely Pacific, that have lain for two score centuries undisturbed by miners and untilled by husbandmen, seem to have been reserved by Providence for the meeting place of the Anglo-Saxon, on his Western and Eastern paths of Empire.

"Sydney and San Francisco now stretch out their hands across the Pacific, while the sails of traffic glide between them. The destiny of the Orient must be influenced by these new-born nations, and who can say that the beautiful prophecy of Isaiah is not approaching its fulfilment in the East, brought about by the influences of Western civilization culminating to their perfection on this our Continent. For already there is heard a tumultuous noise of the kingdoms of the nations. The Sclavonian, Caucasian, and Mongolian have already met in the Orient, upon a common theatre, where creation began. The wires are already forged, and will soon be laid upon the Atlantic plateau, that shall rivet America to Europe and to Asia. The fire that glides upon them must scorch away the differences of race and nation; and the Orient which has played such a distinguished part in the creation, in the dispersion and redemption of the human family, may, through Western influences, witness another transfiguration, and a new creation more beautiful than the dream of poetry, when man shall be refined of the dross that now encumbers his divine essence, and the words of prophecy have a new meaning when it says:

"I will make *a man* more precious than fine gold—even *a man* more precious than the gold of Ophir!"

## SOUND ADVICE.

Saturday's *North American*, speaking of Kansas, and of the late harmless opinion of Judge CATO, of that Territory, speaks to its friends in Kansas as follows:

"In consequence of the opinion given by Judge Cato, and the obvious intention of the party having possession of the election officers, it is now said that the free State men will refuse to vote. We trust that this may not prove true. The taxes in dispute are scarcely worth the sacrifice meditated to avoid their payment. It is high time that the do-nothing policy was abandoned in Kansas, and that the majority, acknowledged on all hands to be overwhelming in favor of a free State, should assert its power in the legitimate way of an electoral triumph at the polls."

There is good sense in this counsel. If there is a majority in favor of a free State, let it be shown. Before the decision of a legal majority of citizens, inhabitants of the Territory, and submitting to the laws of the legally chosen Legislature, all patriotic men will bow. It is to secure this result that Governor WALKER has labored in discharging his great and responsible trust, and to which the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN has pledged itself before the country.

## The Delaware Canal Break.

The Trenton *State Gazette* learns the break in the Delaware canal, below New Hope, will require a week or ten days to repair. A temporary dam has been thrown across the canal below the outlet lock, which will enable transporters to reach Philadelphia or New York by the Delaware and Raritan Canal; but it is probable that the break will cause a serious interruption to the coal transportation. A large number of boats are already gathered in the dam at Easton, and will, perhaps, lie up there until the repairs are completed and the entire navigation of the canal is resumed.

SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.—The convention met at Knoxville, Tennessee, on Monday. Eight hundred delegates were present. Mr. DeBow, of Louisiana, was chosen president of the Convention. Vice presidents were chosen from Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Alabama, Virginia, Arkansas, and Maryland.

## LITERARY.

FOREIGN ETCHINGS; OR, OUTLINE SKETCHES OF THE OLD WORLD'S PLEASANT PLACES. By JAMES W. WALL. 1 vol. 12mo. *S. C. Atkinson*, Burlington, N. J.

Mr. Wall modestly declares that the contents of this volume are "more outline sketches." But a sketch by a good artist is more valuable than an elaborate painting from inferior hands. There is in this book the *materiel* for a much more ambitious publication. The author went to Europe with antecedent general knowledge (derived from study) of the places which he had to visit, of the principal historical incidents connected with them, and of the personages who were leading actors in those events. He passes in front of Christ's Hospital in London, and remembers that "Leigh Hunt, Coleridge, and Lamb gambolled once in that area." He approaches Holborn Hill, and thinks that Lord William Russell passed that way on his way to execution in Lincoln's Inn Fields. He glances at the placid scenery of Richmond, and thinks of Thompson, the poet. So on, whatever part of Europe he saw, his well-stored mind had some association connected with every place of note. He traversed, thus prepared, through the most noted parts of Scotland, England, France, Switzerland, Germany, and Prussia, and gives rapid sketches of whatever he saw. Though he devotes only a single chapter to Paris, it is more full of interesting and instructive matter than distinct volumes which we have read. Mr. Wall seems to have taken in all the leading points at a glance, and to have recorded his impressions with graceful ease. There is no attempt at "fine writing," no sentence-spinning, no book-making. He concentrates, without losing a certain naturalness of expression which is constantly vivid. The second part of these "etchings" shows Italy, as viewed by one who, "a scholar and a ripe one," came prepared to look at the Niobe of Nations with a scholar's eye and memory. Naples, Pompeii and Rome are thus viewed, and, in the record of that view, the glorious Past is reproduced. We have seldom found a book of travel so entirely to our mind. The author never protrudes himself, but is always full of information and quick, clear, and sometimes eloquent in communicating it. We are always pleased when their educated young men, who have made the European tour, communicate the result of our observations to the world; for the comments of a fresh, young, intelligent mind upon other countries, are always worth reading—particularly when, as in the present instance, they add to our stores of information. Mr. Wall, it is to be hoped, will not allow his pen to remain idle. Active minds like his are destined to honorable labor, and their country has a right to expect good results from their activity. Such minds reflect credit on the country.

## Goodwood Cup.

The *Morning Star* (London paper) of August 4, says:

"The Goodwood Cup has now been carried off four times by our allies—allies in sport as well as in war. The American venture was not discouraging, and it was attended by circumstances which will doubtless induce Mr. Ten Broeck and his countrymen to prolong their stay amongst English sportsmen. Both the American horses that run for the Goodwood Cup evidently lacked an English preparation. Pryor, in particular, seemed fat; and, after the impatience which he displayed before the start, people were surprised to see him figure so prominently in the race. I have no hesitation in stating, however, that if the American horses had been ridden by English jockeys, they would have been much nearer the winner at the finish. Indeed, at the distance, Prioress looked quite formidable, and her success appeared to be within the range of possibility. Her rider, however, sat bolt upright upon her and held her in a manner which would have excited suspicion had an English jockey adopted the same style of riding. The Americans, in fact, seemed ignorant of 'nursing' and 'easing their horses, and of making those finishes which impart something artistic to the profession of an English jockey. Prioress, too, was nearly going the wrong course, and her rider did not discover the mistake until the lead was taken from him, and he saw the horses bearing away to his right. After their performance at Goodwood, however, the pretensions of the American horses will be no longer disparaged."

## Commencement of Bowdoin College.

The anniversary exercises consequent on the celebration of the fifty-first commencement of Bowdoin College, Maine, were duly observed on Monday, the 3d instant, and following days, closing on 5th of August. When the State of Massachusetts had jurisdiction over the colony which now forms the State of Maine, the old commonwealth made a munificent donation of land to the district for college purposes. Bowdoin College was incorporated in the year 1794, and its first class graduated in the year 1806. It has been presided over by men of great intellectual ability, a list of whose names and services we publish with our special report of the late exercises. The class which graduated this season was the largest which was ever sent from the halls of Bowdoin. No honorary degrees were conferred. Hon. Edward Everett repeated his address on "Washington," and the orations, Presidential levee, dinner, ball and general festivities were of the usual pleasing character.

# CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondence of THE PRESS.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17, 1857.

Since it has been established with certainty that the Democratic party will command a working majority in the next House of Representatives, there has been an active canvass for nomination to the offices within its gift. The candidates for the speakership are, so far as I can learn, Hon. Jas. L. Orr, of South Carolina; Hon. John S. Phelps, of Missouri; Hon. Thos. L. Bocock, of Virginia; Hon. G. W. Hopkins, of Virginia; and Hon. J Glancey Sones, of Pennsylvania. For Door-keeper, (who will have extensive patronage), Messrs. McKnew, of the District of Columbia; Gorman, of Maryland; Benj. Dorsey, of Maryland; Daniells, of New York; Devine, of Virginia; Hackney, of Virginia; Berrett, of Massachusetts; Johnson, of Indiana; Campbell, of New York; and Allen, of Georgia; and for Postmaster, Messrs. John M. Johnson, of Virginia, (the former Postmaster), and Michael Cluskey, of Georgia, (the editor of the *Political Encyclopedia*), Clerkship.

For the Clerk of the House of Representatives, which of late years has been dignified into a position of great honor and trust, I have heard named as candidates only Hon. Jas. Allen, of Illinois, member of the last House and the one preceding it, and Mr. Banks, of Virginia. There may be others but I have not heard of them. The nomination for Clearship, it is said, will depend upon the nomination for the Speakership. If a Northern man is taken up for one, a Southern man will be taken up for the other. X. Y.

WASHINGTON, August 16, 1857.

There will be two new States asking for admission into the Union at the next session of Congress—Minnesota and Kansas. Both will, in my opinion, be free States. The letter of General Atchison to the Charleston *Mercury* was not necessary to convince the country that Kansas would not be a slave State. You have very properly re-called the candid prophecies of much more moderate and far-seeing Southern men, that this was certain. Those true conservatives of the South will not complain of this result. Destiny, and not demagoguery, has done the work. Climate and the course of emigration, and the interests of men, have done it. The New Orleans *Delta* and the Charleston *Mercury* cannot deduce, from a state of facts like this, an appeal, entitled to the appellation of an argument, against the friends of the Constitution in the free States. They may use strong language, and attempt to stimulate the local passions, and, for a while, they may succeed, but in the tranquil confidence which now rules the public mind such appeals will not produce lasting fruits. The Democratic party of the North fought the Kansas issue through with a steady front. It is unnecessary to show who inaugurated the repeal of the Missouri line, except to say that those who did so are now the greatest favorites with the extreme men of the South. If Kansas became a slave State to-morrow, no matter for how brief a period, those who would have to bear the opprobrium of fanaticism would be the devoted Democracy of the free States, the earnest friends of the South They were prepared for either result: and now, when, as a just sequence of a principle which they and the whole South endorsed in 1856, Kansas may become a free State, what injustice for any portion of the Southern press and politicians to seek satisfaction in denunciations of, and separation from, their Northern advocates and friends! SOLITAIRE.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

PITTSBURGH, August 13, 1857.

*Dear Sir:* I have read your admirable journal with pleasure and instruction. As a Democrat, I rejoice in its success, and as a citizen desiring to see a correct literary taste formed by the people, I trust its circulation may become immense. If an occasional note from this city would add to the interest of your columns, I shall be happy to supply you with the same.

The weather is intensely hot; business is, in a manner, suspended; the swarthy artisan leans on his anvil—the clerk sleeps at his desk—the lawyer nods over his first brief, and our penniless aristocracy, having closed their front doors and shutters, have retired from the parlor to the kitchen, where empty stomachs war furiously with empty heads.

Within a few years our city has obtained a most unenviable reputation. Bloody affrays, seductions, abortions, *crim. con.*, and murders, are of such frequent occurrence as to cause neither surprise nor horror. Eight persons are confined in the county prison charged with murder, all of whom have taken human life within twelve months.

The Democratic County Convention will be held on the 26th of August. A good ticket, composed of consistent and reliable Democrats, will doubtless be nominated, and the chances for carrying the county by a handsome majority will be greatly increased.

The liquor men have formed a formidable league and raised a large sum of money; their influence, if it be not decisive, will be felt at the coming election. While temperance men talk and bluster, liquor dealers resolve and act; and while the former indulge in rhetoric without opening their purses, the latter concentrate their energies and their money, and thus obtain an easy victory.

Our courts of justice—so called from courtesy—have adjourned *pro bono publico*, and that imposing nuisance known as "The Temple of Justice" deserted by those by whom it is usually frequented.

Our rivers are in fine navigable order, but boats find few passengers and little freight. Yesterday a number of coal boats left our port—a most unusual thing at this season, and tending to falsify the assertion of a distinguished statesman, that the Ohio is dried up half the year.

Your paper is eagerly looked for here, and is read with pleasure and instruction. Trusting, my dear Forney, that your energy, enterprise and talent may be appreciated, I remain, yours truly,

PETER PIPER.

# TELEGRAPHIC.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE PRESS.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 17, 1857.

The statement in the different papers, that Mr. BUCHANAN does not intend to make any further diplomatic appointments until the Senate is in session, is, I have every reason for believing, without foundation, inasmuch as he has already named a number of gentlemen, in accordance with custom, without awaiting for the assembling of Congress.

On Monday next the proposals for the steam sloop of war will be opened at the Navy Department. Your townsmen, BIRELY & LINN, will be vigorously pressed by your city and State delegation.

Mr. KEITT's Sulphur Springs letter is read with avidity by the enemies of the Administration, and although there is a good deal of brimstone in it, I do not think anybody will be censured but himself.

Hon. D. K. MCREA, late Consul to Paris, is now at his home in North Carolina. The various rumors as to the appointment of his successor are utterly baseless, but there can be no doubt that a well-known and efficient Democrat will be selected for the vacancy.

## Southern Items.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 17.—Governor Walker left here this afternoon for Nashville, Tennessee.

Alexander H. Stephens has announced himself as a candidate for Congress in the eighth district of Georgia. He decidedly, but courteously, condemns Governor Walker's course in Kansas, and thinks that he should be recalled.

## The Submarine Telegraph Cable.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., August 17.—The steamer Victoria left here yesterday, to meet the submarine cable fleet, which will probably arrive on Thursday or Friday next. No accident has happened to mar the undertaking.

## Shooting Affray at Dubuque.

DUBUQUE, August 17.—Quite an excitement was created here this morning by an attempt on the part of Mr. Mulkeen, the prosecuting attorney, to shoot Mr. Dorr, the editor of the *Express and Herald*, on account of the latter refusing to make a retraction of certain offensive remarks which appeared in an article published on Saturday. Mr. Mulkeen fired twice, neither shot taking effect.

## The Copper Mines.

The Ontonagon *Miner*, of August 2st, says: "The largest chip yet cut from the Minnesota mass was taken off a few days since. It measured thirty-one inches in length. It was fairly taken from a regular cut in the great mass. It is the largest yet made in this district, and, as far as we know, the largest any other. The copper beats up about one-third of its length in cutting—that is, the place from which the chip is taken is about half as large again as the chip, so that the copper in the mass must have occupied a length of 47½ inches. There are numerous cuts in the mass of much greater length than this. The largest which we have seen is seven feet three inches.

"When it is considered that these cuts always represent only the thickness of the mass, some idea of the magnitude may be imagined. At the Franklin Mine, section 24, on the Pewabic vein, they are taking out some specimens of barrel copper and rich stamp stuff, though their operations commenced but a few weeks since. At the Pewabic they have every assurance that the yield for the current year will not fall short of two hundred tons. At the Quincy, on the Pewabic vein, a party of men have taken a contract to strip the vein from No. 2 to No. 3 shaft, a distance of three hundred feet on the surface, at one hundred and twenty dollars per ton—sixty per cent. copper.

They took out ten tons in seven weeks. The Isle Royal are averaging from twenty-five to twenty-eight tons per month. The expenditure necessary to effect an easy and safe ingress and egress to and from Portage Lake is all that is now needed to render this one of the most populous and productive—as it is now the most picturesque—portion of the mineral range.

COPPER FROM LAKE SUPERIOR.—The quantity of copper from the several mines of Lake Superior, which passed the Sault Ste. Marie from the 1st to the 24th of July, inclusive, was as follows:

| | Tons. | | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Minnesota | 590¼ | Arctic | 16¾ |
| Rockland | 35 | Norwich | 10 |
| National | 20¾ | Quincy | 11 |
| Cliff | 374¼ | Huron | 8¼ |
| North American | 109 | Ridge | 8¾ |
| Portage | 48 | Nebraska | 3 |
| Copper Falls | 45½ | Isle Royale | 14¾ |
| Adventure | 25 | Mines not specified | 395 |
| Pewabic | 21¼ | | |
| Connecticut | 17 | Total | 1,776 |

Sunday was the 80th anniversary of the battle of Bennington—an occasion on which "Molly Stark" was not made a widow.

N. P. Willis describes a sheet of blotting paper from Washington Irving's desk, as "the doormat on which the thoughts of Irving's last book had wiped their sandals as they went in."

# FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE.

Increase of the British Army.

THE FALL OF DELHI CREDITED.

TROUBLE BETWEEN FRANCE AND TURKEY.

Recall of Gen. Concha from Cuba.

DEATH OF EUGENE SUE.

MAZZINI AND ITALIAN AFFAIRS

The Collins mail steamship Columbia arrived at New York yesterday morning with Liverpool dates to the 5th inst., four days later than those furnished by the Canada.

The steamer City of Washington, from New York, arrived out on the 5th inst.

The Submarine Telegraph Squadron left Queenstown on the 2d inst., for Valentia Bay, to commence the laying of the cable.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Palmerston in the Lower House, and Lord Panmuro in the Upper, announced that Government would ask for permission to embody the militia any time between this and March next The Premier did not enter into particulars—reserving to himself the privilege of doing so by-and-by; but the Secretary-at-War stated that the despatch of troops to the East rendered it necessary to raise ten new battalions, in order to strengthen the regiments at home from eight hundred and forty men to 1,000, and the regiments in India from 1,000 to 1,200. When reminded by Lord Hardwicke that Ministers were now about to do what the Opposition had long since recommended, the reply of Lord Panmure was, that at that time such an arrangement would interfere with the getting in of the harvest. The objection, however, is as applicable now as then, and is merely a silly excuse; for of course there was no necessity in either case to commence the recruiting until after the crops had been got in. The proposal, however, is a prudent one, but just at this moment it conveys a false impression. People will take for granted that Government have fears which they do not avow; when, in point of fact, they only want, in the event of things going wrong, to do what they like without calling Parliament together. It would, however, have been better had they, on the news of the mutiny, prepared for the worst, and expedited 40,000 men to India. The next mail will probably allay all fears, and exempt the recruiting sergeant from the exercise of those means which make incipient heroes.—*London Post.*

The *Times*, in a leader on the visit of the Emperor Napoleon, says: "Just now that the northern and eastern sovereigns of Europe have been meeting at Berlin to discuss the maintenance of their own interests, a visit from a great ally, who has so much in common with ourselves, is especially opportune. A meeting between the two great western sovereigns is doubly welcome. It will show the European world that an alliance which has been distinguished by such glorious success is as strong as ever, and that France and England will still preserve, by their union, the stability of Europe."

Her Majesty reviewed the 34th and 42d regiments previous to their departure for India. The royal party also visited each troop ship.

It is stated that all the members of the East India Company's civil service, at present on leave of absence, have, with the exception of the sick, been ordered to return forthwith.

Lord John Russell made a motion for a committee to inquire if Jews cannot be admitted into Parliament on taking the affirmation under the existing oats. Agreed to.

An Indian loan of five or ten million pounds is again spoken of.

PERSIA.

The *Globe* believes that no authentic statement of the refusal of the Persians to evacuate Herat has been received from any trustworthy quarter.

FRANCE.

The silk harvest in France is from one-third to one-fourth under a fair or ordinary crop. The new wheat is of excellent quality and bulk, and realizes from 1 to 2 francs the hectolitre advance upon old. A good early vintage is expected.

The London Discount Company held their first annual meeting to-day, when, after some discussion, the report was adopted.

DEATH OF EUGENE SUE.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—Eugene Sue died this morning at 6 o'clock.

INDIA AND CHINA MAILS.

SOUTHAMPTON, Tuesday.—The steamer Colombo has arrived with India and China mails; left Alexandria on the 23d, Malta on the 26th, and Gibraltar on the 30th ult. She has one hundred and forty-three passengers, but no specie.

The Indus arrived at Gibraltar on the 25th ult., and sailed for Alexandria the same evening.

SOUTH AMERICAN MAILS.

SOUTHAMPTON, Tuesday.—The steamer Petropolis has arrived with dates from Rio to July 2, Bahia 7, Pernambuco 13, St. Vincent 20, and Lisbon 30.

At Rio coffee steady, business closing at an advance of about 100 reis. Freights slightly improved. Flour limited in supply, and not much disposition to purchase at higher prices asked Exchange on London 2s. 4d.

At Pernambuco prices of sugar continued high. Produce without change. Freights nominal. Exchange 2s. 4d.

The steamer Tamar, from England, arrived at St. Vincent on the 20th ult.

The Petropolis reports that Captain Osborne's squadron of gunboats for China had arrived safe at Rio, and would leave for Java on 3d July.

Mr. Thomas Gollan, the British vice-consul at Pernambuco, was murdered on the 8th of July. A large reward is offered for the assassin.

Lisbon stock market dull; scarcely any variation from previous quotations.

THE NETHERLANDS.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 3.—The Netherlands Government has presented to the States General a *projet de loi*, having for its object the abolition of slavery in the West Indies. The basis of the *project* will be an indemnity, which is calculated at 34,000,000 guilders, to be paid to the proprietors of the slaves.

ITALY.

The Genoa *Gazette* contains a short abstract of Mazzini's article, the publication of which caused the seizure of the *Italia del Popolo* on the 29th ult. Mazzini, after describing the part taken by himself and his adherents in the late movements, denies there having been any intention of pillaging or blowing up public edifices. He adds that at Genoa the movement was not directed against the Piedmontese Government, but that it was intended to turn the means of action which Genoa possesses to account, and to draw Piedmont into a revolutionary war. Mazzini concludes by declaring that he will not cease until he has attained his object.

The King had ordered the construction of two submarine telegraphic lines, the one to connect Sicily with Malta, and the other to connect it with Tunis. By the former line, when completed, a considerable saving of time will be effected in the receipt of news from the Levant and from India.

SPAIN.

A despatch from Madrid says that the Marquis Serrano has superseded General Concha as Governor General of Cuba.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES

[From the Times.]

We have received the following telegraphic despatch from our Vienna correspondent:

VIENNA, Sunday, Aug. 2.—M. de Thouvenel, the French ambassador, has received orders to break off diplomatic relations with the Porte if the Moldavian elections are not declared null and void.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 2.—The French ambassador, failing to obtain the setting aside of the Moldavian elections, suspended relations with the Porte on Thursday last, and prepared to leave Constantinople. To prevent that step the Sultan changed his Ministers. Mustapha Pasha (of Crete) is appointed Grand Vizier, Aali Pasha Minister of Foreign Affairs, Redschid Pasha (ex-Grand Vizier) President of the Tenzimat, Kidmil Pasha (of Jedda) Saraskier.

VISIT OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON TO OSBORNE.

PARIS, August 3.—The Emperor and Empress will quit the chateau of St. Cloud to-morrow, on their way to Osborne, the residence of the Queen of England. Their Majesties will set out on their return on Monday next.

AUSTRALIA.

DARTMOUTH, Tuesday—The passengers and mail have been landed here from Swiftsure, Captain Price, which has made a passage of ninety-six days from Melbourne, and brings 60,000 ounces of gold.

INDIA.

The *Daily News* Southampton correspondent says: "The passengers from India, by the Colombo, firmly believe that Delhi has fallen. They state bazaar intelligence outstrips government news; and that, according to bazaar intelligence, Delhi had f