The Press.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 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.

☞ See first page for editorials, important letters, Rev. Dr. Stork's sermon, general news. On the fourth, poetry and "The Six Grey Powders."

THE PRESIDENT AND THE NEW ENGLAND MEMORIAL.

At midnight of yesterday evening, just as we were preparing to go to press, the telegraph brought us the following correspondence between President BUCHANAN and forty-three citizens of Connecticut, (most of them, we believe, clergymen,) headed by the somewhat famous Professor B. SILLIMAN, of Yale College, New Haven. We cannot allow these remarkable papers to go before our readers without expressing our own sentiments upon one or two of the points presented. A public man who is fortunate in his friends is an object of envy to his opponents. But Mr. BUCHANAN is fortunate in his enemies—eminently fortunate, in that they have furnished him an opportunity of appealing against an insane sectionalism, at a critical period like the present, to the whole country. The Executive is compelled, both by custom and by courtesy, to be silent in the midst of calumny. He must stand by and see his motives impugned and his sincerity suspected, and refrain from the utterance of that word which, spoken from him, would blow *his* assailants into the air. But there are proper exceptions to every general rule, and in this case the exception enables a good man to rebuke, in the language of the simple truth, a most unwarrantable and gratuitous indignity to himself, and a gross libel upon history. We do not think that the annals of controversy can furnish a more complete reply to a dogmatic assumption of superior patriotism and piety, than that contained in Mr. BUCHANAN's response to these Connecticut meddlers. The country owes them thanks, for the first time in many years—thanks for exposing their vain and vapid sophistry to the irresistible artillery of the President's old-fashioned Pennsylvania logic and common sense.

There is that in the *President's letter* which appeals to higher emotions than party feelings. When he wrote his great Oregon letter, now ten years ago, he struck a chord in every patriotic heart, and was answered by an outburst of unusual enthusiasm and praise. And so will it be now. He sheds along the dark pathway that has led into our Kansas troubles, a flood of light. He dissipates a thousand falsehoods in an instant. He fortifies his own position. He invigorates the friends of the Constitution. He deprives sectionalism of the only weapons left in its armory of expedients. He puts the stamp of authoritative denial upon its statements, and says to Misrepresentation, "Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther." To the thousands of honest men, of every party, who want peace and an end to agitation, such a voice from the Executive will be welcomed with gratitude.

But we have no time for further comment at this late, or rather *early*, hour of writing.

BY TELEGRAPH

FOR THE PRESS.

The Memorial of Professor Silliman, and the Reply of President Buchanan.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The following is the memorial of Professor Silliman and forty-two others, of Connecticut, addressed to His Excellency, James Buchanan, President of the United States:

"The undersigned, citizens of the United States, and electors of the State of Connecticut, respectfully offer to your Excellency, this, their memorial. The fundamental principle of the Constitution of the United States, and of our political institutions, is, that the people shall make their own laws, and elect their own rulers. We see with grief, if not with astonishment, that Governor Walker of Kansas openly represents and proclaims that the President of the United States is employing through him as agent, one purpose of which is to force the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own nor of the United States, but laws which it is notorious, and established upon evidence, that they never made, and rulers they never elected. We represent, therefore, by the foregoing, your Excellency is held up and proclaimed to the great de. graded sort of an national character as violating in the most essential particular the solemn oath which the President has taken to support the Constitution of this Union. We call attention further to the fact that your Excellency is in like manner held up to this nation, to all mankind, and to all posterity, in the attitude of levying war against a portion of the United States, by employing certain in Kansas out of the laws, and a code of sentiments, purporting to be legislation, but which never had the election, nor sanction, nor consent of the people of the Territory.

"We earnestly represent to your Excellency that we have also taken the oath to obey the Constitution, and your Excellency may be assured that we shall not refrain from the prayer that Almighty God will make your Administration an example of justice and benificence, and with His terrible lash fully protect people and our Constitution."

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 16, 1857.

"GENTLEMEN: On my recent return to this city, after a foreign tour, your memorial, without date, was placed in my hands, through the agency of Mr. Horatio King, of the Post Office Department, by whom it had been entrusted. From the distinguished source whence it proceeds, as well as its peculiar character, I have deemed it proper to depart from my general rule in such cases, and to give it an answer.

"You first assert that 'the fundamental principle of the Constitution of the United States, and of our political institutions, is that the people shall make their own laws, and elect their own rulers.' You then express your grief and astonishment that I should have violated this principle, and through Gov. Walker have employed an army, one of the purposes of which is to force the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own, nor of the United States, but laws which it is notorious, and established upon evidence, they never made, and rulers they never elected.' And all so clearly from the foregoing you represent that I am openly held up, and proclaimed, to the great degradation of our National character, as violating, in its most essential particular, the solemn oath which the President has taken to support the Constitution of this Union.'

"These are heavy charges, proceeding from gentlemen of such high character, and if well founded ought to convince my name to infamy. But in proportion to their gravity, common justice, to say nothing of Christian charity, required that before making them you should have clearly ascertained that they were well founded; if not, they will rebound with withering condemnation upon their authors. Have you performed this preliminary duty towards the man, who, however unworthy, is the Chief Magistrate of your country? If so, silence must have been labouring under a strange delusion. Should this prove to be your case, it will present a memorable example of the truth that political prejudice is blind, even to the existence of the plainest and most palpable historical facts. To these facts let us refer.

"When I entered upon the duties of the Presidential office, on the fourth of March last, what was the condition of Kansas? This Territory had been organized under an Act of Congress, passed the 30th of May, 1854, and the Government in all its branches was in full operation. A Governor, a Secretary of the Territory, a Chief Justice, two Associate Justices, a Marshal, and District Attorney, had been appointed by my predecessor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and were all engaged in discharging their respective duties. A body of laws had been enacted by the Territorial Legislature, and the Judiciary were employed in expounding and carrying these laws into effect.

"It is quite true that a controversy had previously arisen, respecting the validity of the election of members of the Territorial Legislature, and of the laws passed by them. But at the time I entered upon my official duties, Congress had recognized the Legislature in different forms, and by different enactments. The delegate elected to the House of Representatives, under a Territorial law, had just completed his term of service on the day previous to my inauguration. In fact, I found the Government in Kansas as well established as that of any other Territory.

"Under these circumstances, what was my duty? Was it not to sustain this Government; to protect it from the violence of lawless men, who were determined to subvert it; to prevent it from being overturned by force in the language of the Constitution, to 'take care that the laws be faithfully executed?'

"It was for this purpose, and this alone, that I ordered a military force to Kansas, as a *posse comitatus*, aiding the civil magistrate to carry the laws into execution. The condition of the Territory at this time, which I need not portray, rendered this precaution absolutely necessary. For, let me ask, what was the fact?

"On this state of affairs, would I not have been justly condemned had I left the Marshal and other officers of a like character, impotent to execute the process and judgments of a court of justice established by Congress, or the Territorial Legislature under its express authority, or, still more, suffered the Government itself to become an object of contempt in the eyes of the people? And yet this is the proper designate as foreign to the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own nor of the United States. And for doing which you have denounced me as having violated my oath.

"I ask, what else could I have done, or ought I to have done? What else have I desired that I should do, during the Territorial Government in Kansas, as it has been in common, to illegal violence, and then to stop the march of civil war and bloodshed, which every moment had imperiled? This would, indeed, have been to violate my oath of office, and to deserve a damning blot on the character of my Administration.

"I most cheerfully admit that the necessity for sending a military force to Kansas, to aid in the execution of the civil law, reflects no credit upon the character of our country. But let the blame fall upon the Fiends of the guilty. Whence did this necessity arise?

"A portion of the people of Kansas, unwilling to trust to the ballot-box—the certain American remedy for the redress of all grievances—undertook to create an independent Government for themselves. Had this attempt proved successful, it would, of course, have subverted the existing Government, prescribed and recognized by Congress, and substituted a revolutionary Government in its stead. This was usurpation of the same character as it would be for a portion of the people of Connecticut to undertake to establish a separate Government within its own limits, for the purpose of redressing any grievance, real or imaginary, of which they might have complained against the legitimate Government. Such a *principle*, if carried into execution, would destroy all lawful authority, and produce universal anarchy.

"I ought to specify more particularly a condition of affairs which I have embraced only in general terms, requiring the presence of a military force in Kansas. The Congress of the United States had most wisely declared it to be the true intent and meaning of this act—the act organizing the Territory—was not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. As a natural consequence, Congress has also prescribed, by the same act, that when the Territory of Kansas shall be admitted as a State, it shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission.

"Slavery existed at that period and still exists in Kansas under the Constitution of the United States. This point has at last been finally decided by the highest tribunal known to our laws. How it could ever have been seriously doubted is a mystery. If a confederation of sovereign States acquire a new territory at the expense of their common blood and treasure, surely one set of the partners can have no right to exclude the other from its enjoyment by prohibiting them from taking into it whatsoever is recognized to be property by the common Constitution. But when the people, the *bona fide* residents of such territory proceed to frame a State Constitution, then it is their right to decide the important question for themselves, whether they will continue to modify or abolish slavery. To them, and to them alone, does this question belong, free from all foreign interference. In the opinion of the Territorial Legislature of Kansas the time had arrived for entering the Union, and they accordingly passed a law to elect delegates for the purpose of framing a State Constitution. This law was fair and just in its provisions. It conferred the right of suffrage on every *bona fide* inhabitant of the Territory, and for the purpose of preventing fraud and the intrusion of citizens of near or distant States, most properly confined this right to those who had resided therein three months previous to the election. Here was a fair opportunity presented for all qualified resident citizens of the Territory to whatever organization they might have previously belonged, to participate in the election, and to express their opinions at the ballot-box on the question of slavery. But numbers of lawless men still continued to resist the regular territorial government. They refused to be either registered or to vote, and members of the Convention were elected legally and properly *without their intervention*. The Convention will soon assemble to perform the solemn duty of framing a constitution for themselves and their posterity; and in the state of incipient rebellion which still exists in Kansas, it is my imperative duty to employ the troops of the United States, should this become necessary, in defending the Convention against violence while framing a constitution, and in protecting the *bona fide* inhabitants qualified to vote under the provisions of this instrument in the free exercise of the right of suffrage, when it shall be submitted to them for their approbation or rejection.

"I have entire confidence in Gov. Walker, that the troops will not be employed, except to resist actual aggression, or in the execution of the laws; and this, not until the power of the civil magistrate shall prove unavailing. Following the wise example of Mr. Madison towards the Hartford Convention, illegal and dangerous combinations, such as that of the Topeka Convention, will not be disturbed, unless they shall attempt to perform some act which will bring them into actual collision with the *Constitution* and the laws. In that event they shall be resisted and put down by the whole power of the Government. In performing this duty, I shall have the approbation of my own conscience, and, as I humbly trust, of my God.

"I thank you for the assurance that you will not refrain from prayer that the Almighty God will make my Administration an example of justice and benevolence. You can greatly assist me in arriving at this blessed consummation, by exerting your influence in allaying the existing sectional excitement on the subject of slavery, which has been productive of much evil and no good; and which, if it succeed in obtaining its object, would rain the slave as well as the master. This would be worth genuine philanthropy. Every day of my life, I feel how inadequate I am to perform the duties of my high station, without continuing in the support of the Divine Providence.

"Yet, placing my trust in Him, and in Him alone, I entertain a good hope that He will enable me to do equal justice to all portions of the Union, and thus render me an humble instrument in restoring peace and harmony among the people of the several States.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN."

SOMETHING TO BE PROUD OF.

That our new steam frigate *Niagara* should have beaten the British steam frigate *Agamemnon*, in a fair trial of speed on the Atlantic, is a thousand times more satisfactory than if Prior and Prioress had borne away the Cup at Goodwood, the Queen's Plate at Ascot, the Derby stakes at Epsom, the Emperor's Vase at Newmarket, the great St. Ledger prize at Doncaster, or the steeple-chase sweepstakes at Liverpool, or Heaton Park. The *Agamemnon* is reputed to be the swiftest sailer in the British navy, and the *Niagara* beat her easily *in an eight hours' race. The report says:*

"At five P. M. the relative positions were nearly as follows: The *Agamemnon* was more than half down astern. We could just see her smoke, and the *Susquehanna* was about seven or eight miles astern. As Capt. Hudson wanted to keep company with the *Agamemnon*, we stopped and waited for her."

Even the *Susquehanna* was ahead of the British ship. The sailing speed of the *Niagara* was twelve knots an hour.

It must be borne in mind that *speed* ought not to be the characteristic of a war-steamer so much as *strength*. The *Niagara* has proven herself a rapid sailer, but we would venture to say that the *Wabash*, launched from our own Navy Yard last year, is, at the very least, the equal—if not the superior—of any war-steamer ever built, in all that constitutes the perfection of a steam-frigate. If the *Niagara* beat the *Agamemnon*, we think the *Wabash* could do it just as easily.

If there is anything that we Americans have a right to be more proud of than another, speaking generally, it is the undeniable superiority of our ships, both in build and speed. They are unequalled. What is singular, (and it may be accepted as evidence of the pertinacity with which the British cling to accustomed things, even after experience shows their defects,) is the fact that, until very lately, the English ship-builders made no attempt to adopt our models and imitate our rigging. About four years ago, the New York clipper *Dreadnought* (commanded by Captain SAMUELS, who is a Philadelphia man) went from New York to Liverpool in twelve days and a half, and made the return voyage in eighteen days. This opened the eyes of a great ship-building firm in Aberdeen, Scotland, and when the *Dreadnought* returned to Liverpool, one of the principals, a highly practical man, travelled nearly four hundred miles to see the ship, and having carefully studied her build and rigging, went back to Scotland, where, in fulness of time, he turned out an English clipper, which, though inferior to ours, is so good a sailor that the entire system of ship-building in England may be said to be in a transition state at present. Heavy, Dutch-built, tub-like ships are at a discount now, and clippers are coming in. *We* have taught them what to do and how to do it.

There were doubts of the speed of the *Niagara* when she left these shores. That excellent artisan, GEORGE STEERS, who had a genius for ship-building, if ever man had, did not live to complete her, and it was said that his plans had not been carried out. This was a mistake, however it originated. She has fairly and handsomely beaten the swiftest steam frigate in the navy of Great Britain.

In the flush of this triumph—for triumph it is—there arises one deep regret. The master-mind which calculated and the ready hand which executed the working plans and models of the *Niagara* are lost to the world. In an untimely grave rests all that was mortal of GEORGE STEERS. Like almost every eminent man who has cut a figure in the world, GEORGE STEERS was self-taught, self-reliant. Had he remained among us, doubtless he would have improved even upon his own excellence; for it is the nature of genius to rise. At all events, he has stamped his name deeply in the commercial annals of the land.

Ex-President Pierce.

[From the Springfield (Mass.) Argus.]

Ex-President Pierce, since his retirement from the Chief Magistracy, has spent a portion of his time in Concord, which has been his residence for many years before his election to the first office in the nation. The feeble state of Mrs. Pierce's health has prevented the ex-President from determining upon his residence, although he has, we think, no idea of leaving his native State.

The people of Concord, where he is held in the highest respect and esteem, invariably express the hope that he will fix his permanent residence among them. He is now staying temporarily in Andover, where Mrs. Pierce has relatives. We regret to learn that her health, which for a long time has been feable, is not improved since they left Washington. We have never seen the ex-President looking in better health than at the present time.

☞ Counterfeit Fives of the Globe Bank of Providence are in circulation in New York. One man has been arrested in the attempt to pass one of the bills.

☞ Strong doses of *coffee* have recently been successfully administered in New York, (as an antidote to potash,) to a person who had taken four ounces of laudanum. He was aroused to consciousness from a deep sleep on the first application, and on repeating the dose was soon got out of danger.

A DISINTERESTED VIEW OF KANSAS.

The following sketch of Kansas is from the pen of one of our worthiest citizens, a gentleman of integrity and intelligence, who has just returned from "the debateable ground." He writes not for effect. He states the truth of what he saw, narrating the facts as they occurred to him, without flourish or parade. We happen to know that his mission, not being political or financial, enabled him to judge correctly. There is a deal of humbug about this same Kansas dispute. It has been a cheap excuse for the agitators, and a costly luxury for the country. But it is in a process of inevitable settlement; and because it is so, it maddens those who desire to be the masters of politics, North and South, leaving the great class of conservatives free room to breathe, and to act out other projects, and far more practicable ideas, between the extremes. *Why* it will be settled our correspondent plainly tells us. There are in Kansas, as in Pennsylvania, and in Pennsylvania as in the West and in the South, hundreds of thousands of middle men, who abhor violence and violent men, and who love the Union for itself, and have a very natural distrust of mere politicians, precisely as they have of all others "who do not work for a living."

[For The Press.]

The results of my political observation during my late journey through Kansas, such as they are, I am very glad to put at your service. My object, however, was entirely disconnected both with politics and with land speculation; and I was able, during my visit, to keep with no small degree of fidelity the resolution I took before starting, neither to talk politics, nor to buy town lots. As, however, I visited, in my own conveyance, every town in the Territory containing over three hundred inhabitants, and as no small portion of my stay was spent in the cabins, or by the doors of the settlers themselves, the very fact of my visiting Kansas in the vortex into which most travellers are swallowed may enable me to give a calmer view of those seas into which it was not within their province to sail. One or two remarks, therefore, I may be permitted to hazard.

1st. *As to extent of territory.*—I think that there has been a great mistake in this respect. With the exception of a few valleys, arable land terminates at a distance of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred miles from the banks of the Missouri, the Platte, the Kansas, and the Yellowstone. After that *come vast tracts of sand intermingled with* what are called the *Marouisse Terres*, or Bad Lands, which consist of extensive and uninhabitable calcareous deposit. The western shores of the valley of the Missouri, in fact, are the limits of American civilization in that quarter. It is there that the waves of the great *prairie-ocean stop. There is* something, indeed, in the prairie-ocean, that impresses this fact very vividly on the mind. In Illinois, as you are aware, the prairie is a dead level, like the ocean in a calm. In Iowa it is broken into vast and equal waves, like the ocean in a gentle swell. In Kansas and Nebraska, however, as it reaches its sandy barrier to the west, it throws itself out into long, irregular breakers, which extend at greater or less dimensions along the western plain.

So far as soil is concerned, the bottom lands of the Missouri are even finer, I apprehend, than those of the Mississippi. The prairies possess about the same qualities as those of Iowa, though, as I have mentioned, they are rougher, and irregular in their formation. They are covered, with the same tough sod, which the roots of the grass have been for centuries knitting, and which it takes eight or ten yoke of oxen to up-turn. When this is done, however, the turf itself rots into manure from the surface, proves the best manure for the soil underneath. After the first year the ground can be ploughed by a single horse.

But what, it may be asked, will be the effect of this closing-up of American population towards the Northwest? The question is a most interesting one, which I do not presume to answer. I can only say, that with regard to Kansas and Nebraska, *while it greatly diminishes the supposed extent of* their arable land, it will increase, I think, their economical value. They will become, as it were, the western sea-board of that great region which lies between the Atlantic Ocean and the base of the Rocky Mountains, and will be pre-eminently rich, and with coal and water-power to an unlimited extent, they will be the great furnishing depot to which the Pacific coast will resort for its manufacturing supplies. When the railroads are built which will soon connect the two oceans, it will be in the valley of the Platte, the Missouri, and the Kansas, that the traders of the two coasts will meet. Kansas and Nebraska are peculiarly entitled to thus become the headquarters of American inland commerce. The rapid, though deep current of the Missouri carries its produce to the Gulf States more cheaply and quickly than can any of our eastern rivers; and its own agricultural and manufacturing facilities will enable the valley of the Missouri to stock its warehouses, even putting freight aside, more cheaply than can the enterprise of the most favored sections of the Atlantic sea-board.

2d. *Political Agitation.*—I think a great wrong has been done here. I do not deny that there has been considerable excitement in the towns. It has never, however, with a few temporary exceptions, found its way into the country. I travelled, in fact, over the whole of what are called the agitated counties, and my errand was one that took me from house to house, and gave me no small portion of the confidence of the people. So kind, so quiet, so peaceable a population I never saw. I had but one companion with me, and carried no loaded weapons of any kind. We travelled, from our appearance, at least, of considerable property, over the scenes of the pretended outrages. So far from suffering any aggression, or even insult, we were received throughout with nothing but kindness and hospitality.

We saw no *sectional differences* among the real settlers of the soil; Northern or Southern, it was the same. They lived kindly with one another. They agreed, no matter what might be their personal preferences, in acquiescing in the fact that Kansas was to be a free State. I met only one person, out of the numbers of Southern settlers, who spoke to us on the subject, who desired it otherwise—all that they and their neighbors from the North asked was that they should be let alone, and not forced to fight with each other. Depend upon it, if there is any excitement it is that of the *bonfire*, not of the volcano; it is produced by the interference of agitators from without, not by internal throes.

W.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT MISREPRESENTED.

The *Observer* and *Reporter* repeats, what the same paper had been guilty of last fall, an attempt to place the Vice-President in a false position, by misrepresenting his speech at Tippecanoe last September. In a silly article designed to stigmatize the Administration and the Democratic party as allies of the Abolitionists, it says:

"Mr. Breckinridge, standing on the same platform with John Van Buren, proclaimed at Tippecanoe last fall that the Democratic party was not in favor of extending the area of slavery."

Why did not the editor publish what Mr. Breckinridge did say at Tippecanoe? His whole speech was in accordance with the published platform of the Democratic party, and was designed to assure the people that he belonged to no organization which proposed by Congress to legislate slavery into or out of any Territory of the United States. The following is an extract:

"The speaker then said it charged that the fifteen slave States were conspiring to obtain entire possession of the General Government, with a view of bringing its power to bear to extend and perpetuate their 'peculiar institution.' Gentlemen, there has been no such attempt. I am conscious of no such party that has for its object the extension of slavery, nor with any to prevent the people of a State or Territory from deciding the question of its existence or non-existence with them for themselves."

In September last, that paper published the following garbled extract from the speech of Mr. Breckinridge at Hamilton, Ohio:

"The Democracy was also equally obliged to array *itself against the so-called Republican party* of the United States. They charge us with being the pro-slavery party, and say that the object of that party is to extend slavery over the Territories of the United States. This charge is false, and I have no connection with any party which proposes to extend slavery over the Territories or anywhere else."

This garbled extract was taken from its connection, and published with the boys, believing that it would make the impression that Mr. Breckinridge was personally opposed to the introduction of slavery into Kansas. The editor knew this to be untrue, but did not seem to regard it as wrong so far as to publish the following, which was in immediate connection with the above:

"But I do belong to an organization which says one Constitution was made to secure certain rights to all our citizens, and amongst those, the right of all our people to form their own institutions and their own laws, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. I know you are satisfied with your institutions and the state of society here; and has Kentucky any objection to your society? Not at all. She will not interfere. Would it not be a breach of harmony and concord for her to do so? But the difference is, she does not wish the common government of all the States to legislate for any particular State or Territory."

These extracts contain the substance of all Mr. Breckinridge said at Hamilton and Tippecanoe; and the most malignant partisan editor will fail to find anything in either of the speeches which can be construed into an opposition to the adoption of slavery by the people in any Territory. The doctrine of non-intervention by the General Government, and the right of the people of the Territories to establish slavery if they choose, was fully indorsed.—*Lexington (Kentucky) Statesman, 28th.*

☞ We shall be glad to hear frequently from the writer of the criticism on Mr. DAVENPORT's *Richard*.

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. D. P. BOWERS.—This lady, who appeared at the Arch Street Theatre on Monday evening, will proceed to Boston in a short time, to play there for a fortnight. She was called out by the audience on Monday, and in returning thanks gracefully alluded to the kindness with which Mrs. Davenport had treated her. Mr. Wheatley also expressed his thanks to Mrs. D., who, as *prima donna assoluta* (if we may apply the term dramatically) has shown herself above all jealous feelings of rivalry, and almost invited the performances of Mrs. Bowers. The friendly rivals appeared together on Tuesday evening in the "Hunchback," to a most crowded house, Mrs. Davenport as *Julia* and Mrs. Bowers as *Helen*. This evening the play will be repeated, the ladies changing the parts. This ought to be, and will be, a most attractive novelty.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—The season will commence here on Monday, with two stars—Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Vezin, "from the principal English theatres."

WILLIAM E. BURTON.—We have to notice that Mr. Burton, who is by far the most artistical low comedian in this country, has a first rate company at the National Theatre, Walnut street. From the scale on which he commenced he means mischief—or money-making. He has himself, Mark Smith, and a good company, and promises J. E. Murdoch, (who is now in town,) Edwin Booth, and Charlotte Cushman.

THE ISOTHERMAL DOCTRINE APPLIED TO KANSAS.

The isothermal theory—that is, that the equal temperature of the climate of Kansas is not favorable to the introduction or maintenance of slavery in that Territory, intimated by Governor WALKER in one of his speeches, is regarded by some of the Southern gentlemen as an absurdity, and Governor WALKER himself is roundly assailed for having alluded to it. In an article, a few days ago, commenting upon this very question, we alluded to the special message of Mr. POLK, in 1847, in which he gave his reasons for signing the Oregon bill, notwithstanding it contained the WILMOT Proviso. Had we sought the record a little further, we should have found in a subsequent annual message of President POLK, of December, 1849, *direct testimony in favor of this very doctrine.* A valued correspondent and friend has, however, well discharged that duty for us. Before giving the extract from the message of Mr. POLK, with some of the comments of our correspondent, would it be unjust to ask the extreme men of the South, why they did not, in 1848, denounce President POLK for that which now excites their ire against Governor WALKER? If there was "interference" in the latter, there was, of course, interference in the former:

Our correspondent says:

Gov. Walker had the highest example set him by *one whom the very men and journals now denouncing* him sang hosannas to—the late President Polk. He said far more than Gov. Walker. Mr. Polk said he believed all of the newly-acquired territory (*part of Texas*) California and *New Mexico*, which is far south of Kansas, was destined to become free States, and Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Barnwell Rhett and others were silent then—they breathed not a word against Mr. Polk. The following I extract from Mr. Polk's Message to Congress, December 5th, 1848:

"It is our solemn duty to provide, with the least practicable delay, for New Mexico and California regularly-organized Territorial Governments, and with the opening prospects of increased prosperity and national strength which the acquisition of these rich and extensive territorial possessions afford, how irrational it would be to forego or to reject these advantages, by the agitation of the sectional question, which is coeval with the existence of our government itself, and to endanger by internal strifes, geographical divisions, and heated contests for political power, or for any other cause, the harmony and even existence of the confederacy of States—that Union which, for sixty years, has been our shield and protection against every danger. In the eyes of the world, and of posterity, how trivial and insignificant will be all our internal divisions and struggles compared with the present and future Union of the States in all its vigor and with all its countless blessings. No patriot would foment and excite geographical and sectional divisions. No patriot would deliberately and knowingly calculate the value of the Union. Future generations would look in amazement upon the folly of such a course. * * In view of the high and responsible duties which we owe to ourselves and to mankind, I trust that the present and future generations will approach the adjustment of the only domestic question which seriously threatens, or probably can threaten, to disturb the harmony and successful operation of our system.

"The immensely valuable possessions of New Mexico and California are already inhabited by a considerable population. Attracted by their great fertility, their mineral wealth, their commercial importance, and by the mildness of the climate, emigrants from the older States, in great numbers, are already preparing to seek new homes in these inviting regions, [as it is with Kansas.] Shall the disministrity of the domestic institutions in the Duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg. No form is to be enacted, altered, or annulled, without the consent of the Estates; but the resolutions of the Germanic Diet may be promulgated in the Duchy of Holstein by virtue of the Federal Constitution.

The discussions in the Greek Church in Syria and Egypt appear to be as angry as ever.

Intelligence from Tunis, of the 13th, announces that a sanguinary disturbance took place three days before the Bairam, which, and even the Christians were menaced. Several persons were killed, and the English Consul insulted. Military measures of repression were adopted, but not until some grave outrages had taken place.

A telegraphic despatch from Constantinople announces that the Sultan has communicated to those *European Ambassadors who had suspended* relations with the Porte, that he is occupied in the formation of a new ministry, and that the new Cabinet should be constructed, diplomatic intercourse would not be resumed.

It was rumored in Paris that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe would be recalled from Constantinople, and probably be succeeded by Lord Howden, the English ambassador at Madrid.

The Russians were stated to have been defeated on the banks of the Kuban; they lost six guns and sixty-four pack-horses. It is said that Schamyl, with 25,000 Circassians, had also defeated the Russian army, which attempted to dislodge him from the banks of a river commanding some passes.

After a battle, which lasted ten hours, the Russians were driven across the river. Several fortified places, built by the Russians at great cost for the maintenance of their communications, fell into Schamyl's hands.

Despatches from Teheran had been received at the Foreign Office in Paris. The news of the Bengal mutiny had produced a profound sensation in Persia. Fearing disturbances, the Shah had determined not to reduce his army for the present.

By telegraph from Trieste we learn that Mr. Murray had demanded from Persia the immediate evacuation of Herat.

It was said in London that a plan had been submitted to the Board of Control and the India House for establishing a postal communication with India *via* the Turkish Empire.

European and Indian Junction Telegraph Line is about to be carried out from Bagdad northward.

THE MUTINIES IN INDIA.

[From the London Times, Aug. 22.]

We were forced at a late hour last night with the following telegraphic despatch, received through Her Majesty's Consul at Cagliari, Aug. 21, at 7:45, p. m. We publish it verbatim as we have received it:

"ALEXANDRIA, August 14, 9 p. m.—The Nubia arrived at Suez to-day. She brings dates from Calcutta to the 21st July; Madras, 25th July; Galle 28th July; Aden, 8th inst.

"The telegraphic message from Suez is meagre and confused, and there is not time to receive explanation before the departure of the steamer Bretia for Malta.

"It is stated that Delhi is not taken, but the date is not given.

"General Barnard is reported to have died from dysentery.

"The news given in the Bombay *Times* of the 14th July, by last mail, respecting the taking of Cawnpore by the rebels, and the massacre of the Europeans there is confirmed.

"The Suez telegraphic message then goes on to say as follows:

"Simoom and Himalaya arrived at Calcutta with about 1,500 of China forces, to proceed at once up country. Only 300 more troops expected, General Hanbelock's forces.

"Rebels beaten on three occasions, and several guns taken, between Allahabad and Cawnpore; the rebels retreated from Nunh Sahib, whom Havelock is following up the Bluitoo about ten miles.

"Sir Henry Lawrence died of wounds received in a sortie from Lucknow, where at present all is well.

"All the troops in Oude mutinied.

"'Agra quiet. Native troops disarmed.

"'Gwalior Contingent mutinied. Supposed to have marched on Indore.

"'No political China news given.

"'The Transit Government steamer totally lost in the Straits of Sunda. Crew and troops all arrived at Suez to-day.

"'This telegraph received from acting Consul-General Green at Alexandria for the Earl of Clarendon.

"'CONSUL GREIG.'"

LIVERPOOL FLOUR MARKET.

The top price for town-made Flour remains at 54s.; choice American brands 34s. ℔ bbl., down to 31s. for Common.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 22.—COTTON MARKET.—The sales of cotton for the week have been 77,000, of which 17,000 were on speculation, and 6,000 bales for export.

The estimated sales to-day are 10,000 bales, including 1000 for exportation. The market opened firm, and closes buoyant, the advance being ⅛@3-16. The closing quotations are—

Fair Orleans 9d; Middling 0d; 8 9-16d; Fair Mobiles 8¾d; Middling 0d. 8⅝; Fair Uplands 8¾d; Middling 8 7-16d.

The stock of American cotton in port is estimated at 357,000 bales.

At Havre, on Wednesday, New Orleans tres ordinaire was quoted at 110f.

BREADSTUFFS.—The weather has been favorable for the crops, and some of the circulars quote the market as quiet and steady. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., quote Breadstuffs generally at Tuesday's prices. Messrs. Bigland, Athya & Co., quote flour dull and 6d lower; wheat dull at 24@4d lower, and corn dull at a decline of 1s.

The quotations furnished by Messrs. Richardson Brothers & Co.—White wheat, 9s@9s 4d; red wheat, 8s 8d@8s 10d; mixed corn 33s@33s; Southern 31s@31s 6d; Ohio 31s@32s 6d. Yellow corn 36s 6d; mixed 36s; white 45s.

PROVISIONS.—The market is dull. In Lard, there has been a decline for all qualities.

Beef heavy, at a decline of 5s, chiefly for inferior qualities. Pork and Bacon are steady. Tallow is 3s lower, with sales at 62s 6d@63s.

PRODUCE.—Sugar is heavy, at 1d lower. Coffee and Tea are firm.

NAVAL STORES.—Rosin is firm; Spirits of Turpentine heavy.

ASHES.—The market is steady, with sales of Pots and Pearls at 42s@43s.

THE LATEST.—HAVRE, Friday, Aug. 21.—The Cotton market is buoyant—3000 bales were sold yesterday, and 1600 bales to-day. Prices are H. better. Orleans closed at 120f.

Wheat clo ses buoyant.

More About the Railroad Robbery and Something About a Certain Statement.

[From the Lancaster Inland Daily of Tuesday.]

This bold and daring outrage still commands the undivided attention of our citizens. Very little else is spoken of anywhere, and speculation is still rife as to who the parties are that will eventually prove to be implicated in it as the principals or accessories. On Saturday while we were necessarily absent at Philadelphia, on business, Mr. Herzog, the merchant, in whose store the goods, or a part of them were found, called at the office and induced Mr. Wylie, our reporter, to publish a statement varying materially from that which we published on Friday, and which we still believe to be a correct version, as it came to us from a perfectly reliable source. We say it not because we find fault with Mr. Wylie for permitting it to appear in our columns, and not because we are fully prepared to withhold from it our credence. Every man suspected ever so lightly of crime, ought to be heard in his defence, and if he ever makes a misstatement that misstatement is pretty sure to be corrected when the facts come to be judiciously investigated. No harm can possibly result from letting the public know the statements of all parties concerned. Viewing the matter in this light, we should scarcely have alluded to the matter at all at this time, had it not been to express the conviction of our mind that the statement given by us in our paper of Friday last, was a correct version of the *transaction, at least so far as it relates the circumstances which led to the arrest of the parties at present charged with the offence.*

ARREST OF HERZOG.—Since writing the above, Jacob Herzog has been arrested and brought before the Mayor on the charge of receiving stolen goods, knowing them to be stolen, and held in the sum of $5,000 bail for his appearance at the next Court of Quarter Sessions to answer, George Decker, Jerome Baumgardner and Augustus Shoenberger going his security.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM WASHINGTON.

New Paper by John Mitchell—Departure of the Secretary of War—The Naval Board—Courts of Inquiry—Death of Captain Greland—The Pension Bureau.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, September 2, 1857.

John Mitchell and Wm. G. Swan, of Knoxville, Tennessee, have published a circular for the issuance of a new weekly paper—"The Southern Citizen"—at that place, between the 1st and 15th of October, proximo. One an American citizen by birth, and the other intending to become a citizen by adoption, there is no question affecting the destinies of America, on which they will hold themselves debarred from openly expressing an opinion. A thoroughly democratic and States' Rights journal, it will nevertheless decline to be called "partisan," unless the Constitution of the United States is to be called a partisan document.

The Secretary of War left town yesterday evening for Western Virginia. Colonel Drinkard is commissioned as acting Secretary of War during his absence.

The naval board on the new sloop-of-war will organize for business to-morrow. Commander Hartstene arrived last night. It will wait no longer for Capt. Pendergrast, who has been delayed on his journey by sickness. It is expected, however, that he will be in time for the organization, as he is now on his way here.

The Naval Courts of Inquiry are constituted as follows: No. 1, of Commodore Lavalette, Captain Mercer and Captain Adams; C. H. Winder, Esq., Judge Advocate. No 2, of Captains McKean, Pope and Van Brunt; Chas Abert, Esq., Judge Advocate; and No. 3, of Commodore Storer, Commodore Stringham and Capt. Goldsborough; R. R. Little, Esq., Judge Advocate. Captain Mercer takes the place of Captain McCluney, detached, Commodore Storer that of Commander Long, relieved on account of sickness, and since ordered to service, and Captain Goldsborough fills a vacancy occasioned by the decease of Commodore Newton. Courts No. 1 and 2 meet on the 7th, and Court No. 3 on the 8th inst.

Capt. John H. Greland, 4th Artillery, died at Fort Myers, Florida, August 17th, 1857:

The following is an abstract of the business of the Pension Bureau for August, under the act of 3d March, 1855:

Number of applications for bounty land received...1,547
Number of warrants or certificates issued.....1,561

Number of acres of land required to satisfy these warrants, 231,200—as follows:

1,223 warrants of 160	acres each.	.....	195,680
214 " " 120	"	.....	25,680
122 " " 80	"	.....	9,760
2 " " 40	"	.....	80
1,561	..... of applications received	.....	231,200
	Total number of warrants issued	.....	219,215
	To satisfy these warrants will require	.....	212,768
	..... of the public lands, as follows: