The Press.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1859.

FIRST PAGE.—Personal and Political; Trip to Mount Vernon; Lycoming County Fair. FOURTH PAGE.—The Fate of Sir John Franklin; General News; Marine Intelligence.

The News.

Four days later news from Europe has been received by the steamer Indian at Father Point. A further delay in the departure of the Great Eastern steamship is spoken of. The American ship Charles Buck was burned at Bombay, and was a total loss. The Zurich Conference was again in session. A correspondent of the London *Times* says that a programme has been adopted which agrees that a treaty of peace be drawn up and signed, by which Austria will cede Lombardy to France, who will make it over to Sardinia. The London *Times* deprecates the idea of a war between England and the United States, in regard to the San Juan difficulty. The Earl of Derby has taken measures to turn out of their homes every tenant on his "Doon" estate. The Bey of Tunis is dead. Nothing further of importance from China, except a report that Mr. Ward, the American minister, had arrived at Pekin, but was kept in confinement there. Cotton has declined, and consols are quoted at 95¾@95¾.

By an arrival at New York from Hayti, we learn that the country is in a state of great agitation in regard to the recent conspiracy against the Government. Arrests are frequent. President Geffrard, after the shooting of his daughter, issued a proclamation expressing his determination to deal sternly with those implicated in the conspiracy. The President has also ordered the mobilization at the capital of the National Guard. The President has also declared Port-au-Prince in a state of siege, and has established martial law. A man, named Themoleon Savon, had been arrested, and made developments that led to other important arrests. The *Revue de Commerce* of the 17th says:

"Our political situation is deeply agitated; almost every heart is filled with profound indignation, which even carries many of the people to a deplorable exasperation; from every mouth comes a cry for vengeance. Complaints are made that the trials are too long, and the populace demand the immediate execution of those arrested."

We give fuller particulars of the killing of Broderick in a despatch under our telegraphic head. The New York *Post* of last evening, in an article headed "The Murder of Broderick," says:

"Broderick was a person of strange character, but he was not strong enough to despise the false notions of honor which prevail in semi-barbarous societies. This his enemies knew, and through this weakness they compassed his death. It was perfectly understood that if he escaped the fire of Terry, he would be challenged in succession by Gwin, Latham, and others, until the desperate end of his extermination should be attained. While he lived, there was no safety for such men to carry on their corrupt political practices, and they therefore determined to put him out of existence. Formally he was shot in what is represented to be a fair and open combat, but in reality he was assassinated by a cold-blooded combination of his foes.

"The world could perhaps have better spared a better man. He was yet in middle age; he had outgrown many of the worst influences of his youth; he had shown more to serve in the Senate, of late, where his conduct has been dignified and useful; he was a man of courage, of fidelity, and of sincere conviction; and in the great contest between slavery and liberty which is before the country, might have rendered inestimable services to the cause of freedom and of justice. We fear that his place will not be supplied by any one so worthy of it; we fear that some member of the crew by which he was long hunted, and at length ultimately slain, will appear as his successor; and the vote and influence of the young State of the Pacific will be given, for some years to come, to the side of political corruption and human bondage. Broderick was not an eloquent speaker; he was not an accomplished statesman in the higher sense of that term; but he was not afraid, in any emergency, to say what he thought, or to vote and act with manly independence.

"The lottery dealers, the gamblers, the keepers of dens of infamy, and the pro-slavery propagandists were his enemies. In his personal conduct, we are told, in his habitual temperance, his rigid abstinence from the peculiar vice of the society in which he lived, and the unbending honesty of all his business transactions, he proved himself worthy of the confidence with which he was honored."

The Corinth (Miss.) *True Democrat* hoists at the head of its columns the names of Stephen A. Douglas and A. H. Stephens for President and Vice President, subject to the action of the Charleston Convention. The Mobile *Daily Register* of October 6th, in announcing the fact, says: "The reaction which we have long predicted, and which yesterday we had the pleasure to announce positively, is setting in with a tremendous force that exceeds our most sanguine expectations. Not to mention such evidences of a private character as we are not at liberty to make public, we have not space to-day to even give a fair showing to the new allies in the press which to-day's mail reports to us. They shall have a hearing as soon as we can afford the space."

The Alton (Ill.) *Courier* learns that five slaves recently escaped from Missouri, and made their way across the Mississippi into Randolph county. On Sunday night, 18th ultimo, their paramers overtook them about five miles from Chester, and fired on them as they attempted to escape. One of them fell mortally wounded, with about two hundred shot in his body, and died on Thursday morning following. Two of those who escaped were slightly wounded.

The York *Star* says that President Buchanan on his journey to Wheatland, on Wednesday, left the cars at Wrightsville to walk the bridge to Columbia, as is his custom—a new way he not acquaintances from York county, and turned to speak to them, and while in the act his foot met an obstruction and he fell. He was stunned by the fall, and was assisted to rise by his friends. After a few minutes' rest he recovered sufficiently to continue his walk to Columbia.

The will of Joseph Miner, deceased, leaving a property of $80,000 to three sons, and cutting off four other children, with from $5 to $100 each, has been set aside in the Fayette Circuit Court, Indiana.

The Terre Haute (Ind.) *Express* says a chap is there exhibiting rattlesnakes, who swallows about twenty inches of one, with its fangs and poison in their natural condition. Whether he swallows the head or tail it don't say. He is a professor, of course, and his name is Brennan.

Mr. Augustus Washington, a distinguished member of the Pittsburg bar, died last Friday at his residence in the Iron City. The deceased was the son of the late Reade Washington, a distant relative of the Father of his Country. The disease which carried him off was consumption, and as he had been ailing for some time, his death was not unexpected. He was about thirty-six years of age, and leaves a wife and family. The Pittsburg courts adjourned on Friday, as a token of respect to his memory.

On Saturday, just before dark, a small boat containing Henry W. Hasbrouck, of the firm of Kenyon & Hasbrouck, of New York, with three laborers, whose names we have not learned, was run into by the Thomas Powell, near Peekskill, and capsized, and Mr. Hasbrouck and two laborers were drowned.

A dwelling house in Neponset village, Mass., occupied by William Harris and John Spear, was destroyed by fire Thursday evening. Two of Mr. Harris' children, aged respectively two and seven years, perished in the flames. Their father and mother were absent attending a meeting, and the children were left in the care of a servant girl, who went out to a neighbor's. A quantity of kindling wood was left in an open stove to dry, which got on fire, fell upon the floor, and communicated to the building.

The Italian Question.

Nearly three months ago, we expressed the belief that King LEOPOLD, of Belgium, would try his hand at settling the Italian question. A few weeks since, that astute statesman visited the Emperor NAPOLEON at Biarritz. The result is reported, from Paris, to be an arrangement of the *quesito vexata* of Italy.

There are various statements, all of which agree in making the Archduke MAXIMILIAN, of Austria, (LEOPOLD's son-in-law), ruler of Venetia, which is to be erected into an independent State. Tuscany to be restored to the house of Lorraine, the Grand Duke's eldest son succeeding, on his father's abdication. The Count of FLANDERS (LEOPOLD's second son) to govern Modena and Parma—another rumor gives these Duchies to the King of Sardinia. The Legations to be restored to the Pope. The fortresses of Peschiera and Mantua to go with Lombardy, thereby breaking up "the elbow of the quadrilateral." Austria is said to concur in this arrangement. It will be observed that, in this disposition of countries and rulers, not a word is said of, no consideration is given to, the wishes of the Italian *people*, NAPOLEON, FRANCIS-JOSEPH, and LEOPOLD, apparently treating them as if they were only a parcel of senseless marionettes.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We really have no space for the discussion of the size and construction of Noah's Ark. Claiming to be a *free* paper, "The Great Eastern," or Captain H. Randall's intended great steamship between Philadelphia and Europe, is of infinitely more interest to us at present.

ENGLISH PICTORIAL PAPERS.—From Callender & Co., South Third and Walnut streets, we have received the *Illustrated London News* of the 21st September, and the *Illustrated News of the World* of the same date; also this week's number of "All the Year Round," with continuation of Charles Dickens' "Tale of Two Cities." Messrs. Callender have published, on a card, a View of the Great Eastern Steamship, with plans and sections—a *multum in parvo* of all about the great steamer.

SALE TO-DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT THE EXCHANGE—Stocks, Loans, Pews, &c. See Thomas & Sons' advertisements.

The Administration State Ticket.

The office-holders are advertising in the *Ledger* the gross misrepresentation that a number of the leading State-Rights Democrats of the interior have declared in favor of the Administration State ticket. The fact is exactly the reverse. A few of the names of the intropid Democrats who refuse to sanction that ticket, on account of the disreputable and despotic principle it is intended to represent, may not be out of place in reply to this misrepresentation of those who are toiling to commit the Democratic party to the heresies of the Administration of the General Government.

IN Chester county we have such Democrats arrayed against this ticket as JOHN HICKMAN, GEORGE W. PEARCE, Col. SAMUEL RINGWALT, Dr. WILMER WORTHINGTON, PA FRAZER SMITH, EMOR ELTON, and a host of others, long known as veterans in the cause of Democracy. In Lancaster county, such prominent men as JAMES L. REYNOLDS, Dr. LEVI HODI, JOHN S. DOUGHERTY, and Dr. SAMUEL PARKER, are arrayed on the same side. In Lehigh county, we find that accomplished Democrat ROBERT E. WRIGHT, Esq., publicly rallying the Democracy against the State ticket of the Administration. In Monroe county, SAMUEL S. DREHER, and others equally well known as faithful champions in the Democratic ranks, may be named as among the opponents of that ticket. In Dauphin county, the Harrisburg *State Sentinel* is supported, in its masterly and fearless opposition to the same ticket, by a large number of the best Demcrats in the party. In Centre county, it is enough to state that JAMES GILLILAND—long and well known for his fidelity to Democratic principles—heads the movement against the State ticket. In Westmoreland, the old organ of the Democratic party—*The Pennsylvania Argus*—denounces the doctrines to which that ticket is committed, and opposes its election. In Huntingdon county, that faithful exponent of Democratic principles, *The Globe*, takes the same position, and is supported by a large number of Democrats, among whom we are happy to name JOHN SCOTT, Esq., and Col. THOMAS P. CAMPBELL. In Allegheny there is a wide-spread spirit of resistance to the Administration ticket. The same may be said of Delaware, Butler, Clinton, Cambria, Luzerne, Carbon, and other counties. Last, not least, in Berks county—unless we are greatly mistaken—two or three thousand Democrats will to-day record their sentiments in unison with the determination of the State-rights Democracy.

We are not unaware that Mr. BUCHANAN, through his agents, is resorting to every means in his power to put this State ticket through, and that—while Mr. WRIGHT is denying that the office for which he runs is a political office—the place-holders under the General Administration are moving heaven and earth to elect him; in order that they may tomorrow declare that Pennsylvania has pronounced in favor of the most odious political doctrines of the day. In view of these facts, we trust our friends will be equally vigilant, active, and resolute, until the polls have closed.

Autographs of Milton and His Wife.

At the great sale, in London, a few months ago, the autographs of MILTON and his wife were sold, to Messrs. PENNINGTON of this city, for a fellow-townsman of ours who has one of the best collections in this country. The sum paid was $215. The first runs as follows:

April 26, 1669.

Recd then of Samuel Simmons five pounds being the second five pounds to be paid mentioned in the Covenant. I say recd by me.

John Milton.

Witness Edmond Giption.

"Paradise Lost," published in 1667, was sold by MILTON to SIMMONS, a bookseller, for five pounds, with a promise of five pounds more ($25) when 1,300 copies should have been sold of each edition of 1,300 copies respectively. MILTON died in November, 1674, and his widow, who long survived him, gave a receipt for eight pounds more, dated December 21, 1680; which was one of the two documents purchased for Philadelphia, which is a receipt in full, as follows:

"*I do hereby acknowledge to have received of Samuel Symonds Cittizen and Staconer of London the sum of Eight pounds which is in full payment for all my right, title or interest, which I have, or ever had in the coppy of a Poem entitled Paradise Lost, in Twelve Bookes in 8vo. By John Milton, Gent: my late husband. Witness my hand this 21st day of December 1680.*

Elizabeth Milton.

Witness
William Yapp.
Ann Yapp.

These two receipts may now be seen at Messrs. PENNINGTON's, South Seventh street, and are apparently authentic. But a correspondent of the Philadelphia Journal throws uncharitable doubt on them, since the sale, and the *London Athenæum* of September 17, which came to hand yesterday, has the following, corroborating the doubt:

"The recent sale of an autograph receipt, by John Milton, for £5, on account of 'Paradise Lost,' has raised a question as to the genuineness of the Milton autographs. There are two sale of autograph receipts in existence—one not in the possession of Lady Cullum: a receipt for £5, signed with the name of Milton, April 26, 1669; a receipt for £5, signed by his widow, December 21, 1680; a final discharge, drawn up in legal form, signed by the widow, April 29, 1681. A second set is that which occurred the other day in the sale of Mr. Dawson Turner's collection, consisting of a receipt for £5, signed by the name of Milton, April 26, 1669, and a receipt for £5, signed by his widow, December 21, 1680. So far as they go, these two sets of documents coincide in date, and, we may add, in wording. Both cannot be originals. If Lady Cullum's autographs are genuine, Mr. Dawson Turner's were copies. How came the two sets into existence? We are able to state a fact, which, taken in connection with the discovery of a preceded receipt by Milton among the Dawson Turner manuscripts, almost involves the necessity another fact. Many years ago the Milton manuscripts were lent by Sir Thomas Cullum to Mr. Turner, who kept them for some time in his hands, and, ultimately, restored them to Sir Thomas. It is impossible to doubt that Mr. Dawson Turner restored the originals which he had borrowed. It is all but impossible to doubt that he took advantage of their temporary possession to make copies for his private satisfaction—and, of course, with no idea that these copies would ever be mistaken for the originals. Were not these copies disposed of the other day by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson?"

The Athenæum, it will be seen, makes an error of six years in the date of the second receipt—putting 1680 for 1686, and speaks of a final discharge, dated April 29, 1681.

THE BRODERICK-TERRY DUEL.

Full Particulars.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 10.—The San Francisco *Times*, of the 14th, says: "In accordance with the anticipations, the expected duel between Messrs. Broderick and Terry took place yesterday morning, in a small valley, ten miles from Merced Lake. The parties went out of town the night previous, and passed the night in separate localities. At a quarter past six o'clock Broderick and Terry arrived on the ground, attended by their seconds and physicians. Hon. J. C. McKibbin and Capt. Coulter acting for Senator Broderick, and Messrs. Calhoun Benham and Thomas Hayes for Judge Terry.

"On descending from their carriages, the parties seemed to be in the best of spirits, neither appearing anxious or nervous as to the result.

"About half an hour was occupied in the preliminary arrangements. Ten paces were marked off and the principals took their positions. The seconds divested them of their outside coats, white collars, and other articles which might present prominent targets; they then handed the pistols to the principals, and retired to their respective positions, and, seeming to feel this himself, he once or twice turned the wrist of his pistol-arm to the right, with his left hand, as though endeavoring to comply with some prescribed directions previously given him. From that time he did not raise his eyes until the word was given to fire. His right foot getting a fraction beyond the line, Mr. McKibbin replaced it.

"The bearing of Judge Terry, though he assumed a more practical and motionless attitude, was not one jot more that of an iron-nerved man than was that of Mr. Broderick.

"At a quarter before seven Mr. Coulter pronounced the words "Are you ready?" Ready! responded Mr. Terry and *ready* was uttered by Mr. Broderick.

"Immediately after, the words *fire—one, two*, were pronounced, in moderately quick time. Mr. Broderick raised his pistol, and had scarcely brought it to an angle of forty-five degrees from its downward position, when, owing to the delicacy of the hair-trigger, it was discharged, the ball entering the ground four paces in advance of him.

"Terry fired a few seconds later, taking deliberate aim. There was a perceptible interval in the two reports. At that instant Broderick was observed to clap his left hand to his right breast, when it was seen that he was wounded. He reeled slowly to the left, and before his seconds could reach him he fell to the ground, his right leg doubling under him, and his hand still grasping his weapon.

"Terry, upon discharging his pistol, folded his arms, holding his weapon, which was still smoking, in his hand, but did not move from his position. Broderick's seconds ran to his aid, and Dr. Locke commenced to stanch his wound with lint.

"The ballet entered just forward of the nipple, and lodged, as is supposed, under the left arm. The wounded man was soon after borne into town in his carriage.

"Previous to this, Terry and his friends left the field, drove rapidly into town, started at once from North Beach, (where a boat was in waiting,) and proceeded to Oakland. At that place they took private conveyance to Benicia, and from thence an overland conveyance for Sacramento.

"Mr. Broderick was taken to the house of Mr. Leonidas Haskell at Black Point, where he was visited during the day by hundreds of his friends. He was able to speak during the afternoon, but owing to the wound in his lungs, his articulation was indistinct and frequently unintelligible.

"A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times* says:

"At fifteen minutes past nine o'clock this morning (the 16th) Mr. Broderick breathed his last. Gloom and sorrow pervade the whole community. Flags are displayed at half mast with the "Union" down. Places of business are closed, and all the public buildings and even private houses are dressed in mourning.

Sir John Franklin.

The London newspapers, just received by the *Canada*, contain details, to the extent of several columns, of the discovery of the time and place of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN's death. What with the political as well as the increasing advertising pressure upon our columns, it is impossible for us to give these so fully as our less favored contemporaries may do. But, from the *London Critic* of the 24th ult., we give the following summary, containing the real points of these reports—the essence, as it were, of a very interesting but greatly spun out narrative:

"It is now established beyond possibility of question that Sir John Franklin died on the 11th of June, 1847; that the ships were abandoned on April 22d, 1848, and were left in the ice by one hundred and five—the survivors of the crews—who attempted, under the command of Captain Crozier, to reach the Great Fish River. During the researches, Captain McClintock met with an intelligent old Esquimaux woman who informed him that in the fall of 1847 one of the ships was forced ashore, and that 'many of the white men dropped by the way, as they went toward the Great River.' Of this fact the discovery party came upon evidence too cogent to admit of doubt; for, on the 24th of May, when about ten miles eastward of Cape Herschell, they came upon a bleached skeleton, around which lay fragments of European clothing, and beneath the snow was a small pocket-book, containing fragments of letters decayed, but yet to be deciphered. Judging from the remains of his dress this unfortunate young man was a steward or officers servant, and his position exactly verified the Esquimaux's assertion that he 'dropped as he walked along.' All this, however, is as nothing to the discoveries of Lieutenant Hobson, on the 6th of May last. This officer happened to pitch his tent beside a large cairn upon Point Victory, when, looking about among the loose stones which had fallen from the top of the cairn, he found a small tin case, which, upon examination, was discovered to contain the record of the horrible sufferings sustained by the lost crew. The following is said to be a brief abstract of this tale of hardship and woe: 'This cairn was built by the Franklin expedition upon the assumed site of James Ross's pillar, which had not been found. The Erebus and Terror spent their first winter at Beechy Island, after having ascended Wellington Channel to latitude 77 degrees north, and returned by the west side of Cornwallis Island. On the 12th of September, 1846, they were beset in latitude 70.05 north, and longitude 98.23 west. Sir John Franklin died on the 11th June, 1847. On the 22d April, 1848, the ships were abandoned, five leagues to the northwest of Port Victory, and the survivors, a hundred and five in number, landed here under the command of Captain Crozier.'

"This paper was dated 25th April, 1848, and upon the following day they intended to start for the Great Fish River. The total loss by deaths in the expedition, up to this date, was nine officers and fifteen men. A vast quantity of clothing and stores of all sorts lay strewed about, as it here every article was thrown away which could possibly be dispensed with—pickaxes, shovels, boats, cooking utensils, iron work, rope, blocks, canvas, a dip circle, a sextant engraved 'Frederick Hornby, R. N.,' a small medicine chest, oars, &c. A few miles southward, across Back Bay, a second record was found, having been deposited by Lieut. Gore and Mr. Dave Vown, under date 1st June, for additional information. When in lat. 69 deg. 09 N., and long. 99 deg. 27 W., Capt. McClintock came to a large boat, discovered by Lieut. Hobson a few days previously. It appears that this boat had been intended for the ascent of the Fish River, but was abandoned, apparently, upon a return journey to the ships, the sledge upon which she was mounted being pointed in that direction. She measured twenty-eight feet in length by seven and a half feet wide, was most carefully fitted, and made as light as possible; but the sledge was of solid oak, and almost as heavy as the boat. A large quantity of clothing was found within her, also two human skeletons. One of these lay in the after part of the boat, under a pile of clothing; the other, which was much more disturbed, probably by animals, was found in the bow. Five pocket watches, a quantity of silver spoons and forks, and a few religious books, were also found, but no journals, pocket-books, or even names upon any article of clothing. Two double-barrelled guns stood upright against the boat's side, precisely as they had been placed seven years before. One barrel in each was loaded and cocked; there was ammunition in abundance, also 500 cakes of chocolate, some tea and tobacco. Fuel was not wanting; a drift tree lay within one hundred yards of the boat.

"As there can be no doubt that this statement is strictly and literally true, the dark mystery of Sir John Franklin's fate is finally and conclusively solved. There is no longer room for doubt. Those fond hopes which have been perseveringly adhered to by a few are now without the slightest foundation, and the names of Franklin and his crew must be finally enrolled among that noble army of martyrs who have died in the cause of scientific adventure."

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10, 1859.

In my letter of the 7th of September, I used the following language: "Mr. Broderick has no family, and he said himself, in one of his late speeches, 'that he had no blood relation on earth.' He is a man of singular integrity and intrepidity, one who has worked his way to his present high position by his own exertions, and, although constantly depreciated by the organs of the Administration, has displayed a degree of power and ability, especially since his present struggle in California began, that proves him to be not only a brave political, but a superior intellectual leader. Some of the California papers allege that it is proposed to shoot him down on the streets, and the severity of society goes so far as to intimate that the person has been employed who is to do this bloody work. Should this attempt be made, we may look for a series of tragedies. Let us hope, however, for the best."

The prophecy has been fulfilled—fatally, mournfully, sadly fulfilled: David C. Broderick is no more. I have never known our city to be so profoundly excited as since this intelligence has been received. Broderick was born in the District of Columbia. His father was one of the mechanics who labored upon the Capitol. He has often pointed out to me the spot where he spent his boyhood days. During the two years he sat in the Senate, he made many acquaintances, and hosts of friends. Traduced as no man of his age in this country has ever been traduced, and held up in advance as vulgar, illiterate, and violent, by some of the ablest and most accomplished of his political opponents, he came to this capital under a cloud of disadvantages. All who met him were surprised and delighted, not merely at his fine appearance—which was exceedingly prepossessing—but at the gentleness and courtesy of his deportment, the conscientious regularity and vigilance which he displayed in the Senate (never leaving his seat while there was any business to be done), and the vigor and force of his speeches. He moved in private life like a well-bred gentleman. The families he visited have always recalled his conversation with pleasure. He had the purest literary tastes, and was fond of the society of learned and intelligent men. His attachment to his friends was sincere and enthusiastic beyond description. At times he seemed overcome with melancholy. The assaults upon his private and public character—although rarely referred to by himself—were so persistent on the part of the organs of the Administration, here, in New York, and in California, that they no doubt greatly affected him. He had not a living relative; to use his own language in the Senate, "there remained no tie of blood to bind me (him) to any being in existence." He was a silent man, apt, occasionally, to indulge in the gloomy anticipations which his peculiar isolation suggested to him. He had never been married, and rarely took part in the gaieties of Washington. He was singularly pure in his attire. His rooms, next door to the Kirkwood House, on Pennsylvania avenue, were the resort of many of the most distinguished men in the country, and they were always received by him with cordiality and kindness. He was a careful business man, and, but for the panic, would have been very rich. I do not know whether he died possessed of any fortune, but it is certain that he owned considerable valuable property in and about San Francisco.

It was my province to see him almost every day during the sessions of the last Congress. When he took part in conversation he displayed a good amount of information on all questions, particularly in reference to the geography and resources of the Pacific coast, and of California—to which State he was ardently attached, and for which he was ready to make any sacrifice. As a Senator he was distinguished for the boldness with which he resisted the many schemes of speculation constantly brought before that body by those who infest the "Golden State," and I think I do not go too far when I say that it was owing to his vigilance and resolution in exposing the various operations of these men that millions were saved to the public treasury. Of course, these characteristics, added to his indomitable opposition to the Territorial policy of the Administration, arrayed against him the most violent combinations. The jobbers and speculators looked upon him with horror and dread. They denounced him everywhere, and added gladly their own voices to the clamor of the adherents of Mr. Buchanan.

Although one of the most generous men that ever lived—ready to go to any extent to serve those he loved—he had no extravagant habits, and was imbued with the most sensitive regard for economy in the administration of the affairs of the General Government. This had been his course while a member of the Legislature of California. It is a fact in Broderick's history that he attached to his character, and himself, not only many of the most intellectual men in the country, but tens of thousands of the sons of toil. There was a warmth in the friendship of those who adhered to his fortunes, not often witnessed in the experience of public men. In this connection let me ask you to publish the following beautiful extract from his speech against the Administration, in the Senate, on the 22d of March, 1858. He was replying to the bitter taunt of Senator Hammond, of South Carolina, in regard to "the white slaves and mud sills" of society in the free States. It is not often that we hear such expressive language in our Congressional debates:

Mr. Broderick said: "I, sir, am glad that the Senator has spoken thus. It may have the effect of arousing in the workingmen that spirit which has been lying dormant for centuries. It may also have the effect of arousing the two hundred thousand men, with pure skins, in South Carolina, who are now degraded and despised by thirty thousand aristocratic slaveholders. It may teach them to demand what is the power—

"'Linked with success, assumed and kept with skill,
That moulds another's weakness to its will;
Wields with their hands, but, still to them unknown,
Makes even their mightiest deeds appear his own.'

"I suppose, sir, the Senator from South Carolina did not intend to be personal in his remarks to any of his peers upon this floor. If I had thought so I would have noticed them at the time. I am, sir, with one exception, the youngest in years of the Senators upon this floor. It is not long since I served an apprenticeship of five years at one of the most laborious mechanical trades pursued by man—a trade that, from its nature, devotes its follower to thought, but debars him from conversation. I would not have alluded to this if it were not for the remarks of the Senator from South Carolina; and my friends who know that I am the son of an artisan, and have been a mechanic, would feel disappointed in me if I did not reply to him. I am not proud of this. I am sorry it is true. I would that I could have enjoyed the pleasures of life in my boyhood days; but they were denied to me. I say this with pain. I have not the admiration for the men of the class from whence I sprang that might be expected; they submit too tamely to oppression, and are prone to neglect their rights and duties as citizens. But, sir, the class of society to whose toil I was born, under our form of government, will control the destinies of this nation. If I were inclined to forget my connection with them, or to disown that I spring from them, this chamber would not be the place in which I could do either. While I hold a seat here I have but to look at the beautiful capitals adorning the pilasters that support this roof to be reminded of my father's talent, and to see his handiwork.

"I left the scenes of my youth and manhood for the 'Far West,' because I was tired of the struggles and jealousies of men of my class, who could not understand why one of their fellows should seek to elevate his condition above the common level. I made my new abode among strangers, where labor is honored. I had left without regret; there remained no tie of blood to bind me to any being in existence. If I fell in the struggle for reputation and fortune, there was no relative on earth to mourn my fall. The people of California elevated me to the highest office within their gift. My election was received as a compliment. For years I led a struggle, often seeing the goal of ambition within my reach; it was again and again taken from me by the aid of men of my own class. I had not only them to contend with, but almost the entire partisan press of the country. The Administration bestowed money and patronage to oppose my election. I sincerely hope, sir, the time will come when such speeches as that from the Senator from South Carolina will be considered a lesson to the human family, and not a libel."

Such is the man who has been sacrificed to propitiate the vengeance of the Administration of James Buchanan. I forbear further comment upon this fruitful theme. If the deed of blood does not awaken the Democratic masses to an appreciation of the despotism concentrated here, and extending its influence into the States and Territories of this Republic, then they are dead alike to shame and to their own duty.

OCCASIONAL.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE STEAMER INDIAN AT FATHER POINT.

The Zurich Conference—The New Programme.

SPAIN REQUESTS TO BE REPRESENTED.

The Repairs on the Great Eastern—Further Delay in her Departure Probable.

The Earl of Derby and his Doon Estate.

HIS TENANTS TO BE CLEARED OUT.

The San Juan Difficulty and the London Press.

ANOTHER SPEECH BY THE KING OF SARDINIA.

FURTHER FROM CHINA AND INDIA.

Minister Ward's Whereabouts Uncertain.

BURNING OF THE SHIP "CHARLES BUCK."

COTTON DECLINED.

CONSOLS 95¾@95¾.

FATHER POINT, below Quebec, Oct. 10.—The steamship Indian, from Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 28th ult., passed this point at half-past three o'clock yesterday afternoon, and will reach Quebec about 6 o'clock to-morrow morning. Her dates are four days later than those already received.

The ship Dominion, from Washington was also to sail from Liverpool for New York on the 24th, and the steamship Ariel was to leave Southampton for the same destination on the following day.

The steamship Africa, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 23th ult.

The American ship Charles Buck, nearly loaded for Liverpool, was burnt at Bombay on the 22d of August. She was a total loss.

The ship Benefactor, from Foo-Chow-Foo, for New York, had put back for a survey, having sustained severe damage.

THE ZURICH CONFERENCE.

It was stated that the conferences at Zurich were still progressing.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that the task of the plenipotentiaries has been distributed by commissions, and that it is believed the conferences will terminate in a few days, on which the results shall be received. The amended programme is stated to be as follows: 1st, a definitive treaty of peace will be signed by Austria and France, who will mutually evacuate Lombardy to France, who will make it over to Sardinia. The Austrian fortresses will remain in the hands of the Confederation, the restoration of the Dukes, and other unsettled questions, but they can only be adjusted by an Austrian and French plenipotentiaries, as Sardinia utterly rejects the restoration of the Dukes, and will not agree to a confederation under the present circumstances.

Spain has requested to be represented, should a congress take place.

The gossips of Paris and Brussels state that Prince Albert will visit Brussels, and that the Archduke Maximilian, Austria, at the proposed congress at Brussels.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The repairs on the Great Eastern were going actively forward at Portland. It was generally supposed whether she would be got ready for sea during the month of October, or early in November, in accordance with the sea-going trials, and all matters connected with the sea-going trials, and all matters connected with the sea-going trials, and all matters connected with the sea-going trials, and all matters connected with the hands of the Marine Department of the Board of Trade. The trials will probably occupy about three days. G. Cole, W. Terrance, wife and child, Henry Jones, J. Roe, C. Chapland and friend, Mr. E. L. Crabbe and two children, J. D. de Sandes, F. H. Duez, M. Gaillin, John and son G. Dezaldo. They number in all twenty-three thousand dis.

The telegraph cable between Malta and Sicily had been successfully laid, and communication announced upon it.

The London *Times* has another editorial on the new boundary difficulty with the United States. It laments that the former treaty would have left any pretext for the quarrel, and says it is a case of great difficulty for the briefest possible settlement. It points out the disastrous results of such a quarrel. It is true, it argues that England must nevertheless assert her rights, if they are just. The article concludes with a paragraph, not to embarrass commercial and other relations existing between the two countries, and laments the unfortunate occurrence at the present time.

Thomas Perose has been formally appointed as United States consul at Galway.

The queen's proclamation contains an order extending the time for the payment of bounties to seamen until the 30th of November.

The British Association for the advancement of Science has terminated its annual session at Aberdeen. The attendance was not so large as usual, and they were entertained by the Queen at Balmoral.

Earl Derby has put an end to the notion that he intends to clear his Doon estate in Ireland, so far as to have every tenant served with a formal notice to quit. The incentive, it will be unanimously regretted, was the attempt made to cut a murder, and the conviction that the tenantry knew immediately of the murder and his discovery. The case had attracted much attention.

It was stated that Sir Hope Grant was to have command of the forces in China, and that he had ten thousand men are to be sent from India, but none from England.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, Wednesday morning, Sept. 28.—Col. Hawkins, chief of the Dragoon Guards, bearing despatches, arrived in London yesterday in the capacity of special envoy from Governor Douglass, in consequence of the occupation of the Harbor of San Juan by the United States troops. Colonel Hawkins transacted his business at the Foreign Office shortly after his arrival.

The *London Times* says it has reason to believe that Harney placed military posts on San Juan on his own responsibility, and without instructions from Washington. He did so because American citizens had been ordered to the British authority, but that he did so because American citizens had been ordered on the island, and that he took upon his occasion to be permanent, although it was his intention to hold the island until he heard from Washington.

The London *Morning Post*, referring to the difficulty, says that our transatlantic cousins had better watch the proceedings of Russia and Prussia, and the Congress of Paris, which will reach Quebec about 6 o'clock to-morrow morning. Her dates are four days later than those already received.

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The French steam frigate "Pane" was wrecked while proceeding from Toulon to Brest—all hands were saved.

The French commercial affairs show no improvement. Wheat has advanced both in Paris and the provincial markets. Flour was also dearer. The Silk market was inactive.

The *Paris Moniteur* says: Under the pretence that the press was not free, several journals direct their attacks against the Emperor of Russia. We, and no beyond the extreme limits of discussion, and are wanting in respect for the law which is inseparable from the loyal exercise of liberty. The *Moniteur* then explains that immediately after the measure, granted spontaneously by the Emperor, which relieved the press from the consequences of the warnings received, the Government forebore to make use of the weapon at its command, but it will not longer hesitate to use it in performing the duty which is imposed upon it to make the law respected. It therefore informs the papers that it is decided no longer to tolerate those polemical excesses, which can only be considered as party manœuvres.

The Bourse had been animated, and fluctuating. It closed firmly on the 27th ult. 60c for rentes.

ITALY.

The fourth and last Italian despatches, from Romanea were received by the King of Sardinia, at Monza on the 27th. The following is a summary of the King's reply:

"The arrival of the Austrian troops in the Romagna, of which you are the interpreters before me. As a Catholic sovereign, I shall no selfishness retain profound and unalterable respect for the superior of the hierarchy of the Church.

"As an Italian prince, I am reminded that I have, having in view the state of the Romagnese people, who demanded prompt and efficient measures of reform, lay aside my personal wishes, and strengthened by the rights conferred upon me, still support your cause before the great Powers. You may rely on the sense of justice; you may rely on the generous love of our country, of the French Emperor, who will accomplish the great work of reparation he has powerfully begun, and who, assured of the gratitude of Italy, and seeing the pacification which has characterized your resolution during the last moments of uncertitude, will recognize that, in Romagna, the mere judge of a national government suffices to put an end to civil discords. When your numerous volunteers arrived during the days of the national struggle, to enrol themselves under my flag, you knew Piedmont would not be to war for herself alone, but for our common country. To-day the unanimity of your wishes and the order which you observe at home are gratifying to my heart, and nothing better could insure your future destiny. Europe will recognize that it is here the common interest to finish the act of disorder and thereby satisfy the legitimate desires for peace.

The excess of the King of Naples extends to June, 1860, the period for the free admission of wheat.

TUNIS.

The Bey of Tunis died on the 22d of September, and the presumptive heir had been installed.

Mail dates from Hong Kong to August 10th had reached Leighton.

Nothing of any moment had occurred since the affair of Peiho.

Two gun-boats and a steamer remained in the Gulf of Pocheli, the rest of the squadron being principally off the entrance of the Nimpore river.

One of the Hong Kong newspapers states that Mr. Ward, the American plenipotentiary, was still aboard his ship, and as little likely to obtain the satisfaction of his insults as the English minister.

Another journal speaks of the probability of his leaving one on to Pekin, and a Russian despatch, published at St. Petersburg, says he arrived in Pekin, but was kept in confinement.

A Russian authority estimates the loss of the Chinese at the Peiho forts at 1,000 killed. The number of the wounded is not stated.

It was said that some of the wounded Englishmen were in the hands of the Chinese, and were well treated.

The state of Admiral Hope's health continues serious.

An emeute occurred at Shanghae, during which several foreigners were killed, and others wounded. Among the latter was Interpreter Fryer, who was in a precarious condition. The riot is said to have arisen from the kidnapping of coolies for a French vessel; but the master of the vessel asserts that the Chinese came on board and attempted to rob him, and he was compelled to fire on them in self-defence. The French minister had ordered the alleged coolie ship into port, for a strict investigation of the matter.

At Hong Kong a moderate business was doing. A similar report is received from Canton and Foo-chow-Foo.

At Shanghae, black teas were thirty per cent. higher than the previous season, while the quality was inferior.

INDIA.

The Calcutta mail of August 22d had reached England.

The news was generally anticipated by telegraph.

The disarming of Oude had been completed.

No official requisition for troops for China had yet been made by Mr. Bruce, but the Indian Government had received two requisitions to hold themselves in readiness.

The grain of indigo will be shorter than was anticipated.

AFRICA.

Gaps of Good Hope dates to the 21st were received.

Satisfactory accounts had reached from the Livingston expedition had been received.

The ship Shah-Kashanpore, bound to the West Indies, in the coolies, was burned at sea on July 1st. The captain and crew, 64 in number, were rescued, but all the coolies, 350, perished.

AUSTRALIA.

The Melbourne mail of August 19th reached Aden September 19th. Business during the month was very quiet, but the arrival of the English mail created both a commercial and a monetary improvement.

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