The Press.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1858.

FIRST PAGE.—Two Ways of Telling a Story; The Tariff Authorities—No. 1; Reading Railroad; The Name of Mary; Later from Europe; Illinois Election; The Feeling at Washington; General News.

The News.

The presentment of the Grand Jury was read in the Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday morning. The number of bills submitted was eight hundred and ninety-five, of which four hundred and fifty-five were returned to the court as true bills, and four hundred and fifty, nearly one half, were ignored. The erection of new court buildings, for court purposes, is recommended in the presentment, and not without good reason. There is scarcely a county in the Commonwealth that has not better accommodations for its courts than this great city. Whenever the condition of our finances will justify a compliance with this recommendation it should be carried out.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Chester Valley Railroad Company has been called, to consider the lease of that road, to be made to the Reading Railroad Company, which has been agreed to by the board of directors.

The steamship City of Baltimore arrived at New York yesterday morning, with Liverpool dates to the 10th instant. The Emperor Napoleon has addressed a letter to his cousin, Prince Napoleon, in which he says that "if the laborers required on the African coast are not allowed the exercise of their free will, or if their enrolment is only a slave trade in disguise," he will have none of it. He recommends that negotiations with the English Government in regard to the introduction of Coolie labor be resumed. The funeral car, on which were conveyed to his first tomb the remains of the Great Napoleon, was presented on the 5th inst., to the present French Emperor, by General Sir J. Burgoyne, in behalf of Queen Victoria. It was received by Prince Napoleon. Short and pithy speeches appropriate to the occasion were delivered by both parties. The car is to be placed by the side of Napoleon's remains in the chapel of Saint Jerome. Accounts from Tripoli (Barbary) announce that a plot had been discovered for a general assault upon the Christians. The government placed the city in a state of siege, and so re-established order.

The New Orleans *Bee* regards the late two-fold contest in Illinois as presenting, on the part of Judge Douglas, one of the sublimest moral spectacles ever witnessed. "None other," it says, "than a statesman of intrepid soul, of vast capacity, of unshaken integrity, and of constant self-reliance, would have ventured to hope for an honorable issue" in such a struggle.

The renowned John Morrissey gave a pugilistic exhibition at Franklin Hall, last night. The audience was not large. A description of the performances will be found in our local column.

Benjamin F. Butler, of New York, died at Paris on the 8th inst. He was Attorney General of the United States during General Jackson's Administration, and afterwards for a time United States District Attorney for the Southern district of New York. In 1848, Mr. Butler followed Mr. Van Buren in his defection from the Democratic party, but returned to it in 1852 and supported General Pierce.

The names of St. Lazarus and wife, A. Moulton, E. Lafourcade, W. J. Wilcox, G. F. Dale, and J. W. Evans, of Pennsylvania, were registered at the banking office of Lansing, Baldwin, & Co., in Paris, from October 21 to November 4, 1858.

The New York *Evening Post* of yesterday says: "A private letter from Philadelphia to a leading lawyer in this city says that of the representatives of the Quaker City, (in the chess game,) Montgomery is, perhaps, in all respects the most finished player; Thomas is the least venturesome of the committee, and remarkably sound; Elkin is brilliant, and suggests many fine combinations; Lewis and Randolph are highly valued by their coadjutors on account of their nice and correct judgment." It adds that, as the game stands now, "Philadelphia appears to have much the best position, though New York may possibly be able to draw Outgame."

The Washington *States* of last evening contains the following paragraph:

"DISAPPOINTED.—It having been announced throughout the country that Bennett, of the *Herald*, had rented a splendid mansion in Washington, and intended to pass the winter here, several of his *particular* friends raised a subscription, to give him such a *reception* as no member of the press, *of his standing*, has received in the city of Washington for some time. It is now stated that Bennett *will not* pass the winter at *Washington*. It is a matter of regret to his *numerous* friends in this locality, and a great disappointment to those who contemplated an ovation in his behalf. They intended, on the occasion, to extend him the freedom of the city, in a 'gold mounted'—*cowhide*. The money already invested in this splendid testimonial is now thrown away—as it is of as little use as the Atlantic cable."

The Washington *Star*, of last evening, says: "It is stated that Señor Tassara, the Spanish Minister resident here, has been asked by this Government for an explanation of the intentions of Spain towards Mexico, as connected with her recent movements respecting that country. The impression prevails that Spain purposes to interfere in favor of Zuloaga, who is the contestant with Juarez for the Government of Mexico. It is stated that a Spanish fleet has already been sent from Cuba to Tampico for this purpose, and that another more extensive one is to follow at an early day."

On Monday last O. J. Wise and Charles Irving appeared before the Mayor's court on the charge of libel. They argued that inasmuch as neither had instituted legal proceedings against the other there was no proof that a libel had been published. The Mayor maintained that any publication which would excite a man to send a challenge or cause an affray, was a misdemeanor. He therefore, determined to lay the matter before the Grand Jury. Mr. Wise is under bonds in the sum of $3,000 to keep the peace, and Charles Irving under bonds in the sum of $2,000.

The following extracts from a sketch of the late speech of Hon. Jefferson Davis, published in the Vicksburg *Whig*, will be found interesting. They place that gentleman in an attitude somewhat different from that which it was generally supposed he occupied:

"He desired to speak frankly to the people, and justice to the Democracy and people of the North, justice to his audience and to himself, compelled him to say that, in his opinion, a reaction in public sentiment was taking place throughout the Northern States. That the great body of the people were sound on the subject of slavery and the rights of the South, and a union for the perpetuity of the Union. That their sentiments could not be fairly judged by the votes and speeches of their representatives; that men of extreme opinions got into Congress, and went further than their constituents would follow them. That even while he was in Maine one of the Senators from that State was arguing to the people that the Southern States wanted to force slavery on the free States and the people of Maine, while the other was declaring that the Dred Scott decision had in effect declared that the *South had the right* to carry their slaves unmolested into the free States everywhere. It was in part to disabuse their minds of these statements that his speeches in Maine were made. In his own hearing, a distinguished Democrat, in a speech in Portland, had distinctly upheld all the rights of the South, and vindicated the institution of slavery, and had been as warmly applauded by his Northern audience as he would have been by a Southern one; and that wherever he had addressed the Democracy, he had found the same hopeful and cheering signs. They had led him to the belief that the Union was still safe; that justice would yet be done to the South, and the constitutional rights upheld.

"That another charge preferred against him was that he had made a speech at Bangor, in Maine, in which he had avowed the odious doctrine of squatter sovereignty; and an extract from the alleged speech, torn from its context, had been produced to sustain the charge. He had never made a speech at Bangor of any kind, nor had he ever at any time uttered any sentiment which could be fairly construed into a recognition by him of the doctrine that a Territorial Legislature could affect in any way the status of slavery—a doctrine worse even than the Wilmot Proviso, and against which he had warred ever since it had been broached. Mr. Douglas, in his recent canvass for the United States Senate in Illinois, had seized upon this alleged passage from a speech never made, and had claimed that his own sentiments, delivered in his speech at Freeport, were identical with those promulgated in that paragraph. Mr. Douglas well knew that his (Mr. Davis's) deliberately expressed opinion on this subject in the Senate of the United States, expressed in debates with Mr. Douglas himself, in which he had forced Mr. Douglas to abandon the doctrine as untenable, were the very reverse of those attributed now to him; and that in his Portland speech he had so expressed himself. He thought the very reverse of Mr. Douglas. He considered Mr. Douglas's opinions as objectionable as those of his adversary, Mr. Lincoln. They were both equally destructive of the rights of the South, both at war with the Constitution; and with his friend, the editor of the *Mississippian*, he would have been glad if they had made a Kilkenny fight of it, and neither had been left to proclaim the victory."

☞ HON. DAVID C. BRODERICK, U. S. Senator, has arrived in New York, and is one of the guests at the Metropolitan Hotel; and, notwithstanding the injuries he received on his way here overland from California, we are happy to state that his health is excellent.

☞ Mr. J. E. GOULD, Seventh and Chestnut streets, has a large and elegant stock of the celebrated Raven, Bacon & Co., Nunns & Clark, and other Pianos—just the thing for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

☞ From Mr. T. B. Pugh, bookseller, Arcade Buildings, we have received the December number of the *Atlantic Monthly*.

☞ By his card, in to-day's paper, it will be seen that Samuel Hepburn, Esq., has transferred his law office from Carlisle to this city, where he will hereafter devote himself to the practice of his profession.

It is gravely proposed by a correspondent of the Melbourne *Argus* to explore the interior of the vast continent of Australia by means of balloons.

Counterfeit Coins.

Two men were on trial before Judge CADWALADER, yesterday, for making and passing counterfeit gold dollars, and another man had a hearing before Commissioner HEAZLETT, and was held in $2,500 bail to answer the charge of passing counterfeit halves and quarters of a dollar, at Lancaster, Pennsylvania. The crime of counterfeiting the coin of the United States has increased to an alarming extent within the last few years, and a very large quantity of counterfeit silver has been put in circulation. Counterfeit halves and quarters of a dollar are very common, and to some extent, all the other coins, both silver and gold, have been counterfeited. There are even some counterfeit three-cent pieces in circulation, five and ten-cent pieces, gold dollars, quarter eagles, five-dollar pieces, tens and twenties; but the two latter are very rare. Many tests are in common use, to distinguish the base from the true coin. Some people trust altogether to their palate and teeth, and try, by the taste or hardness of the coin, its genuineness; others rely mainly upon the sound of the coin, and suppose that by jingling it upon the counter they can decide whether it has "the ring of the true metal." Some think that the mere appearance of the coin is a sufficient guide, and that a brassish look of a gold coin, or a leadish look of a silver coin, stamps them at once as counterfeits. Some rely upon rubbing the silver coins between their fingers, and if they are found to be greasy they are pronounced to be bad. Thus, nearly all the senses are brought into requisition and coins are tried by the sight, the sound, the taste, and the touch. The safest criterion, and almost the only one, by which the genuineness of our coins can be determined, is their weight. With all the ingenuity of counterfeiters, they have never yet discovered a method of making bogus coin of the same size and weight as the genuine. In nearly all cases, their coins are considerably lighter than those issued by the Government, although there are a few counterfeits that are heavier, but they are considerably thicker than the genuine. It is altogether unsafe to condemn a coin by its sound, as many good coins, which have flaws in them, have no ring at all, and some counterfeits have a very good ring. Neither is the appearance a safe guide, for while some good coins have a very bad appearance, some counterfeits have a very good one. The color of our gold coins of different dates varies very much, as well as the appearance of coins which are struck at the different mints of the country. The best guide which the appearance of coins furnishes is derived from the fact that all Government coins are struck by machinery, while counterfeit coins, with few or very rare exceptions, are cast in moulds; and it is almost impossible to avoid leaving upon a coin some evidence of the diversity in appearance which must necessarily result from these different modes of constructing them.

It is a matter of great importance to the public that they should be protected against the dangers of these counterfeiters, and that their dens and gangs should be broken up.

Bursting of a Canard.

The intelligence from Europe, received by the *City of Baltimore* steamer, is four days later than that received by the *Canada*. It will be found, at considerable length, in our paper. None of it requires especial notice.

However, we are bound to draw attention to the fact that, in the four days following the despatch of the *Canada's* mails, no London newspaper took the slightest notice of the fabricated "rumor" published by the *Morning Advertiser* (commonly called "The Tap-tub") of Lord DERBY's intended resignation, of Lord JOHN RUSSELL's succeeding him, of Mr. BRIGHT's intention of supporting Lord JOHN.

On the contrary, Lord DERBY, accompanied by Mr. DISRAELI and others of his Cabinet, attended the Lord Mayor's inauguration feast on the 9th inst., in excellent health and spirits, and so far from a whisper of leaving office, boldly declared that he would meet Parliament, in February, with various public measures which, he hoped, the country would generally approve of.

In fact, *exactly as we anticipated*, there never was anything but flummery in the "rumor" invented by the *Morning Advertiser*—a rumor put into print either to get that gin-and-water journal quoted in the American press, or to affect the money-market at New York, or for both purposes. This is the *sixth* attempt, in this year 1858, to play this game, and we call on the Associated Press to issue orders to their agents and news-collectors in England, prohibiting them from again quoting, except avowedly as a *canard*, any "rumor" or fact from the *Morning Advertiser*.

The Union Bank.

The final arrangements for starting the new Union Bank are completed, and official notice is given in another column that the banking room will be thrown open to-day to the public. The location selected by the directors, at the northeast corner of Third and Arch streets, is most admirably chosen, being at the very centre of a large business area which has hitherto had to depend for bank accommodations upon institutions at a distance. Second, Fourth, and particularly Third streets, north of Market, are, as avenues of trade, only surpassed by Market street, and Arch street is already filling up with splendid stores and bazaars as far west as Tenth street. From these sections of the city the "Union" must naturally receive and retain a large line of deposits, while it cannot fail to draw a large number of valuable customers from Market and Front streets, to whom it is certainly nearer than any of the older banks.

In the fitting up of the banking-room, the ruling sentiment in the Board of Directors has been to secure the best accommodations for the business public, and the safest possible vaults for the security of monies. The main banking room is large and well-lighted, and the offices of the president and cashier are very conveniently arranged. The plan of arrangements for the interior was furnished and carried out by Mr. John Crump, of this city. The desks are of oak, and the doors and woodwork generally are grained in imitation of the same wood. All the painting was executed by Messrs. Huneker & Brandt, who have acquitted themselves of the task in most creditable style. The iron work is done by Steward & Stevens, Cherry street above Sixth, in the most substantial manner. The arrangements of the iron doors inside of the vault are complete, and decidedly burglar-proof. The door of the main vault is Cady's patent, and is altogether one of the most reliable combinations of chilled and wrought iron ever seen. The lock on the main vault door is "Yale's Treasury Lock," from the celebrated manufactory of L. Yale, Jr., & Co., No. 248 North Front street. The brickmasonry work around the vault is very strongly built, by M. E. Affick, with air-chambers, well-secured with iron.

The Bank starts under the most favorable auspices, and must undoubtedly secure a commanding position among the banking institutions of our city.

Italian Opera.

Yesterday's Matinee, at which the opera of "Martha," was repeated, for the last time, drew by far the fullest house of the whole season. The lower part of the house was jammed, so that some of the ladies were compelled to stand in the aisles. The performance went off most charmingly, audience highly delighted—consequence being that Mr. Strakosch has been induced to give another matinée which will come on next Saturday. Is he not also to give a second concert? If he does not know, we can tell him that Madame Colson's French laughing song would of itself draw a crowd, so highly did it gratify all who heard it, at Musical Fund Hall, on Saturday evening.

This evening, Madame Gazzaniga will appear in "La Favorita," for the satisfaction of her numerous special admirers. This will be her last appearance here, this season. On Friday, Madame de Wilhorst will perform in "I Puritani."

After we had written as above, we fell in, among our English papers just received, with a *morceau* from the New York correspondence of the *Morning Post*, of London. It may be marked "interesting, if true," and reads thus: "A *prima donna*, however, who *can* sing, and that most gloriously, has performed here for the last few weeks, and is now starring in the South. Her history is curious. For three years past Pauline Colson has been before the New Orleans public as *première chanteuse* in light French operas, in which she gained great applause. One night, to the astonishment of her audience, she appeared in a serious opera, and was almost ridiculed. The *impresario*, Strakosch, however, happened to be present, and detected her genius. He at once engaged her, *sent her (with very business-like shrewdness)* to Paris for a couple of months, and then brought her to New York as *prima donna* of an Italian opera company. In the interim she had studied Italian, and rendered herself mistress of four leading operas. Since her *debut* she has proved herself one of the most brilliant artistes on the stage, and her rendering of the tragic passion, which constitutes the pith of Verdi's compositions, I have yet to see surpassed. Madame Colson is a native of Antwerp, where she was born in 1833. Her family was in a quite indigent condition, and her necessitous circumstances led to her *debut* at Marseilles before she had reached her fourteenth year."

Anniversary of the Noonday Business Men's Prayer Meeting.

A meeting of unusual interest was held at Jayne's Hall yesterday, to engage in religious exercises, with special reference to the fact of its marking the anniversary of the commencement of the noonday meetings for business men, in this city, on the 23d of November, one year ago, in the basement of the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, Fourth street, below Arch. The meeting was nearly two and a half hours in duration, and was among the largest ever held in that spacious hall. At 11½ o'clock, precisely, the chairman, Rev. John Chambers, opened the exercises by announcing the first hymn in the Union Hymn Book, commencing—

"All hail the power of Jesus' name!
Let angels prostrate fall,"

Which was sung with remarkable spirit by the congregation while standing.

The hymn concluded, and an earnest prayer offered by the Rev. Mr. Curtis, of the Methodist Church, the Chairman read from the Sacred Volume the 133d Psalm, as follows: "Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity! It is like the precious ointment upon the head, that ran down upon the beard, even Aaron's beard: that went down to the skirts of his garments, [even so, said Mr. Chambers, the precious influences of Jayne's Hall prayer-meetings have gone forth even to the outskirts of creation:] as the dew of Hermon, and as the dew that descended upon the mountains of Zion: for there the Lord commanded a blessing even life forever more." In addition to this Psalm, sundry other brief passages were read illustrative of the Christian duty of brotherly love; at the close of which, the Chairman, in view of the object for which they were assembled, entered upon a brief, though concise and succinct, historical account of these extraordinary meetings from their commencement, referring more especially to the circumstances attending their origin through a young gentleman, then upon the platform. As, however, all the facts presented have heretofore been given in *The Press*, it is not necessary to reproduce them now. These opening remarks of Mr. Chambers, made as they were in his usual fervid style, and interspersed with ardent appeals and sanguine hopes, had the effect of raising the expectations of the assembled masses, and infusing a spirit of harmony which seemed to pervade the meeting to its close, and give to the movement a new impetus for the future.

The first speaker introduced was the Rev. Joseph Kennard, D. D., of the Baptist Church. He referred to the remarkable success which had attended this prayer-meeting movement from its commencement, and dwelt eloquently upon the many hopeful conversions traceable to its influence. It was true, there had been a few undertone whispers (and they had never risen to anything higher than that) of slight friction, occasionally, among the brethren; yet he doubted if there had been any single congregation in this city, in which during the past year less of this so-called friction had existed than in this great union gathering, embracing hundreds of so many different denominations. This, Dr. Kennard thought, was a fact of striking significance, and clearly indicated the practicability of Christian union among the different branches of the church in all the points *really essential* to such a union. His appeal to the unconverted, who had thus far resisted the awakening influences of these meetings, was exceedingly touching, and moved many of the congregation to tears.

The next speaker was Mr. Shillingsford, one of the original attendants upon the business men's noonday meeting. To illustrate the necessity of humbling ourselves in coming into Christ's kingdom, through the true door of the sheep-fold—Jesus, the divine Saviour—Mr. S. related the following beautiful incident, which was said to have occurred in a church in the interior of Pennsylvania. At a social prayer-meeting on a summer's day, while the services were in progress, a little bird found its way into the room. Affrighted, in its apparent captivity, it flew on anxious wing to every window, seeking for egress. Its movements were watched with deep interest by a lady in the congregation, who had for some time been under deep religious conviction, but who, hitherto, had been unable to see her way clear into the arms of her Saviour. The little bird at length, tiring under its anxious flight, was compelled to lower its position from sheer exhaustion, when it espied the open door and at once escaped from the room and alighted in the branches of an adjacent tree, where it commenced a sweet carol over its fortunate release. All this was the sermon to the lady referred to, which she needed to guide her to the cross. She, too, had been vainly striving to escape from her sins, through the windows of *human* lights, but she had never before sufficiently humbled herself to see her true Saviour, the open door of the sheep-fold. From that moment she was converted to the truth, and while the little bird sung for joy over its release, in the tree, she made melody in her heart for what the Lord Jesus had done for her soul.

The next address was made by the Rev. Dr. Brainerd, of the New School Presbyterian Church, who, it was announced by the chairman, would be succeeded by the Rev. Dr. Leyburn. Dr. Brainerd, in coming forward, said that he had confidently hoped that Dr. Leyburn might precede him, as he knew that gentleman's speech would have the effect of warming him (Dr. B.) and fit him for a better speech. He felt, moreover, a very serious embarrassment in attempting to speak at that time, which he attributed to two causes: First, the meeting had been started on so high a key by the chairman that, to ascend beyond that seemed a thing impossible; and his second cause of embarrassment was, that throughout all the connection he had sustained to those meetings, his congratulations had been so hopeful, and his expressions with regard to the future so sanguine, that nothing on these points now remained for him to say. (These remarks of Dr. B. brought forcibly to our recollection his glowing address on that platform some months before, which he concluded with the expression of his faith in the continuation of these meetings "until the millennial sun shall streak the east!") He could not agree with his brother Kennard in his remarks respecting the friction that had obtained in those gatherings; he had followed them up very closely, and he was glad to bear his testimony that he had discovered nothing of the kind. He also made an interesting statement respecting the difficulties against which prayer-meetings had to contend fifty years ago.

At the close of these remarks, the Rev. Dr. Leyburn, of the Old School Presbyterian Church, came forward, and delivered a most forcible and impressive address. His whole heart was with this movement. He had, some time ago, been approached by a member of his own denomination, with something like the following: "Sir, how is it? I learn that you are mingling with and lending your countenance to the religious revival. I am *surprised* to hear this of an *Old School Presbyterian*." "Sir," said Dr. L., addressing himself to the chairman, "if, at that moment, all the earth had been resolved into a general crash about my ears, I could not have been more surprised than I was to hear such an interrogatory." At this point the speaker entered upon an interesting account of his early ministry. He felt himself too much indebted to religious revivals to say aught against them. His own birth into the Kingdom had been in the course of a religious revival, and, during several years of his early ministry, in the State of Alabama, it had been his fortune to see his poor services blessed, more than once, with a true revival of religion among the people of his charge.

There was, said he, great danger of our religion being swallowed up in what is termed the "respectability" of the world. Christians in our large cities were accustomed to living in "respectable" houses; to being surrounded with "respectable" furniture; having "respectable" churches to worship in, and to having every thing conducted in the most "respectable" manner; and the thought had once struck him that, if ever his soul was to die, the following would be his most appropriate epitaph:

"The soul of
The Reverend John Leyburn.
Died of Respectability."

The concluding remarks of this speaker were at once felicitous and affecting, and evidently made a very deep impression upon his hearers.

The Rev. Mr. Kenney, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was next introduced, and made an earnest appeal, with special reference to the young men in the employment of the merchants assembled before him. He considered that a very great responsibility rested upon every professing Christian who had young men in his employ, liable to be acted upon by the influence of his example.

Dr. Cooper, of the Episcopal Church, was the next speaker. He also spoke in terms of the warmest approval of this great union effort, and urged upon all present the duty of lending their influence to extend and maintain it to the utmost of their power.

The concluding address was made by Mr. John C. Bliss, whose name had been so often and so honorably referred to by the brethren, both in their prayers and exhortations, as the young man through whose agency those meetings were originated in this city. He was evidently deeply impressed with the allusions made to his efforts in that behalf, and the burden of his remarks was, that he disclaimed all merit in the matter himself, having, as he believed, but done that which the humblest child of God might have done, and to God alone should be given the glory. He alluded with much feeling to some of the incidents which had characterized the year that has passed, and closed with the exhortation that all might feel themselves called upon, personally, to engage in the Master's service.

We have avoided any reference to the prayers and hymns with which these solemn and interesting services were interspersed, from the fact that our space allows but a meagre outline of the several addresses.

Upon the whole, the meeting at Jayne's Hall, yesterday, was one which will interest the religious community throughout the length and breadth of our country, more than any similar event that has transpired in our city for several months.

At the conclusion of a few remarks made by Mr. George H. Stuart, at the close of the meeting it was announced that from this time forth the business men's prayer-meetings would be resumed regularly, at Jayne's Hall, every day at 12 o'clock.

It was nearly two o'clock when the congregation was dismissed with a benediction, pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Brantley.

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, Nov 23, 1858.

The explanation of his position on the subject of slavery in the Territories, by Senator Douglas—for the article in the Chicago *Times* is taken to be, and undoubtedly is, his doctrine—is being subjected to the most searching criticism. It may not please those gentlemen who believe in the doctrine that, under the Dred Scott decision, slavery can be carried into *States* and Territories, and hold there in defiance of the popular will; but it will be accepted by the masses, North and South, as the most sensible, and practical, and unanswerable solution of what is shown as the principle of popular sovereignty. The following is, in brief, the position of Judge Douglas, as set forth in a late number of the Chicago *Times*. Speaking of the Democracy of Illinois, that paper declares their position—and, per consequence, that of their indomitable leader, too—to be as follows:

"They support the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, in the sense that it guaranties to the owners of slave property an equality with the owners of other property in introducing it into the Territories; contending also that as slave property is thus placed on an equal footing with other property, it, like all other property, must be subject to all such local laws of the Territories as do not infringe upon the Constitution of the United States; that slave property being thus placed on an equality with other property, if it require higher and further affirmative legislation for its protection and security than is afforded to other property, and the Legislature of the Territory should decide not to discriminate in its favor to that extent, then the failure to obtain that higher protection than is afforded to other property is a misfortune attending that description of property, for which the Democratic party have no remedy and are not responsible."

This leaves the whole matter to the people of the Territories. If, when slaves are introduced into the Territory, the people, through their Legislature, shall declare in favor of slavery, there is an end to the contest, up to that time; and if they fail to do so, or declare against slavery, the latter must be the loser. Jefferson Davis offended the Charleston *Mercury* most seriously when, in his Portland speech, last September, he declared, in effect, that without such sanction, slavery could not exist in the Territories; and I recollect well that nearly the same views have been expressed by Messrs. Toombs and Stephens. I know, and you know, that there is another theory, to-wit: That if the Legislature of a Territory refuse to protect slavery in the Territory, Congress must do so. This doctrine, held by some of the ablest men of the South, and by them most plausibly advocated, can, in my judgment, produce nothing but evil. *Congressional intervention*, either to protect or to prohibit slavery, is the heresy against which we have fought for years. It was put down in 1856, as we thought, and it was assuredly put down in 1858. It can never be revived by a Southern man, who will be sustained by his own people, no matter how he may entrench himself behind the *obiter dictum* of the Supreme Court, or how he may plead for constitutional rights. And why? Because the practical result of invoking Congressional aid to protect slavery in the Territories, *is to deliver the South into the hands of fanaticism*. Upon such an appeal the House of Representatives would be made permanently anti-South, and the Senate equally so. Let the South ever plant herself upon the dangerous dogma that Congress shall interpose to protect slavery in the Territories, and will not Congress be much more likely to fall back, thus appealed to, with every instinct of Abolitionism revived, and every prejudice full and freshly armed, *and prohibit slavery?* For, if Congress has the right to protect, has it not a right to prohibit? What is all this but the Wilmot proviso in another form? I know that the extreme men of the South are anxious to commit the Democratic party to the declaration that slavery is higher than other property—higher than the Constitution—and that while the people of a Territory have a clear right under the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the Cincinnati platform, and the Constitution, to vote on all their domestic institutions, slavery must be protected from the popular decision by Congressional intervention. If the Democratic party could be, by any fatal combination of events, forced upon this platform, there would not be a township in the free States that would not decide against it. Hence it is that no statesman, North or South, will ever commit himself to such a dogma. It is too late in the day to make an appeal to extreme opinions in the Southern States by taking such ultra ground as this. Judge Douglas has solved the difficulty, and has laid down the plain, practicable principle upon which national men in every part of the Union can stand.

I have seen in many journals that Washington begins to arise from her apathy, brush away the dust for renowned Congressional labors; that the hotels exhibit their quondam crowds and wonted excitement, and so on. It is pleasant for me to acknowledge that man is a social animal, and I am rejoiced when I can enjoy the pleasures of society; but really and truly never poor devil has had to live in such quietness and in such lack of life as has during the past five or six months your correspondent. If, then, there were any signs of reviving animation here, first of all, I would be glad to recognise them. Yet, strange to say, for a month there has reigned here a silence equalled only since the creation, when, as Holmes relates, this world agreed to shout so as to be heard in the moon, and, waiting one for the other, said nothing. The only flutter is in the little coteries of politicians who linger here, year after year, to speculate on the chances of Presidential aspirants, the one or two clerk specimens of concentrated mystery who are the recipients of the confidences of their several Departments, the chirographists of the departmental reports to the Executive, and the boiled-eyed and weary-brained statisticians who have vexed themselves to leanness, of late, in trying to make it appear that this Administration is not extravagant, and that there is no necessity for an increased tariff. Yet, the Banquo ghost of the millions already borrowed and gone, and the cries for larger expenditures in Indian wars, Paraguay wars, filibuster police, transportation, &c., haunts their waking thoughts and their nightly dreams.

It is amusing to observe the landladies and landlords, and hackmen, as they watch for the coming throng of strangers from all quarters. They seem to hear their murmur from afar, as Joseph heard the noise of the approaching locusts. The landlords have donned their broadcloths, the landladies arrayed themselves in their silks and their satins, the hackman has new furnished his hack, new lashed his whip, and all are getting up and wreathing their mouths with the prima donna's smile, begging for patronage. If I were old cent-per-cent, or the exact Mr. Gradgrind, possibly I could tell how much filthy lucre would stick to the bushel as it measures through the days and weeks of the winter in this city. Enough of this now.

Notwithstanding the denial of the *Union*, there is much nervousness in reference to the success of the Paraguay expedition.

I am glad you have kept out of *The Press* all allusion to the death of a celebrated individual connected with a sporting establishment of this city. Some of these details are as inaccurate as they are disgusting. Many of the sensation articles have in truth been written by persons who did not hesitate to enjoy the ready fare of the man they allude to. He has left a widow respectably connected here, and however fond she may be of display, certain it is that she is remembered with gratitude by the many families she has rescued from penury and want.

As an evidence of the verity of the statements which have been made, I need only refer to the use of the name of Senator Pearce as the man who had won enormous sums of money at the establishment named. A mere quiet, inoffensive, and loss social person—social in the *ecarte* sense—than Hon. Jas. A. Pearce never was known. Yet he is charged with having fattened upon the gaming table.

Jefferson Davis has just made a speech in Mississippi against Stephen A. Douglas. Gen. Davis is a candidate for the Presidency, and, like other extreme Southern men, is very much devoted to the organization of the Democratic party, after having been ready to give it up when his own peculiar views were not yielded to. He ought to recollect the days of 1851 when he was overwhelmed because of his violent secession doctrines.

I understand that Judge Douglas has gone to New Orleans to attend to his private affairs. He will return to Chicago in a week, and leave for here, stopping at Cleveland, New York and Philadelphia. OCCASIONAL.

The Philadelphia Firemen—Trial of the Hibernia Engine.

[From the New York Express of last evening.]

The steam fire-engine of the Hibernia Company was exhibited in the City Hall Park, this (Tuesday) morning, under the direction of "Big Six's" boys.

The engine was tended by Joseph Pandy, engineer, and Geo. W. Holloway, assistant engineer. In twelve minutes from the time the fire was started the machine commenced working, with but 22 pounds of steam. She threw several streams through 1½ inch nozzle, with 65 pounds steam, 177 feet. She then threw streams through a 1¼ inch nozzle, 2⅝ inch nozzle, 1½ inch nozzle, and four streams at once through ¾ inch nozzles. A stream was thrown about twenty feet higher than the eagle on the City Hall cupola. It is said that at no time were the streams thrown 200 feet. Great complaint was made of the want of the requisite quantity of water, the water in the tank giving out.

The engine was built by Messrs. Reaney, Neafie, & Co., of Philadelphia, October 16, 1858. Its machinery is very simple, and works much easier than the Latta engine, from Cincinnati, which has very complicated machinery.

About half-past one o'clock, the Hibernia Engine and Company, under escort of "Big Six," proceeded to Brooklyn, where it is their intention to give it another trial. The engine weighs about seven thousand pounds, and requires four horses to draw it.

Previous to the departure of the company for Brooklyn, Messrs. Meade Brothers took a photograph of the two companies and the steam fire-engine.

THOMAS & SONS' PUBLIC SALES, viz: Books, this evening, at the auction rooms. Valuable Private Library, on Friday morning, now arranged for examination. Stocks and Real Estate, at the Exchange, on Tuesday. See advertisements and catalogues.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Havana.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 22.—The steamer Catawba, from Havana on the 19th, has arrived.

Sugar had slightly advanced, and the market closed buoyant.

Freights were inactive. Exchange dull.

From Mexico.

CONSPIRACY OF THE ZULOAGA GOVERNMENT TO RAISE FUNDS DISCOVERED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The New Orleans papers of Thursday state that a conspiracy was discovered in Campeachy on the 23d ult., which was to have been followed by an outbreak on the succeeding Sunday, when the city was to be sacked to raise resources for the Zuloaga Government.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov 23.—It is said that the President's Message and the Reports of the heads of the Departments, with the exception of that of the Secretary of the Treasury, are nearly completed.

The Postmaster General has issued an order for a weekly mail from New Orleans, to connect with the regular coaches of the San Diego and San Antonio line to El Paso, where it will be transferred to the Memphis overland mail to San Francisco.

Secretary Floyd has so far recovered from his recent illness as to be able to attend the Cabinet meeting today.

North Carolina Politics—Democratic Nominees for the U. S. Senate.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 23.—Messrs. Bragg and Clingman were nominated by the Democratic caucus of the Legislature, which met at Raleigh last night, for the United States Senate, Mr. Clingman for the short, and Mr. Bragg for the long term.

Death of Hon. Benj. F. Butler.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Private advices by the City of Baltimore announce the sudden death at Paris of the Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, of this city.

Escort to General Paez.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—General Sandford has ordered out the first division of the State troops, as an escort of honor to General Paez to the United States steamer, on board of which he is to embark, to-morrow, for Venezuela.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE

By the *City of Baltimore* steamer we have received English journals to the 10th, and French papers to the 9th inst. The additional news which they supply is as follows:

The Prince of Wales has been gazetted as a colonel in the army.

LORD DERBY ON FOREIGN POLITICS.—At the Lord Mayor's dinner, Nov 9, the Earl of Derby remarked, with reference to foreign politics, "I do not say that complications may not arise, or *that differences may not* present themselves between different countries, but this I do say, and I say it with the confidence that I am speaking nothing but the bare truth, that all the great Powers of Europe are fully convinced, if not of the sinfulness of war, at all events of the necessary evils attendant upon a state of war, and that the valuable labors of diplomacy are directed, and never were they employed with more success and with more zeal than at the present time, to smooth difficulties, to remove obstacles, and to find in every difference which may occur between various Powers, a peaceable rather than a hostile solution. [Cheers.] He considered the Indian rebellion as in the main put down, and that it would in due course be entirely suppressed, and he hoped the message of peace and mercy which her Majesty was advised to send out upon her accession to the Indian empire—a message to all classes of those who returned to their allegiance—would, in connection with other measures, tend to restore our supremacy and the tranquility of the country." Reverting to our foreign policy, the Earl expressed his belief that peace will not be disturbed, and that the policy on the part of this country which is best calculated to maintain the peace of the world is in the first place a firm but temperate maintenance of our rights, in the next place a studious and careful recognition of and respect for the rights of others, together with an anxious desire not to interfere unnecessarily or officiously in the affairs of other States; and also a determination not willingly to give or to take offence, a determination if offence unhappily arise to have reference to the principle which, to its endless honor, was embodied in the protocols of the conference of Paris—namely, to resort, in the first instance, not to hostilities, but to the friendly and kind mediation of some friendly Power. Lastly, as the cardinal point of all our foreign policy, the firm and unflinching adherence, in spirit as well as in the letter, to every treaty obligation into which this country may have entered. He must decline taking the bait thrown out by the Lord Mayor of the Ionian Islands (Protector and Government; but he was actively, daily, and assiduously engaged with his colleagues in considering and maturing the details of those measures of legal, social, financial and political improvement which he hoped by the commencement of the session to be able to submit to the impartial judgment of Parliament. [Cheers.] He could, however, state that they will be couched in a spirit of not endeavoring to serve this or that section of the community, but the whole people; not to legislate for the high or for the low, for the rich or for the poor, but for the well-understood benefit and advantage of all classes. [Cheers] Mr. Disraeli made no political allusions.

MR. GLADSTONE'S MISSION.—The *Times* says that Mr. Gladstone has set out on his way to Corfu, and has left everybody to wonder what can be the particular pressure which has induced Government to send a commissioner to the Ionian Islands with such unexpected promptitude, and what are the motives which have induced Mr Gladstone to accept the mission. Perhaps, however, the only reward which he seeks is absence from Parliament for the earlier part of the coming session. On the question of reform he stands uncommitted. The real state of public opinion will be made clear by the discussions of the first few weeks, and he may think that at Easter he will enter on the stage a fresh champion, and, perhaps, a victor, and give victory to the side to which he carries his support. The *Gazette*, of Nov. 9, contains the appointment of the Right Hon William Ewart Gladstone to be her Majesty's High Commissioner Extraordinary to the Ionian Islands.

STATISTICS FOR REFORMERS.—A Parliamentary paper was issued in reference to the county franchise. It shows that in England and Wales the number of persons rated at £50 and upwards is 198 000. Those rated at £10 and under £50 number 415,000. A large blue book, just issued, also bears upon the reform question. It shows that the population of all the parishes and parts of parishes not within the limits of Parliamentary boroughs is 10,492,000.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The Fishmongers' Company gave a grand banquet to a distinguished company, including the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Lyons, Sir Charles Bright, and several of the leading merchants of London. The prime warden having proposed the health of Sir C. Bright, the latter, in acknowledging the compliment, said they must not be astonished at this partial failure of