The Press.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1859.

FIRST PAGE.—The Young Poets of Ireland; Political and Personal; Perpetual Motion; The Courts; Michelet's "L'Amour." FOURTH PAGE.—The Tythingman; Marine Intelligence.

The News.

Yesterday the motion on arrest of judgment in the case of the insurgent Brown was argued, but the court gave no decision in the matter.

The trial of Coppoe (Brown's follower) commenced yesterday at Charlestown. The evidence is the same as given on the trial just finished. Cook's trial will follow Coppoe's.

Paul Morphy has caused quite a flutter among our chess-players. They are all anxious of the honor of having a tilt with him. Yesterday he played a few games at the Athenæum, giving the odds of a "knight," at which he was beaten, and the odds of a "pawn" and a "move" to the same player, and in this instance Mr. Morphy was the victor.

The bids for the contract for carrying the mails from Portland, Maine, to New Orleans for four years will be opened at the Post Office Department in Washington this morning. This will be the largest mail contract ever awarded in the United States, and this fact has taken to Washington a large number of presidents of railroad companies from almost every section of the country, anxious to attend to their particular claim in person. The *Star* of last evening says:

"As the system heretofore observed of awarding the contracts to two or more parties, or companies, has resulted in serious disadvantage to the public welfare, on account of each of the respective parties having special interests to advance, the Postmaster General, in order to prevent this, has resolved hereafter to award the contract to only one party or company, who shall give ample security, and be held solely responsible for the faithful performance of the service along the entire route; and, should the mails not reach their destination in schedule time, the contractors are not to receive any remuneration. The service is to commence on the 1st of January, 1860."

A German named Christian Hersch, who "loved not wisely," and so forth, attempted to shoot his sweetheart, and kill himself, yesterday, at the residence of the girl's parents, in Third street, below George, but did not succeed in either case. For his clumsiness he was committed to prison.

The inflation of Mr. Lowe's great transatlantic balloon is progressing in New York. The New York *Evening Post* says that the projector has received about five hundred applicants for the privilege of venturing with him on the attempted trip to Europe, while the applicants have to pay from one hundred to fifteen hundred dollars for the chance. The basket, which will be the abode of the aeronauts during the voyage, attracts considerable attention. It is lined both in the bottom and sides with carpet, and with the net work of ropes extending above it, appears like a huge bird's nest hidden among the slight branches of a willow bush. It is not as large, however, as the pictorial illustrations that have been published would lead one to suppose. The inflation will occupy several days, and the inflated balloon will be exhibited a couple of weeks before starting on the experimental trip.

The murder crop is pretty plentiful in New York this season, almost equal to Baltimore. Four persons were arraigned before the Court of Oyer and Terminer in that city, on Monday, to be tried for their lives. Baltimore must look out; or the "metropolis of the Union" will take its laurels.

The telegraph announces the killing of eight persons by a train of railroad cars running of the track on the Chicago Northwestern railroad, near Watertown, Wisconsin. The train was filled with an excursion party from Fon-du-lac, who were going to Chicago, and, under the circumstances, it is a mercy more were not hurled into eternity.

Francis Finley and Robert Fair entered into a religious discussion, in New York, the night before last. Failing to convert each other, Finley became somewhat warm, and the better to enforce his opinions on the mind of Fair, and convince the misguided man of error, he picked up a hatchet and struck him a heavy blow on the face. The blade of the hatchet took Fair longitudinally on the middle of the nose, and cutting a deep gash, literally split his nose in twain. Fair could not fail to be convinced by such a forcible argument.

Mr. McLane is about to start for Mexico to finish that treaty. He leaves in the steamship Brooklyn from New York for Vera Cruz, about the end of the week.

According to accounts received yesterday from the wrecked steamer New World, no material change has taken place in her situation. She still remains in the same location as on Saturday. Two steamtugs and several small craft are employed in saving the cargo as it floats out, and in a day or two the whole of the cargo will be removed.

The steamship Arago, from Havre and Southampton, has arrived at New York. Her dates have been anticipated. We give details of the news by the Nova Scotian, to-day, from foreign papers received last night. In regard to the Great Eastern steamship, the London *Times* correspondent says:

"The exact time for the departure of the vessel for America still seems as undecided as ever. The day when the Great Eastern will really leave these shores rests with the Board of Trade, and is only with the company in so far as they exert themselves to comply with the very proper requirements which the Board of Trade demand for the safety of any passengers the Great Eastern may carry. That the number of these same passengers will be limited in the extreme on the occasion of the first voyage seems beyond a doubt. Of course, before the Great Eastern leaves, the Board of Trade are determined to see that every precaution is adopted to secure the safety of the ship and those on board; but even with this qualified guarantee, passengers will prefer to wait and judge for themselves what the ship can do on a regular voyage. Very many of the principal requirements of the Board of Trade still remain to be done. Done they must and will be before the ship leaves; but we mention the fact that they still have to be effected as a reason for our belief that the great ship cannot, and is not likely to, start before the middle or end of next month, if she leaves this winter."

Charles H. Weeks, alias Wentworth, once an actor in New York, and who last winter "experienced religion" and took to preaching, and who, moreover, published a letter in one of the New York papers, in which he stated that the Christian public did not sustain him, and he had been obliged to go back to the stage in order to get means to support his mother and sister, has of late been in Boston, under the name of Charles R. St. Clare. His conduct has been anything but that which justifies his professions of piety, or even of good conduct. The Boston clergy now give him the cold shoulder, not finding him at all worthy of confidence.

The Baltimore *Sun*, of yesterday, gives the following additional particulars of the distressing casualty by which Mr. Wm. McPhail, acting mayor, was wounded by a pistol shot:

"It seems that when Mr. Hanna (a reporter of the *Sun*) entered the apartment, he accosted Mr. Harcourt with the usual familiarity, and some words passed between them which were effensively construed on one side or the other. Pistols were drawn and flourished, but at present we cannot understand whether in jest, bravado, or anger; a scuffle ensued, in which a pistol was discharged, the shot from which struck Mr. McPhail, wounding him as already stated. From Mr. James McPhail, brother of the gentleman wounded, we learn that the latter and his son, who was present, saw the pistol, when discharged, was in the hands of Mr. Harcourt, which agrees with Mr. Hanna's statement. And further, that Mr. J. G. Wilmot, apparently with the intention of prevailing Mr. Harcourt from using it against Hanna, seized the pistol arm, and in turning it aside, the weapon was discharged, and the wound thus inflicted. This agrees with Hanna's statement, who says that when Mr. Harcourt turned the pistol upon him, as he supposed in anger and with design to shoot, he retreated within the door of the adjoining room, and immediately thereupon heard the cry of 'Don't shoot,' the report, and the exclamation that Mr. McPhail was shot. Soon afterwards, as the feeling excited by the occurrence seemed directed against him, advised by some one, present, Mr. Hanna withdrew. Arrangements were subsequently made for his surrender to the authorities, and at an early hour this morning he gave himself into the custody of Marshal Herring.

As he was exceedingly anxious to have the direct testimony of Mr. McPhail in his behalf, he waived examination until that could be obtained; and, therefore, now remains in custody. We earnestly hope that Mr. McPhail will soon be pronounced convalescent; he will then be able to give, in his own person, an authoritative statement concerning an affair which all sincerely lament and no one, we are sure, more than Mr. Hanna."

*It is stated that another highly important discovery has just been made near Fredericktown, Mo., being a "vein, or, rather, formation," some forty or fifty feet wide, containing platinum and gold. Messrs. Kraut and Weiss and Dr. Koch, of St. Louis, visited the place last week, and declared themselves both surprised and gratified to find such an immense deposit of mineral wealth in Missouri. The Arcadia *Prospect* says: "We have not as yet heard about the richness of this ore, but presume it is the same as that formerly discovered, some of which, we understand, contains about three per cent. of platinum."*

The Baltimore election takes place to-day, and the result is awaited with anxiety. For some time rowdyism has held sway in that city, and it is gratifying to know that an effort has been made to effect a change for the better there. At a large meeting of the orderly-disposed citizens, held on Monday night, the following resolutions were adopted:

"*Resolved*, That on Wednesday, the 2d of November, we will close all our places of business, attend in force at the polls, and there remain throughout the day; that we will firmly stand by each other, and that we will not only peacefully and calmly, but resolutely assert and maintain our own right to vote according to the dictates of our conscience and judgment, but that we will aid and support all other American citizens, whether native or naturalized, who are legally entitled to vote, in the free exercise of the same sacred privilege.

"*Resolved*, That we have continued, and will continue as we began, wholly impartial and uncommitted in reference to the national questions which divide the country; that we desire every friend of the reform movement to vote and act as he thinks proper with regard to all such questions, and that we will direct our strenuous and persevering efforts to the great object of procuring and securing a thorough municipal reform.

"*And Resolved*, That we earnestly invoke every honest and true man of the American party, no matter how he may cast his vote, to unite with us on the day of election in maintaining peace and order at the polls, in preventing all illegal voting, and in putting down ruffianism of the clubs."

A large meeting of the State-Rights Democracy was held at Frankford last evening. Speeches were made by Henry W. Ditman, J. R. Nicholson, Henry L. McConnell, and others. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. A full report of this demonstration will appear to-morrow.

We regret to learn that Prof. Zeheigner, the Professor of Languages in Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pa., died on Monday night.

The colonization ship "Mary Caroline Stevens" sailed from Baltimore yesterday, with a number of emigrants bound for Liberia, including several whites, among whom was Mrs. Seyes, wife of Rev. Mr. Seyes, (the missionary). Interesting religious exercises were conducted by several ministers before the ship was cut loose from her moorings.

Comparisons.

We said, yesterday, that some comparisons were odious. The one we drew between some of the present office-holders of the General Government in this city, and their predecessors, has suggested another.

Of all the officers appointed by General PIERCE and his Administration in this city, but ONE was removed during the *whole four years*, and that one, Mr. CETTI, was displaced for an official and not for a political cause.

Of the principal persons appointed by Mr. BUCHANAN and his Administration, though less than three-fourths of their term has expired, *the President has* REMOVED *not less than six!*—and it is now currently believed that several others are to follow.

Of all the *hundreds* of appointments made by the principal officers of the late General Administration in this city—viz: Collector BROWN, Naval Officer ELDRED, Surveyor HALF, Postmaster MILLER, Director of the Mint SNOWDEN—and others, not over a dozen, perhaps not half that number, were removed by them for *any* reason whatever, and *not one for a political cause.* The same class of officers under the present Administration have removed, of *their own* appointment, *for political causes*, dozens and scores, if not hundreds; and the axe is still falling upon the offenders' necks, with such unexpected frequency as to make them feel no more secure of their heads than the citizens of Paris during the bloodiest reign of the French revolution.

Is this the feast the Democrats were invited to in 1856?

Adulterated Liquors.

We alluded several days ago to the recent case in Lancaster county, in which a liquor merchant lost a suit to recover the price of a barrel of "Pure rye whiskey," because the defendant showed that it was an adulterated article. Since then, we learn that the practice of testing liquor in Lancaster county, by various processes, has been frequently resorted to, and some very "superior articles" have been found to contain poisonous drugs. We meet with cases of deaths from adulterated liquors almost every day in our exchanges, and it is quite evident that hundreds of people are poisoned every year by their use.

A committee of investigation appointed by the Massachusetts Legislature is now inquiring into the manner in which the State Agent appointed under the Maine Law of that State to vend liquors has discharged his duty. He has resigned his office in consequence of the developments already made. He appears to have carried on the business of mixing liquors on a somewhat extensive scale. In one case 200 gallons of pure Rochello brandy were mixed with 205 gallons of pure spirits, and "coloring matter" added to preserve the appearance of brandy. In another transaction one hundred and forty-two gallons of brandy were mixed with alcohol. In another case New England rum, whiskey, and Jamaica rum were mixed together. One of the witnesses stated that pure spirit, tartaric acid, and burnt sugar were the chief ingredients used in adulterating or "reducing" brandy.

The United States Consul at Leghorn.

The *Morning Post*, which is Lord PALMERSTON's particular organ, being chiefly his own property, has the following article relative to the American consul at Leghorn, to which it appears ostentatiously gives the heading, "A Yankee Consul aiding Despotism." It bears evident marks of exaggeration, but we think it of sufficient interest to publish it:

FLORENCE, Oct. 11.—The provisional Government of Tuscany has, if I am rightly informed, found it necessary to withdraw the *exequatur* of the United States consul at Leghorn, Mr. Joseph Binda, in consequence of the part which he has been playing in the reactionary farce of MM. Poniatowsky and Reiset. It may seem rather surprising that the consul of the United States should busy himself as a partisan of the dethroned princes of Lorraine; but the circumstance is explained by the peculiar antecedents of Mr. Joseph Binda. He held some appointment in the kingdom of Etruria, I believe, at the court of Elize Baciocchi, and has ever since been regarded as one of those partisans of the Bonapartist dynasty, who kept hoping against hope for the resurrection of a Napoleonic empire. His marriage with an American lady, belonging to one of the great historic families who were active in the War of Independence, enabled him to obtain, through this domestic connection, the post of United States consul at Leghorn; the duties of which he has discharged during many years. It appears, however, to have combined with his consular functions others very closely, though not publicly, connected with the furtherance of French policy in the Peninsula, and more especially with the zealous advocacy of whatever views might be at any time most in favor with the present Foreign Minister of France. For some months before the celebrated declaration on New Year's Day to M. Hubner, Mr. Joseph Binda's deep interest in the cause of Italian independence, led him to repair to England, where his personal relations with several distinguished English statesmen would, it was believed, enable him to transmit to Count Walewski reliable information on the course which those individuals would be likely to take in a conflict between France and Austria. After a sojourn of about a year, Mr. Binda returned to Leghorn deeply grieved at the amount of sympathy pervading English society for *the cause of Austria. He appears, however, to have brought back the virus of his own system; for, immediately after the peace of Villafranca, he became the most violent partisan of a restoration *à tout prix*, and employed all the influence derived from his age, his social relations, his unquestioned ability, and his consular office, to forward the plans of Prince Poniatowsky and *M. Reiset. Ferdinand IV at length entrusted* him to far that, after a dinner given by Prince Joseph Poniatowsky, at Monte Rotondo, he drew up a protest directed against the tyranny of the present Tuscan Government. This protest was privately circulated amongst the persons supposed to be most devoted to the house of Hapsburg-Lorraine, but came to an untimely end through the apprehensions of a person holding an important office, who, after having attached his name to the document, took fright, got the protest again into his possession, since which time it has not been heard of. Mr. Binda is directly taxed with having counselled certain notorious adherents of the Austrians can party to proclaim a republican form of government; and as this advice was given contemporaneously with his efforts in behalf of a restored despotism, little doubt can be entertained that the advice was only given with a view to afford a pretext for an armed intervention in the event of its being followed. Such are the reasons assigned for the strong measures taken by the Tuscan ministry respecting the United States consul.

We do not find any account of the dismissal of Mr. BINDA in the foreign correspondence of the *London Times*, though it is believed that there is a degree of truth in the report of his having had some difficulty with the authorities of Tuscany.

Death of a Well-known Citizen.

We learn with regret that Dr. Jacob Frick departed this life, after a short illness, at his residence, Germantown, Pennsylvania, on the evening of the 31st ult., at the advanced age of seventy-seven years. Dr. Frick was a native of Lancaster county, but came to this city at an early age. He was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. During many years of his life, he took an active part in politics, always co-operating with the Democratic party, in connection with which he is honorably remembered by many of our older citizens in all parts of the State. He was, in turn, during a long and eventful life, a soldier, an editor, and a merchant, and filled various posts of honor and usefulness with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public. In August, 1816, associated with Peter Hay, Esq., he established in this city the *American Sentinel*, which, in his hands, subsequently became the leading and most influential Democratic journal in Pennsylvania. He was one of the Commissioners of the old District of Spring Garden; was a Guardian of the Poor when it was an honor to hold that position; he was also one of the Commissioners for building the new County Prison, and one of the original *Trustees of Jefferson Medical College*, which position he held, by re-election from time to time, until his death. In his intercourse with men, he was genial and frank, and of him it may with truth be said, he died beloved by all who knew him. His funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon.

PEN-PORTRAIT OF REV. JOHN EDGAR, D. D.—In our issue of to-morrow we will publish a pen-and-ink sketch of this celebrated Belfast divine, now in this city. Dr. Edgar is the senior member of the deputation appointed by the Irish Presbyterian Assembly to visit the United States, for the purpose of soliciting aid in behalf of important missionary enterprises now in progress, mainly in Connaught, in the west of Ireland.

AUCTION NOTICE.—B. Scott, Jr., auctioneer, 431 Chestnut street, will sell this morning, commencing at ten o'clock, 500 lots embroideries, of new and desirable styles, linen shirt fronts, trimmings, ribbons, bonnets, 250 cartons feathers, jewelry, &c. Catalogues now ready.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FURNITURE.—Birch & Son, No. 914 Chestnut street, will sell this morning, at ten o'clock, over 300 lots of superior new and second-hand household furniture, including a lot to be sold by order of the sheriff.

Washington's Home.

We append a communication from the Boston *Evening Transcript*, suggested, as it seems, by an interesting letter we recently published, from the pen of an intelligent Washington correspondent, who had made a flying trip to Mount Vernon, and sent us his impressions, which we gave place to in THE PRESS.

We are not a little gratified, in view of what the Ladies' Association has so successfully accomplished, in already quite reaching the sum of $200,000 for the purchase of Mount Vernon, that the propriety, or even necessity, of immediate and prompt, continued action to get up an equivalent sum for its restoration and maintenance, is apparent to all right-thinking people, and that our Massachusetts friends are also alive to its importance and necessity.

The entire press of the country, no doubt, will continue to lend its potent power to the great object. WASHINGTON is surely not to be forgotten by the ladies. First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his COUNTRYWOMEN:

"MOUNT VERNON.—*To the Editor of the Transcript:* A letter in the Philadelphia *Press*, of Oct. 11th, will be read by all who have loved, (and who of us is not?) in the present condition of Mount Vernon. To such as have personally visited the place, and beholding, have mourned over the 'abomination of desolation' there, no such description is needed; but there are very many others who suppose that the purchase-money for Mount Vernon is *all the money that it is necessary to raise*; and that, once bought and in the hands of the Association, the estate will somehow be kept and cared for—perhaps by Congress, possibly by private donation, undoubtedly by bequests.

"Now, without recurring to the old proverbs, that 'what is everybody's business is nobody's,' and that it is 'ill waiting for dead men's shoes,' which *dispose of the first and last suggestions*, we may safely say that the ladies are entirely open to the force of the second; that they court it; and are willing to be overpowered by so convincing an argument.

"Mount Vernon, once in the hands of the ladies of the Association, will undoubtedly be kept. Kept, and never parted with, even if not another dollar can be raised in this country, to put it in order, and restore it to its early condition. Still, it is clear that such a restoration should be at once attempted, and carried on as rapidly and as far as funds will warrant.

"The public heart may have responded warmly to appeals for Mount Vernon. The public purse, however, has certainly responded very feebly. An uncertainty regarding the whole scheme and management, confided as it was to women generally, with no character and position to offer, only bonds for fidelity, or guarantees for success, brooded like a black raven over every effort, and croaked with every dime that fell into the patient hands of the ladies. When it is considered that we are a work-a-day population, that our earnings are difficult, and our calls for expenditure legion, it is saying much for the patriotism of the country that it was willing to shape itself in this cloud-fashion at all. It was also a compliment to female character, on the whole, most flattering. That the Regent has great good sense and financial ability, is clear—or else she has the equal discretion to choose good advisers. As at all events, the purchase-money has been collected for Mount Vernon, and if the last payment is not made by Miss Cunningham to Mr. John A. Washington, it is because that lady is unwilling to take on herself the responsibility and expenditure of possession, without the requisite funds to begin necessary repairs—some slight alterations only having been attended to during the past season, with the permission of the present incumbent.

"What is lightly won goes lightly, it is said—but the purchase-money of Mount Vernon is associated with personal sacrifices, on the part of those women who have acted as collectors, to be great as to inspire its prudent use and careful keeping. It has been gathered in Massachusetts from the hard-handed laborer and the school-child—from the old woman who remembered Washington, and from the young girl who sacrificed her vanity on the altar of feeling. Occasionally, and in response to personal appeals which could not gracefully be set aside, the gifts of the wealthy cheered the dim prospect; but, in general, the purchase-money may be said to be the gift of the poorer of mankind—entirely of persons of limited means, and with heavy demands on their purses

"With physical suffering and destitution calling daily on their sympathies, it cannot be expected that appeals for all objects purely patriotic will fall otherwise than coldly on the ear. The portion, possibly the tithe, which they have set aside for charitable purposes, they do not choose to encroach on for other uses. And after receiving the mites of such persons, it is as unsuitable, as it is useless, to ask them for more, even for the purpose of preserving their own gift. There is also a certain difference, or it might be said a sense of propriety, which makes it difficult to ask funds for an object, the worth of which would seem to be equally clear to all. Yet we must, and ought to count on the generous impulses of the rich, in case like this. From those to whom much is given, it is required that their gifts be cast freely into the treasury of patriotism, taste, and gratitude. The grave of Washington is *bought*, his house and home is the property of the American people. Let contributions of rights to honor the name of Washington, to celebrate him, to erect statues of him, to eulogize him. It loves his memory. Will it be contented to call those 'walls salvation, and those gates praise,' while the tangled grass lies dry over his grave, and the walls moulder? Will the country be willing to own Mount Vernon only as a ruin? H."

"CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 25, 1859."

Letter from "Occasional."

(Correspondence of The Press.)

WASHINGTON, November 1, 1859.

It is surprising upon what slight causes most of the duels between public men are fought. From the day when *Burr* killed Hamilton down to that when Terry killed Broderick, there is hardly one of these meetings that has resulted fatally that might not have been amicably settled. Public opinion is at fault in this, for however the pulpit and the press may thunder against the practice, it requires a man of peculiar reputation and peculiar faculties to refuse a challenge. Even those who rail against it, when thrown into a position with the alternative of accepting or declining a hostile message, are in most cases greatly embarrassed. General Houston refused to fight Commodore Moore some years ago, but inasmuch as old San Jacinto had proved his pluck he could afford it. Mr. O'Connell, after he shot D'Esterre, did the same thing. This was a political duel, and O'Connell said, on the ground, "I am obnoxious to a party, and they adopt a false pretence to cut me off;" an expression which recalls, and which may be applied to, the case of poor Broderick with overwhelming effect. But, notwithstanding Mr. O'Connell refused to fight, after his meeting with D'Esterre, he continued to speak of his opponents with unexampled bitterness, and in 1835 provoked Disraeli greatly by using the following remarkable language: "I cannot," said O'Connell, "divest my mind of the belief that if his fellow's genealogy were traced, it would be found that he is a linen-draper descendant and true heir-at-law of the impenitent thief who stopped for his crimes upon the cross." There is no excuse for a public man who has adopted the rule never to accept a challenge when he employs such language as this. The threatened conflict between Breckinridge and Cutting in 1854 was arranged after much difficulty, and grew out of a debate in which there was very little acrimony on either side. Everybody now believes that the Cilley duel ought never to have been fought. But, of all these conflicts, the most causeless was that between Randolph and Clay in 1826—Randolph saying "that he would do nothing to disturb the sleep of the child or the repose of the mother of his adversary," and Clay expressing similar feelings. Edward Stanley, of North Carolina, now, I believe, preparing for the ministry, has had more than one encounter of this sort. That in 1817, with Hon. Samuel W. Inge, now of California, then a member from Alabama, was fought near this city with pistols. After an exchange of shots the affair was amicably adjusted. The present Senator Gwin, of California, fought with Hon. J. W. McCorkle, then a member of Congress from the same State, in 1853. The weapons were rifles, at thirty paces, the combatants to wheel at the word and fire. A number of spectators were present. After three ineffectual shots the parties agreed to shake hands, and returned to their homes. General Jackson's duel with Dickinson, which resulted in the death of the latter, was forced upon the former, Dickinson being one of the most expert duellists in the Southern country. It is stated that although Jackson was wounded by Dickinson, he behaved with such coolness that his seconds did not know he was hurt until he got into the carriage. The duel between Gen. Denver, late Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and former Representative in Congress from California, and Hon. Edward Gilbert, in 1852, resulting in the death of the latter, grew out of an article in the *Alta California*, of which Mr. Gilbert was the editor, censuring John Bigler, then Governor of the State. They fought with rifles, and on the second fire Gilbert was struck, and expired in less than five minutes.

I might extend this list through columns, but I forbear. My attention is called to the subject by recent events, and by the apprehension which exists *in some minds* that public questions *may end in* private broils during the coming session of Congress. This all good men ought to unite in preventing. Not merely personal, but public reasons should inspire the representatives of the people in both Houses to cultivate the kindest feelings towards each other. The habit of charging Northern men with want of spirit has heretofore produced, and may hereafter produce, bad blood. The Southern custom has, no doubt, elevated the duel into a tribunal which is acknowledged, if not respected; a different sentiment has made it somewhat disreputable in the free States; but I have *yet to see the man, from any quarter of the country*, feeling his responsibilities as a gentleman and a legislator, who can justly be called a coward. Some of the most intrepid men are to be found among the ultra anti-slavery leaders—men who have gone to the field of "honor," but who are quite ready to defend themselves when attacked; and it is due to the truth to say that not a few of those who are so fond of resorting to the pistol or the bowie knife fall off in the great essential of moral courage. OCCASIONAL.

Mexican Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Letters from Mexico, received by the steamship Tennessee at New Orleans, state that the bark Leonor, taken for a slaver on the coast of Africa, under Mexican colors, by an English cruiser, was brought into Vera Cruz on the 8th ult.

The Liberals claim to hold Tepic and Leon.

The expedition contemplated against the city of Mexico is still spoken of as being of a formidable character.

The Expected Steamer America.

SACKVILLE, Nov. 1.—There were no signs of the steamship America at Halifax, this morning. She is now about due with three days later advices.

Public Amusements.

SIGNOR BLITZ.—This well-known and truly gifted public favorite is again at work, in this city, with his "conjurations and mighty magic." He gives an afternoon performance this day and on Saturday, and is to be seen every evening at his new hall, northeast corner of Tenth and Chestnut streets. Blitz is such a favorite with the juveniles that his afternoon receptions will be greeted with great admiration by crowds of them.

THE MÆNNERCHOR VOCAL SOCIETY.—To-morrow evening, at Musical Fund Hall, this Society will give their musical Soiree and Ball. Schiller's Poem, "The Lay of the Bell," with music by Romberg, will be performed, with a large chorus and orchestra under Mr. C. Gaertner. This Ball is decidedly the event of the season, and the attendance is always very large and highly fashionable.

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.—A correspondent, who informs us that a foolish question has arisen respecting Mrs. Bateman's tragedy of "Geraldine," asks who wrote it? We reply, Mrs. Bateman, of course, and none else. "Geraldine" will be played every evening this week, and those who desire to see the performance of a woman of the highest dramatic genius, will go to Walnut-street Theatre, and see Mrs. Waller play the *rôle* of the heroine. It is something to see and hear, and to remember and talk of.

"DOT."—Playgoers will notice that "Dot" is now played as a *first* piece this evening, and during the rest of the week, at the Arch-street Theatre. It continues to draw large houses, and there seems every reason to believe that it will have a run of several weeks yet.

THE DONNETTI TROUPE OF PERFORMERS.—The educated dogs, monkeys, and goats have been removed to Jayne's Hall, where their last performances take place this afternoon and evening. The *troupe* are well worth visiting, and there is nothing in the performances at all offensive to the most delicate mind. Signor Donnetti has his company in excellent order and good condition.

MADAME ANNA BISHOP'S CONCERT.—This evening, at Musical Fund Hall, this concert will come off. The vocal performers will be the *beneficiaire*, Signor Marino, and Mr. W. H. Cooke. Young Arthur Napoleon, the Portuguese pianist, will also give "a touch of his quality," of which report speaks very well. The programme, it will be seen, is excellent, including several of the beautiful ballads which Lady Bishop sings most charmingly.

Letter from New York.

HONORS TO SENATOR BRODERICK—IMPORTATIONS OF 1859: DECREASE OF LAST WEEK: LOSSES OF INVENTORS—FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE: REMINISCENCES OF CHOATE: PARTON'S ANDREW JACKSON: LOSSING'S SCHUYLER: NOVELS—THE WILLIAMSES—TALK OF THE STUDIOS—COL. FORBES—LOLA MONTEZ—NIBLO'S—THE FUTURE—AN OWNER FOR LAURA KEENE'S—RECEIPTS AT THE EXHIBITION OF PAGE'S VENUS—POLITICAL ITEMS.

(Correspondence of The Press.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 1, 1859.

The obsequies which the firemen of this city propose to get up as a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Senator Broderick promise to surpass in magnitude anything of the kind ever attempted in this city. Sixty companies have signified their intention of uniting in the demonstration, which is to take place on Sunday next. The procession will march through the principal streets to the Cooper Institute, where an appropriate eulogy will be pronounced. The men will parade in black coats and pants, with their company badge of mourning on the left breast.

The imports of dry goods at this port, from the 1st of January up to and including Saturday last, October 28th, reached the respectable sum of $68,170,750—nearly a hundred millions of dollars! —*showing an increase of $16,507,976 over the imports* of a corresponding period last year, and an increase of $11,995,311 over those of 1857. During the week past there has been a marked diminution in the jobbing and auction sales. The importers this fall have suffered very seriously, and there is now every probability that the dry goods importations next spring will be quite light.

Mason Brothers have in press the Reminiscences of Chief Justice, by the Hon. E. G. Parker. It will be printed in crown octavo, and embellished with a new steel portrait of the distinguished defunct. The Masons will also issue, in the course of ten or twelve days, the first volume of Parton's Life of Andrew Jackson, to be completed in three volumes octavo, of 650 pages each, price $2.50 per volume. They have nearly ready, also, a Life of Philip Schuyler, by Lossing, and a volume of sermons by President Fisher, of Hamilton College. The Appletons will publish, in a few days, a new novel by Alice B. Neal, entitled Lions and Jews; The Four Georges, kings of England, by Smucker; Morphy's Game of Chess, edited by Lowenthal; and Martha's Hooks and Eyes, a little domestic story of American country life, full of delicate feeling. Scribner has a curious book nearly out, a reprint of an English work called Chiefs of Parties, Past and Present, by D. O. Maddyn; and The Tresson of Charles Lee, Major General second in command in the American Army of the Revolution, by George H. Moore.

Notwithstanding the ebb in the tide of Barney Williams's popularity. Every night Niblo's is packed with intelligent audiences, who stay through the whole three pieces, to listen to the rich personations of Mr. B. W. and his clever wife. They are now the best and most reliable paying stars in the country; and, as the character of their plays and the style of their acting goes straight to the popular heart, they are sure of success for a long way in the future.

Lentze has returned to town from West Point, where he has been passing the summer, painting "Washington at Princeton." He has taken one of the large rooms in the Artists' Building, in Tenth street, a large and handsomely-finished edifice, constructed with especial reference to the requirements and convenience of artists. Every room in the building is now engaged. Among those who have recently taken rooms is one of your Philadelphia artists—Haseltine, and Whittridge Landis, it is said, intends making New York his future residence.

So much has been said of "Colonel" Forbes, in connection with the Harper's Ferry affair and the aged Brown, that your readers perhaps might be glad to know what style of man he is. That information is furnished in the following compact form by the *Sunday Courier*: "Colonel Forbes is a modest-looking man, with a military style of frock coat, a closely cropped head, and an independent kind of cap. He has followed the business of a fencing master for some time back, and we should not judge him to be a dangerous character." It is not stated to what particular *arpa* of the public defences Col. F. has been or is attached—probably the horse-marines.

Lola Montez gives no sign of doing anything in the public way. Of course, before long, she will be doing something. To deny her the fascination of facing an audience would make her as misanthropic and miserable as the boy was who "ran with Nineteenses boys," who on seeing one of the new steam fire-engines rushing down Broadway, said to his companion: "Jakey, they say they aint a goin' to have nothin' else but steam engines any more, and when they get 'em all steam there won't be no more fires. I don't like that, I don't; —if they aint a goin' to have no more fires what's the use of bein', *a-a-y?*" During her recent sojourn in England, Mrs. Lola made claim to a portion of the estate of her late husband, Capt. Heald, but her heirs demurred; but, on being threatened with chancery, prudently compromised matters by allowing her an annuity.

It is said that after the expiration of the present engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, Mr. Burton will return to Niblo's; that Mr. Eddy's lease expires in December; after that the Royals until spring. In the interim Mr. Eddy contemplates a series of fine performances on the off nights at the Academy of Music.

The ownership of Laura Keene's theatre, which has been in litigation ever since its erection, has at length been judicially decided in favor of John M. Trimble, the architect, who invested all his *means in the speculation*.

During the four weeks of the exhibition of Page's Venus at the Dusseldorf Gallery the receipts amounted to about five thousand dollars, which is probably a larger amount than was ever taken at any picture exhibition, in this country, during the same length of time.

The Tammany men have nominated Hon. William McMurray for Senator, in the Sixth district, in place of Richard Schell, declined. In the Seventh district, the conference committee having failed to reconcile the differences between Connolly and Moloney, both gentlemen will run.

Projected Vigilance Committee at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 31.—It is reported that another Vigilance Committee is forming in this city, to superintend the election to take place on the 7th of November. A deputation of Plug Uglies, from Baltimore, is said to have arrived.

Twenty-five deaths from yellow fever occurred at the *Charity Hospital last week.*

Fire at Marianna, Florida.

AUGUSTA, GA., Nov. 1.—The Columbus *Sun* contains a report of a fire at Marianna, Florida, on Friday last, by which a large portion of the business part of the town was destroyed. The principal sufferers are Daniel R. Lewis, John R. Ely & Co., William Powers, and Henry C. Parker.

Resignation of the President of Harvard College.

BOSTON, Nov. 1.—Dr. Walker has resigned the presidency of Harvard College.

RUFFIANLY ATTACK.—Between nine and ten o'clock last evening the report of a pistol or gun was heard in the vicinity of Fourth and Shippen streets, and shortly after this a man was carried to the drug store of *W. T. N. Thompson, corner of Fifth and Shippen streets.* A report was circulated that a man had been shot in the road in Pine alley. On proceeding to the drug store, we learned that a man, one of the hands on board the steamboat Morgan, had been felled to the sidewalk by a blow with a slung shot, or some other deadly weapon. He was picked up in an insensible condition.

On making an examination it was found that he had received a scalp wound, about two inches long, on the back of the head. He recovered sufficiently in a short time to be able to walk to the steamboat above named. He did not seem to understand exactly how he received the blow, nor by whom it was given.

HOSPITAL CASES.—Thomas Hughes, a house painter, while engaged in painting the Opera House of Mr. Thomas, in Arch street, below Seventh, yesterday morning, fell from a step-ladder a distance of twenty-five feet, and received a fracture of his left arm, and was otherwise injured. He was removed to the Hospital.

A house carpenter, named William Griffiths, aged *fifty years, had his right hand badly injured, yesterday* morning, by a circular saw, at the mill of Mr. James, on Twenty-first street, between Chestnut and Market streets.

John A. Brickle, aged 44 years, was admitted into the Hospital yesterday morning, having had his left shoulder blade fractured by falling down stairs at his residence in Contes street, above Fourth.

Last evening a man named William O'Connell, aged 37 years, had his head badly cut by a machinist named Garret. *It seems that O'Connell was somewhat drunk*, and met with Garrett in the neighborhood of Broad and Reed streets. He was saucy, and Garrett struck him on the head with a billy, or some other formidable weapon.

The Latest Foreign News.

By the *Nova Scotian* steamer, which left Liverpool on the 19th October, we have received our files of foreign journals.

The Liverpool *Daily Post* supplies a summary of the news of the day as follows:

The world is settling down into repose. The treaty of peace has been signed at Zurich; overtures of conciliation from Morocco have been accepted by Spain; and the latest news from Pekin, if true, is of a nature to render a war unnecessary. The court is ready to receive our ambassador, but in what way is not mentioned. The only disturbing influence exists in Central India, where a rebel remnant tenants the jungle. A force is to be sent against them; but perhaps it would be better to leave them to the time when famine will cut them up.

A Congress is now a certainty, at least France considers it as such. It would help the Emperor out of his difficulties, and no doubt relieve Italy from existing fears. England will be a potent power in any deliberation affecting her independence, and all parties here are agreed on that point. The Conservatives are as anxious for Italian freedom as the Liberals. The Pope is still in the way; but it seems that the Cardinal Archbishop of Bordeaux has undertaken a mission from Louis Napoleon to his Holiness. The Cardinal is an impressible man; he can, when he likes, put aside the orator when power claims an exercise of dubious ecclesiastical duty.

Although, apparently, there is now no danger, our Government seems not very well assured of the fact. Under the head of military and naval intelligence yesterday we find the following:

A special messenger from the Lords of the Admiralty arrived at Plymouth on Sunday with despatches, and the screw steam vessel Flying Fish (5), Commander Hope, left the Sound immediately. It is supposed that she will communicate with the squadron of eight ships which left Plymouth on Thursday, under Rear Admiral George Elliott, and which form a portion of the Channel fleet, under command of Admiral Sir Charles Fremantle.

Money is the sinew of war, and happily it is at this moment somewhat in excess. "The amount," we are told, "seeking employment is as great as ever, and loans on Government securities are vainly offered at 1½ per cent." The money market yesterday was buoyant, and much business was done.

The American ambassador has proceeded to Pekin, and it is supposed that he has arrived there. To spite the French and English, the mandarins will probably be courteous to him; but, perhaps, like the partisans in "Romeo and Juliet," Mr. Ward may learn that even a good cause is the stronger for being well backed. The Government at Washington will possibly think that to stand alone, though neutral, is to invite discomfiture; for Mr. President Buchanan will not overlook the fact that England must ultimately succeed in her object. She is easily conciliated,