The Press.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1859.

FIRST PAGE.—Letter from "Wanderer"; News of Literature; Personal and Political; General News; Death of Rev. Henry A Rowland. FOURTH PAGE.—Marine Intelligence.

The News.

The "People's" Convention of Columbia county have instructed their delegates to vote for the nomination of David Taggart, Esq., for Governor.

The steamer Arago, from Southampton, arrived at New York yesterday. Her news has been anticipated.

Senator Douglas has arrived at Pittsburg. Last night he was compelled to address a large concourse of the citizens of that city, who assembled outside of the St. Charles Hotel. He was most enthusiastically received, and during his speech was frequently interrupted by vociferous cheers.

The Vermont State election took place yesterday. As a matter of course, the "Republican" ticket was successful.

The Icarian property at Nauvoo, Illinois, was recently sold, the community having proved a failure. The old Mormon temple sold for $1,350. The community was formed in France in 1848, by M. Cabet. Sixty-nine of the number composing the original company came to this country in that year, and settled on the Red river, in Texas. Twenty days after they left France the revolution occurred, and M. Cabet and his friends being unfriendly to the new Government, came to the United States in sufficient numbers to raise the Red river community to about five hundred. Their original location not being satisfactory, they removed to Nauvoo in 1849. Here, after a few years, the community became jealous of the power assumed by M. Cabet, and appointed another superior, M. Gérard. Cabet, offended at this, left, and removed with several others of the society to St. Louis, where he died about two years since. The community has been weakened, also, by other causes, until now it numbers only about one hundred and eighty.

A terrible and bloody riot, growing out of religious differences, occurred at the junction of Eighth and Greenwich avenues, New York, yesterday morning, between a large number of Irish laborers and others living in the tenement houses of that locality. During the riot, knives and other deadly weapons were used with terrible effect; one George Beatty was stabbed twice in the head, once in the neck, and four times in the breast and abdomen. The wound in the abdomen is of a dangerous character. Owen Clark, another of the rioters, received three ugly stabs in the head and face. James Kennedy and others, were more or less cut and bruised. Ten of the rioters were arrested.

The Italian opera company will commence at the New York Academy of Music, on Monday night next: Madame Cortesi, Madame Gassier, Madame Colson, Madame Strakosch, Mr. Brignoli, Mr. Gassier, Mr. Amodio, and Mr. Junca are the chief artists; leader of the orchestra, Mr. Maretzek.

A low fellow in New York named Finnigan, has been arrested for committing an outrage on a young ballet girl, named Augusta La Rue, who had just arrived in that city from Philadelphia.

The Banner (Kansas) *treasure* names Henry C. Carey, of Philadelphia, for President in 1860.

The Hon. John Hor ourie arrived in this city yesterday, and is stopping at the Girard House.

Judge McLean, of the United States Supreme Court, is on a visit to St. Paul, Minnesota.

Mayor Tieman, of New York, denies that he is a candidate for re-election.

Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, is said to be so far recovered as to be able to walk out.

The New York papers announce the death of Mr. George Griswold, a well-known merchant and banker of that city.

Blondin Played Out.

A correspondent of the New York *Times* lately declared, from personal knowledge, he having been at Niagara during the whole period when the BLONDIN rope-walking feats were performed, that the various reports respecting such feats belonged to the genus *canard*—that BLONDIN was a myth—that the whole affair was got up to defraud a readily-deceived public by hackmen and companies, hotel-keepers, hackmen, and others interested in inveigling a large number of people, with plenty of money, under pretext of something wonderful to be performed. We have to mention—exclusively of course—that the same sagacious, or fun-loving letter-writer, has another epistle on the stocks, in which it will be asserted, with equal confidence and truth, that Niagara Falls never did exist, but that pictures of them have been painted and reams about them written and printed, simply to hoax the world—the getters-up of this myth probably being the landlord of the International Hotel on the American, and some out-lying men at the Clifton House, on the British side. The Falls are as mythical as BLONDIN, and BLONDIN as imaginary as the Falls.

A letter from Toronto, in yesterday's *New York Times*, contains the following announcement:—

"Blondin, the hero of Niagara Falls, has caused to attract the giddy crowd. On Wednesday (yesterday) he was to perform across the city, in his usual; had several hundred on board, going to see the man cross his slender bridge, had only a dozen passengers or so. The exhibition is played out. It will be repeated a few times, after which, ceasing to pay, it will be discontinued. He walked in pitch darkness last night; for his fireworks went out before he had half way across. The feat made the crowd shudder, and anxiously strain their eyes to see the man emerge from the darkness, while yet a dead silence prevailed, for every one was listening to hear him splash into the water below."

That is the usual end of extraordinary sights. They startle at first, and excite one's special wonder. Then they become familiar, and the old proverb says that "Familiarity doth breed contempt." The man-of-fool-hardy daring of M. Blondin, the fair-haired gymnast, was a nine-days wonder, but the public have become accustomed to it. Thousands of our readers are old enough to recollect what astonishment and delight were caused by the rapid running of the first railway locomotives, here and elsewhere. What crowds rushed out to see the steam-horse, which Mrs. Browning expressively calls "palpitating," fly along the iron track, to and fro, apparently with little effort, annihilating time and space. What wonder grew when Philadelphia and the Rowdy City on Manhattan Island were brought within only a few hours' distance. How, a few years later, the telegraph conveyed intelligence, all over the land, literally with the speed of the lightning-flash. And then, the first surprise worn off, people grew habituated to the wonder, until, at this day, unless one out of one hundred persons think railroad speed and telegraphic communication mere matter-of-fact affairs, even while they acknowledge their utility and would think that chaos had come again were either to be destroyed.

If familiarity with world's wonders like these—the children of Science and the handmaids of Civilization—affects us thus, no one need be surprised at hearing that M. BLONDIN has become of small account at Niagara, where he performed such remarkable and utterly useless feats. He is played out there. Thanks to the graphic ability and great fidelity of the newspaper reports of his wild-goose performances, the public have seen them all—upon paper. They know what he did and how he did it. They have no curiosity, after the first desire, to see him do it bodily. There is no "infinite variety" in the poor mountebank's one-string performance. He makes his tiye-passage without accident, and the public take it, difficult though it must be, to be nothing so very worthy of remaining excited about. And so, *his* occupation's gone—at Niagara, at least. He may sing

"To-morrow for fresh fields and pastures new,"

but if the case were brought before a Court of Common Sense, a jury would pass upon BLONDIN the verdict of "Played out."

A Close Shave.

Last June, the Palmerston-Russell Coalition turned the Derby-Disraeli Ministry out of office, by a vote of thirteen, in the fullest House of Commons on record. It has since happened that *seven* of the members who comprised this majority were "unduly elected"—that is, they have been kicked out of Parliament, for bribery and corruption. This exactly makes such a difference in the division on the want-of-confidence vote, on which the whole bribing seven joined, that, had the *really* elected members been present, Lord DERBY'S ministry, instead of having *thirteen* majority against them, would have had a majority of one in their favor, on which they would probably have remained in office to this day. This may appear to be close shaving, but we believe that the Habeas Corpus Act—(the benefits of which are so widely diffused, in this country, to this day,) was passed in the reign of CHARLES the Second by a majority of *one*, and that such majority was caused by a piece of jocosity on the part of one of the Tellers, at the division in the House of Commons, who, jostling with a member almost as stout as DANIEL LAMBERT, as he passed through the bar, humorously counted him as *two*—which error was unnoticed at the time and passed the Bill, which Lord SHAFTESBURY had humanely and wisely framed.

The Return of George M. Dallas.

We have read in the New England papers, with much satisfaction and interest, the accounts of the double receptions of FRANKLIN PIERCE, by the people of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and of THOMAS H. SEYMOUR, late American minister at the Court of St. Petersburg, by his fellow-citizens of Connecticut. The warmth, magnanimity, and sincerity apparent in these proceedings reflect infinite credit upon all who participated in them. The habit of welcoming honored public servants to their native homes is one rather borrowed from the South than inherent in the North. No constituency so spontaneously remembers and rewards the fidelity of its Representatives as a Southern constituency. The Southern States have always made of their great men popular idols. They never yield up a faithful public servant. JOHN C. CALHOUN in South Carolina, HENRY CLAY in Kentucky, HUGH L. WHITE in Tennessee, WILLIAM R. KING in Alabama, and a hundred others whom we could name, are evidences of the truth of this assertion. Before their names competition was silent, rivalry withdrawn, and respect made almost universal; and while this was so of the South, it is to the infinite credit of that portion of the country that the people only regarded their leaders as worthy of remembrance so long as they represented their principles and their prejudices.

We are greatly pleased to see that there are those in the free States not ashamed to follow the example of our Southern brethren. The greetings of Boston to FRANKLIN PIERCE, the spontaneous welcome of Hartford to THOMAS H. SEYMOUR, in both of which all parties participated, were indications of the revival of that better spirit in our midst, which in the South so, continuously brightens the chain of social intercourse, and elevates the sentiment of political antagonism.

We understand that within a few short months a native-born citizen of Pennsylvania is expected to return to Philadelphia; of course, we mean GEORGE MIFFLIN DALLAS. Circumstances have thrown us somewhat in opposition to MR. DALLAS, but we cannot be, and never have been, insensible *to the fact* that he has sustained a most distinguished relation to political events ever since the day he took part in public affairs. He was born in this city in July, of 1792, and will therefore be sixty-eight years of age in the July of 1860. Having lived a life of singular abstinence and moderation, he is probably one of the best preserved of all our public men. A sketch of our fellow-citizen will not be regarded as out of place in the columns of a journal, which, without wishing to make of its heroes candidates for the Presidency, desires to speak fairly and frankly of all. Mr. DALLAS belongs to a distinguished family. The son of ALEXANDER JAMES DALLAS, Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of War under Mr. MADISON, he has shown himself, during his long and active life, to be truly worthy of his eminent father. Reared in a school in which personal virtues, love of letters, and elegant manners, were regarded as pre-eminent qualities to constitute the gentleman, there are few public men now alive better calculated to attract and fasten the attention of the people than GEORGE MIFFLIN DALLAS. Living all his life—with the exception of an occasional visit to Europe—in the city of Philadelphia, he has borne, from his first entrance into his profession, the highest position. Calumny has never breathed upon his name; and although not probably so successful in acquiring a fortune as others of his cotemporaries, he has preserved his personal integrity without a stain. He has occupied many public positions, and was chosen Vice President, in 1844, on the same ticket with JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee. In his experience in politics he has taken a part upon all great questions, and has generally been found on the side of the Democratic party. His speeches and letters are models of chaste and severe English, and his style as an orator, whether at the bar or before the people, of the most classic character. Shall we not welcome this citizen on his return from his honorable service at the court of St. James? We remember very well when MR. BUCHANAN came back to Pennsylvania, after he had performed his routine of duties as American Minister near the throne of her gracious Majesty Queen VICTORIA. A few personal friends, anxious to see him elected President of the United States, did everything within their power to make his advent to his native Commonwealth worthy of his (then) accepted availability. But it was hard work. Even with the assistance of the old-line Whigs, the thing came tamely off. Our City Councils were hard-hearted enough to refuse him admission to Independence Hall, and the honors conferred upon him were confined to a few localities, and to the little circle of friends (with such volunteers as they could gather to their ranks) as had gone out to him during his days of vexations and remorseless defeat.

Now, however, when MR. DALLAS returns, we hope that Pennsylvania, in imitation of cold New England, and not forgetting the example previously set, by the hot-blooded South, will come forward to welcome GEORGE MIFFLIN DALLAS with all her heart. There can be no doubt that his position at the English court has not been a bed of roses. He had resting upon him all the time the cold, blue eye of his former rival in the Presidential chair; that eye which, if it could have frozen him into a statue, would gladly have done so. He was not retained near the English court because the American President desired him to be so retained, but because that President, while awaiting his resignation, did not dare to remove him. We do not complain that MR. DALLAS declined acting upon the frequent suggestions, conveyed to him through characteristic mediums, to tender to MR. BUCHANAN the port-folio of that mission, which had been voluntarily offered to him by MR. BUCHANAN'S predecessor; for MR. DALLAS was not MR. BUCHANAN'S representative merely. He was not the echo of a man. He was the embodiment and the *beau-ideal* of his Country and of his State. And while JAMES BUCHANAN had the right to displace him, GEORGE MIFFLIN DALLAS could feel that in remaining in his position as American Minister at London, he held that position because he had won the right to hold it by his pre-eminent ability and his consistent public and private virtues. Why then, on his return to Philadelphia, should he not be welcomed as PIERCE was welcomed at Boston and Concord, and as SEYMOUR was welcomed at Hartford? MR. DALLAS is the senior, by nearly twenty years, of both these New England statesmen. He has won high honors, and he deserves some spontaneous recognition at the hands of those among whom he has lived more than two generations of an honorable life. Let the welcome be tendered to him. Our municipality will no doubt come forward and participate in a proper demonstration to a beloved citizen. MR. BUCHANAN cannot be jealous if our people should all raise their hats on the arrival of the former Vice President. Let us, on the return of MR. DALLAS to Philadelphia, which may, as we have said, be shortly expected, do him honor, and in doing him honor do honor to ourselves.

A Plea for the Ailanthus.

Of all trees on this Western Continent the Ailanthus has about the worst character. Yesterday's *Evening Bulletin* manfully volunteers to act as counsel for the accused. With a most adroit candor, it first admits that the tree may have some few objectionable points. It says: "Some object to its odor; some to the immoral, aphrodisiac effect which the scent is said to produce on the sensitive; others criticise unkindly its quaint, formal, Chinese growth, and many hate it because it is cheap and common." But, it is added, the tree has considerable merit—it makes good timber, in a *minimum* of time. It hath a mission better than to shade streets or bear fruit for the market. Thus runs the argument:

"Now the ailanthus grows with such extraordinary rapidity that it is safe to say that it gives more wood in one-third of the time than any tree generally used for fuel. And though it grows so quickly, it is firm, hard, strong, and durable wood, nearly as valuable as locust, and making excellent fuel. As for soil and culture, it grows in the most desolate sands of New Jersey like a young bay tree—a sing, wheelbarrow-load of loam to each tree being all the capital which it requires to resist the most untoward influences. It endures heat and cold, it will grow where a blackberry vine would think twice before it would sprout once, and is never touched by insects. How many of our readers own thousands of acres, now worthless? Let them plant the ailanthus, which grows easily from the seed, and wait only ten years."

This is true, *to the letter*, and heartily do we follow the example of him who, not being an orator, followed a speech by one who was, and exclaimed, "Ditto to Mr. BURKE." When the Ailanthus question comes up again, set us down as saying "ditto" to the *Evening Bulletin*.

The Aurora Borealis.

No subject has recently attracted so much attention as the magnificent Aurora Borealis which appeared in the sky during several of the nights of last week. This extraordinary phenomenon was visible throughout the whole country, and extended much further South than on former occasions when it appeared in this latitude, for from the accounts given of it in the New Orleans *Crescent* and the Mobile *Tribune* of the 30th ult., it seems to have been almost as brilliant in those cities as in Philadelphia.

In many localities it excited considerable alarm among the superstitious and ignorant, who feared that it betokened some terrible event. The Richmond *Enquirer* says that some of the negroes of that city, who had orders to rise at a very early hour, noticing the brilliant appearance of the heavens, rushed forth, fearing that they were late, but hearing the clock strike two, they were much astonished, and the only solution they could give to the mystery was that the "debil must be somewhere." We hear of many persons who were enabled to read long after the "wee sma' hours," by the light of the aurora, and the Alexandria *Sentinel* relates that a gentleman killed three birds (larks) about one o'clock on the morning of the 1st inst., with a gun, and that one of the warblers was brought down on the wing. All the telegraphic wires of the country were more or less deranged by the subtle influence of the aurora, but in several of the offices the experiment was successfully made of transmitting intelligence with the aid of no other electricity than that furnished by the phenomenon itself.

No definite conclusion has yet been arrived at by scientific men in regard to the cause and exact nature of the aurora, but the recent displays have been so unusually brilliant, and extensive that it is to be hoped such experiments and observations have been made as will greatly assist the savans in establishing a rational and well-settled theory. It has been observed heretofore that the magnetic needle is affected by the polar lights under some circumstances, and that it is violently agitated, with a tendency to direct itself toward the point where the rays from the horizon concentrate. It is also well known that while lights continue brilliant the air appears to be highly charged with electricity. Professor OLMSTEAD considers that "the nebulous matter, like that which furnishes the material of the meteoric showers, or the zodiacal light, and is known to exist in the planetary spaces, is *probably the cause of the auroral displays*. The light he regards as emitted by the friction of the earth plunging, with its atmosphere, through this vapor, the velocity being sufficient, notwithstanding the rarity of the materials, to develop this luminosity; and the magnetic phenomenon he explains by supposing, with BIOT and DALTON, that the vapor is metallic, probably ferruginous, a supposition to which the stones of iron precipitated upon the earth in the form of aerolites lend some plausibility; as also the fact that by the intense heat generated by the hydro-oxygen blowpipe, the metal is volatilized into vapor of extreme rarity."

The height of the auroral arches is variously estimated, but the Professor quoted above expresses the opinion that they rarely or never fall below an elevation of seventy miles, and do not often exceed one hundred and sixty miles.

Public Amusements.

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.—As we promised yesterday, and we desire to keep our word, we have now to notice "Faust and Marguerite," which is likely to have "a run" at this theatre. It was prefaced by a lively farce, "Mr. and Mrs. Peter White," which Miss C. Jefferson, (quite an acquisition to the Company,) Miss Mary Miller, and Miss Wilks rattle very agreeably through, with the assistance of Messrs. Thayer, Vining Bowers, and Bascomb. By the way, the last-named gentleman acts better this season than he ever did before—the result, we hope, of bestowing more pains upon his performance. In low comedy, Mr. Vining Bowers has undoubtedly made a very favorable impression here. At first, he had some tendency to making his low comedy very low and very broad, but he has corrected it, and we congratulate him, and the audience, on his good sense. He will do.

The version of "Faust" played here, is from London, and differs, in many essentials, from every other which we have read or seen. The old story of Dr. Faustus selling himself to the Devil, is some *centuries old, in Germany*, but the first dramatic rendering of the legend was by the English poet, Marlowe, whose play of "Faustus" is full of fancy and poetic beauty. Not even Goethe himself has done more justice to the subject. The actual hero of the drama here is not so much Faust as Mephistopheles. Mr. Perry played Faust extremely well—as he *can* play when he pleases—and we scarcely know whether his rendition, in the opening scene, of the old man, was or was not better than his thoroughly artistical representation of the hero as a gay, passionate, and even princely young Cavalier. Mr. Shewell's *Valentine* was also a very fine realization—the properly doing, and not overdoing, a part which is not a leading one, but the true rendering of which heightens the effect by contributing to the harmony of the piece. His light with Mr. Perry was very good, and his death-scene very affecting. *We cannot say* that Mr. Bowers appeared quite at home in the part of *Siebel*, which may arise from the character having been unequally drawn. So the fault may not be his. Yet he made a good deal of mirth, and did not run into exaggeration, which sometimes is the synonyme of burlesque. Mrs. Thayer made a great deal, but not too much, of the part of *Martha*, a stout, middle-aged female, with a remarkable *penchant* for getting married with the least possible delay.

The *Mephistopheles* of this drama was Mr. J. B. Roberts, who played it in a thoroughly original manner, making the arch-fiend a mocking, jesting, sharp-spoken, lively, and mischievous son of Darkness, in human form. He maintained this vein all through, and "drew down the house repeatedly," as the saying is.

Mrs. Anna Cowell, who was charmingly made up with quite a Germanesque aspect and attire, was the *fair and gentle Marguerite*. Her acting might surprise many who have hitherto seen her only, or chiefly, in lighter characters, but she has considerable ability, and sufficient feeling and power to do justice to this sweet and delicate embodiment of natural beauty and goodness. In the second Act she had a great deal to do, and succeeded very decidedly.

The scenery and mechanical effects were very fine. Every now and then came some effect which surprised the audience, and drew down applause. The Moonlight-scene in the garden was a beautiful picture, and the Apotheosis, in which Guardian Angels are supposed to carry the soul-redeemed Marguerite from earth to heaven, was touchingly charming and "beautiful exceedingly." We have never seen a better scenic effect.

There is some singing in this drama, which went off pretty well. By the way, the music was appropriate; *the Overture to Der Freischutz prefaced* the play. Mrs. Cowell's few snatches of song before her spinning-wheel in the garden were very pretty. There was some good dancing in the third act, under the direction of Mr. G. W. Smith, who was engaged for the occasion, with Madlle Henri, Miss Cross, Miss James, and Mr. B. Yates. These young ladies belonged to the Ronzani *troupe*. This play will be repeated all through this week. The house was nearly as crowded as upon the first night of the piece.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"The Black Agate" was repeated last night. The scenery, dresses, and a good deal of the acting are very good, and the piece has undergone some abridgment, we believe, for we hear that it was concluded much earlier than on the first night, and ran more smoothly.

ARCH-STREET THEATRE.—Another full house, last night, to see Edwin Booth's fine personation of Richard III. Like the pieces at the Walnut-street Theatre and the Academy, this will also run through the week.

Judge Douglas at Harrisburg.

On Monday, as Judge Douglas passed through Harrisburg, he was very handsomely received by the people at the cars. A correspondent says: "Senator Douglas arrived here in the noon train on his way to Ohio. A very large body of people congregated at the depot to bid him welcome. His reception was of the most enthusiastic character. He was waited upon, while here, by a committee appointed by the Dauphin County Agricultural Society, and invited to deliver an address at the close of the County Fair, on the twenty-third instant, but *was compelled to decline on account* of previous engagements. He left for Pittsburg at half past twelve amidst the gratulations of a vast concourse of our people."

RAIGUEL, MOORE, & COMPANY.—We invite the attention of the trade to the announcement of this old and well-known house, located at Nos. 220 and 222 North Third street, which will be found under its proper head in the present number of THE PRESS. As a leading house on that popular business avenue, the establishment of Messrs. Raiguel, Moore, & Company, through the various mutations which have occurred in the style of firm, has steadily progressed in all those essential elements which give stability and reputation to a business house. Their stock, at the present time, is unusually large, and in fact may be said to embrace every thing under the head of foreign and domestic dry goods. There are probably few houses in this country better prepared to offer substantial inducements to buyers, from all parts of the Union, than this.

Rev. Mr. Armitage has resigned the rectorship of St. Mark's Church, Augusta, Maine, to accept a call to become the rector of St. John's Church, Detroit, Michigan.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

THE MEXICAN TREATY—THE OCCUPATION OF SAN JUAN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—There is no truth in the recent statement from Vera Cruz that Minister McLane had presented an ultimatum, and demanded the immediate ratification of the treaty; for it is known here that the preliminary proposals therefor were mutually satisfactory to both this Government and that of the Constitutionalists. It was also understood that if the treaty should be ratified on this basis, McLane himself would return with it to Washington. The main points, probably, are the right of way across the Northern States of Mexico, from the Rio Grande to Mazatlan, and from Arizona to Guaymas, or some other outlet on the Gulf of California; the United States to have the privilege of transporting troops and munitions of war over these routes, and protect the latter in the case of Mexico's inability to do so.

In consideration of these grants the United States is to pay four millions of dollars, one half to be appropriated for the satisfaction of the claims of American citizens against Mexico.

Gen. Harney has acquainted Lieut. Gen. Scott with all the circumstances attending his occupation of the island of San Juan. It appears that he had not been previously specifically instructed to take possession, but had sent troops thither to protect the twenty-five or thirty Americans residing thereon, who had been included in the taxation limits by the authorities of Washington Territory.

Our boundary commissioner, Mr. Campbell, has no doubt about the island belonging to the United States, but the British commissioner made the issue, and hence the protest of Governor Douglass. This subject excites much interest in official and diplomatic circles.

A letter from General Vidaurri, just received, speaks in confident terms of the prospects of the Constitutionalists. He was employed in sending troops into the interior of Mexico from Monterey. Arms and munitions of war were several days ago sent him from one of the Northern ports of our country.

The President has accepted the resignation of Mr. Hendricks as Commissioner of the Land Office.

Senator Douglas at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 6.—Senator Douglas arrived here last night at twelve o'clock. On his arrival of the cars he was received by a number of friends in waiting, who accompanied him to his lodgings at the St. Charles Hotel. On the route to this city the citizens of the different towns greeted him with enthusiasm. At Latrobe, deputations from Greensburg and Pittsburg waited upon him, and escorted him hither.

To-day, large numbers testified their respect by calling at the hotel, forming an immense concourse assembled in the street, opposite the St. Charles, when Mr. Douglas addressed them in a masterly speech of an hour's duration, frequently eliciting the most enthusiastic plaudits.

Mr. Douglas will leave to-night for Columbus.

Illinois State Fair.

FREEPORT, Ill., Sept. 6.—The Illinois State Fair has attracted a large concourse of persons from all parts of the Northwest.

Fawkes' steam plough is on hand, as well as a new machine by Vandoven & Glover, of Chicago. The latter machine, besides ploughing, digs ditches, ranges for the reception of stocks it, and moves gravel. Awards of $3,000 in prizes will be made by the committee on Thursday.

Vermont Election.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 6.—The annual election took place in this State to-day. There was no unusual interest manifested in its result.

The returns, as far as received, indicate the election of the Republican State ticket by about the same majority as last year. Also a small Republican gain in the Legislature.

Twenty-one towns give the Hon. Hiland Hall, the Republican candidate for Governor, 5,226 votes, and John G. Saxe, Democrat, 2,057.

Sixty towns the Republicans elect 51 Representatives, and the Democrats 8.

Nominations in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 6.—The Hon. J. M. Harris was nominated to-day by the Americans of the Third district for re-election to Congress.

It is reported that the Hon. John P. Kennedy is to be the Independent candidate in the Fourth Congressional district against the Hon. Winter Davis.

From Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 6.—The arrival of the steamer De Soto, from Havana on the 2d inst., furnishes later advices.

The Bank of Havana had increased its capital a million, and had authorized the issue of bills for double the amount of its capital.

Municipal Election at Leavenworth, Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 6.—The municipal election yesterday passed off quietly. Denman (Dem.) is supposed to be re-elected by a small majority. The Republicans gained largely over the last election, and probably have a majority in the Councils and of the city officers.

The Texas Election.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The New Orleans papers, received by mail, state that the Independents, or Houston Democrats, have a majority of twenty-two on joint ballot, in the new Legislature recently elected.

Columbia County Politics.

BLOOMSBURG, Sept. 6.—The People's Convention of this county have unanimously instructed for the nomination of David Taggart as candidate for Governor.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Sept. 6.—An extra session of the Legislature, convened for the purpose of acting on the report of the committee on revising the statutes, will commence to-morrow.

Minister McLane.

MOBILE, Sept. 6.—The sloop-of-war Brooklyn, which arrived here yesterday, left Vera Cruz on the 1st inst.

El Progreso says Minister McLane avails himself of a two-months leave of absence.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 6.—Cotton has declined ½c; sales to-day 3,600 bales at 11@11¼c for middling. Exchange on London is quoted at 9¼@9¾ ⅌ cent. premium. Freight on Cotton to Liverpool ¾d; to Havre, 1⅝d.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 6.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat quiet but steady; sales 1,000 bushels, at $1.15@1.40 for white, and $1.05@1.15 for red. Corn—white and yellow, 75@80c. Provisions steady. Whiskey quiet at 20½c.

The Difficulties in Regard to the Island of San Juan.

The following letter to the San Francisco *Times* gives a graphic account of the cause of the present difficulties at San Juan:

VICTORIA, V. I., August 7, 1859.

Editor Daily Times:—You are, perhaps, aware before this that while the whole Pacific was delighted over troversies at home, or watching the events of the great world in the far East, war, with all its attendant evils, has been threatened between the United States and Northern Europe.

Some weeks ago came to this port, on the U. S. S. *Massachusetts*, General Harney. His arrival was unknown, and he was detained one day after a day's sojourn as the guest of Governor Douglass, he "passed by on the other side."

A few days after the General's departure for Puget Sound, our town was thrown into the greatest excitement by the news that a company of American troops had seized and the disputed island of San Juan.

The island, from the act was authorized, and especially did orders chiefly from Washington Territory, in the vicinity of Fort Townsend—the broad and beautiful Strait of Fuca being between. Sailing from the sound to Victoria, across the Fuca, San Juan appears to be a part of Vancouver's Island, and the disputed channel cannot be distinguished until you have come down opposite its mouth or junction with the strait.

Notwithstanding the treaty, and the loud talk that is made about the commanding importance of San Juan to the Americans, it naturally belongs to the British, and is of infinitely greater value to them than the United States. The channel in dispute is the gate to the Gulf of Georgia, Fraser River, and British Columbia—mostly British, water and British possessions. This channel is, by the treaty, determined to be the boundary line. It only gives us a small island of small value, with no other advantages, as we own nothing north of it; while to them it is the doorway to all their possessions.

This is so reason, however, why the United States should not have the island, if by any right it belongs to her; but if John Bull goes to war for this island, it will be because it is of great value to him; and if Congress backs out, it is be usually done, it will be because it is not of much value to him, and his masters, King Cotton and Lord Democracy, tell him it is not in the right direction to be worth fighting for.

USE OF CHLOROFORM IN EUROPE.—It is officially reported to the Emperor of the French that chloroform was used in 30,000 surgical operations in the Crimea by skilled assistant surgeons without a single death; a similar success has followed its administration at Solferino and Magenta; but in English hospitals there have been about 100 deaths in one-third of this number of operations in the Crimea. The London deaths from chloroform begin to be so common that coroner's inquests are rarely called for. Everything depends on the mode of administration.

The opening address at the Chicago University law school, on Tuesday, September 21st, will be delivered at the Metropolitan Hall by the Hon. David Dudley Field, of New York.

FROM EUROPE.

STEAMER ARAGO AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The steamer Arago, from Havre and Southampton on the 24th, arrived here at five o'clock this afternoon. Her advices are anticipated.

The Arago brings 200 passengers, including Henry J. Raymond, editor of the New York *Times*; J. Valerio, Sardinian consul for the port of New York; General Bernard, of New Orleans; C. Bodolonsquic, manager of the New Orleans opera.

The Arago passed on the 25th ult., off the Eddystone light, the steamship Ocean Queen, from New York bound to Havre.

The Arago passed Cape Race on the 2d inst.

ENGLAND.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE NORTH.—The *Times* says it is now definitely arranged that the Queen and royal family will leave London for Balmoral, on the 20th.

PROBABLE ROYAL VISIT TO NORTH AMERICA.—The *Herald* says the fact that several gentlemen closely connected with the Prince of Wales sail for Canada on the 24th, from Liverpool, in the North Briton, gives an air of probability to the rumor that his Royal Highness will shortly pay a visit to the North American Colonies.

WARD'S OCEAN TELEGRAPH.—The *Times* says Capt. G. A. Halsted, R. N., Secretary at Lloyd's, attended, on Saturday, at the underwriter's office, in the Royal Exchange, and witnessed a trial of Mr. Ward's Ocean Marine Telegraph, recently tested at Woolwich dockyard, and ordered to be adopted in the Royal Navy. The experiments were highly satisfactory.

THE PRUSSIAN PROTECTORATE OVER JAPAN.—The *Daily News'* correspondent at Berlin says it is now settled that the expedition shall sail in October to Japan from the Baltic.

"THE GREAT EASTERN."—A special meeting of the company was held on Saturday, at the London Tavern, for the purpose of laying before the shareholders the new 30,000 reserved shares, and for other purposes. The meeting was called to raise the money to send the ship to sea free of debt.

MR. RARRY AT ALDERSHOT.—The *Herald* says that Mr. Barry visited the Aldershot Heights on Wednesday, by his military pupils, of his system. Everything went off entirely to his satisfaction.

FRANCE.

The London *Post* says that the Princes Menschikoff, father and son, are at present in Paris. The *Times'* Paris correspondent says: "The commission of Marshal McMahon to the command of the army of observation of the North, with his headquarters at Lille, is again spoken of." The Paris flour market was heavy last week, and sales very difficult.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Saturday night, Aug 20.—In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of the Deputies, the project of law on the fortifications of Antwerp was agreed to. There were one hundred and six members present, of whom fifty-seven voted for, and forty-two against the project. Seven members abstained from giving their votes.

TUSCANY.

FLORENCE, Aug. 20.—The National Assembly to-day unanimously voted the annexation of Tuscany to Piedmont, amid the acclamations of "Viva il Re!"

THE ZURICH CONFERENCE.

ZURICH, Aug. 21.—Yesterday there was no sitting of the Conference, but the plenipotentiaries of France and Sardinia held a consultation together.

BERNE, Aug. 22.—The favorable results of the Conference are now confirmed. The opening of the Conference.

ZURICH, Aug. 24.—Yesterday the plenipotentiaries of France and Austria held a conference for two hours.

MODENA.

MODENA, August 22.—The National Assembly unanimously voted a decree to confirm the dictatorship of Signor Farini, giving him full powers to contract a loan of 6,000,000 francs.

INDIA AND CHINA.

CALCUTTA, July 18.—*A strong police force has been stationed on the frontier of Oude, ready to act on the probable inroad of rebels into that country. The expected outbreak has not taken place at Lucknow.*

HONG KONG, July 5.—A strong English squadron has *been collected in Schlamitee, in order to escort the ambassadors up the river to Pekin.*

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 17.—The American ship Isaac Boardman, from Liverpool, arrived at Oden on the 13th instant.

INDIA.

The *Times'* Bombay correspondent says Lord Canning's proclamation has been well received. The mass of troops that enlisted to serve the defunct company an option of taking their discharge, has been attended with considerable difficulty, the majority preferring to be by those who issued the order. It is stated that from eight thousand to ten thousand men will avail themselves of the proclamation, and be allowed to retiring from the service and returning to England.

[By Electric Telegraph from London to Southampton.]

LONDON CORN MARKET, Aug. 24.—From Kingsford & Loy's Circular.—Attendance thin. English wheat ½@1s dearer, and rather tending upward; scarcely any business in foreign, and value of both nominal. Russian Oats rather cheaper; all other spring Corn unchanged, and very quiet. Flour dull.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—[Close.]—Market quiet, but steady, with moderate demand; sales, 6,000 bales, for speculation and export, including about 500 American; 250 E. I. 8⅜@8¾; Dabia, 7¼@8; 220 Maranham, 8⅛@8¼; 4,730 American.

For Cotton, a moderate inquiry; sales anticipated at about 6,000 bales.

Excitement in the Green-Room.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Sept. 3.]

A brief paragraph in a morning paper, on Saturday, stated that Signor Intrepidi, a tenor of Pike's Grand Opera Troupe, who are now performing at Pike's Opera House, had been arrested on a charge of connubial infidelity. The story was indeed the fact, but we are sind to know that the operatic discord has been satisfactorily harmonized, though not without the intervention of an officer of justice. The history of the affair is about as follows:

Some years ago an Italian named Intrepidi, married, from time to time, with the various opera troupes in New York to sing in the chorus, married an American lady possessed of considerable musical talent, who was also in the chorus. Matters progressed with them harmoniously for a time, until the habits of the husband prevented his children and his wife from being dependent upon the labors of the wife for a subsistence. Not content with this, it is said, he frequently resorted to violence and personal abuse, which rendered her life miserable.

To the great relief of Madame Intrepidi, about two years ago Signor Intrepidi "turned up" missing, and *nothing had been heard of him in all that time.* Madame continued her labors in the operative way, supporting herself and her children, and her mother, and finally joined the Parodi Opera Troupe. Hardly had she set foot in this city before the husband, who *had so mysteriously disappeared two years before*, presented himself to her astonished vision! Had the ghosts of the dead come from the grave, it could not also have been more unwelcome visitors. He had left his peculiarly Italian vocation of attending a confectionery establishment, and came to "persuade his wife, and demand an account of her deeds for the past two years.

Not content with accusing Mad. Intrepidi of all sorts of unmentionables in the shape of crimes, and with so to his allegations, charging that she was guilty of *divers improper acts with Sig. Nediana*, another member of the troupe, and the leader of the chorus. Madame Intrepidi, as both were preparing to leave the hotel for the theatre, to take part in the evening's performance, the officer took her aside, and handed her a note not set down in their part, and was introduced at a very unlucky moment. Sing they must, and the agent being sent for, a $50 gold piece postponed the "performance" until morning, when bail was entered for their appearance.

In addition to the legal proceedings commenced by Intrepidi, he must needs make threats that if the court failed to do him justice, he would revenge his fancied wrongs by taking the law into his own hands. This was sufficient for the agent, who immediately procured the arrest of the jealous husband upon a charge of threatening personal violence, and required the entering of a bond of $1,000, which he could not procure. A prison stared him in the face, with its close quarters, bad fare, and worse company. He begged for a *respite*; matters were all out of *time* and *tune*; it was a *fit* he had unaccustomed to, and his voice became harsh and wheezy. From the *key-note* of triumph it sunk to the soft whisper of the humiliated. Matters had been lost altogether within the walls of the county jail, but for compromise. He withdrew the charge against his wife, and blotted his name from the register of the Opera House. Intrepidi was then himself safely delivered from the grasp of the law. He immediately returned to his confectionery, and exhibited the luscious, tempting fruits with his accustomed industry, while Madame took her place, as usual, in the chorus at the opera house last evening, and perhaps, quite the happiest from the consciousness of being rid of her tormentor.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S P