The Press.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1859.

FIRST PAGE.—Religious Intelligence; Pleasing Letter from Saratoga; Our Altoona Correspondence; General News; The Courts; Weekly Review of the Philadelphia Markets. FOURTH PAGE.—Sermon by Rev. Charles Collins.

The News.

The steamer Quaker City arrived at New York yesterday from Havana. The English mail steamer Conway arrived at Havana from Vera Cruz, with dates to the 4th inst., and from the city of Mexico to the 31st. The Conway brought about two million, principally in silver, for England, and about twenty passengers, among whom was Mr. C. Whitehead, a member of an English mercantile house in the city of Mexico, who has been a resident there for thirty years, but who has been sent out of the country by the Miramon Government. Another of the Conway's passengers (who is also a passenger per the Quaker City) left the city of Mexico on the 1st, staid over one day in Puebla, making the journey to New York in the short time of eleven days. Affairs in the city of Mexico are reported as the 31st to have been quiet. Nothing of interest in the public journals, nothing different having transpired since the last dates sent by the United States via New Orleans. The news of peace per the Quaker City has not acted favorably upon the public sentiment in the commercial interests, or the monetary condition, and, in consequence, our markets are languid. The following item is not without interest to the commercial world:

HAVANA, August 8.—By a "royal decree" published here last Saturday, live fish is permitted to be imported into this island without the payment of any duties beyond the customary port charges. This decree is of great benefit to all classes, but especially the poorer, in this country, the sale of offal in this city having been for many years a monopoly.

As part of the history of the Wise letter, we publish the following article from the Albany *Argus*, edited by Mr. Cassidy, in which that gentleman positively denies being even indirectly responsible for its publication:

Governor Wise's letter, in which we regret to find no word of remorse or shame for the fraud he advised and attempted upon the Democracy of this State, has yet something in it that calls for a few words from us.

That Mr. Donnelly, to whom the letter was addressed, after showing it to several others, confided it to Mr. Cassidy, with permission to send it to Mr. Richmond, of Buffalo, who was to bring it to Albany to the meeting of the State Committee the following next week, is true. *But Mr. Cassidy did not avail himself of this permission.*

He was more chary of the reputation of Gov. Wise than his own correspondent. Neither Mr. Richmond nor any member of the State Committee, were made aware of the contents of the letter, until a copy of it was ascertained to be in circulation in this city, on the day the State Committee met.

"Mr. Cassidy's feelings, those of his friends, and of his friends' friends, were such as to preclude the idea of hostility to Gov. Wise; and the only emotion the letter excited in him was one of regret that it was written, and of apprehension lest it should be made public.

Mr. Cassidy denies that by any act of his, or by any constructive consent, direct or implied, express or near, was the letter made public. Mr. Wise has associated himself with a political confidence man, in this state, to whom not only every social circle was barred, but every political convention, and every man, who had held office, only to show his unfitness for public as for private trusts, and of whom the press talked only mockingly in connection with his chances of a real penitentiary, or of the hypothetical Cabinet of President Wise. It would have been superfluous cruelty to have exposed his injured friend as a candidate, stained with such an association.

We demand that Governor Wise (unless he is to be judged by his companions, in which case we desire to have nothing further to do with him) shall publish his inquiry in regard to his correspondent as its source.

This letter appeared first in the New York *Herald*, with the editor of which Governor Wise is in confidential correspondence. Let him demand how the letter was communicated to it. By the agent? Then from whom did the agent get it? Who was the third party? Who stood behind him? Who was the last and original source of this communication? If Gov. Wise has anything left of honor and manliness, if he is not cowed down or shamed into impotency, by his own consciousness, he will do this.

We challenge the investigation, because we know its result will acquit us abroad of a charge which no man in this State, friend or foe, would bring against us of being false to a private confidence.

But the resentment we feel at the disgraceful subterfuge, which, under quibbles and falsehoods, seeks to divert the responsibility of this disclosure from its true source, and the contempt we feel for the author of such a letter, are lost in a sense of pity for the State which has the misfortune to have such a man for its head. It is Virginia of which Mr. Wise is Governor! It is to be the Mother of States that we are forced to trace this shameful history.

The English papers report that the engines of the "Great Eastern" steamer are now erected, the propeller is in its place, and the floats are on the paddle wheels. The machinery, indeed, is so far complete that the steam has been got up to try the accuracy of the bearings and so forth. Of her six masts, the first, fifth, and sixth are, in and rigged. The carpenters having put up the deck bulwarks, the painters are giving the boards the first coat. In a short period the "Great Eastern" will be coaled and provisioned, and ready to take her trial trip to sea.

The steamer Kate Howard was sunk yesterday, in the Missouri river, below Jefferson city. She had on board a valuable cargo, which is almost an entire loss, and one hundred and fifty passengers, who were all saved.

Wendell Phillips has written a long and severe letter to Chief Justice Shaw and President Walker, of Harvard, for being present at the public dinner to Morphy at the Revere House, "a place where liquor is sold in direct hostility to the law."

A telegram from New Orleans, dated 9th instant, says: "The Vicksburg *Whig* of yesterday mentions having seen a letter from General Walker, announcing his intention to head another company emigrating to Nicaragua in a few weeks, and that all parties wishing to go must be in New Orleans by the 15th September."

The Pike's Peakers are stirring in political matters. A Convention was recently held in Denver City, for the purpose of taking steps to form a new Territory, to be called Jefferson. It is expected that application will be made to the next Congress for the sanction of the assembled wisdom for their conduct.

Messrs. Peck, Carpenter, and Fairchild, of Oberlin, served a notice, on Thursday, on the United States marshal, of a suit which has been instituted by them for $20,000 damages, growing out of the rescue case.

A swindling operation has just occurred in Washington, by which some $5,000 have been taken from the pockets of her citizens.

Two churches, a hotel, and a court-house, were destroyed by fire, yesterday, at Lawrence, Mass. Three more were blown down by the falling of walls.

Mr. Nightingale, an extensive planter at Barbadoes, recently lost a sugar factory and machinery by fire, amounting to $200,000. The intelligence was received yesterday at Boston, from Halifax.

Letter from Thomas Carlyle.

Mr. CARLYLE, the English journals lately announced, is rusticating in Scotland, and busily engaged upon the concluding volumes of his "History of Frederick the Second, called Frederick the Great," wherof the first portion was last year published in London, by Chapman & Hall; in New York, by Harper & Brothers. From a letter now before us we learn that Mr. CARLYLE is at Aberdour, on the Firth of Forth, in that part of the east of Scotland called "The Kingdom of Fife." The envelope has the address "S. A. Allibone, Esq. (Book-Writer, &c.), Philadelphia, U. S." The letter is as follows:

ABERDOUR, FIFE (for Chelsea, London), 16 July 1859.

SIR,—A good while ago (I am ashamed to acknowledge my neglect by saying so, but it was not intentional, you know, quite without excuse) your massive impressive Volume [Allibone's Dictionary of English Literature and British and American Authors] was duly handed in at Chelsea; nor did I fail to look a little into it, the exceedingly busy then, and now.

I can truly say the labour you have gone into (which appears to be faithfully done, wherever I can judge of it) fills me with astonishment; and is indeed of an amount almost frightful to think of. There seems to be no doubt the Book will be welcome to innumerable reading beings. And tell them much that they wish to know. To me the one fault was, that like the Apostle Paul's sheet of Beasts it took in "the clean and the unclean," and thereby became of such unmanageable *bulk*, to say no more. Readers are not yet aware of the fact, but it is of daily increasing magnitude, and already of terrible importance to readers. That their first grand necessity in reading it is to be vigilantly conscientiously *select*; and to know every where that Books, like human souls, are actually divided into what we may call "sheep and goats," the latter, unfortunately, on the *left* hand of the Judge; and tending, every goat of them, at all moments, whither we know; and much to be avoided, and if possible ignored, by all sane creatures.

This is candidly my verdict; and I regret to think you cannot well like it; nor, can you perceive, had I any wish to produce it, dull enumeration.

With many respects and acknowledgments,

Yours sincerely,

T. CARLYLE.

S. A. ALLIBONE, Esq., &c., &c., Philadelphia.

The book in question is based upon the principle of giving some information about every person who has committed British or American authorship. Of some, mere mention is enough. Thus Mr. CARLYLE obtains a biographical and critical notice to the extent of a page in Allibone's Dictionary (equal to five ordinary 8vo. pages), while next to him is another THOMAS CARLYLE, described in two lines, as of the Scottish bar, and author of "The Moral Phenomena of Germany," of which a second edition, enlarged, was published in London.

FALL FROM A WINDOW.—On Thursday a little girl, about five years of age, named Charlotte Jackson, was severely injured by falling from the first story window of a house in the vicinity of Church and Christian streets.

Robert Field Stockton, of New Jersey.

At a moment when everybody is discussing or denouncing HENRY A. WISE, of Virginia, and when that extraordinary man is preparing to display new abilities, to extricate himself from his new dilemma, it is not out of place to refer, briefly, and in good temper, to another public personage, who may be said to resemble Governor WISE in more than one characteristic. The Virginia Governor wins less by caution than by boldness. His career is crowded with instances in which he has conquered prejudice by his courage; and when to this element is added great powers of endurance, wonderful intellectual resources, and surpassing oratory, it is not surprising that he has overridden the animosities of parties, and has placed himself at the head of the very organization, of which, during the best part of his life, he was the most distinguished adversary. Fond of making long speeches—it is said that on one occasion he spoke for five days in the Virginia Constitutional Convention, to the horror of the reporters, and the disgust of those who were panting for a chance to speak themselves—and yet, there are few men who can put into less space more metal, more thought, and more eloquence. Rapid in the performance of his duties, he is a profound student. While erratic in many of his actions, he can be as practical, and exhibit as much thorough common sense, as any man we know of.

The handwriting of HENRY A. WISE—when we reflect how much he has written in his day and time—is a marvel of distinctness, much resembling that of the venerable HORACE BINNEY. It would be unjust to say that such a man is a mere genius; for no mere genius could have held the Accomac Congressional district amidst all the changes of parties, himself being a representative of these changes, or could have broken down such an organization as that of the Americans in 1856, with the party of which he was then the representative convulsed with almost open hostility and envy as to himself. Our CHARLES JARED INGERSOLL on one occasion spoke of HENRY CLAY as a mere newspaper man. HENRY A. WISE is not a strictly newspaper man, nor is he a book man. He may be called a *magazine*, in more senses than one—full of explosive material; and, like *Blackwood*, addicted to slashing attacks upon his adversaries.

ROBERT FIELD STOCKTON, of New Jersey, as we have said, resembles WISE in some things very closely. They are men of nearly the same age—WISE being but fifty-three years old, and STOCKTON only two or three years older. The latter is one of the most generous, high-toned, and thorough gentlemen in the Union. His grandfather, RICHARD STOCKTON, was an eminent member of that illustrious band, "the signers of the Declaration of Independence." His father, RICHARD STOCKTON, Jr., was elected, at an early age, Senator in Congress from New Jersey, and took a front rank in that body. Subsequently, during the war of 1812, he was a member of the national House of Representatives, where he was equally distinguished. A Federalist of the old school, he was deservedly classed as a gentleman and a lawyer among the first men of the country.

"MORVEN," the STOCKTON family seat for nearly two hundred years, adjoins the village of Princeton, N. J., and has been, for successive generations, the abode of hospitality and refinement. The STOCKTON family came from England in the year 1670, purchased nearly seven thousand acres of land within two miles of Princeton, and in 1682 effected the first European settlement made in that part of the State. They were afterwards temporarily driven off by the British army under Lord Howe. The biographer of the grandfather of Commodore STOCKTON says of him: "that he shone with peculiar lustre and brightness among men of the highest literary attainments, the strictest virtue and the noblest patriotism." The three STOCKTONS, the grandfather, father, and son, are singularly alike in the fact that they have always gathered around them the most prominent men of all parties in the country, and by this means, and their unbounded wealth, (not to speak of their high-breeding, somewhat aristocratic,) have been enabled to wield overpowering influence in their own State, and not a little in the country at large. The STOCKTONS are connected by marriage with some of the best families in the country, among whom are the BOUDINOTS, FIELDS, RUSHES, THOMSONS, and POTTERS.

It is not strange that the descendants of such ancestors should inherit a good many of their qualities. ROBERT F. STOCKTON in early life entered the United States navy, and was actively engaged, whilst yet a boy, in some of the most important naval battles in the war of 1812. Some curious anecdotes are told of the daring of the young seaman in, and shortly after, the war. The celebrated duel (in which he was the chief actor when a very young many) at Gibraltar, between himself and other American naval officers on the one side, and the officers of the British regiment stationed there on the other—the Americans having challenged the whole British regiment—is one of these incidents. In that affair, though no lives were lost, the British came off decidedly second best, and the attempt to arrest Lieutenant STOCKTON, by civil process, was signalized by his thrashing a whole squad of police and jumping down a precipice, and so escaping to his ship. While yet a Lieutenant, STOCKTON did as much for the promotion of the colony of Liberia, of which he was one of the founders, as any man in the country. When in command of the United States schooner Alligator, off the coast of Africa, in his efforts to suppress the slave trade, he made himself liable to a heavy amount of damages for the capture of two vessels engaged in that trade, belonging to foreigners, and therefore not amenable to our laws, and for which he was indemnified by Congress. A river in Liberia bears his name, given to it by the colonists there, in remembrance of his exertions in their behalf. After his return to the United States from his service on the coast of Africa, and still Lieutenant of the navy, STOCKTON became conspicuous as an advocate of the election of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS as President. Subsequently he advocated the election of HENRY CLAY, then of General JACKSON, and then of MARTIN VAN BUREN, but no man in the country was more ardent in opposition to the latter and the advocacy of General HARRISON, and none more enthusiastic in the support of Capt. JOHN TYLER, with whom he was a great favorite.

The energetic exertions of Commodore STOCKTON greatly promoted the introduction of steam power into the United States navy. The first steam vessel of the navy, named after his native village, Princeton, will long be remembered as the ill-fated ship on which Messrs. UPSHUR and GILMER, two members of Mr. TYLER's Cabinet, and Mr. MAXEY, a distinguished civil officer of the TYLER Administration, were killed by the explosion of a monster cannon which had been constructed at Commodore STOCKTON's instance, and by which explosion Senator BENTON and Captain STOCKTON received serious injuries. An interesting instance of the presence of mind of Captain STOCKTON, on this awful occurrence, was exhibited in an order, so soon as the smoke of the explosion had cleared off and the mangled bodies of the victims were exposed to view, to have them laid properly on the quarter deck, and concealed by the flag of their country, under whose folds they had met their terrible and unexpected death.

Having supported Mr. CLAY in a former election, he next opposed him and supported JAMES K. POLK for President, in 1844. When war was declared against Mexico, he was placed in command of our fleet on the Pacific, and there performed the duties of Commodore, General, and Governor, assisting in the foundation of religious, educational, and social institutions, and to him, probably more than to any other man, may be justly awarded the title of "Conqueror of California." A town and a river bear his name in that State.

Politics is a curious affair. Commodore STOCKTON, in a short time, found a rival for this high honor, in Col. FREMONT, and strange to say, during the campaign of 1856, while JAMES BUCHANAN was running against FREMONT for the Presidency, an extraordinary statement appeared over the signature of BUCHANAN, giving the credit of the conquest of California to his own opponent, thus depriving the Commodore of that laurel wreath. We are not, of course, disposed to conjecture or comment upon the secrets of private life; but any one who has studied the character of Commodore STOCKTON may imagine how his impetuous and gallant spirit chafed under this injustice and indignity. It was, therefore, an act of graceful penitence on the part of President BUCHANAN that he should offer to the son of Commodore STOCKTON (as an atonement) the important position of Minister to Rome, soon after he was chosen for the Presidency.

After the return of the Commodore from the Pacific he resigned his commission in the navy, and was elected a Senator in Congress by the New Jersey Legislature. He served some two years as Senator, and then resigned his position, well satiated, for the time, with its responsibilities and cares. He was succeeded as United States Senator by his brother-in-law, JOHN R. THOMSON, a thorough gentleman and Democrat. His next appearance was as a leader of the American party, in which relation he continues, being the favorite candidate of many of that party for President of the United States. When the American Convention to select a candidate for the Presidency was held in Philadelphia, Commodore STOCKTON had a number of warm friends, but his claims were postponed to those of Mr. FILLMORE, whom he supported with zeal. He recently appeared at a large meeting of the Americans, in Camden, N. J., which renominated Mr. FILLMORE as a candidate for the Presidency in 1860, and made a speech, which, although much of it did not meet our approval, was, nevertheless, marked by his characteristic outspoken patriotism. We shall not be surprised, however, if his peculiar organization should put him forward as their candidate next year.

Such is a running sketch of ROBERT FIELD STOCKTON, of New Jersey. Impracticable in many things, and, as we have shown, by no means attached to organizations—one day a Whig, the next day a Democrat, and then an American, or rather (to use JOHN VAN BUREN's idea) "an occasionally Democratic politician"—he is a man of mark, and by no means to be underrated as a political leader. Possessing many of the graces and advantages of a popular orator, he can excite a crowd to the uttermost. His business qualifications are superior. In his connection with the Camden and Amboy Railroad and the Delaware and Raritan Canal he has displayed eminent energy and public spirit; and it is not going too far to say that, however much the former improvement may be assailed, it has been owing to him and the remarkable family of the STEVENSES, that New Jersey is indebted for her present exemption from taxation, for the opening up of heretofore uncultivated and barren regions, and for her consequent solid prosperity in the midst of the calamities that have fallen upon other sections of the Union. We have written spontaneously of Commodore STOCKTON, as will be seen, in a candid spirit, with no intention to over-praise, and no disposition to hide the defects in his public character. As to his private reputation, we need hardly add that it is above and beyond the reach of envy or malice.

When we have leisure and room, we propose to give equally candid and impartial notices of the WALLS, the VROOMS, the POTTERS, the ELMERS, the RYERSONS, and other eminent citizens of New Jersey.

"The Old Arm Chair."

Many of our readers are aware, no doubt, that there is a song called "The Old Arm Chair," written by a middle-aged young verse-spinner, called ELIZA COOK. Several years ago, Miss COOK was a celebrity in England. She wrote several lyrics which are popular to this day—partly owing to their simple beauty, earnestness, and natural expression; partly owing to the "immortal music" to which they were wedded, by HENRY RUSSELL, a gentleman who supplied the music to Mr. G. P. MORRIS's "Woodman, spare that tree," and thus gave it popularity. Miss COOK, as we have said, *was* a celebrity. Many of her ballads have been sung wherever the English language is known; but they are not often heard now, for there is a fashion in songs, as there is in other things. The best proof of the oblivion into which ELIZA COOK has fallen, is that, desiring to refresh our memory about her, we successively looked into the "Men of the Time," (which has a supplement of eminent living women,) and did not find her here; into Knight's Cyclopædia, with like result; into Vapereau's Dictionnaire des Contemporaines, with equal ill-success. In Appleton's New American Cyclopædia is a brief notice. In Allibone's Dictionary of English Literature, however, we found the particulars which we required. Whoever else may be incorrect or careless, ALLIBONE never is.

One of the ballads by which Miss COOK is best known, is "The Old Arm Chair," the sale of which has brought heaps of money to its publisher. We have heard that nearly half a million copies of this song, each at half a dollar, (the cost being about three cents,) have been disposed of. The following is a copy of the assignment of this lyric to its publisher:

"Received, May 14, 1841, of Mr. Charles Jeffreys, the sum of two pounds two shillings for copyright of words of a song written by me, entitled 'The Old Arm Chair,' music by Mr. Kyle.

"ELIZA COOK."

There is a low-priced publication in London called the *Musical Bouquet*, the proprietors of which transferred to it, without leave asked or obtained from Mr. JEFFREYS, the words and music of "The Old Arm Chair." Numerous copies of this Scottish bookseller named KYLE. Against him did Mr. JEFFREYS commence a law-suit in the Court of Session in Scotland, the object being to prevent any future sale of pirated copies of the song. In the words of the application, "To restrain the appellant (KYLE) from printing and selling, or having in his possession for sale or hire, without the consent of the respondent, the words of the song or poem known by the name of 'The Old Arm Chair,' alleged to have been unlawfully printed, without the consent of the respondent, the proprietor of the copyright, in No. 382 of the *Musical Bouquet*."

Mr. JEFFREYS rested his title on two documents: Miss COOK's receipt, as above, and the copy of the certificate of registration of ownership entered at Stationers' Hall, in conformity with the 5th and 6th of Victoria, cap. 45. It is declared by that statute, which contains very stringent provisions for the accuracy of the register, that such certified copies "shall be *primâ facie* evidence of the proprietorship or assignment of copyright." He also called Mr. GEORGE HENRY DAVIDSON, music publisher in London, whose evidence was to the effect that Miss COOK had refused to deal with him in reference to "The Old Arm Chair," on the ground that she had assigned it to Mr. JEFFREYS. Mr. DAVIDSON subsequently obtained, for £10, the right to print and publish the song from Mr. JEFFREYS. Miss COOK, on being told of the transaction, agreed, at Mr. DAVIDSON's request, to sit to Mr. CRUIKSHANK for her portrait, to be prefixed to the proposed cheap edition.

On the other hand, Mr. KYLE contended that Mr. JEFFREYS had shown no title to the song except the receipt of Miss E. COOK, which he submitted was not sufficient to transfer a copyright, and that Mr. JEFFREYS, not having a sufficient title to the song, had no right to register it as his at Stationers' Hall.

This case, which has passed through various Courts of Law in Scotland, was finally decided, by the Court of Session in Edinburgh, in favor of Mr. JEFFREYS. Against this decision Mr. KYLE appealed to the House of Lords, (which, as an ultimate Court of appeal, is the most powerful tribunal in Great Britain,) and after hearing the argument the Law-Lords dismissed the appeal with costs. This judgment was given on June 27th, on which day Lord CAMPBELL first took his seat on the Woolsack, as Lord Chancellor, and, indeed, this "Old Arm Chair" case will be memorable, not only on its own merits, but as literally being the first heard by Lord CAMPBELL, in his new capacity.

"*With costs.*"—Two very small words, with very great signification. What may have been the amount of costs incurred by both parties, during this battle in the law-courts? About $10,000, all of which Mr. KYLE must disburse. FRANKLIN spoke of paying dearly for his *whistle*. But here is a man who pays yet more dearly for his *song*. From this forth, in all probability, Mr. KYLE will not allow such an article of furniture as an "arm-chair," new or "old," within the four walls of his house. Indeed, when he puts his spectacles on to examine the items of the bill of costs, for which he has to pay about $10,000, we should not wonder if he sit—on the stool of repentance.

HO! FOR THE OCEAN.—Extra accommodations are afforded to-day, by the Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company, in anticipation of a large number wishing to be conveyed to the Ocean. Trains will leave the ferry this morning at 4.35, 6 and 7.30, and this afternoon at 4 and 4.50; and the moonlight train at 8.15 this evening.

WHILLDIN'S CAPE MAY LINE.—The steamer Ariel, Capt. Taggart, will leave her dock this morning for Cape May. She is a staunch built iron vessel, having very superior accommodations, and a courteous captain. We have no doubt that she will carry a large freight of exhausted humanity to the Capes to be rejuvenated.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, August 12, 1859.

Just at the time when it was believed that the star of Sam Houston, of Texas, was passing rapidly from the political firmament, and losing its lustre before the blaze of other luminaries; while yet the accents of his ornamented farewell speech to the American Senate linger in our ears, the news from his own State comes in upon us that he has been elected Governor of Texas, after an animated contest, beating the regular Democratic ticket by a signal majority. Here now is another man whose experience may be said strikingly to illustrate American character, and upon whose eventful life it is profitable and pleasing to dwell. A century hence our children's children will read of Sam Houston as to-day we read of John Smith, who was rescued from the Indian faggot by the Christianized maiden, Pocahontas.

It is rare to read the life of any one man so crowded with political honors, and so identified with political reverses and triumphs. If your readers will recollect that Sam Houston began his early life among the Cherokee Indians; that directly after that he was clerk and county auditor in Tennessee; that he kept school; that in 1813 he enlisted in the army, and served under Gen. Jackson in the Creek war; that he was wounded, and rose to the rank of a lieutenant in that war; that he studied law at Nashville; that he served from 1823 to 1827 as a member of the National House of Representatives, from Tennessee; that he was two years the Governor of that State; that he resigned that office, went back and renewed his residence among the Cherokees in Arkansas; that he went to Washington to protect the aborigines from fraud, and returned to them disgusted with his little success; that he went to Texas on a visit, was elected a member of the convention to form a State Constitution prior to the admission of that State into the Mexican Union; that he headed the disaffection growing out of the rejection of the Constitution by Santa Anna; that he assisted in arousing the Texans to arms; that he was elected the commander-in-chief of the troops; that he conducted the war vigorously, and brought it to a successful termination at the battle of San Jacinto; that he effected a treaty acknowledging the independence of Texas; that he was elected first President of the Republic; that he then became a member of the Texan Congress, and was again elected President of Texas; that he contributed greatly to the annexation of Texas to the United States; and that, in 1844, when Texas came into the American Union, he was elected a Senator in Congress—of which body he served until March last—retiring from it to begin a new round of offices as Governor of his State;—I say, if your readers will cast their eyes back over this marvellous record, it will be difficult to induce them to believe that Sam Houston was but sixty-six years of age on the 24 of March last—being a younger man than the President of the United States. If you could see him as I saw him, shortly before he made his farewell speech in the Senate, which, like the farewell speeches of some other great actors in politics and the drama, was, as the result has shown, intended to be but the advertisement of a new engagement, you would have been impressed by his fine bearing, his snow-white ruffled shirt, his "diamond decorated digits," and his vigorous, statesmanlike appearance. You would not ask why it is that Sam Houston is enabled to point to an almost irresistibly successful career. He is not a man of learning or extended information; he is vain to a fault; fond of dress and show; a superficial logician, (and no man is so ready to admit these elements of his character as himself,) and yet he has won *because of his instinctive love of the truth*, his contempt for law-learning and lawyers, his horror of abstractions, and, not the least of all, his undoubted courage and patriotism.

If the life of this man could be written *con amore* by some Babbington Macaulay, who would bring out its strong features and conceal none of the little defects which give point to his character, as furnishing contrasts to his merits, it would constitute a volume more interesting than that of the famous French lion-killers, whose narratives, a few years ago, set the literary world wild with speculations.

The Administration Democrats of Texas have had a severe contest against "Old San Jacinto," and have been whipped. The candidate who ran against Gen. Houston was regularly nominated, and ran upon the platform of Mr. Buchanan, and yet, in the *Constitution* of this morning there is an article claiming that General Houston, who was elected over the Administration Democrats of Texas, is a fast friend of Mr. Buchanan! It is notorious that Houston has always publicly expressed the greatest contempt for the President. What will such men as Reagan, Wigfall, John Marshall, and other well known Democrats in Texas, say to this? Opposition to the regular nominations, on the part of the Administration, is a heinous offence whenever that opposition is manifested against the Administration, but any Democrat can be elected against a regular Democratic ticket who stands upon the platform of the Administration, and be pardoned. Although General Houston ran, and was elected, in distinct opposition to the Administration, and so publicly stated his position to be, his victory is now claimed by the *Constitution* as an Administration triumph!

Since the peace in Italy, and the declination of Mr. Buchanan as a candidate for re-election, J. B. has been greatly disturbed about the apparition of George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania—American Minister at London—following his example in 1855-56, and becoming a candidate for the succession. I wrote to you some time ago, about a promise which had been given to a distinguished New Yorker of the mission to the Court of St. James, and I will not be at all surprised if Mr. Buchanan should insist upon putting somebody into his old place as a reward for expected services, if not for past friendship.

The Washington *Constitution*, in its attacks upon Governor Wise, illustrates the theory which it applies to others, by copying from newspapers notoriously opposed to the Democratic party, and which have always opposed Governor Wise. In the official paper of this morning, I notice a number of extracts from extreme anti-Democratic papers, which are introduced into the columns of the *Constitution*, with many bows and grimaces, as welcome visitors. I simply refer to this circumstance for the purpose of showing the consistency of the organ of the Administration.

The music at the President's grounds attracts quite a crowd of the local population. This is about our only popular recreation. We have no theatres here. If you in Philadelphia are suffering for lack of amusements, you may well imagine how we long for them here. We are, indeed, the creatures of Congress; but our city is now becoming a metropolis in other respects, and by and by we shall begin to depend upon ourselves. I was glad to see Mr. Buchanan in such good spirits on Wednesday evening, as he passed out of the southern portico of the Presidential mansion. Few of the distinguished men of the country were there, so the city office-hunters had a chance to make their obeisance to him. He seemed to avoid and evade all allusion to politics, and engaged himself in talking to the ladies, by whom he was largely surrounded.

OCCASIONAL.

Publications Received.

FROM LITTLE, BROWN, & CO., Boston:

A First Lesson in Natural History. By Acteo.

FROM J. PENNINGTON & SON:

Gentleman's Magazine for July.

FROM W. B. ZIEBER:

Edinburgh Review for July.

FROM T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS:

Peveril of the Peak. (New edition of Waverley Novels.) Philadelphia: Petersons.

Select Glossary of English Words, used formerly in senses different from their Present. By R. C. French, D. D., Dean of Westminster. New York: J. S. Redfield.

Kind Words for Children. By Rev. Harvey Newcomb. Boston: Gould & Lincoln.

A Commentary, Explanatory, Doctrinal, and Practical, on the Epistle to the Ephesians. By R. E. Pattison, D. D., late President Waterville College. Boston: Gould & Lincoln.

Public Amusements.

Mr. Perry's benefit, at Walnut-street Theatre, this evening, promises to be a very great success.

Mr. Strakosch's Operatic Company, much enlarged, will perform at our Academy of Music, it is reported, in the course of next month.

Madame Gazzaniga, (as we predicted in the spring,) has *not* returned to Europe. Probably, she remains for another series of performances, and another "Farewell" benefit.

Van Amburgh, the lion-tamer, is negotiating, we believe, for a suitable piece of ground, for his Menagerie, not on "the Parkinson lot," but "*contagious* thereto."

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—The semi-monthly number of *Peterson's Philadelphia Counterfeit Detector*, just issued, informs us that fifteen new counterfeits have been put into circulation since the first of August. Of these there is one upon a bank in Kentucky, five on New York, five on New Jersey, two on Massachusetts, and the two following on banks in Pennsylvania:

BANK OF COMMERCE, Erie, Pa. 10s, spurious—the vignette of genuine is a steamship; Com. Perry on lower left end.

HARRISBURG BANK, Penna. 5s, viz. a large 5, with State Capitol underneath; good imitation of genuine.

From Callender & Co., South Third and Walnut street, we have received the *Illustrated London News* and *Illustrated News of the World* of July 30, and this week's number of "*All the Year Round*." The *Illustrated News of the World* has a fine steel engraving of Gough, the Temperance Lecturer, with a Memoir.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.—Messrs. Thomas & Sons' sale on Tuesday, 16th instant, at the Philadelphia Exchange, at 12 o'clock noon, will include an elegant country seat, about half a mile from the passenger railway depot at Darby; several stores and dwellings, stocks, loans, &c. Pamphlet catalogues now ready.

PUBLIC SALES OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.—Messrs. Thomas & Sons' sales at the Philadelphia Exchange will in future be held at 12 o'clock noon. First sale on Tuesday next, 16th instant. See advertisement.

ADDITIONAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

PEACE FEELING IN ENGLAND.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL FAVORS THE ITALIANS.

NAPOLEON REVISITS VICTORIA.

FRANCE ON A PEACE FOOTING.

Not Lombardy, but Lombard Street.

THE SULTAN ON A TOUR.

GERMAN DIET.

DISPOSITION OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

FRANCIS-JOSEPH'S JUSTIFICATION.

Leopold of Tuscany Abdicates.

KOSSUTH IN SWITZERLAND.

ITALY AND THE PEACE.

NAPOLEON SUGGESTS REFORMS TO ROME.

The announcement in the *Moniteur* of Thursday that "the Emperor had decided that the army and navy shall be restored to a peace footing with the least possible delay," has diffused a feeling of universal satisfaction throughout England. In the House of Commons the news produced a pleasing and grateful sensation, and in commercial circles it has been rapturously received.

The *European Times* says: "One of the most important debates of the session took place in the House of Commons on Thursday, when Lord John Russell, in his capacity of Foreign Secretary, laid before Parliament and the nation his views respecting the Villa Franca treaty, and the line of conduct which, under certain circumstances, this country ought to pursue. Even more than we should take part in the Congress or Conference, about to be held at Zurich, for the settlement of the affairs of Italy—to confer upon the general questions which will be submitted to the plenipotentiaries, not the details of the treaty of peace. The British Government will not send a representative to the meeting unless the Emperor of Austria or his representative is there also as a consenting party. Lord John seems to think that it would be useless for us to interfere, unless we had a reasonable chance of success; for the Italians, if they are people as would give them practical liberty and secure the peace of Europe. He thinks that if the several States of Italy could form a confederation, the union would be strong enough for its own defence, and there would be no necessity for the intervention of foreign Powers. *But we could not be a consenting party to the restoration of the rulers whom the people drove out of the Duchies, and the temporal power of the Pope was a formidable obstacle to our carrying the Conference.*" In a word, Lord John Russell is disposed to interfere if certain conditions which he deems imperative are conceded by the contracting parties. If these conditions are refused, he will throw the onus on the principals."

BOURNEMOUTH, SOUTHAMPTON, July 29.—Her Majesty held a Court at Osborne, to-day, at which the bounties to seamen entering the royal navy were reduced to £8 and £4 for able and ordinary seamen, respectively, and the system of bounties, which would have expired July 31st, was extended to September 30th. A proclamation to this effect is published in to-night's *Gazette*.

During a late debate in the House of Commons, Mr. Bright incidentally mentioned the fact that some time since he and Mr. Cobden had each a legacy left by a person whom they had never seen, as some compensation for their efforts to oppose the Russian war.

The death of the Earl of Harrington is announced. The title becomes extinct.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says it is again rumored that the Emperor proposes to pay a visit to Queen Victoria, and that an early day, even Monday, August 1, is fixed for that purpose.

PARIS, July 28.—The *Moniteur* announces that the Emperor has decided that the land and sea forces shall be again placed on a peace-footing with the least possible delay. Yesterday the Emperor presided at a united sitting of the Privy Council and the Council of Ministers.

FEELING OF FRENCH OFFICERS.—A special correspondent, writing from Brescia on the 22d, says: "The gentil French Colonels are not exited. Several superior officers told me that their next expedition will be to Lombard street, London, instead of Lombardy, Italy." And the Paris correspondent of the *Advertiser* writes: "One of the best informed correspondents of the French papers writes to-day from Italy that amongst general officers an opinion prevails that the war which has terminated is but the prologue to another. This impression tallies with that expressed by a French general officer to an Italian at Milan the other day—'Now that we have done with Austria, I hope that the Emperor will lead us to Lombard street.' Nor do these sentiments differ from those attributed to Napoleon the III:—'Do not believe for a moment that I have forgotten or forgiven the combinations devised by the English against my uncle. The day may not be far distant when I shall be able to prove it to you.' My informant was an ex-minister of the Prince Napoleon during the republic, and unless his Majesty's sentiments have changed, the Old Lady of Threadneedle street, and her neighbor of Lombard street, must look to their strong boxes."

A foreign correspondent of the *Times* says: A gentleman, who has just arrived from Italy, states that he saw the people in Nice drag the bust of the Emperor through the kennels of the town.

Several detachments of wounded soldiers from the army of Italy have arrived at Paris.

In the correspondence from Paris it is observed that, notwithstanding the reductions in the army and navy, the men are always within grasp, and can be called from their retreat, and that the line which separates a peace-footing from a war-footing is not very distinctly drawn in France.

TURKEY.

TRIESTE, Friday.—The Austrian Lloyds' steamer arrived here to-day, with advices from Constantinople to the 25th inst. His Imperial Majesty, the Sultan, left Scutari for Nicobosto and Salonica.

In consequence of the conclusion of peace between France and Austria, the calling in of the rediffs has been suspended. A Turkish Legation or Consulate-General is shortly to be established at Rome. The Persian Ambassador has arrived here.

THE GERMAN DIET.

FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN, Thursday, July 28.—In to-day's sitting of the Federal Diet, Austria, Prussia, and Baden made a common proposal concerning the garrisoning of Rastadt, according to which Baden would name the governor and artillery director, Austria the engineer director, and Prussia and Austria alternately the commander. The garrison to consist of 6,000 men during peace, and 12,000 men when on war footing, the contingents for which are to be furnished by Austria, Baden, and Prussia. Austria and Prussia agreed, also, that they were to exercise alternate appointment every five years.

AUSTRIA.

The War Department of Vienna has decided that the First Army shall be maintained, at present, on a war footing in Italy. Its effective strength is estimated at 200,000 men. The other corps of the Austrian army will be at once made to take their former cantonments in Gallicia and Hungary.

A telegram from Munich, dated the 26th, says: "The Count de Rechberg has just transmitted to all foreign Governments the text of the preliminaries of the peace of Villa Franca. The Cabinet of Vienna has also communicated to the foreign Governments documents calculated to justify the words of the Emperor Francis Joseph in his manifesto after the conclusion of peace."

TUSCANY.

Leopold II., Grand Duke of Tuscany, has abdicated in favor of his son, Archduke Ferdinand, born on the 10th of June, 1835. This prince married a daughter of the King of Saxony, who has left him a widower with one child (a daughter), born on the 10th of January, 1859.

KOSSUTH.

The *Nouvelliste Vaudois* states that M. Kossuth, with his family, arrived at Geneva, on Friday, July 22, and the next day made an excursion to Vevey.

ITALY AND THE PEACE.

A letter from Venice of the 15th July says that the only term to express the public feeling in that city is stupefaction. Nobody can comprehend how or wherefore peace was concluded. Stupefaction is pictured in every face, and for three days the announcement of peace was regarded as a mystification. The first proclam