The Press.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1858.

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

THE WEEKLY PRESS, Vol. 3, No. 22, for SATURDAY, Nov. 27th, is now ready. Among the vast amount of interesting matter, original and selected, contained in the number for the present week, will be found the following:

EDITORIALS.

PENNSYLVANIA TO THE SOUTH—JAMES BUCHANAN—THE CONDITION OF MEXICO—THE WINTER—AN IMPORTANT VERDICT—HON. J. C. MCKIBBIN—BIBERIAN WOOINGS—IRISH ADDICTIONS—CRIME AND PUNISHMENT—HOME AND TOMB OF WASHINGTON—COUNTY REPUDIATION—INDIANA POLITICS—THE CONDITION OF MEXICO—COUNTERFEIT COINS—BURSTING OF A CANARD.

POETRY.

THE POOR—THE JOLLY MARINER.

POLITICAL.

JAMES BUCHANAN ON THE TARIFF—POLITICS IN VIRGINIA—ILLINOIS DEMOCRATIC—REPUBLICANS EXTINGUISHED—VOTE ON CONGRESS IN THE STATE—SPEECH OF SENATOR DOUGLAS—A PRESIDENTIAL ASPIRANT LAID OUT—A TASTE OF RETRIBUTIVE JUSTICE—A SIGNIFICANT ARTICLE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SPECIAL FROM MEXICO, IN REFERENCE TO THE NEWS FROM MEXICO—FURTHER SPECIAL AND OF INTEREST, IN REFERENCE TO THE NEWS FROM MEXICO—LETTER FROM KENTUCKY—LETTERS FROM "OCCASIONAL."

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

UNION OF JEWS AND CHRISTIANS WITH REFERENCE TO THE LATE ADDUCTION IN ITALY—ANOTHER NEW CHURCH—CONVERT TO CATHOLICISM—DR. TYNG AND HIS LECTURE—REV. MILLER JONES—HARTARD COLLEGE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"THE BROAD ROAD"—A WASHINGTONIAN JEU D'ESPRIT—A NOVEL EXPEDITION—AN EMBARRASSING DOCUMENT—RECEPTION OF THE HIBERNIA ENGINE COMPANY IN NEW YORK—AN INTERESTING LETTER—THE TARIFF AUTHORITIES, NO. 1—NEW MOVEMENTS IN JAPAN—THE "WALKER EMIGRANTS"—GROUNDS ON WHICH A CLEARANCE HAS BEEN REFUSED TO THE ALICE PAINTER—NELSON LEE'S ACCOUNT OF WHAT HE SAW AMONG THE CANNIBALS—THE HEROES OF THE INDIAN WARS—THE TRIAL OF A METHODIST MINISTER IN WISCONSIN.

NEWS.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH FROM EUROPE, CALIFORNIA, AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES—MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE CITY.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PHILADELPHIA MARKETS—MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—THE MONEY MARKET—PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET—STOCK QUOTATIONS—OUR REPORTER ON THE MUSCLE—THE CROSS CONTEST—SHOOTING.

THE WEEKLY PRESS is furnished to subscribers a $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 counter of THE PRESS office, in wrappers, ready for mailing.

FIRST PAGE.—Fate of British Statesmen; The Tariff Authorities, No 2; Letter from a Leading Man in Pennsylvania; Late and Important from Arizona, Jackson's Duel with Dickinson; Republican View of the Late Elections; General News; The Courts. FOURTH PAGE.—Lord's Prayer Illustrated; Lord Elgin's Visit to Japan; A Western Railroad Operation; A Hundred Years Ago To-Day; A Midnight Chase.

Death of Thomas L. Harris, of Illinois.

THOMAS L. HARRIS, one of the bravest and best, and most gifted American statesmen, died yesterday at Springfield, Illinois. He had been expecting this result for months, and during all the last session of Congress, when he shone conspicuous for his eloquence and genius in opposing the Kansas policy of the Administration, he struggled with the disease that has finally mastered him. He was a patriot of the most elevated type; a Democrat who risked everything for principle; a gentleman without reproach; a finished debater, and one of the most gallant soldiers that ever faced a foe. He had served for a number of years in Congress, and was re-elected by an immense majority from the Springfield (Ill.) district, early in this month. He will be an irreparable loss to the Popular Sovereignty cause, and to that of the man he loved with romantic devotion, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS; but his country loses more than all the rest. His death will be mourned in every State of the Union, for his fame was national.

The News.

It is said that Postmaster General Brown intends to recommend in his report a plan for post office money orders based on the English system.

The British squadron on the African coast has captured nine slavers during the last six months. Their crews were, probably, at once set at liberty, and encouraged to commence new slave-trade adventures, that the British war vessels might reap another harvest of prizes.

The South Platte gold mines appear to be very extensive. Dr. Kavanaugh, who has recently arrived at Santa Fe, reports that in travelling up that river seventy-five miles, and six miles up the Medicine Bar creek, he found gold over the whole route, and on every stream. In the ravines, four dollars to a pan had been taken out, in some instances.

The trial of Charles Stiles, charged with killing Joseph Frees, was commenced yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The killing took place in West Philadelphia on the 9th of August last. Stiles struck Frees in the breast with a knife, from the effects of which wound the latter died instantly.

A correspondent of the London *Daily News*, who is an officer in the English navy, and has long resided in Paraguay, asserts in a letter, dated London, November 5th, that the grounds of complaint upon which the present American Paraguay Expedition has been despatched are not just, and, after commenting at some length upon the Paraguian view of the case, and remonstrating against hostile action by our Government, he concludes as follows: "If, unfortunately, it should so happen that the contrary course be determined upon, Paraguay must take refuge in the example of more renowned nations—the natural strength of her remote position, nearly two thousand miles from the seaboard; her command of an impregnable key (the only one) to her capital; ample military resources, directed by veteran European officers; a population whose courage was admitted, even by Rosas, to be as indisputable as their disposition is pacific; and, lastly, in the justice and reasonableness of her cause, which she is anxious to demonstrate before any arbitrators."

It was rumored, in Washington, on Tuesday, that General Walker had left the United States, with five hundred men, for Nicaragua. The story is, that, anticipating the difficulties at Mobile, which have occurred, he made arrangements for fitting out a vessel from a smaller port on the Gulf of Mexico, and that the revenue officers there, not having the fear of the President so much before their eyes, and knowing that the only punishment which could be inflicted upon them, in case a clearance was improperly granted, could be a removal from office, for which pecuniary loss the filibusters would remunerate them, have granted the papers which were necessary for the sailing of the vessel. This statement seems improbable, but may be true. If Walker has escaped in this way, he will probably yet find very serious difficulties to encounter. It is by no means certain that he can elude the vigilance of the American fleet; but even if he does, he will have to encounter hostilities from another quarter. The *London Post*, of November 9th, says, "that a treaty between England and Nicaragua has at length been signed, and that the British Admiral on the West India station has very properly received orders to act against Walker and his confederates should President Martinez demand his assistance. Under these circumstances, we have a very confident belief that the demand will be made, that the assistance of the British Admiral will be efficiently afforded, and that Walker will be taught the useful lesson that private warfare upon land can no more be tolerated than piracy upon the sea."

The trial of the Hibernia steam fire-engine in New York, on Tuesday, was very satisfactory. It is described as follows by the New York *Times*: Twelve minutes after fire was applied to the boiler, and when the steam-gauge marked twenty-two pounds, the engine was working. Five separate tests were made with different pressures, and nozzles of various sizes. At first, with a nozzle one inch and an eighth in diameter, and sixty-five pounds steam, water was thrown one hundred and seventy-seven feet; then with the same amount of steam, a stream of one inch and a quarter was projected one hundred and fifty-eight feet six inches. With a nozzle two and seven-eighths inches in diameter and a pressure of ninety pounds, a distance of between one hundred and thirty and one hundred and forty feet was reached. The one inch and an eighth nozzle was again tried with this same pressure, when a stream was thrown one hundred and sixty-three feet. A four and five-eighth inch nozzle was attached to the hose at the last trial, but neither the pressure nor distance was accurately noted. But the experiments were not all on horizontal projections. Water was thrown at one time about twenty feet higher than the eagle on the City Hall flag-staff. Four streams were also forced at the same time through five-eighth inch nozzles.

The pleasures of the company, however, were no doubt seriously marred by the fact that John Bryan, a Philadelphian, who was one of their guests, was dangerously stabbed on Wednesday morning, about half-past one o'clock, in front of the St. Nicholas Hotel. It appears he was alighting from a carriage in front of the hotel, when an intoxicated man ran against him, and, on remonstrating with him, struck him a powerful blow, which was returned. Two friends of the assailant then came up, and one of them stabbed Bryan in the groin, inflicting a very ugly wound, which is, however, not considered fatal. The assailants escaped, and Bryan was removed to the Eighth-ward station house.

The Boston *Journal* says: "The number of persons now confined in the jail in this city on the charge of murder, is far greater than at any previous period since the settlement of the town of Boston. In the list of prisoners charged with capital crime, we find the following: David Morrill, the East Boston wife murderer, (who has been awaiting trial for thirty-eight months;) the eight Junior mutineers; McNulty and Joyce, the alleged murderers of Police Officer Hodsdon; Captain Estabrook, charged with killing his mate at sea; Mitchell, awaiting trial for burning to death the girl in Cornhill avenue; the crew of the John E. Thayer, charged with setting that ship on fire; Patrick McGeon and Mrs. Sloan, for killing the wife of the former; and Captain Townsend of the slaver Echo. The latter has recently received intelligence of the death of his father, and is in deep affliction."

The following appointments have been recently made to post offices in this State: At Willow Street, Lancaster county, Joseph Gachman, postmaster, vice Henry Kneder. Peter Highberger, postmaster at Harrison City, Westmoreland county, vice S. F. Earhart, resigned. Frederick Kurtz, postmaster at Aaronsburg, Centre county, vice J. G. Kurtz, resigned. William Scott, postmaster at New Wilmington, Lawrence county, vice John Balf, deceased. William Wright, postmaster at Lumber City, Clearfield county, vice H. M. Snyder.

Mr. Maroy, one of the Democratic candidates for Congress in New Hampshire, the Republicans of that State say, was a Locomfontaite last winter; but he is now for Douglas. He wrote a letter denouncing Mr. Douglas, and protesting against any attempt on the part of the Democratic State Committee to endorse his course. The Democrats say that he has been for Douglas from the first. That there should be such a dispute shows how strong the Illinoisian must be in New Hampshire.

The Florence correspondent of the Providence *Journal* writes from that city, under date of October 15, as follows: "Among the Americans recently arrived here is Mr. Franklin Pierce, our late President. The health of Mrs. Pierce is improved, after the brief tour and sojourn in Switzerland and Northern Italy. They will spend a short time in Florence, and then set off for Rome, where it is their intention to pass the winter."

The Pike's Peak gold-mine excitement continues to rage violently in Kansas. A correspondent of the New York *Express*, writing from Lawrence, under date of November 12, says: "Eight members of the Lawrence company which went out last spring have returned within the last two days, in addition to 'Billy Parsons,' George Smith, and their companions, who got in about two weeks ago. I have talked a great deal with the boys. They all expect to return next spring. They all bring specimens of the gold, and its average is twenty-two karats. They appear candid and reliable, but are very enthusiastic; and their reports are generally accredited in Lawrence. Almost *everybody* here expects to go in the spring. Unless something now improbable operates to throw a damper on the enthusiasm there will be a greater rush to that region next spring than was ever witnessed *in this or any other country*. It is impossible to realize or conceive the number it may amount to. There are now some 1,600 persons *en route* for the mines. Many of them will suffer great hardships, and perhaps send back discouraging reports; but they were very foolish to go out as late as they did."

John Miller has been appointed postmaster at Columbus, Ohio, *vice* Samuel Medary, appointed Governor of Kansas. Mr. Miller was the incumbent of the Columbus postmastership prior to the appointment of Mr. Medary to that office.

The Indiana State Senate has passed a resolution, by a vote of 26 to 22, declaring the election of Messrs. Bright and Fitch to the United States Senate to be illegal, unconstitutional, and void. The same resolution has pending in the House. It is therefore probable that two new United States Senators will be elected and sent to Washington, to contest the seats of the present members.

As will be seen by referring to our local columns, the Board of Guardians of the Poor have passed the resolution opening the hospital department of the Almshouse for clinical instruction to our medical students. The movement met with no material opposition. There has been but one opinion in relation to this matter in our community, and we are happy to witness the promptitude with which our guardians have responded to it. The only other matter of interest before the Board was the appropriation bill for 1859, which was passed with but a few amendments. One amendment, restoring the item for the members' carriage hire, was passed with marvellous rapidity. The yeas and nays were refused, after a very hard struggle on the part of some members to put them on the record.

By the arrival of the Prince Albert at St. Johns we have one day's later news from Europe. Mr. Whitehouse has written another letter reiterating his convictions that the telegraphic cable may yet be made available.

Spain demands great respect to her "dignity" in her quarrel with Mexico, and hostilities are therefore anticipated.

The filibuster Walker left Mobile on Saturday last.

The Pennsylvania Law of Libel.

A paragraph is going the rounds of the press which asserts that the Pennsylvania libel law of 1866 is unconstitutional. This opinion is based upon a report of the proceedings in the case of the Commonwealth *vs.* the Editors of the *Workingman's Advocate*, which was tried, about a year ago, in Schuylkill county. Judge HEGINS is reported to have decided that, inasmuch as the Bill of Rights, which is part of the Constitution, declares in what cases the truth may be given in evidence, it is thereby prohibited in all other cases; and that, as the law of 1866 allows the truth to be given in evidence in all cases, and thereby goes further than the Bill of Rights, it is to that extent unconstitutional. We are glad to learn, however, that this statement is erroneous, and that there is no good reason to doubt the constitutionality of the existing law. Even in the case quoted, Judge HEGINS admitted its constitutionality, for the time being, and gave the defendants the benefit of its provisions. He certainly did not judicially decide, directly, that it was unconstitutional, and we have understood that he denies having expressed the opinion which is attributed to him. In a prosecution for libel against the publisher of a newspaper in Reading, which was tried some six months ago in that city, Judge JONES, in charging the jury, took occasion to say that the new law in nowise transcended or contravened the Constitution. When the law was under consideration in the State Legislature several of the ablest lawyers in that body strenuously opposed it, but none of them pretended that it was unconstitutional. If it had been, it is scarcely possible that such skillful debaters would not have noticed an objection which is so commonly urged to proposed legislation, and which, if well founded, is usually fatal to it.

The Market Houses.

At the session of the Councils to-day, it is expected that the question of the removal of the sheds from Market street will be considered, and we hope that an ordinance authorizing their destruction will be adopted. Why cannot this be done? It is entirely out of the question that these antiquated nuisances, can much longer be permitted to block up the great commercial thoroughfare of the city. Their removal is a mere question of time. But the sooner it occurs the better. It should be the pride and pleasure of our Councils to do everything in their power to promote the great mercantile interest which forms a vitally important element of our prosperity. It is singular that the urgent requests of a very large portion of those who are identified with it have so long been disregarded, and it is high time that their prayers should be heeded. Such sheds as we have on Market street are behind the age, and belong to a past era. They have been superseded in all other cities by buildings much better adapted to the purposes for which they were intended. They have too long disgraced Philadelphia. Act promptly, then, gentlemen of the Common Council; and if you do nothing else to entitle you to the gratitude of our citizens, you will be gratefully remembered hereafter for the single act of removing these nuisances.

☞ In another column will be found an interesting communication from Arizona. The writer is a gentleman of experience, and weight is to be attached to his hints in reference to revolt in Sonora. As our readers will recollect, it verifies the statements of "Occasional's" letter of last week, that a movement was on foot to overthrow the Government of Pesquiera. We learn that Californians and Americans from Arizona and New Mexico are crowding to its frontiers to help along that movement, and it is not improbable that at no distant day, we shall have to record another separation, like that of Texas, from her fellow Coahuila, and from the Mexican Confederacy, and the erection of another Presidency like that of the same State, as a preliminary to annexation to the United States.

The vote cast for Lieut. MOWRY in Arizona is worth notice, as showing the population of that yet unorganized Territory.

The Personal Policy of the General Administration.

At no period in our history has there been such an organized crusade upon the distinguished men of the country as that to which the present Administration of the Federal Government has devoted itself. Directly after the inauguration of the President, this characteristic was prominently displayed. The first blow was struck at the friends of FRANKLIN PIERCE, under various pretexts. One of these pretexts, that of rotation in office, was abandoned, however, because the South objected to it, but the warfare upon Northern men did not stop for that reason. Nearly every Democrat appointed to office by that distinguished man was removed, even to those who bore the nearest relation to himself and the patriotic members of his Cabinet. But when the Kansas policy of the Administration was announced, a new and more extraordinary phase of this proscription was disclosed. We have already shown that an attempt was made to compel Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, on pain of ostracism *from the party, to support the first* honest purposes of the President—the purpose of standing by Governor WALKER and the pledges of the Democratic party in 1856. Whether it was because Mr. HUNTER proudly defied the threats of the Administration and its friends, it is certain that the next development was a public and profligate change of front on this question—the desertion of WALKER and STANTON—the repudiation of the principle upon which the Administration was organized and brought into being—and the resort to an equally open and equally profligate proscription against all who would not declare this change of front an act of righteous statesmanship. Then began the most offensive and most monstrous attack upon the public men of the country—upon the chosen and well-tried champions of the Democratic party—that has ever been witnessed. Even the Whigs and Republicans never adopted such a system of tactics against their Democratic antagonists as that which was greedily seized upon by an Administration which owed its election to the services of the very men whose overthrow it has so eagerly attempted to accomplish. The war upon STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS need not be recapitulated. In all the disgraceful details of this war, from its inception at Washington, when he was assailed by the ready ribaldry of the pliant BIGLER, hawked at by the Washington *Union*, traduced by the *Star*, and made the text of offensive public comment by the Cabinet and the President, through every intermediate stage of the Congressional contest, down to the savage proscription of himself and his friends in Illinois—from first to last, there has been nothing to rescue the Administration from scorn and contempt, or to relieve its infatuated policy from the indignation of honest men. But while DOUGLAS was made the target for the brave BIGLERS and the valiant JONESES, and the fierce FITCHES, and chivalric fire-eaters, others were not spared by the well-paid followers of the Administration, who, from their official retreats, could safely deliver their shots upon all offenders. The word was given to shoot them down wherever they were to be found; to take every man's life, (*politically speaking,*) *no matter how high he* stood, who would not yield to the scandalous treachery of the Administration. The order was obeyed—not, it is true, without being successfully and memorably resisted by those who, from being selected for victims, became glorious victors; but still the followers of patronage responded to the mandate of their masters by a characteristic and harmonious course of secret and public assaults upon the alleged offenders. In Illinois the gallant THOMAS L. HARRIS was beset by those mercenaries with every instrument of detraction and spite. The same means were applied to defeat T. N. MORRIS, another able Representative from the same State. In Indiana, JOHN G. DAVIS, for no other crime than for preferring principle to patronage, was traduced with unmanly and inconceivable malignity and bitterness. In Ohio, wherever a Democrat could be found whose manhood revolted at such an exhibition, he was decapitated at once—as illustrated in the case of MR. GRAY, the accomplished editor of the Cleveland *Plaindealer*, whose personal afflictions did not save him from the axe of the executioner. In New Jersey, the Hon. MARTIN EYERSON, the well-tried, disinterested, and most gifted friend of Mr. BUCHANAN, was attacked, front and rear, by the hirelings of office, because he could not, either as a Democrat or a gentleman, sanction the insanity of Lecomptonism. In New York, it is only necessary to refer to the proscription of JOHN B. HASKIN and HORACE F. CLARK, to show how the work of malignity and of intolerance was there carried forward.

In California, where the Federal Administration has more patronage than in any other State of the Union, excepting New York alone, growing out of the vast expenditures of public money in the fortifications of the Pacific coast, the building of the new navy yard at Mare Island, the expectations of speculators in mines, and in the numerous claims for consideration at the hands of the Attorney-General and the Supreme Court, a desperate onset was made on Senator D. C. BRODERICK, Hon. JOSEPH C. MCKIBBIN, Hon. Mr. MCCORKLE, and others, on account of their devotion to the pledges of the Democratic party of 1856.

We have reserved reference to Pennsylvania to the conclusion of this article. Excepting Illinois, in no State has the proscription of leading members of the Democratic party by the Federal Administration been so recklessly carried out as in this. There was a poetic propriety in this proscription, inasmuch as it was in Pennsylvania that the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty was most eloquently advocated by the immediate friends of the President, including the Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. HOWELL COBB, (the type at that time of a Union-loving, conservative sentiment,) who took special pains to set forth in glowing colors the duty of the Democratic party on this issue, and to pledge themselves to tens of thousands of people that the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN, in the event of his election, would adhere to it at all hazards. This example was followed not only by the writers for the press on the side of Mr. BUCHANAN, but by all others who addressed the people. They made Popular Sovereignty the issue, and the single issue; and yet, because JOHN HICKMAN, WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, and HENRY CHAPMAN took these gentlemen at their word and honestly believed they were right in attempting to fulfil the pledges of Mr. BUCHANAN and his organs, this same Mr. COBB, assisted by Judge BLACK, the Attorney General of the United States, appointed from Pennsylvania, has sunk all other objects for the purpose of prostrating those who dare to believe that the President and the party were sincere in their declarations in favor of a great principle two years ago! The office-holders of the present dynasty of the General Administration were drilled to the enforcement of the proscription of the Administration, and well have they answered the call of their masters. Instructed from Philadelphia in the east, and from Pittsburgh in the west, postmasters and custom-house inspectors, and every conceivable agent and dependent of the Government, enlisted for the war, conceiving that fidelity to the treachery of the Administration was the first duty, and adherence to the formally-proclaimed principles of that Administration in 1857, a last duty. While assisting to strike down every man who did not follow them in their degradation, they assisted to build up all others who, like themselves, were ready to surrender their manhood at the command of Federal power.

In October, 1857, when everything was harmonious, when Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. COBB, Mr. BLACK, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. WALKER, Mr. STANTON, Mr. WISE, and all the leaders of the Democratic party, North and South, stood like a band of brothers upon the same principle of Popular Sovereignty, WILLIAM F. PACKER, nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, traversed this State, addressing the people; and wherever he went he advocated this same great principle in clear and forcible language. Welcomed wherever he appeared by enthusiastic crowds, he drove his main adversary from point to point, conquering the most impregnable fortresses of the Opposition, and he received a decided majority over both his opponents, and a plurality of some forty thousand over the Republican candidate. Had the election for Governor taken place a month later, when JAMES BUCHANAN suddenly deserted the platform upon which WM. F. PACKER stood with him, it is notorious that those who supported PACKER in October would have deserted and betrayed him at the command of the dictators at Washington in November!

When Governor PACKER was inaugurated, after having first exhausted every effort in vain to reconcile his honest judgment to that of the General Administration in its new view of this question of Kansas, he frankly stated his continued adherence to the principle in the admirable address in which he laid down the policy by which he intended to be controlled. There was no threat in the Inaugural of Gov. PACKER. On the contrary, he went out of his way to pay a compliment to the Administration of the General Government, and particularly to its venerable head. But from that moment every mercenary, every renegade from every party who had obtained consideration at Washington because of his ready acquiescence in the *new creed*, started in full cry for the purpose of embarrassing and prostrating the independent Chief Magistrate of Pennsylvania. The Attorney General of the United States, indebted for his position in the Cabinet of Mr. BUCHANAN, not because he had ever rendered any *service to the Democratic party*, not because he had ever contributed to build up that party in the region of the State where he is a resident, but solely to the personal efforts of the men who now rally around the standard which he has basely deserted, thrusts himself forward as the volunteer calumniator of Governor PACKER. And it was doubtless through him, and such as him, that Federal officers and dependants in the different counties of the State were instructed, whenever an occasion presented, to strike at Governor PACKER.

Occupying the position, therefore, on which he was chosen Governor of this State in October, 1857, and in reality, as we have said, making no demonstrations save in support of this position, we now find the Washington *Union*, the Washington *Star*, and other Janissary journals, holding Governor PACKER responsible for the defeat of the Administration of the General Government—or, as they are *pleased to call it, for the defeat of the Democratic party*—at the election which took place on the 12th of October.

Governor PACKER ought to be proud that he has been singled out as a victim by the agents of Lecomptonism. Like Judge DOUGLAS, they have marked him out for execution; but, like that distinguished statesman, we do not doubt that the blow struck at him will recoil with terrible force. The people of Pennsylvania will not fail to rally to his support as the people of Illinois have rallied to the support of the intrepid DOUGLAS. All that WILLIAM F. PACKER needs to do is to *adhere* to the ground which he has assumed, after a careful review of the facts, and in the face of his responsibility and his obligations as a candidate before the people in 1857; *and not only to adhere, but to advance upon his position, and to take still higher ground!*

Public Entertainments.

We had not sufficient curiosity last night to witness the performance of Madame Gazzaniga in "La Favorita," and therefore can say nothing about it. To-morrow evening the "Puritani" will be produced, with Madame de Wilhorst as *Elvira*, Brignoli as *Arthur Talbot*, Amodio as *Sir Georgio*, and Ettore Barili as *Sir Riccardi*. It is the first appearance of these two last in there respective roles.

We observe that Mr. McDougal is now engaged as one of the door-keepers at the Academy of Music. A more worthy and deserving man we do not know, or one who can be more safely trusted.

ARCH-STREET THEATRE.—The new three-act comedy called "Our American Cousin," produced at this theatre on Monday evening, is evidently destined to have a pretty long run. It is a drama in which broad fun—sometimes even broad farce—intermingles with sentiment and pathos. We shall say no more of the plot than that the American Cousin, from the Green Mountains of Vermont, is the life and soul of the piece, meddling in every one's business, mastering every one's secret, playing upon every one's foible, and doing every one good. There is a comic situation at the close of Act 1, which brings down shouts of laughter at *his* blunder. There is a pathetic situation, ending Act 2, in which the Vermonter draws down tears—we had to wring the briny fluid out of our own kerchief six and a half times during that scene. There is an amusing situation, ending the play, in which every one marries every one else, and the American holds all the tricksters and fools and knaves of the party well in hand. Mr. J. S. Clarke played this part, and right well he played it. He is rapidly becoming a first-class performer. There is not a more improving setter on the stage.

Mrs. John Drew, as *Florence Trenchard*, performed, as she usually does, with ability and grace. The part is not much, nor did she attempt to make too much of it. *Miss Emma Taylor*, as *Mary Meredith*, (looking charming, we must say, if we have to say it in a parenthesis,) played her part very naturally and gracefully. We "guess" that many young gentlemen in that large audience (the house was crowded) would have wished to have been in the Vermonter's shoes when Emma Taylor offered him her hand.

Lord Dundreary, as played by Mr. Wheatley, made almost a leading part. At New York it was little more than the stereotyped fop. *Here*, it was an eccentric fop, dashed with the gentility and quasi-puppyism of *Sir Frederick Blount*, in "Money." Mr. Wheatley has made the part. His make-up was a feature!

Here, we are right glad to have the opportunity of *saying* that the part of *Abel Murcott*, the drinking clerk of a knavish lawyer—and a gentleman in the core, notwithstanding the brandy—was played by Mr. Dolman in a manner which, we venture to say, could not have been surpassed by any actor. It was almost painfully good, but we beg that he will not change. We believe that to see Dolman's broken-down brandy-drinker, the wreck of a man, as he made it, would do more to cause an aversion to intoxicating liquors than twenty-two score of Temperance tracts. Mr. Dolman shows himself, in this character, a consummate artist.

We have, in conclusion, to notice a *great* character—that of *Binney*, the butler, represented, very amusingly and with scarcely more than allowable caricature, by Mr. S. D. Johnson. A stiff-necked, white chokered, white-vested, ultra pompous servitor in a Baronet's house, was to be shown, and we had the very actuality. Mr. Johnson has hit off the part to a nicety.

After this summary of our impressions after attending the performance of "Our American Cousin," last night, we shall only add—gentle public! let you also witness that representation, if you desire to see a smart piece and good acting.

NATIONAL CIRCUS.—Mr. Lent, the manager of this establishment, seems to be steadily building up a good character for it. His performers are able and skilled, his horses excellent, the equipments and costumes rich and handsome, and the houses attended by respectable audiences. Dr. Thayer, the conversationist, as he is called, is considerably above the ordinary run of joke-makers in the circle. He has more new and fewer old quips and quiddities than are heard in such an arena. He seems to affect a harsh, rough, setone's teeth-on-edge sort of intonation which literally grates upon the ear. If he would moderate his voice, he would give more satisfaction. The additional novelties in the circus, this week, are Mr. Magilton as the man-monkey, (a remarkable performance) and the tripple perch, in which three persons simultaneously perform on a single pole. There will be an afternoon performance, as usual, on Saturday.

To the Public.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov 24, 1858.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of Pennsylvania, held on the 20th instant, certain statements were made by me in reference to Mr. T. A. Newhall, and his transactions with the bank, seriously reflecting upon the character and conduct of that gentleman. Those statements were based upon impressions derived from an examination of the books of the bank, and under the sincere belief that the facts were as I stated them. I have been since convinced, by satisfactory evidence which has been presented to me, that those statements were erroneous, and did Mr. Newhall injustice. Several of my friends, who were present at the investigation leading to this conclusion, fully concur with me in this opinion.

It is due to Mr. Newhall that I should thus publicly correct the *impressions made by my remarks* at the meeting of stockholders.

C. SHERMAN.

MORE COUNTERFEITS.—The December number of Peterson's Counterfeit Detector shows a total of sixty-six new counterfeits issued in the last four weeks. Of these, twenty-six have been issued since the publication, on November 15, of the semi-monthly number. We commend the vigilance of this most accurate and necessary *vade mecum* to all persons who handle money. Common prudence suggests that they should take the twice-a-month issue.

LADIES' SHOPPING GUIDE.—A small volume, which readily fits into the pocket, has just been issued, as the "Ladies' Philadelphia Shopping Guide and Housekeeper's Companion," containing names, addresses, and sometimes descriptions, of the leading shops in the city where such goods of all sorts, as ladies usually purchase, can be procured. It will be found most useful and correct. Its publisher's name and address are not to be found on the title-page, but we believe it can be procured in most of the bookstores.

SALE OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES.—An extensive sale of horses and carriages will take place at the stable of Geo. Hunt, Cherry, above Eighth st, to-morrow morning at ten o'clock. The sale will be peremptory, W. H. Storr, auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.—This morning, at the auction store, No. 45 North Eighth street. The attention of purchasers is invited, as the stock is very desirable and worthy of their attention.

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.

The visits of Mr. Jefferson Davis to the North seem to have been pretty generally regarded as a bid for the Presidency. His speeches in Portland and Boston were understood as being liberal and conservative. So generally were they thus regarded, that from the printed versions of these speeches the Charleston *Mercury* drew the conclusion that Senator Davis was a sort of "Mormon," and unworthy of confidence. This was only a few short weeks since. These, and other comments, *pro* and *con*, have aroused the anger of the brave Senator, and, accordingly, in his late speech at Jackson, (Miss.,) on the 11th of November, he denied the construction placed upon his speech, and went a long shot beyond even the most violent of the extreme men of the South. You will no doubt pay attention to this unexpected demonstration in due time. It has been the bad or good fortune of Jefferson Davis to be misunderstood on other occasions, and to be compelled to angry explanations. He has, therefore, resolved to place himself in a position about which there can be no mistake; and he has succeeded in doing this in his Jackson speech. Greatly as Mr. Davis is respected in Mississippi, and extended as his influence is, I do not doubt that at least a portion of his new platform will subject him to the objections of many of the strongest men of the South. It is certainly a new and startling thing to make the election of a President by the House of Representatives, one of the modes provided in the Constitution, a cause of secession from the Union; and yet such is the recommendation of Senator Davis.

That the *Union* should applaud these doctrines was to be expected. It long ago asserted that slavery could be introduced into the free States in defiance of the popular will, and is therefore consistent in its new position.

Senator Bigler and some others are engaged in a scheme, as rumor has it, for the establishment of a new paper, to be devoted to the new theory of Congressional intervention in favor of slavery. A title has been instituted in the United States District Court, in San Francisco, against the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, for carrying an excess of passengers, in which the damages are laid at thirty-six thousand dollars.

The Fraser river adventurers were still flocking back

A society has been formed for the encouragement of emigration to Sonora.

The work had commenced on the United States foundry at Mare Island. It is to be the largest establishment of the kind in the country.

Real estate in San Francisco was advancing in price, and business generally was looking up

Thomas O Larkin, formerly United States Consul, was dead.

The steamship Sonora, the mail steamer of the 5th, had on board two and a quarter millions of specie and 250 passengers.

A large party of emigrants had arrived at Los Angeles from Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, and Iowa.

The news from Sandwich Islands represents that the whaling fleets in the Arctic and Behring seas and Bristol Bay, had done poorly.

Considerable excitement had been manifested in San Francisco on account of the reported murder of four Americans in the Gadsden territory by Mexican authorities.

The news from Oregon says that Col. Wright had returned to the Dalles, and that the troops were to be concentrated at Vancouver for a new distribution by General Harney. Col. Mansfield had completed his inspection.

The Walla-Walla Indians were troublesome in Washington Territory.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Prince Albert at St. Johns.

ST JOHNS, N. F., Nov. 24.—The steamship Prince Albert, from Galway, with Liverpool dates to the 11th inst, at noon, one day later than previous advices, has arrived.

Mr. Whitehouse writes another letter concerning the Atlantic Telegraph, reiterating his conviction that the cable *may yet be made available.*

A serious insurrection is reported as having occurred in Asiatic Turkey.

A telegraph despatch from Madrid says that the Mexican difficulty was settled in a manner suitable to the dignity of Spain. Hostilities are anticipated.

LIVERPOOL, Nov 11 Noon.—Sales of Cotton to-day 6,000 bales, the market closing steady.

Breadstuffs are dull with a change in quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 11—NOON.—Consols are quoted at 97¾ @98.

From New Mexico.

SEVERE WEATHER ON THE PLAINS—INDIAN DIFFICULTIES—THE SOUTH PLATTE GOLD MINES.

ST. LOUIS, NOV. 24.—A despatch from Independence states that the Santa Fe mail, with dates to the 1st inst., arrived on the 21st.

Col. Hall, the contractor of this route, accompanied the mail, and reports that the weather was more severe than he ever experienced on the Plains before.

There is nothing important from the Navajos country.

Some skirmishing between the soldiers and Indians had taken place at Fort Defiance. Lieut. Averill was wounded by the Indians firing into his tent, while encamped between Fort Defiance and Albuquerque. The wound is regarded as dangerous

Dr Kavanaugh, who had arrived at Santa Fe, reports having travelled up the South Platte river seventy-five miles, and thence to the Medicine Bar creek, finding gold all the way up and on every stream. The best diggings were on the north side of the Divide, between the Arkansas and the South Platte In the ravines, four dollars to a pan had been taken out, in some instances.

Don Jose Chavich, one of the wealthiest men of New Mexico, died on the 13th October.

From Salt Lake.

ST. LOUIS, November 24.—The Salt Lake mail, with dates to the 30th of October, arrived at St. Josephs on the 19th instant.

The mail party encountered severe weather in the valley and considerable snow on the mountains, causing great suffering to the stock. A number of trains had arrived, and others were encamped at the South Pass to weather out the snow storm.

The army was getting along finely.

The mail party met a large number of Indians on the route, but they were all peaceable.

From Washington.

CAPTURE OF TWELVE SLAVERS BY THE BRITISH SQUADRON IN SIX MONTHS, &c.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—By advices to the 14th of October, it has been ascertained that the commander of the United States sloop-of-war Dale was informed by the commander of the British steamer Confiet, that the latter had captured three slavers on the African coast, and that the entire British squadron, during the last six months, had captured nine.

After making a cruise up the coast, the officers of the Dale expected that vessel to return to the United States.

James Fullon, of Tennessee, has been appointed purser in the navy, in place of Danforth, resigned

Official despatches state that the violators of the Dixon family, at Beirout, had been convicted, and that an order for their execution would be asked of the Sultan.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 24.—The Legislature of Kansas was required to fix a permanent seat of Government before any Congressional appropriation for the erection of public buildings could be available. The seat of Government was fixed in 1855 at Lecompton, and the money expended for that purpose. In April last the Legislature passed a law, over the Governor's veto, changing the seat to Minneola At the request of Gov Denver a decision has recently been given by Attorney General Black—namely, that this law is void, and that the seat must be at Lecompton, at least during the existence of the Territorial Government. For the reasons above stated, the money having been thus conditionally appropriated without being expended, the change would be violative of the act of Congress, and a fraud on the United States.

The President has appointed Thomas Miller postmaster at Columbus, Ohio, in place of Samuel Medary, resigned to take the post of Governor of Kansas. Mr. Miller was Mr. Medary's immediate predecessor in the former office.

All the Government offices will be closed to morrow, Thanksgiving day.

Death of a Member of Congress.

CHICAGO, NOV 24.—The Hon T. L. Harris, member of Congress elect from the Sixth district, died at six o'clock this morning, of consumption.

Indiana Legislature.

INDIANAPOLIS, N