The Press.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1858.

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

THE WEEKLY PRESS, Vol. 8, No. 12, for SATURDAY, will be published to-morrow morning. Among the vast amount of interesting and original and selected matter contained in the number for the present week, will be found the following:

EDITORIALS.—OUR FOUR CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS—WHO PROJECTED THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH?—AN IDEA FLYING MACHINE—A PRESENT FOR CYRUS W. FIELD—PROGRESS OF SCIENCE, &c.—THE SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—HAZLET, THE COMEDIAN—PHILADELPHIA AND CHICAGO—ABOUT PEOPLE, &c.—THE FRATERNAL EMBRACE—MEN AND BOOKS, &c.

POETRY.—THE CASTLE—GLORIA MUNDI.

TALES.—AN OLD CHRISTMAS STORY—HOW JONES GOT THE ENGLISH VIEW OF THE MATTER.

POLITICAL.—THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION—OWEN JONES AT ATHENSVILLE—NOMINATION OF COL. JOHN W. FORNEY—EXERCISES IN SOCIALISM IN CALIFORNIA—SPEECHES OF DAVID FOSTER, ESQ.—POLITICS IN CALIFORNIA.

CORRESPONDENCE.—DATE MAY AFTER THE BATTLE—THE PROSPECT IN ILLINOIS—AN OLD WHIG IN NORTHWEST PA.—VOICE FROM THE WEST—BOND, THE ORATOR IN TENNESSEE—POLITICS IN LANCASTER COUNTY—MR. BRIGHT COUNTY POLITICS—LETTER FROM HON. WILLIAM WILKINS—WHITMAN REPLY OF THE STORM KING—LETTER FROM HON. BENJ. F. JUNIATA—THE STORM KING—LETTER FROM HON. J. L. TAYLOR, WISCONSIN—AN OLD COUNTY WHIG—LETTER—ELEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT CONGRESSIONAL CONFERENCE—LETTER FROM HON. J. C. KNOX—OCCASIONAL.

NEWS.—FOREIGN NEWS—LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE—NORTHERN NEWS—LATER NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA—IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO—VERY LATEST FROM VERA CRUZ—LATEST FROM MEXICO—EXPEDITION OF THE CITY WAR—GENERAL NEWS—SCIENCE AND MANUFACTURES, PERSONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS—LATEST INTELLIGENCE—THE TELEGRAPH AND THE MAILS—FOR WASHINGTON—CITY INTELLIGENCE—THE CITY—CRIMINALITY—CASUALTIES, RIOT AND BLOODSHED—INSANITY—THE LADIES KOSSUTH CONVENTION IN NEW YORK—HONORING BACHELORS—MOSES AT NIAGARA—THE STRAWBERRY—RAILROAD ACCIDENT—NAMES OF THE INJURED—FIRE—SUICIDE—LETTER—ELEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT CONGRESSIONAL CONFERENCE—LETTER FROM HON. J. C. KNOX—OCCASIONAL.

MARKETS.—THE PHILADELPHIA MARKETS—THE MONEY MARKET—MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

SUPPLEMENT OF INTERESTING LETTER FROM THE UNION.

THE WEEKLY PRESS is furnished to subscribers at $2 per year, in advance; for the single copy, and to clubs of twenty, when sent to one address, $20, in advance. Single copies for sale at the bookstores of THE PRESS office. Postmasters are authorized to act as agents for mailing THE PRESS.

Persons sending clubs of twenty or over will please bear in mind that this paper (the edition of which cannot be distributed to each subscriber after the club goes to press) cannot be sent until it is paid, and paid in advance. This is in accordance with our published rates, and some of our friends have overlooked it. Our heavy lists compel us to adhere to this rule.

FIRST PAGE.—Opera in New York and Philadelphia; Books Received; Correction; The Comet; General News; Camp Susquehanna; The City; The Courts; The Markets; The Weather.

THE NEWS.

The steamer *Vigo* arrived at New York yesterday from Liverpool. Her dates have been anticipated.

Our Washington correspondence, our latest telegraphic dispatches, and New York last night, will bring the pulse-beat of the election of Congressmen up to date, with three days later news from Europe.

From New Mexico we have news of an expected battle between the United States troops, under Major Brooks, and the Navajo Indians. It seems that our negro servant of Major Brooks had been murdered by a party of this tribe of Indians, and if the murderers would not be given up, Major Brooks, acting on the *lex talionis* principle, intended to destroy their wheat and corn field of the Chaves Valley, although seven thousand sheep and one thousand mules had been offered as indemnification for the loss.

Up to yesterday afternoon no candidate for Congress had been nominated by the Democratic conferees for the Twelfth Congressional district, now assembled at Wilkesbarre, in this State. Forty ballots had taken place, with precisely the same result as one ballot, the delegates going for Mr. Stanton, the present member, and the other half for Mr. Lillie.

At the Lancaster Democratic County Convention yesterday, James M. Hopkins was nominated for Congress. He made a speech in favor of the admission of Kansas as a State, and also advocated such a tariff as would put every furnace in the State in full blast.

At the Democratic State Convention, now in session at Syracuse, New York, the difficulty between the Tammany Hall delegation, and the Fernando Wood men, was decided last night, by the Committee on contested seats reporting in favor of the entire Tammany delegation, whereat the Wood men withdrew in a body under protest.

From Maine we learn that a "Republican" majority, in that State, will probably reach ten thousand.

The fate of the three-million-dollar appropriation bill, which was to have taken place in Kansas, that was to have taken place in November, has been postponed by the President until July next, owing to the financial pressure in the Treasury. We have it from Washington.

A fire broke out recently at the Baltimore custom house yesterday, by which a number of valuable papers in connection with the navigation laws were destroyed, as well as other documents of an important character. The building was also considerably damaged, and it is thought the total loss will amount to forty thousand dollars.

Messrs. J. M. Hoffman & Co., of New York, sold by auction yesterday, at the Merchants' Exchange, the steamship *Falcon* for $5,200.

One of the women in attendance at the Utica Reform Convention read a resolution, which she said exactly reflected her sentiments, viz.: "That the girl under which the better half of the world labored should be best reached, and most easily cured, if females would only adopt the Bloomer short clothes."

West, now under sentence of death, in Moyamensing prison, for the murder of his wife, is insane.

Important Views of Senator Douglas.

The responses of Senator DOUGLAS to the interrogatories of his competitor, Mr. LINCOLN, on the 27th of August, at Freeport, Illinois, will be found in THE PRESS of this morning. They possess more than ordinary significance. Direct, comprehensive, and pointed, they exhibit the gallant DOUGLAS in a still more favorable light to the American people. We shall, at an early occasion, give our own thoughts on these important questions, contenting ourselves with the declaration now, that, while thanking Mr. DOUGLAS for his clear and cogent answers to subtle but direct questions, we heartily concur with his premises and conclusions.

Hon. John C. Knox at Cochranville.

We learn, from a gentleman, who reached this city late last night, that the speech of Hon. John C. Knox, Attorney General under the present Democratic State Administration, at Cochranville, yesterday afternoon, was an argument of overwhelming power, and was listened to by a vast crowd of voters of all parties. He showed not only that JOHN HICKMAN was fighting for a principle which is the very soul of republican liberty, but that the great battle in which we are all engaged is for a *practical* application of this principle in all future cases. We will publish a full report of this fine effort in THE PRESS of to-morrow.

"Judge Douglas's anti-Lecompton friends are all either directly with the Republicans or firmly against the Democracy. Colonel Forney is his known representative in the East, and openly and impiously declares that there will be no God in Heaven if the Democracy are not beaten."—*Washington Union.*

We found this statement in advance of its entry at variance with the whole tenor of our Tarrytown speech. The allusion was not to the Democratic party, but to the Lecompton party. The first sentence of this paragraph from the *Union* is a gross insult to the Democracy of the Northwest, who are in a body for DOUGLAS! And yet the *Union* declares that they "are either directly with the Republicans or firmly against the Democracy!"

The Morse Testimonial.

We learn from the Paris correspondence of the New York *Times* that the European Conference, assembled at Paris, to consider what amount the nations should pay to Mr. MORSE, for the use of his electric telegraph system, have fixed on the sum of 400,000 francs. This is equal to $80,000, and, as it is additional to what he has already received in the country, it must be confessed that he obtains peace as well as praise. The countries represented at this Convention were France, Austria, Belgium, Holland, Russia, Sardinia, Sweden, Rome, Tuscany and Turkey. It is said that the money is to be paid in three instalments; and the share of France is 25,000 francs, Austria 16,000, Rome 10,000, &c. England was not represented at this Convention, as the science of inventing the electric telegraph is claimed by Mr. WHEATSTONE, a subject, and a fellow-countryman of the Queen. The great point is, he was not the inventor, but what first practically put it in Mr. MORSE's power to do this is undeniable.

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Extension of the Ocean Telegraph.

As yet, scarcely any adequate idea has been formed of the great changes likely to be made by the establishment, by the laying, of the Atlantic Cable, of a speedy means of communicating intelligence all over the world. The first announcement of the new treaties between China, on one side, and America, England, and France on the other, reached London by way of St. Petersburg, and really was the first actual *news* transmitted across the Ocean Cable, and received in this country only some two hours after it had been received by the British Government. The news reached St. Petersburg, from Tien-tsin, in fifty days, the distance being about 5,000 miles. It was conveyed, we suppose, by means of Tartar couriers, on horseback, through a vast extent of territory, mostly uncultivated and thinly inhabited. The Emperor of Russia, we hear, intends establishing a line of telegraph from St. Petersburg, through Siberia, all across his vast Asiatic possessions, and into China itself. If such a means of communication were now existing, the news from Tien-tsin would have been conveyed to St. Petersburg in a few hours, instead of fifty days.

We learn, from an able English journal called *The Inquirer*, that Queen VICTORIA's Government are fully aware of the importance, of the necessity, politically and commercially, of having telegraphic communication with her possessions, scattered all over the face of the globe. The calculations which follow, would have been considered wild fantasies of the imagination, a short time ago. Now, they clearly are within the range of easy possibility. The estimate of distance runs to this effect: From Falmouth (in the south of England) to Gibraltar the distance is less than 1,000 miles; from Gibraltar to Malta the distance is 988 miles; from Malta to Alexandria it is 815 miles; from Suez to Aden, 1610 miles; from Aden to Bombay, 1664 miles; from Bombay to Point de Galle, 960 miles; from Point de Galle to Madras, 540 miles; from Madras to Calcutta, 780 miles; from Calcutta to Penang, 1,218 miles; from Penang to Singapore, 381 miles; from Singapore to Hong Kong, 1,437 miles; from Singapore to Batavia, 520 miles; from Batavia to Swan River, 1,500 miles; from Swan River to King George's Sound, 500 miles, and from King George's Sound to Adelaide, 996 miles. From Adelaide to Melbourne and Sydney there will shortly be a telegraphic communication overland. From Trinity Bay, in Newfoundland, to Bermuda, the distance is about 1,600 miles; from Bermuda to Inagua the distance is about 1,000 miles; from Inagua to Jamaica it is 300 miles; from Jamaica to Antigua, 800 miles; from Antigua to Demerara, or Trinidad, 800 miles; from Antigua to St. Thomas's, 227 miles; from Jamaica to Greytown, *via* Navy Bay, 1,000 miles; and from Jamaica to Belize, 700 miles.

Thus, then, all the British settlements, dependencies, and colonies in the Peninsula, Mediterranean, Arabia, India, China, Australia, the West Indies, and Central America could be joined to England by shorter submarine cables than that which at present connects Ireland with Newfoundland, and without their touching any powerful foreign State. The aggregate length of these cables would be about 21,000 miles, and, reckoning twenty per cent. for slack, the whole length would not measure more than 24,000 miles. These cables would place England in almost instantaneous communication with upwards of forty colonies, settlements, and dependencies, situated 20,000 miles apart, in the eastern and western hemispheres. The mere shipping telegrams to and from all these places and England would be of incalculable importance to merchants, shipowners, and seafaring people; and the political telegrams would be of infinite value to the Imperial and Colonial Governments. The expense would doubtless be very great, but it would be a wise disbursement to apply twenty-five million dollars, if needs be, to consummate this great design.

We mention this, partly as matter of information, and partly in the hope that the knowledge of what is being done elsewhere may induce greater public spirit and action among ourselves. It is impossible that the United States can permit any such anomaly as allowing the telegraphic communication with the Old World to depend, as it now does, solely upon British permission—both terminal being on British soil. We must have an Ocean Telegraph with one terminus on our own land. The time might be pondered in France. The distance from Brest, the extreme northwest port of France, and New York, is only 2,840 miles, which is but a comparatively trifling difference between the distance from Trinity Bay to Valentia Harbor. There are many and obvious reasons why, in this Ocean Telegraph matter, America should have two strings to her bow. In the event of war with France or England—a possibility extremely indistinct, we hope—the advantage of having a *second* line will be apparent.

The "Organization" of the Democratic Party.

What is now meant by the "organization" of the Democratic party hereabouts, is that which is concocted and cultivated by the office-holders and those who follow their lead. Heretofore the Democratic masses not only thought for themselves, but managed the affairs of the party to suit themselves. At present, the postmasters, custom-house officers, clerks, marshals, deputy-marshals, finding that the people repudiate with horror the attempt to abolish the creed of Democracy, and to substitute for it the most odious dogmas of aristocracy, come forward to compel obedience to this betrayal, and to this end have seized and perverted what has in the main been a healthy and an honest organization. This gross usurpation has aroused the indignation of our best Democrats. It is denounced without measure. In the entire Northwest there is one universal sentiment of hostility to it, and in California the Democracy, in their State Convention, declared their sentiments as follows:

Resolved, That it is the right of the people of the States to regulate, in their own way, their political affairs; that Federal office-holders are servants of the people, and the constant interference by those servants with the primary affairs of parties, whether by threats of dismissal from office, by forced levies, or by the distribution of promises and moneys at the polls and elsewhere, is incompatible with the spirit of our *Constitutions*, State and Federal; subversive of popular liberty, and calculated to destroy the sovereignty of the States and centralize power at the Federal capital.

In no part of the country, however, has this official surveillance and arrogance been carried further than in this city. We have given a number of proofs of the truth of this assertion, but nearly every day produces a new one. The last has been the denunciation of GEORGE W. NEBINGER, the regular Democratic candidate for Congress in the First district, by a body cyclept "the Democratic Executive Committee for the city of Philadelphia." This *ukase* appears in the *Ledger* of yesterday, and is as full of high-sounding phrases as a Chinese State paper. The Executive Committee, so-called, is composed of twenty-four persons, and of those the following are place-men in the pay of the General Government:

Jesse Johnson	Stamp Agency.
Edward D. Clary	Post Office.
Charles Johnson	U. S. Mint.
John Fullerton, Jr.	Post Office.
H. Hildebrandt	Appraisers Dpt.
Samuel G. King	Custom House.
Charles De Buest	" "
John A. Ward	" "
G. W. Faxon	" "
Joseph Lippincott	U. S. Agent.
William F. Brady	Post Office Clerk.

Eleven of the twenty-four! And no doubt the remainder are indirectly interested in the same manner. These are the men who make our nominations, defend the deserters of our principles, and apply odious tests to Democrats. The decree against Dr. NEBINGER is of a piece with their abuse of DOUGLAS and their proscription of HICKMAN, and will be treated with contempt by all independent men.

The Lancaster Fencibles visit Philadelphia on the 22d instant. Tuesday, September 13th, was the eleventh anniversary of the storming and taking of the Castle of Chapultepec, by the American army, under the command of General Winfield Scott, who, with a mere handful of men, captured and took possession of that stronghold, defended by a force much superior in numbers, and well protected by batteries and breastworks. On the same day, September 13th, 1847, a portion of General Worth's division, consisting of the "Sappers and Miners," and a detachment of the Fifth Infantry, succeeded in entering the city, by the "San Cosme Garita," before sundown, and took possession of quarters. On the 14th of September, 1847, General Cadwalader with his division, entered the city.

A body of recruits for the United States army passed through Harrisburg, on Tuesday, bound for Carlisle barracks. They numbered 29, and were from different cities, New York sent 14, Albany 5, Boston 7, and Philadelphia 3. Sergeant Coleman, of Philadelphia, had them in charge.

Political Proscription.

The Emperor of olden times, whose vain effort to make a number of watches keep precisely the same time induced him to abandon, in despair the task of endeavoring to make men think alike, would be astonished to witness the exertions now being made in a country whose proudest boast is her freedom, by the chosen servants of the party most distinguished for its attachment to liberal principles, to secure such a uniformity of sentiment and to punish the slightest deviations from it. The Democratic party has ever claimed to be the chosen champion of liberty. One of the most famous expressions of its great apostle, JEFFERSON, is the avowal that he had "sworn eternal hostility to every form of tyranny over the mind of man." While ever anxious to maintain the integrity of its organization, it has been heretofore content with a general acquiescence in its principles as authoritatively announced in its platforms, and a support of its fairly chosen nominees, and has demanded no other tests of allegiance. Mr. BUCHANAN himself has realized its liberality, in this respect, in at least two important instances, viz.: in its support of him even while he opposed the Tariff of 1846, although he was a leading member of the Administration of JAMES K. POLK, which recommended, framed, and in a great measure secured the passage of that measure; and in his failure to fully endorse the Nebraska Bill up to the very time of the nomination of the Cincinnati Convention, although he held one of the most prominent offices, that of Minister to England, in the gift of the Administration under whose auspices that measure received the endorsement of Congress.

But the day of toleration, even of the slightest liberty of thought or action, seems to have entirely gone by, in the judgment of the present Administration.

There was a time when, if a laborer or mechanic in the employ of a Whig was dismissed from employment for failing to vote as his employer desired, a universal shout of execration against such an act of tyranny went up from the Democratic camp from one end of the Union to the other; yet now we find laborers and mechanics in the Government navy yards ruthlessly discharged because they will not register the decrees of the Central power.

There was a time when no man forfeited his standing as a Democrat, in the eyes of any one, by exercising full freedom of choice at delegate elections, and supporting the nomination of whatever Democratic candidates he preferred; but now for this high crime employees in the navy yard, the custom house, and the post office, are unceremoniously dismissed.

There was a time when to sustain the regular Democratic organization was considered a leading duty of every man who claimed the title of a strict Democrat. But the National Administration has made opposition to the regular organization and the regular nominees the price of its favor, in Illinois.

There was a time when the freedom of the elective franchise was one of the most potent rallying cries of the Democratic party; when it had laws passed in State after State, making it an offence, punishable with heavy penalties, to attempt to influence independent voters by bribes or threats, directly or indirectly, either in the shape of money, or promises of employment or non-employment; yet daily do we see those clothed with power by the National Administration employ agencies of this character, to influence individual voters and to control the elections of the people.

There was a time when the platform of the party, adopted at the great National assemblages of the Democracy of the whole nation, was held to be binding upon the consciences of those who were elected to high offices, and upon all who desired to remain within the strict pale of the party organization; but now we not only find a Democratic Administration ignoring the principles and pledges upon which it was elevated to power, but proscribing and persecuting all who will not endorse its recreancy.

There was a time when office-holders were held to be servants of the people, whose highest duty was to obey the wishes of those who had entrusted them with power, and to discharge their official duties with fidelity and ability in the manner they had promised to perform them before their election; but they now arrogate to themselves the power of masters and dictators, and wield the revenues of the nation with special reference to the gratification of their political hatred and ambition, and their continuance in power.

There was a time when political proscription was considered defensible only against life-long or very bitter antagonists of the Democratic party; yet now the slightest suspicion of manhood and independence on temporary questions subjects life-long and unwavering Democrats to instant decapitation.

A cause founded upon justice or principles intrinsically correct does not need such means as these to maintain it; nor is it likely that in a free country such expedients can be successful in securing an endorsement of an unjust policy by an intelligent people.

The Telegraph no Novelty.

In the *Spectator*, No. 241, dated Thursday, December 6, 1711, we find the following description of a method of communicating, by electricity, which bears a singular resemblance to Professor MORSE's application of the electric fluid, in these later days. It runs as follows:

"Strada, in one of his prolusions, gives an account of a chimerical correspondence between two friends by the help of a certain loadstone, which had such virtue in it that if it touched two several needles, when one of the needles so touched begins to move, the other, though at never so great a distance, moved at the same time and in the same manner. *He tells us that the two friends*, being each of them possessed of one of these needles, made a kind of dial-plate, inscribed it with the four-and-twenty letters, in the same manner as the hours of the day are marked upon the ordinary dial-plate. They then fixed one of the needles in each of these plates in such a manner that it could move round without impediment, so as to touch any of the four-and-twenty letters. Upon their separating from one another into distant countries, they agreed to meet each other punctually into their closets at a certain hour of the day, and *to converse with one another by means of this, their invention.* Accordingly, when they were some hundred miles asunder, each of them shut himself up in his closet at the time appointed, and immediately cast his eye upon his dial-plate. If he had a mind to write anything to his friend, he directed his needle to every letter that formed the words which he had occasion for, making a little pause at the end of every word or sentence, to avoid confusion. The friend, in the meanwhile, saw his own sympathetic needle moving of itself to every letter which that of his correspondent pointed at. *By this means they talked together across a whole continent, and conveyed their thoughts to one another in an instant over cities or mountains, seas or deserts,*" &c.

After this, one is tempted to think, with SOLOMON, that there is nothing new under the face of the sun. FAMIANUS STRADA, above referred to, was an Italian historian and modern Latin poet, born at Rome in 1572, who died Professor of Rhetoric at the Roman College, where he resided until his death, in 1649. His most famous works are a "History of the Wars of the Netherlands," and "Prolusiones Academicæ." If the process which he describes be not the Electric Telegraph, what was it?

Several years ago, James Young, a wealthy citizen of Milford township, Butler county, deceased, leaving property valued at $105,000, to be equally divided between his five children. Subsequently the homestead was sold to a Mr. Williamson, who has resided upon it since the sale. A few days ago Mrs. W. found an old Spanish half-dollar while sweeping in a closet near a chimney in the main sitting room. She continued to sweep, and soon after found several coins of similar character. Remembering Mr. Young's former habits, her curiosity was excited, and she sent for her husband, to whom she exhibited her prizes. They then instituted search, and in a few moments found a crack in the side of the chimney, and upon clearing away some rubbish they found a deposit of $1,700 in old Spanish silver coins of all denominations, each piece of which was dated as far back as 1828. Mr. Williamson immediately sent for the heirs of the deceased, and surrendered to them the entire amount. The heirs, however, insisted upon paying Mr. W. and his lady $50 each, making a reward of $250 to each.

EXTENSIVE SALES OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—Thomas & Sons' forthcoming sales, 21st and 28th of September, and 5th of October, will each comprise a very large amount of valuable property. See handbills and advertisements.

Walnut-street Residence and Furniture.—Sale on the premises to-morrow. May be examined to-day. See catalogue and advertisements.

On last Saturday night, in a drinking saloon in New Brighton, Pa., a man named Wilson got into a quarrel with another by the name of Seddison, when the former drew a knife and attempted to stab the latter, but missing his aim, accidentally struck Alexander Long, inflicting a severe cut on his side, though not considered dangerous. Wilson was arrested, but on some pretence or other has been permitted to run at large again.

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15, 1858.

One of the gravest questions of the day is, whether it may not be incumbent upon this Government to take some action to prevent the Creole trade, as carried on with certain neighboring Governments, amid horrors such as the slave trade itself can hardly parallel. The last case is calculated to excite the sympathy of Christendom. How, indeed, can we hope to see civilization extending to other shores in our vicinity, if this flood of barbaric emigration is permitted to go on uninterruptedly?

The next session, short as it will be, will be a very brisk one. Willard is preparing to open his enlarged hotel with much *éclat*. It will cover a good part of the square on which it stands, having an entrance on three main streets. He has coined money out of his enterprise. He and Marshall Brown understand the art of making a fortune as hotel-keepers, and are both rich. The shortening of the sessions of Congress will, of course, greatly affect the business; but it may compel the principal establishments to improve their houses so as to attract strangers after each Congressional session is over. Washington is a delightful city for the wealthy and the intellectual, and two first-class hotels cannot fail to make money. It must be confessed, however, that there is great room for improvement, not only in the manner of keeping hotels, but also in the matter of charges.

The Spanish mission is a little like the Cuban consulate—it seems to go a-begging. Mr. Breckinridge declined it three years ago, when it was offered him by President Pierce; Mr. Soulé had any amount of trouble with it; and now, though Mr. Dodge is willing to return, Mr. Mallory and Mr. Benjamin, to whom it has been offered in succession, both decline accepting it. The reason for the latter's declension is doubtless his connection with the Tehuantepec improvement or contract. Who will now be selected is uncertain. It is intimated that the President may offer the Spanish mission to Mr. Belmont, of New York.

The following sublime paragraph appeared a few days ago in a letter from Washington, published in one of your city papers:

"*Mr. J. Glancy Jones left here last evening, glad to escape from the heated, excited and patriotic pressure which late events in his own county, not less than his own very prominent position in Congress, conspired to precipitate with unusual force and effect.*"

This John Glanoyish paragraph, if not written by Jones himself, is a fair imitation of his style. The idea of "precipitating a pressure" may not be so clear for its English as it is apposite to the case; for if ever a man endured the hug of an uninterested and patriotic pressure," "the late events in his own county" indicate that he is to be that individual. Nonsense intensified, like this, is after the fashion of Jones. During his visit here he swelled beyond his usual rotund proportions and spoke of Berks as if it were his own property, to be handed down to a long posterity of Joneses. He spoke from the Navy Agent's house, and was duly applauded for his empty exultations by a dozen clerks at twelve hundred dollars a year each.

You may expect a counter-blast from the South *on the subject of the new dodge of the Administration* in the free States—i. e., instructing its candidates to secure an election by promising to defy the mandates of the English bill, and to vote for the admission of Kansas in disregard of that immaculate invention.

The new Minister to Paraguay, Mr. Bowlin, is a gentleman of much force of character, and will discharge the important duties entrusted to him with ability. I do not think there will be much of a war, after all.

The Indiana *State Sentinel* is particularly severe upon the Washington *Union* for opposing Douglas; the Congressional House printer, Steedman, is on the stump in the Toledo, Ohio, district, bitterly on the same side; Senator Pugh takes the same course; and at a State Democratic meeting at Indianapolis Hon. T. A. Hendricks, Commissioner of the Land Office at Washington, made a speech, in which he, too, declared for Douglas! Since Douglas made his great speech at Freeport, (Ill.,) it is said that hundreds of his old opponents are enthusiastic in his support.

As I have repeatedly intimated, there has been a bitter, though secret, feud existing between Capt. Meigs and Mr. T. U. Walter, both of the city of Philadelphia. It will soon burst forth. The merits of the case I do not know fully; but it is clear that the Captain has pretty steadily tried to ignore Mr. Walter, who has at last resisted. The Captain has great talent, but he is too overbearing and military for the civilians in this quarter. His integrity no man questions; but there has been much delay in the Capitol extension, and the dome progresses but slowly. Walter, who is an unrivalled architect, has many friends in high quarters. The difficulty should be settled.

THE SANTA CLARA QUICKSILVER MINES IN CALIFORNIA.—Hon. Reverdy Johnson, arrived at San Francisco from the last of July, and gives to the press the following account of the celebrated quicksilver mines, which are principally owned by Baltimoreans, and, it is stated, have yielded from the time they were first worked up to the first of August, 182,000 pounds of quicksilver, which was mostly sold at sixty-five cents per pound, producing $118,000, all of which has been expended upon the mining operations.—*Baltimore Sun of to-day.*

Mr. May is, of all others, the man for this important duty, and he will perform it well. The great property referred to is now much litigated, and some such mind as Mr. May's *is necessary to clear up the case. How would you like me to give* you a sketch of Mr. May's wonderful skill and ability in the celebrated Gardiner case? That is a case proving that truth is sometimes stranger than fiction.

The Democrats of Missouri are growing restive under the proscription of the "Administration against Douglas. An immense delegation from St. Louis, headed by Colonel Barret, the Democratic Congressman elect from that district, crossed the river a few days ago to Belleville, Illinois, and led off in the ceremonies of welcoming the Little Giant to that region. This is rather significant. I fear "the Union must stick" once more.

OCCASIONAL.

Signora Parodi's Concert.

The second Concert took place last night, at Musical Fund Hall. As before, Mr. Gustave Satter directed, and played very beautifully, showing his great skill as a pianist. His own compositions possess great originality. Herr Mollenhauer's violoncell playing again obtained great applause. He certainly does almost what he pleases with the instrument.

Parodi produced the decided gem of the evening, "Una voce poco fa," which she sings better than any one since poor Malibran. Her song from "Sonnambula," (Ah! Non Giunge,) reminded us greatly of Jenny Lind's exquisite execution of the same air, before she had abandoned dramatic singing. Those who heard the "Swedish Nightingale" (and Mr. Barnum's "Angel") only in a concert room, can have little idea of the manner in which, as *Amina*, she breathed passion and pathos into her sensitive execution of Bellini's music. Parodi's duet, from the Trovatore, with Mr. Millard, was another brilliant. The two strangers, Miss Kemp and Mr. Millard, have confirmed the high opinion we formed on first hearing them. The young lady's voice is sweet and manageable, and her singing is sympathetic—as if her heart was in what she was doing. Mr. Millard is a tenor with an organ which, without being weak, has a certain delicate beauty and freshness a hundred times better than the loudness which—probably induced by Verdi's noisy and brassy music—so many good vocalists are much too apt to fall into. M. Junca again displayed his noble bass voice to great advantage.

The third and concluding concert will be given this evening, and among the attractions are Parodi's singing "La Marseillaise," as her last delivery of this inspiriting French national hymn in Philadelphia. She will also sing two solos, as well as take part in a trio with Mr. Millard and M. Junca. Madame Johannsen, the German Prima Donna, will give a solo. The other performers will be M. Junca, Mr. Millard, Herr Mollenhauer, and Gustave Satter. We have authority from Mr. Grau, Mr. Strakosch's agent, to say that this will positively be Signora Parodi's *last* appearance in this city. She has been a favorite here from her very first performance, and we anticipate a crowded house this evening to hear her farewell song.

The Gold Discoveries in Kansas.

The Kansas City *Journal* publishes what it calls "the facts" about the discovery of gold in Kansas. These "facts," the *Journal* says, were obtained from a Mr. Cantrell—a California miner—who has been prospecting about the headquarters of the Platte since last spring. Mr. Cantrell reports finding a gold company on Cherry creek, who had obtained $1,000 in less than a fortnight. He claims to have discovered gold in every creek, and asserts that with a pick and pan he could make from $12 to $20 per day.

We give some more of the *Journal's* "facts" without vouching for their reliability:

In many respects the country is far superior to California for mining. He believes that a third or a half less digging will be required, and that water is far more easily obtained and more abundant. There is an abundance of timber, grass, and game of all kinds; and for farming it thinks the country unsurpassed by any of the States.

Mr. Cantrell brought about three bushels of dirt in his wagon, which was tested in Westport yesterday morning, by Edward Peyton and other experienced miners, and which yielded about fifteen cents to each two quarts of dirt; and Mr. C. informs us that he prospected bars that would yield from 20 to 25 cents to the pan.

These results he gives only as what he saw and can testify to of his own knowledge. He cannot give any information as to the prospects for quartz mining or dry diggings, as he had no tools to test the matter, and no provisions for a stay in the country. He only went there to test the fact of the existence of gold, and remained as long as it was possible for him to do so.

To reach the mines he crossed the country from Fort Laramie. He represents the route by the South Platte as dry and sandy, very hard on stock, and almost impassable when the streams are full. He intends to return by he Arkansas route, taking the great Santa Fé road, *via* Council Grove. This, he says, is by far the best route across the plains, being a well-beaten, plain wagon road to Bent's old fort, in the midst of the mining region.

Lincoln's Questions and Douglas's Answers.

At the joint discussion between Douglas and Lincoln, at Freeport, August 27th, Mr. Lincoln propounded the following questions to Mr. Douglas, which questions we have arranged in the order in which they were made, and have appended Mr. Douglas's answer immediately after each, of which we ask a careful and candid perusal:

LINCOLN'S FIRST QUESTION.—*If the people of Kansas shall, by means entirely unobjectionable in all other respects, adopt a State Constitution, and ask admission into the Union under it, before they have the requisite number of inhabitants according to the English bill, to wit: ninety thousand, will you vote to admit them?*

DOUGLAS'S ANSWER.—First, he desires to know, if the people of Kansas shall form a Constitution, by means entirely proper and objectionable, and ask admission into the Union as a State, before they have the requisite population for a member of Congress, whether I will vote for that admission? Well, now, I regret exceedingly that he did not answer that interrogatory himself before he put it to me, in order that we might understand, and not be left to infer, on which side he is. [Good, good.] Mr. Trumbull, during the last session of Congress, voted from the beginning to the end against the admission of Oregon, although a free State, because she had not the requisite population for a member of Congress. [That's it.] Mr. Trumbull would not consent, under any circumstances, to let a State, free or slave, come into the Union until it had the requisite population. As Mr. Trumbull is in the field, fighting for Mr. Lincoln, I would like to have Mr. Lincoln answer his own question and tell me whether he is fighting Trumbull on that issue or not. [Cheers.] But I will answer his question. *In reference to Kansas, it is my opinion that, as she has population enough to constitute a slave State, she has people enough for a free State.* [Cheers.] I will not make Kansas an exceptional case to the other States of the Union. [Hear, hear.] I hold it to be a sound rule of universal application to require a Territory to contain the requisite population for a member of Congress before it is admitted as a State into the Union. I made that proposition in the Senate in 1856, and I renewed it during the last session, in a bill providing that no Territory of the United States should form a constitution, and apply for admission, until it had the requisite population. On another occasion I proposed that neither Kansas nor any other Territory should be admitted until it had the requisite population: Congress did not adopt any of my propositions containing this general rule, but did make an exception of Kansas. *I will stand by that exception.* [Cheers. Either Kansas must come in as a free State, with whatever population she may have, or the rule must be applied to all the other Territories alike. [Cheers.] I therefore answer the question by having been decided that Kansas has people enough for a slave State, I hold that she has enough for a free State. ["Good," and applause.] I hope Mr. Lincoln is satisfied with my answer; ["he ought to be," and cheers.] And now I would like to get his answer to his own interrogatory whether he will vote or not he will vote to admit Kansas before she has the requisite population. ["Hit him again."] I want to know whether he will vote to admit Oregon before that Territory has the requisite population, Mr. Trumbull will not, and the same reason that commits Mr. Trumbull against the admission of Oregon, commits him against Kansas, even if she should apply for admission as a free State. ["You've got him," and cheers.] If there is any sincerity, any truth, in the argument of Mr. Trumbull in the Senate against the admission of Oregon because she had not 93,420 people, although her population was more than that of Kansas, he stands pledged against the admission of both Oregon and Kansas until they have 93,420 inhabitants. I would like Mr. Lincoln to answer this question. I would like him to take his own medicine. [Laughter.] If he differs with Mr. Trumbull, let him answer his argument against the admission of Oregon, instead of poking questions at me. ["Right, good, good," laughter and cheers.]

LINCOLN'S SECOND QUESTION.—*Can the people of the United States territory, in any lawful way, against the wishes of any citizen of the United States, exclude slavery from their limits prior to the formation of a State Constitution?*

DOUGLAS'S ANSWER.—The next question propounded to me by Mr. Lincoln is, can the people of a Territory in any lawful way, against the wishes of any citizen of the United States, exclude slavery from their limits prior to the formation of a State Constitution? I answer emphatically, as Mr. Lincoln has heard me answer a hundred times from every stump in Illinois, *that in my opinion the people of a Territory can, by lawful means, exclude slavery from their limits prior to the formation of a State Constitution.* [Enthusiastic applause. Mr. Lincoln knew that I had answered that question over and over again. He heard me argue the Nebraska bill on that principle all over the State in 1854, in 1855, and in 1856, and he has no excuse for pretending to be in doubt as to my position on that question. *It matters not what way the Supreme Court may hereafter decide as to the abstract question whether slavery may or may not go into a Territory under the Constitution, the people have the lawful means to introduce it or exclude it as they please, for the reason that slavery cannot exist a day or an hour anywhere, unless it is supported by local police regulations.* [Right, right!] Those police regulations can only be established by local legislation, and if the people are opposed to slavery they will elect representatives to that body who will by unfriendly legislation effectually prevent the introduction of it into their midst. If, on the contrary, they are for it, their legislation will favor its extension. Hence, no matter what the decision of the Supreme Court may be on that abstract question, the great right of the people to make a slave Territory or a free Territory, is perfect and complete under the Nebraska bill. I hope Mr. Lincoln deems my answer satisfactory on that point.

In this connection I beg you will notice the charge which he has introduced in relation to Mr. Chase's amendment. I thought that I had chased that amendment out of Mr. Lincoln's brain at Ottawa. [Laughter.] but it seems that it still haunts his imagination, and he is not yet satisfied. I had supposed that he would be ashamed to press that question further. He is a lawyer, and has been a member of Congress, and has acquired his time and amused you by telling you about parliamentary proceedings. He ought