# The Press.

MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1859.


**Proceedings of the Democratic State Convention.**

The proceedings of the Convention of the Sovereignty Democracy, held at Harrisburg on 20th inst. of April, will be published in pamphlet form and be ready for sale at the office of *The Press*, in this city, and at the office of the *Pennsylvania State Sentinel*, at Harrisburg, in a few days. We are authorized to state that some twenty-five thousand copies of the proceedings have already been ordered. Persons desiring copies will be furnished any number at three dollars per hundred; or at four cents per copy, carefully put up in wrappers ready for the mail, at the counter of *The Press*.

**Newspaper Statements.**

Notwithstanding the statements to the effect that Mr. Buchanan would participate on Saturday, it is not believed that Mr. Carlisle spoke on Saturday, and Mr. Stanton delivered an able speech for the defence, of which we give a full report. Mr. Brady will address the jury for the defence to-day. He will be followed by the District Attorney, and after the charge of the Judge the case will be committed to the jury.

The case of Mrs. Mary Manning, upon whom sentence to be hanged at Albany on Wednesday next, has been passed, was brought before Judge Wright, in New York, on Saturday, on an application for a writ of error and stay of execution. The Judge will give his decision in a day or two.

There were 405 deaths in New York last week—200 of which were of children under the age of 10.

For the week ending on Saturday there were but 168 deaths in this city—by cross, 10; consumption, 17.

The Rev. Mr. Harden, the Methodist minister who is charged with the dreadful crime of poisoning his wife, has been arrested at Wheeling, Va., and taken back to Belvidere, N. J., where much excitement prevails in regard to the matter.

A number of the Pennsylvania Regiment, Capt. Lowrie, sailed from New York on Saturday, for Southampton and Havre, with a large number of passengers ($35) and $21,984 in specie. The British steamer City of Baltimore, Capt. Leitch, also sailed for Liverpool, with 64 cabin passengers and 170 in the steerage, and specie to the amount of $250,000.

The first fruits of the Paraguay arrangement have reached the United States. A draft for ten thousand dollars, minus the difference of exchange, has been received at the Department of State, in satisfaction of the family of the seaman who was killed on board the U. S. Water Witch, on the 1st February, 1855, by a shot from the Paraguayan fort, when that steamer was on her way to explore the Parana river.

The Asiatic Mississippi has done a great amount of injury in the neighborhood of New Orleans alone, the damage it is supposed will amount to a million of dollars.

The amateur performance, to take place at the New York Academy of Music, last Thursday evening, promises to be the dramatic sensation of the week. A new play, the result of the joint literary labors of Mr. Brougham and Frank Chaffield, will be produced under the direction of Mr. Wallack; and the characters will be represented, according to the programme, "by distinguished amateurs of literary, artistic, professional and scientific fame and celebrity."

**Appointments by the Governor.**

The Legislature having passed a law authorizing an additional law judge in Allegheny county, Governor PACKER has selected Hon. JOHN M. MAYNARD, of Williamsport, Lycoming county, for that position. Ex-Chief Justice Lewis having resigned his position as a member of the commission to codify the laws of Pennsylvania, Governor PACKER has appointed Hon. EDWARD KING, of this city to the vacancy. The selection of these two distinguished jurist to these important positions by the Executive of Pennsylvania is a signal manifestation of his anxiety to be worthy of the public confidence. Of Judge KING we need not speak; he is one of the ablest, most learned, and most thorough judicial intellects in the Union. Hon. JOHN M. MAYNARD, the new law judge for Allegheny county, is probably the first lawyer of his age in his own section of the State; he adds to his legal acquirements the graces of an accomplished gentleman, and the advantages of a complete education.

☞ Our townman, HENRY C. CAREY, Esq., whose numerous publications—standard and otherwise—on the subject of political economy, and especially in the support of protective doctrines, have been published not only in his own country but translated into the languages of nearly every language, has received from the Emperor of the French the Knighthood of the Legion of Honor, and from the Emperor of the Austrian Empire, Dr. WILLIAM ELDER, and others. He was every where received with demonstrations of the highest respect, and in some cases, without distinction of party. Mr. CAREY may carry his own opinions to extremes, but that he is a sincere, laborious, and highly cultivated gentleman, no one can doubt. Many of his creations are marked with ability of the highest order, and a number of his productions have received the highest encomiums of the scholars of the Old World. The personal friends of Mr. CAREY intend to present him the compliment of a public dinner on Wednesday evening next, which promises to be a most distinguished affair; after which, we understand that it is his intention to make a European tour, and to be absent from his country for six months.

**Opening of the Academy of Fine Arts.**

Through the politeness of the officers of that institution, we were admitted, on Saturday, to an advance glimpse of the spring exhibition of the Academy of Fine Arts, which to-day will be thrown open to the public. There are two very good reasons why our present notice of the collection should be a meagre one: first, a sense of critical incompetency for the task; and secondly, the very brief space of time we were then able to devote to the examination. Independent of the exhibition itself, the rooms of the Academy have been rendered more than usually inviting to visitors by several judicious improvements, which visitors on entering will not fail to detect for themselves, and therefore need no further comment from us. We had only time to make the tour of the eastern gallories, and, in comparing their present contents with those of former seasons, we think that a decided improvement is manifested, both as regards the *variety* of first-class talent represented and the intrinsic excellence of the specimens exhibited.

The southeast room is occupied with the works of European artists, among which the productions of Mary Lea, Achenbach, and Humbert, struck us as possessing unusual merit; and yet we would not have it understood from this that there are not others equally creditable. A Marine Scene on the coast of Sicily, by Achenbach, as a study of the wonderful effects of light, it seems to us is luminous with the spirit of genius. This picture is below the average size of those in the exhibition, and yet embraces a breadth of effect and multiplicity of capital details evinced in but few, if any, of the larger ones. A round lower rises on the coast, by the side of which the slightly mist-veiled sunbeams penetrate from a troubled sky; the surging waters below, reflecting with sublime truthfulness the sparkling light from the surf, and weaving through the halo of mist about the crown of the tower, with wondrous perfection, the delicate tissues of a rainbow.

A larger picture, directly fronting the entrance to this room, is, of its class, also one of the most attractive in the exhibition—we had almost said the gem. A "Savoy Dilligence" is the subject; the artist, Charles Humbert. The blending of Swiss, French, and Italian features in this picture is remarkable. The "dilligence" is rolling along, drawn by five heavy footed, lubberly horses, across a very hilly country, on an intensely hot, dry, dusty, summer day; and is met by a mountain herdsman driving a flock of sheep. The whole aspect of the picture is, of course, too suggestive of dust and perspiration to admit of much brilliancy of coloring, and accordingly in this particular, in so sombre a picture in July, the action and drawing of the horses, however, would not disgrace the pencil of a Rosa Bonheur.

In the northeast gallery is a fine collection, the works of American artists entirely, of which several pictures by Geo. C. Lambdin, J. H. Lambdin, Wm. H. Furness, Jr., Wm. T. Richards, Edmund D. Lewis, Morgan, the celebrated marine painter, Thos. P. Otter, G. W. Conarroe, Freeland, and others are worthy of notice. Catalogues for the use of visitors, we learn, will be ready in a few days. We are glad to notice, also, that Bartholomew's "Eve Repentant" has been touched to the disadvantage of its owner, Mr. Joseph Harrison, Jr., by a favorable place of display. Alone will doubtless the chosen by visitors.

Professor WAVERLEY NOYES'S The last number, issued on Saturday, is "Waverley," the new of the original series. The English price of that number of Blackwood was seven shillings and a half. In half years it is twenty five cents.

MESSRS. BOOKSELLERS, NEWSMEN, &c.—Our Lancaster friends will supply Philadelphia advertisements in their city, at the Lancaster prices, and add the cost of carriage, which is twenty cents per hundred pounds, or two cents per single copy, to country orders.

NEW POEM.—Lindsay & Blakiston have now in press, "Lyndall; Or, the Tree of Existence," by James Challen.

**The Progress of Philadelphia.**

It is difficult to realize the immense progress of Philadelphia during the last five years. Important improvements of every kind have steadily advanced, and while they have attracted comparatively little attention, they have greatly increased the elements of municipal wealth, and contributed in a wonderful degree not only to the comfort and convenience of our citizens and the strangers who sojourn with us, but to our commercial facilities. The great scheme of consolidation has been fully consummated, and a cordial union of contiguous municipalities thus effected. Many difficulties had to be surmounted, but they have now nearly all been mastered, and our city legislation, by the immense value of the interests it controls, has become a matter of vital importance. While corruption and inefficiency have characterized some of the departments, Philadelphia has, in many respects, been well governed. Health, life, and property, are remarkably secure. We are blessed with pure air, pure water, cheap light, good streets and pavements, and superior facilities for travelling between all sections of our widely-expanded city.

While the improvement of the suburbs has progressed with wonderful rapidity, and thousands of comfortable dwellings, many of which are models of architectural beauty, have been erected, the central portions of the city have also been greatly improved. A large portion of Chestnut street has been rebuilt with edifices of imposing grandeur. A number of very fine new churches have been erected. The edict against the unsightly old market houses has gone forth, and the finest market buildings in the country are being constructed. The City Railroads have been very successful, and have contributed to the public convenience to an extent which none but those in the habit of using them can fully appreciate. The new Opera House has given us a building for first class amusements, of which our citizens are justly proud. The new hotel on the southeast corner of Ninth and Chestnut streets, now nearly completed, will be one of the largest and most commodious in the world, and the square on Chestnut street, between Eighth and Ninth streets, is perhaps not excelled by an equal portion of any other city.

The North Pennsylvania Railroad has been finished, and a connection thus opened with a very rich and fertile country. The Atlantic City Railroad has placed us within two hours' distance of one of the finest bathing places on the ocean. A direct railroad with West Chester has been opened. The Reading Railroad has formed many important new connections; and a superior route to the Niagara Falls has been established. The Sunbury and Erie Railroad, after being cherished as an important project for many years, and postponed from time to time on account of the extraordinary difficulties it encountered, is now nearly completed; and in the great struggle for the trade of the West the Pennsylvania Railroad has distanced all its rivals, and stands preeminent as the leading artery along which the traffic of that fertile region must flow.

Philadelphia can fairly claim superiority over all other cities on the American continent, as a place of residence, by the beauty of her location, its superior healthfulness, the cheapness with which all the necessary comforts and luxuries of life can be purchased, and the good order which is maintained. As a manufacturing city, her position is far superior to that of any of her rivals, and the natural advantages she enjoys are such as not only to enable her to retain this pre-eminence, but to greatly increase it. She also possesses superior facilities for conducting inland trade with the South, Southwest, West, and Northwest, which are daily becoming more and more apparent to the whole country. If these advantages are but properly appreciated by her citizens and effectively wielded for their benefit, she is inevitably destined to occupy the first rank among American cities. The only weak point of her commercial character is the small amount of her foreign commerce. Here she falls far behind New York and Boston. In one respect her deficiency is, perhaps, more apparent than real; for a very large portion of the importations entered at the New York custom house are made direct by importers residing in Philadelphia, and only passed through the New York custom house on account of the facilities for the rapid transmission of goods afforded by the numerous lines of steamships running between that city and Europe, which the citizens of Philadelphia prefer patronizing, when practicable, in preference to their own fellow-citizens, who, by changing tastes of our citizens. Merchants, therefore, cannot afford to risk the delay of having goods of this kind imported in ordinary sailing vessels, and lines of steamers are absolutely essential to extensive foreign commerce.

When we see the progress that Philadelphia has made, during the last five years in all other respects—in her city government; in all matters affecting her municipal affairs; in the construction of new improvements; in establishing new connections with the interior; in rendering the city accessible and attractive to the merchants of the interior—we cannot conceive it possible that she will be so blind to her interests as to much longer delay establishing her foreign commerce upon a basis that will render it as imposing as all her other interests. Movements towards the accomplishment of this end are now in progress, and every lover of Philadelphia should take a deep interest in their success. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is endeavoring to secure a terminus upon the Delaware river, to which the produce of the West can be taken at a trifling expense, and her vast agricultural resources thus transmitted to, and shipped from, this port at so low a rate as to defy competition. The Legislature, at its last session, also chartered a Philadelphia steamship company, which aims at the construction or purchase of steamships, that are to be placed under the immediate control of our own citizens. The success of these two projects would go very far towards placing our foreign commerce upon a proper footing; and if this is done, the rapidity of the progress of our city will be greatly accelerated, and she will soon hold the rank to which her intrinsic greatness entitles her.

THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Attention is called to a valuable wharf property on the Schuylkill, having a front thereon of more than one hundred feet; also, an extensive wharf on Mill Creek; said property extends to the Darby Road, with a front of four hundred feet, embracing, in all, about eight acres, including a substantial stone mansion eligibly situate, coach house, barn, lime kilns, stone quarries, &c. The water and gas pipes are laid along the Darby road in front of the premises.

The convenient access to the city by means of the Darby Passenger Railroad, which passes in front of the property, its valuable Schuylkill front, wharf on Mill Creek, and proximity to the West Chester Railroad, which touches the property, render it a very desirable business location. Situate immediately adjoining the Woodlan d's Cemetery, it is, and must continue to be, the only means of ingress and egress to all the valuable Schuylkill front, from the North side of the Almshouse, to the Southern limit of the Woodlawn's, a distance of more than one mile. Capitalists who are desirous of making a profitable investment will find it to their advantage to examine the property. Sale will take place on the evening of the 26th inst., at the Exchange.

REAL ESTATE, GROUND RENTS, STOCKS, &c.—To-morrow evening a very large sale by order of the Sheriff, Orphans' Court, Executors, and others—over 60 properties—most of them very valuable, and to be sold peremptorily. See THOMAS & SONS' pamphlet catalogue and advertisements under auction head.

Sale of the banking house, &c., 17th May, by order of the United States. See advertisement on third page of to-day's paper.

FAIR AT JAYNE'S HALL.—We take pleasure in calling the attention of the public to the Fair, to commence at Jayne's Hall to-day, for the benefit of "The Sisters of St Joseph." We regard this institution as a noble charity; and their efforts now, (the first appeal, we believe, they have ever made to the public) to obtain funds for the aid of their "Home" at Chestnut Hill, we trust, will meet a liberal response at the hands of our citizens.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CHOICE PAINTINGS, and PIANO.—The sale this morning, at No. 231 south Sixteenth street, comprises excellent household furniture, rosewood piano-forte; also some very choice paintings, by eminent European and American artists. Thomas Birch & Sons, auctioneers.

OPENING FOR AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—The advertisement of "S. M. & Co.," in another column, for an assistant book-keeper, we regard as a rare opening for any young man competent to fill the post.

THE NATIONAL GUARDS will parade this afternoon. It is expected they will turn out about a hundred muskets, with a band of eighteen musicians, equipped, and eight drummers, wearing the scarlet uniform.

**Popular Sovereignty in the Territories.**

In the celebrated discussion in the United States Senate, on the 23d of February last, in regard to the power of the people of the Territories over slavery, Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, boldly avowed his determination "not to cheat or to be cheated;" and he followed up this avowal by demanding Congressional protection for slavery. A number of Southern Senators substantially concurred with him; and since that period a disposition has constantly been manifested by the ultraists who assume to dictate the creed of the Democratic party to insist upon this doctrine as a *sine qua non*. The Washington *Constitution*, not bold enough to plainly espouse this theory, however much it may sympathise with the fearless and avowed champions of it, endeavors to pave the way for new treacheries to the principle of self-government by an article from which we have taken the following extract:

"There is no longer any intestine dissension of the least importance in the Democratic party on the slavery question. The principles emblazoned on its banner are—*non-intervention, by Congress or by Territorial Legislatures, either to establish or prohibit slavery within the Territories, and the protection of slave property therein; as long as the Territorial condition shall remain, by the judiciary under the Constitution of the United States.* When the people of any such Territory (as the President stated in his Silliman letter of August 15, 1857, to the Connecticut clergymen) proceed to frame a State Constitution, then it is their right to decide the important question for themselves, whether they will continue, modify, or abolish slavery." In the meantime, what the Constitution has recognised to be property, the Constitution can protect as property through the instrumentality of the judiciary. The Dred Scott decision, recognising the right of the people of any State to take their slaves into the Territories of the United States, will stand as a landmark whilst the Union shall endure. The waves of Black Republicanism may beat against it in vain. How this principle could ever have been seriously doubted is a mystery. As the President observes in the same letter: "If a confederation of sovereign States acquire a new territory at the expense of their common blood and treasure, surely one set of the partners can have no right to exclude the other from its enjoyment by prohibiting them from taking into it whatsoever is recognised to be property by the common Constitution."

"We shall hear but little more within the ranks of the Democratic party of *antagonistic or unfriendly legislation in the Territories against slavery*, the Constitution, and the Dred Scott decision. It does not seem to be generally known even in the Kansas Legislature, at their last session, after a severe struggle, repudiated this doctrine, and refused to adopt unfriendly legislation against slavery within the Territory. The advocates *of the power in a Territorial Legislature, directly or indirectly, to nullify* the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, must eventually join Seward and Hickman in asserting the incompatibility of slave and free States to live together in the same Confederacy; *and this is nothing more nor less than rank disunion.*"

The Jesuitical character of this article can only be fully appreciated by considering it in connection with the doctrine avowed by several Southern Senators in the course of the debate of last winter. Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, said: "The doctrine of non-interference by Congress with slavery in the Territories means, and can only mean, that Congress should neither *establish* nor *prohibit* it. *That is all.* Leave these questions to the Constitution and the courts. But whatever rights individuals have in the Territory, may demand, and when demanded, MUST HAVE *adequate protection.*"

On this basis, which is identical with that of the organ, Senator GREEN contended that if after slavery was established in a Territory, and its right to exist there was confirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States, the local Legislature failed to protect it, Congress should be invoked to do so, and such action would not be in violation of the doctrine of Congressional non-intervention as he understood it, but be the imperative duty of Congress.

Senator BIGLER, while deprecating the agitation of the question at this time, strongly intimated his endorsement of Mr. GREEN'S views when he said:

"It is for the courts, and not for Congress, to decide all legal questions that may arise as to the rights of slave property in the Territories; that is the Democratic policy; *but it is not clear that a necessity will never arise for the interference of Congress to execute a right decree of the courts.*"

Other portions of his speech contain still stronger committals to this doctrine.

While, in the North, the Administration organs dare not outrage public sentiment by revealing their real opinions, and while, in some cases, they even deny their sympathy with the doctrine of Congressional protection, it is claimed by their most faithful allies as a logical consequence of the views which the organ publicly proclaims.

Thus, the Washington *Union*, the Buchanan organ, *democratic party*, of antagonistic or *unfriendly legislation in the Territories against slavery.*" Its theory is that the *people of the Territories have no control whatever over that institution.* A dozen men may establish slavery, in defiance of the wishes of eighty thousand freemen. The latter cannot abolish it. If they fail to protect it, and a decree of the Supreme Court recognises the right to hold slaves in the Territories, Congress is to be invoked, and the whole power of the Federal Government set in motion, to protect the rights of slaveholders. This theory dedicates all the American Territories to slavery, and enlists all the Federal powers for its protection within their limits, against the will of the inhabitants who are to reside in them. It destroys every vestige of Popular Sovereignty. It brands the language of the Kansas-Nebraska bill with falsehood. It converts the National Government into an active agent of slavery propagandism. It places slave property on a higher basis than any other species of property. If it is insisted upon it will precipitate the inevitable division of the Union into two sectional parties, and forever destroy the national organization of the Democratic party. No Northern State will support it, and no Northern Senator or member of Congress, with the consent of his constituents, can vote for it.

The Democracy of the North have struggled long and manfully for the preservation of the constitutional rights of the South, and are willing to do so still. But, like the prisoner in the iron cell who saw its limits gradually circumscribing round him, one demand has followed upon another, until now that Congressional protection for slavery is presented as a test of political orthodoxy, as a dogma which must be advocated under penalty of excommunication. Self-preservation compels them to repudiate it in terms which none can misunderstand.

**Public Entertainments.**

ARCH-STREET THEATRE.—We attended Mr. Wheatley's benefit at the Arch-street Theatre on Saturday evening, and enjoyed a rare treat in the two first pieces, "The Married Rake," and "The Follies of a Night," but we feel bound to protest against the affair called "The Green Mountain Boy," which concluded the entertainment." It is eminently absurd and pointless, and wholly unworthy of the high character of the Arch-street Theatre, one of the best conducted establishments in America, if not the best, and where our old English plays are certainly better performed than in any other theatre in our experience. Even Mr. J. S. Clarke, a man of rare genius, whose personation of *Farmer Ashfield* in "Speed the Plough," a few evenings ago, startled us by its exquisite truth to nature, could not redeem the last piece on Saturday evening. Mr. Wheatley has attained too high a character in his profession to permit himself to be imposed upon, or to yield to any favoritism in the way of accepting or noting such bad pieces as "The Green Mountain Boy."

Mr. Fredericks, the stage manager of the Arch, takes his first benefit for four years to-morrow evening. The performances will be "The Wedding Day," "Our American Cousin," and "The Follies of a Night," one of the best comedies on the stage.

Mrs. and Miss Farren concluded their engagement, at Walnut-street Theatre, on Saturday evening. They cannot be said, under the mildest criticism, to have succeeded. Mrs. Farren's proverbial exaggerations, as an actress, are the very things which her daughter should not imitate—but does. To make her into anything like a good actress, Miss Fanny Farren should rough it, in small parts, at small theatres, for the next three years. In a word, she must become aware that people cannot be great performers, in any art, without first acquiring the rudiments, the elements, of the art. She has commenced with leading parts, at which she ought to stop. All the parroting in the world will not manufacture a great actress out of the raw material, a school-girl. Her very self-possession, ease—almost effrontery—are points against her. If she continue under her present strange schooling, she will never rise higher than to be the representative of exaggerated action and unqualified rant. This may suit for the West—but not for audiences accustomed to see really fine acting.

On the other hand, Mr. and Mrs. Waller, who really are artists, in the fullest sense of the word, are announced to appear this evening, in the Duchess of Malfi. This play, written by Thomas Webster, was first published in 1623, (some years after Shakspeare's death,) but was not performed, we believe, until 1678, in the closing year of the reign of Charles II, when it was altered for the stage, and was brought out at the Duke's Theatre. The famous Mr. Betterton played the part of *Bosola*, Mrs. Betterton was the *Duchess*, Mr. Harris, *Ferdinand*, the brother, and M Smith personated *Antonio*, a character which tit rising young actor, Mr. Shewell, will play thirsting. The play, as first written, is a fine tragedy—a little broad-spoken, now and then, it may be. It was re-adapted for the stage, in 1850, by R H. Horne, an English dramatist, now in Australia, who was compelled to cut out a gd deal, and to introduce several new scenes to fit it for modern audiences. He succeded, and it is his version which the Walks produce this evening. If they are atall well supported, and Mr. Shewell's accessions a fine card, we have no doubt about their succs. But—and we say it with regret—the stock company at the Walnut-street Theatre is very poor. Surely, on this occasion, the majority will consecend to commit the dialogue to memory—they did not think it worth while to do so when 'Sir Giles Overreach" was played three weeks ago. With his usual remarkable regard for appropriateness, Dr. Cunnington, leader and director of the chestra, prefaces this intense tragedy with—the 'Grand' Overture from the opera of Don Giovanni Villikons and his Dinah would have beenjust as suitable.

McDonough's Galeties (Race street below Third) is going ahead astonishingly. He has an extensive and able company, and on boast, what few managers can, that frequent during the season he has had to refuse money in consequence of his house being as crowded as it could be.

"Come at a Beck" is an old invitation. The Philadelphia Band, No. 1, repeat it. On Wednesday evening, at National Guards' Hall, Race street, the contributing members' Quadrille Party (eighth series) will doubtless assemble a large and pleasant party.

Miss Richings announces a concert, at Musical Fund Hall, for Wednesday evening. Besides the *bénéficiaire*, the performers will consist of Mlle Anna Wislor, Miss M. O'Connell, Messrs. Geo. Simpson and J. R. Thomas, (have not we heard these two in *Ethiopia?*) and Mr. Philip Rohr. The pianist will be Mr. Charles Jarvis. We must say that, with a single exception, the programm is extremely well-selected and attractive.

## BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

### Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, April 24 1859.

The last coil of the Sickles trial is being finally wound off, and we are now looking forward for a verdict by Monday or Tuesday. Some disappointment was expressed that the court did not continue its session up to Sunday morning, so that the jury might proceed immediately to a decision. Mr. Stanton's speech was so masterly and at the same time so lengthy, that its points will no doubt elicit a reply from the prosecution. I am clear that every indication points to an acquittal, though it is said that one of the jurors's houses belonging to Mr. Sickles. Those best acquainted with the present condition of things do not hesitate to say that the jury were ready to bring in a verdict six days ago, while others contend that the true course would have been to submit the case to the jury without argument. Mr. Sickles himself is confident that he will be acquitted.

With the subsidence of the excitement growing out of this trial, the spirit of gossip in regard to politics has revived. We must have our chit-chat here, or die out. The last *bon boucle* is that of the appointment of Mr. Quiggle, of your city, to the important post of consul to Antwerp. The manner in which this appointment is discussed shows that Mr. Quiggle stands possessed of all the qualifications for receiving this high honor at the hands of the Executive. While a Senator in the State Legislature, from the Centre and Clinton district, he voted for General Cameron for United States Senator, when the latter was last defeated, in 1854-55; and it is also stated that in the same Legislature, while pledged to support the anti-prohibitory liquor league, he deserted it after being placed under obligations to the members, and voted for the prohibitory bill. The Democrats of his former county, headed by the leading Lecompontites, protested against his appointment on many grounds, and the Hon. Allison White, the Lecompton member of Congress from the Clinton and Lycoming district, although at first inclined to yield to Mr. Quiggle, subsequently withdrew his recommendation, and did all in his power to defeat the appointment. Mr. Quiggle was an open and a somewhat active sympathiser with the anti-Lecompton Democrats, and particularly denunciatory of the General Administration, up to a certain period. But Senator Bigler determined that the appointment should be made, and in the face of all the local feeling against it, he succeeded in deceiving the President, and Mr. Quiggle obtained the commission. Mr. White, whom you will recollect as the Pennsylvania member of the committee of investigation on the Kansas complication in the last Congress, and as one of the most active Lecompton members of that body, was here during the past week, and called upon President Buchanan. He earnestly protested against this appointment, but Senator Bigler was upon the ground, and assisted in the consummation of the appointment. When you recollect how many active men in the State have been looking forward to some such recognition as this, and to so desirable a post as that of Antwerp, the fact that this appointment should have been made in the face of the resistance of some of the leading Administration men of Pennsylvania, shows the peculiar state of things here at Washington. But more anon.

A painful rumor is in circulation to the effect that the chief financial officer of the late House of Representatives has been missing for the last two or three weeks, and that the clerk, Mr. Allen, of Illinois, is in excessive tribulation. I forbear giving names and facts, remarking only that Mr. Allen had full warning of the character of his immediate assistant before he appointed him. Let us hope that nothing will result to the disadvantage either of the Government or the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Every day multiplies evidences of the determination of the Southern politicians to force the Democratic party upon the doctrine that the people of the Territories shall have no rights over the subject of slavery, and that Congress must protect slavery in the Territories at all hazards.

The Louisville *Democrat*, the leading Administration paper in Kentucky, not only takes this ground, but rejects the Cincinnati platform and Governor Brown, Senator from Mississippi, out in a letter, in which he asserts that the South will be content with nothing less than the protection of slavery in the Territories by Congress and the Federal Government. The Administration influence of the North is yielding to this new demand.

The great age and feeble health of at least four of the judges on the United States Supreme bench may render it the duty of the President to take new appointments to that august tribunal ding the next one or two years. Judge Black is looking forward to this snuggery as the *Ultima Thule* of his aspirations, and expects to be gratified. Justice Grier, the sound and astute representative of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey district on the Supreme bench, is a man of extraordinary health, and Mr. Buchanan would be compelled to decide whether two judges of the Supreme Court shall be taken from the same State, should vacancies occur in other districts. There have been, believe, as many as *three* judges from one of the Southern districts on the Supreme bench; but New Jersey is a part of your district, it is highly probable that the people of New Jersey would insist upon having their man. Judge Black devoting himself to a constant abuse of your Administration; and everybody who calls to see him is compelled to listen to his assaults upon not by those who are in favor of the State Administration, but also upon such distinguished jurists Judge Thompson, Judge Woodward, Judge Grier, and Judge Strong, of the Supreme Court Pennsylvania. No language is too vile for Judge Black to use when speaking of these upright excellent men. He assails them not only personally, but publicly traduces their motives. It will recollect that, while on his late visit to Philadelphia, he did not hesitate to use the most offensive language whenever he referred to the State Administration and to the members of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Probably no man ever mounted to position Washington, under any Administration, who less to win it than Jeremiah S. Black, the present Attorney General. During all the year struggle for Mr. Buchanan, in your State and elsewhere, he was hardly ever heard of. He not sat in a Buchanan convention, and hardly knew the President. In 1856 he neither lifted pen voice in support of the Democratic cause; nor is even doubted whether he voted in the campaign. I refer to this simply for the purpose showing how easy it is for gentlemen attain high position to lose their senses, and to indulge in personal abuse of all who do not happen agree with them while in the possession of temporary power.

A gentleman now here from Pennsylvania came to remind you that the appointment of present consul to Paris, Mr. Spencer—who, it said, has not voted in our country for sixteen years, and had about as much to do with the democratic party as if he had never been born—the work of Mr. Robert Tyler, the chairman the Lecompton Slave-Code Central Committee Pennsylvania. Had an opportunity been presented of properly discussing this appointment the time, it never would have been made; Mr. Tyler managed to carry it over the heads the old Democrats in the midst of the excitement prevailing on other questions. Mr. Spencer is, doubt, a good man; but if it had been understood by the working men of the party, during the Presidential election, that the patronage of the Administration was to be given to those who not only had never served the party, but never voted it, and that Mr. Robert Tyler, chairman of your slave-code committee, could engineer such appointments through, there would have been little encouragement for the men who put Mr Buchanan where he is. Mr. Spencer ought certainly to secure a year's salary to Pennsylvania to help the Lecompton ticket through. OCCASIONAL.

### Letter from New York.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR MAY: CONTENTS OF THE NUMBER AND NAMES OF THE CONTRIBUTORS—LAW INCREASING THE PAY FOR LEGAL ADVERTISING—DEATH OF SENATOR DOUGLAS: THE LOBBY—SUCCESS OF MISS DAVENPORT—THE MORPHY TESTIMONIAL.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, April 23 1859.

Harper's Magazine, for May, the advance sheets of which have just passed under my glance, opens with a clever political sketch by Rose Terry, entitled "The Lamentable Complaint of Katharina Maria Poppelle, Spinster (*nee* Kate Mary Popple.)" It is cleverly illustrated by Hoppin, and is "got up" to show how difficult, and generally unsuccessful, it is to transform a good, sensitive country girl into a fashionable "Miss Flora McFlr., of Madison Square." The next paper, profusely illustrated, is about "Flies," and tells the reader everything that is known relative to the anatomical structure and ordinary habits of that curious little bird. The writer is Mrs. Charlotte Taylor. Next follows "Loungings in the Footprints of the Pioneers," by Edward O. Bruce, of Winchester, Va., giving a racy sketch of matters and things, old and new, in Richmond, Jamestown, Chesapeake Bay, and Currituck, and what was said and done on a certain excursion therein fully described. T. D. Sherwood contributes "The Merchant," a short poem, full of beautiful thoughts, that will be read with pleasure by those who, reared in the old farm-house, have obtained in the city the elegant dollars so eagerly looked forward to in youth, and now turn fondly again to "the farm-house fringed with vines" Succeeding this is "The Burning of Saltone Villa," a story, by J. D. Whelpley. Another story "Mrs. Margaret's Hobby," is by a gentleman who prefers the pleasure of remaining incog. rather than to be mentioned as a clever writer of fiction. Next we have a sonnet to paper by Dr. D. B Reid, on "Quarantine and Ventilation." T B Aldrich contributes "In the Old Church Tower" four very sweet verses. "The Rothsays" is by a lady whose name I am not at liberty to give "Lynch Law" is by an anonymous writer. Mr. D C. Gastleton is the inventor of "Criticism Forestalled; or, Rhyme versus Reason." Mrs. Katherine F Williams is the author of the very readable story, "Such a Mistake;" and that clever writer of all sorts of things, "Barou" Nordhoff, gives us "The Golden Elephant." These are the articles, with the names of the authors, in the May number. The remaining portion is made up of "The Virginians" and the usual Monthly Record of Current Events, Literary Notices, Editor's Table, Editor's Easy Chair, &c, &c. On the whole a capital number.

I mentioned, the other day, that one of the most sensible and just laws passed by the Legislature just adjourned, was that which increased the rate allowed by law for the advertisement of legal notices. As this law is likely to attract the attention of the press of other States, where this kind of advertising is inadequately paid, and will doubtless be made the basis of legislative action, I have thought best to send you the following copy of the whole bill:

An act in relation to the publication of legal notices. The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The proprietor or proprietors of any newspaper may charge and collect, for publishing any notice, which by the direction of the Legislature, or any advertisement, required by law to be published, not more than 75 cents per folio for the first insertion, and 30 cents for each subsequent insertion for the same. But this act shall not operate to change the present rates of compensation for the publication of the session laws; nor shall the provisions of this act apply to provisions of marriage certificates, or any notices which are to be published relating to estates of deceased persons.

"Sec. 2. All laws and parts of laws not consistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

The rates heretofore allowed for the class of advertising affected by this bill were fifty cents per folio of one hundred words for the first insertion, and twenty cents for each subsequent insertion These prices were fixed thirty years ago, when newspaper advertising was quite a different thing from what it is now.

Senator Doherty, who died at Albany, on Wednesday evening last, was one of the Senators from this city—a young gentleman of ability, and the inheritor of an ample fortune. He was one of those truly amiable, "good fellows" who tacked the attractive temptations of life, and fell a too-easy victim to the thoroughly organized but infamous system of the lobby, whose interests were subserved by his absence from, rather than presence in, the Senate. It was through the instruments of the "fourth house" that he was kept almost constantly under the influence of stimulus, and finally hurried to the grave. The lobby of the last Legislature surpassed all its predecessors in the audacity and infamy of its schemes.

The success of Miss Davenport at the Metropolitan, has been quite a surprise to most of the theatre-goers, though not to those who have seen and appreciated the lady's personations. The *Express* says: "This admirable actress is deepening the impression she has made, and she will do so, for her power is refined by the highest finish. The intellectual grace of her movement, and the fresh impulsiveness, combined with a certain reticence, indicating that the emotion is always deeper than its expression, has a charm few can resist."

The chess-players were in high conclave on Thursday evening. It was understood that the testimonial to Paul Morphy will be presented in the chapel of the New York University, before the Club and their friends, and that the presentation speeches will be made by Prince John Van Buren, and another Prince—Wm. J. A. Fuller.

### New York Stock Exchange, April 23.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SECOND BOARD. | | | | | |
| 5000 Virginia 6s | 91¼ | 300 | N Y Central R | | 72⅞ |
| 5000 Ohio 6s '86 | 104 | 200 | do | s10 | 72⅞ |
| 1000 Missouri 6s | 87½ | 800 | do | s60 | 72⅞ |
| 10000 Tenn 6s '90 | 83½ | 200 | do | s60 | 72⅞ |
| 1000 Hud Riv R 1mt | 101 | 565 | Mich S & N I R | | 85 |
| 5000 N Y Cent 2d m | 100 | 100 | do | | 84⅞ |
| 4000 L&C & Mil I G | 75 | 100 | Erie R | s30 | 9 |
| 5 Bk of Commerce | 101¼ | 150 | Harlem R | | 12¼ |
| 200 Reading R | snw 50¼ | 200 | Hailem R pref | | 49 |
| 100 do | 50⅜ | 150 | Mich Central R | | 51⅞ |
| 485 Pacific M S Co | 93 | 100 | do | | 51 |
| 50 do | s15 57¼ | 200 | do | s10 | 51 |
| 100 do | 58¼ | 100 | do | | 51¼ |
| 100 do | s2 58¾ | 50 | Chic & R I R | snw | 57 |
| 50 N Y Central R | 73⅞ | 200 | do | b30 | 57 |
| 400 do | 73⅞ | 250 | do | s10 | 57 |
| 800 do | b60 73 | | | | |

THE MARKETS.

The unfavorable weather this afternoon checked business.

FLOUR was very quiet, sales having been confined to 6,000 bbls. of all kinds, within yesterday's range.

WHEAT was depressed; sales of 10,000 bushels at $1.26@1.27 for white Kentucky, $1.35@1.40 for inferior to very good red Western, and an unascertained price for unsound Chicago spring.

CORN—Sales were reported of 12,500 bushels, at 86@87c for new yellow Jersey and Southern, and 82@83c for old mixed Western.

RYE—Sales 3,000 bushels Northern at 85@86c.

BARLEY.—Sales 5,000 bushels State at 65@70c. ⅌ bushel.

OATS were in demand, and somewhat firmer.

AQUES were inactive at $5 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

PETROL.—Sales 2,000 bales; market still unsettled.

PORK was heavy; sales 500 bbls. at $17 18@17 25 for new mess, and $16@16 50 for prime.

The sales of [illegible] 1,000 bbls., chiefly extra, at steady prices.

LARD was in [illegible] rates.

WHISKEY—Sales [illegible]@25½c ⅌ gallon.

## THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

### Arrival of the Overland Mail—Silver from Arizona.

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—The overland mail, from California, has arrived, with dates to the 1st inst. The advices have been anticipated by the arrival of the Tehuantepec steamer at New Orleans.

Sixty-nine pounds