The Press.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1859.

FIRST PAGE.—Notices of New Books; Letter from "Wanderer." To Texas and Back—No. 8; Personal and Political. FOURTH PAGE.—Letter from New York; General News; List of Letters remaining in the Philadelphia Post Office up to 12 o'clock on Saturday, Oct. 29; Marine Intelligence.

The News.

By the steamer North American, which has been intercepted off Father Point, we give four days' later news from Europe. Spain has declared war against Morocco, and it was feared that there would be difficulty between England and France.

The Cahawba arrived at New York on Saturday, with Havana advices dated the 30th ult. The city was very healthy. Sugars were quiet in the market, with one hundred and thirty thousand boxes on hand in Havana and at Matanzas. The long-litigated case of the American bark J. J. Cobb had been decided, and the vessel declared a derelict, not a slaver. Government will not require United States mail steamers to exhibit consular certificates of manifests of cargo for Cuban ports. Two vessels from Portland had got into difficulty with respect to customs dues. A Havana letter of the 30th says there is a report of a conspiracy, or something of that character, having been discovered amongst certain military officers and the soldiery at Matanzas. Various arrests are understood to have taken place, but no further particulars have been permitted to reach the public ear.

The Cincinnati *Times*, of November 4, contains the following account of the discovery of a secret organization in Kentucky, having for its object a slave insurrection:

"Two anonymous letters were received through the post office at Cynthiana, Kentucky, announcing the existence in that locality of a secret organization, upon a plan similar to that of old Brown's at Harper's Ferry, and having the same object in view. The letters and their contents were made public, and immediately created a great excitement throughout Harrison and Bourbon counties, where it is alleged the organization exists, and intended to operate. A public meeting was called at Cynthiana, and was largely attended. Measures were taken to promptly ferret out the members of the organization, and to protect the community against any outbreak that may be attempted among the slaves.

"The association is said to consist mostly of negroes, led and directed by white men. It is charged that some of the employees of the Covington and Lexington Railroad are leaders in the movement. The anonymous letters declare that like that of Harper's Ferry, each member of this organization is sworn to secrecy, and it is supposed that arrangements for a general outbreak were pretty well matured. A vigilance committee was organized at the meeting of the citizens, and the utmost precaution is observed throughout the country. Stringent resolutions were passed, and the least movement on the part of the slaves is to be the signal for prompt action. Great consternation and alarm exists throughout the country, and a full supply of firearms have been ordered by the citizens, and a thorough preparation is made for any demonstration that may occur. The people of Kentucky begin to think that this matter of insurrection in their midst is becoming serious, and that it behooves them to be on their guard, and they are preparing for it.

"This letter will be thoroughly investigated, and the guilty parties, whoever they may be, will be brought to justice. It is a dangerous matter to deal with among slaves, as they are, as a general thing, easily alarmed at approaching danger of being detected, and are prone to expose any evidence that may lead to the arrest of the instigators to save themselves."

A letter from Cardenas, Cuba, to the New York *Herald* says:

"On the 17th ult. the American man-of-war Mohawk anchored off Stone Key. Two days before she arrived a slaver landed her cargo of human beings twelve miles from said Key.

"This slaver, the owners of which belong to Havana, was expected to arrive, and the place where she was to land her cargo being known, a vast amount of persons, such as generally assemble on such occasions, being composed of traders having six or eight retainers each, gamblers, and kidnappers, were in waiting.

"On one of the plantations near the coast there were as many as five hundred horsemen, all of them armed to the teeth; in fact, it looked much more like a warlike camp than a plantation. There were seen the slave trader that had come to buy from fifty to a hundred bozales, to pay cash down; the guajiro (countryman), who came with the idea of buying five or six to help him cultivate his hacienda; the gambler, who would at any moment turn trader or kidnapper, according as he was treated by fortune; and the kidnappers, who came with no other view but that of stealing bozales; all of these, while awaiting the arrival of the slaver to commence operations, passed the time in gambling.

"The vessel did not keep them long waiting; she soon appeared in the horizon, and rapidly nearing the shore, cast her anchor as close to land as the depth of water would allow. The owners then went on board to arrange matters for the discharge, but this did not take place until one o'clock at night. Then the boat loads of Africans were brought into shore, and they were made to wade to dry land, where they were received inside of a circle of armed men in pay of the owners. After having been all landed, the owners divided the cargo in shares, and each with his respective party moved off to a more secure place, refusing the brilliant offers of purchase made.

"Out of the 576 that were taken in at the coast, only thirteen died.

"This has been one of the most open and scandalous landings. It is well known here in town that the Governor has been well paid to keep it quiet, and sign in blank the schedules for the negroes."

The St. Paul (Minnesota) *Daily Times*, of November 2, furnishes us with the following particulars of an Indian battle near St. Cloud, a few days previously:

"We learn that a desperate fight occurred near St. Cloud on Friday last, between a small party of Chippewas, of the Red Lake band, who were returning home from a visit to St. Paul, and a party of Sioux who had been camping for several days near St. Cloud for the purpose of hunting deer. The treacherous Sioux met the Chippewas, (only five in number,) and made signs of friendly recognition, which were reciprocated by the latter, but no sooner had they taken the Chippewas into their good graces than they fell upon them in cold butchery, and succeeded in killing one of their number and wounding one or two others. The Chippewas, with their usual bravery, fought hard and succeeded in taking two Sioux scalps. The Chippewa who escaped swore vengeance against the treacherous Sioux, and started for Red Lake to rally a war party to avenge the death of their brother. Some of the citizens of St. Cloud, as soon as they heard of the murder, formed themselves into a company and repaired to the Sioux camping ground for the purpose of requesting the Sioux to leave forthwith. We think it is about time some active steps were taken on the part of the authorities to compel these red skins to remain on their own reservations. They are slaughtering deer by hundreds on ground they have no right to tread upon, and unless they are summarily checked in these depredations this fine game will soon become very scarce. And, further, that the Sioux and Chippewas should be permitted, year in and year out, to murder each other in cold blood, and yet no attempt be made by the authorities to bring them to justice, is as foul a disgrace as ever marked the record of a civilized country, or blackened the name of a Christian people."

The Cunningham-Burdell case came up again before the New York courts on Saturday, on an application of Mr. George D. Bulen to obtain of the heirs to the Burdell estate $4,100, alleged to have been expended by him in the contest before the surrogate in relation to Mrs. Cunningham's claim. Bulen claims that it was by his counsel that the counterfeit-baby plot was discovered.

It is ascertained that, under the laws of Virginia, the Governor cannot pardon a person convicted of treason to the Commonwealth, except with the consent of the General Assembly, declared by joint resolution. This rids Governor Wise of all responsibility in the matter of the insurrectionist Brown. What the Legislature will do is not known.

The Detroit *Free Press*, of November 4, says: Intelligence from Washington announces the removal of Mr. Michael Shoemaker from the collectorship of this port, and the appointment of Mr. Robert W. Davis, of Pontiac. Mr. Davis is the same who was removed from the marshalship of this district some fifteen months ago.

In consequence of a disappointment in regard to the orator of the occasion, the Broderick obsequies, which were to be solemnized in New York yesterday, have been postponed until next Sunday.

The next Legislature of Maryland will stand: Senate—Twelve Democrats to ten Americans. House—Democrats forty-seven to twenty-seven Americans.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says that reliable letters from Richmond state that, under no possible circumstances, will Governor Wise commute Brown's sentence. His fate may be considered as sealed.

The Mining Record & Pottsville Emporium complains that, while the price of coal in the Schuylkill region has advanced from fifteen to twenty-five cents per ton, great difficulty is experienced in finding vessels at Philadelphia to transport it eastward.

Public interest in the Bennett divorce case is again awakened by the fact that the petitioner in the case, Mrs. Bennett, has asked permission of the court to take her two children by Dr. Bennett out of Connecticut. Dr. Bennett resists her attempt.

A. M. Ball, Esq., master machinist of the Harper's Ferry Armory, has been appointed master armorer, in place of Major Mills, resigned. Mr. B. has been for many years connected with the armory.

The "Great Show," under the auspices of Dan Rice, at the National Theatre, promises to be one of the most prosperous and popular institutions in Philadelphia. Mr. Rice ought to feel proud of the manner in which he was received during the last week. He, himself, was never in better trim, and we think we can promise that the public will have no reason to withdraw their support from his establishment during the season. The variety of the amusements offered to their tastes is not more novel than the decorum and decency which prevail throughout the house. Rice, himself, seems to take particular care to give no offence to his audiences, indulging in no jokes that are vulgar, and, when appealing to popular prejudices, discarding all allusions to mere individuals, excepting as they happen to be identified with the excitements of the day. This is a good rule, and should be adhered to. He has opened his "Great Show" in Philadelphia at the proper time. The public needed a novelty, and he has furnished it. The National Theatre fell into some disrepute before he undertook its last permanent organization, and we are sure it will be his own fault, not that of the people, if he allows it to retrograde.

James Buchanan and Old John Brown.

Nobody doubts the folly and madness of JOHN BROWN. Had he proclaimed a purpose to levy war upon *all the Governments* of the world, and set on foot an expedition to subvert them, his title to the character of a wild fanatic and reformer would not have been clearer than that which his escapade at Harper's Ferry has won for himself and his immediate and mediate associates. Old BROWN is a brave, chivalrous, self-sacrificing, deluded man. With just capacity enough to comprehend the value of freedom to the race, and none to understand the relative interests of human society, he entered upon his work at Harper's Ferry, never doubting his success, and never dreaming for a moment that more would be required than the simple promulgation of his well-arranged Provisional Government. The old man has committed a capital offence against the ancient Commonwealth of Virginia. He has raised the standard of rebellion; he has organized and put in force a servile insurrection. The proof is conclusive that this wild scheme has been long the cherished purpose of his life. He had disclosed it in many places and to many persons, and sought the counsel and aid of his former associates in the interest of anti-slavery. He had been employed in the work of the latter in Kansas and elsewhere. *They* were engaged in politics, making *use* of the slavery agitation; poor old BROWN, more honest, *believed* in the justice and humanity of the cause, and went straight forward to put in force its principles. *They* had concocted a theory of freedom, with high-sounding issues, the advocacy of which was to win them the name and character of philanthropists, without taking upon themselves either the burdens of their enforcement or the labors and risk of their practical application. JOHN BROWN was the victim of their false and hollow professions. If the North had been as honest as he, there would have been no agitation about slavery; if the South had been equally honest, there would have been no controversy, in Kansas or elsewhere, on that or any other subject. Both parties knew they were playing a game for votes, not for freedom or slavery.

Mr. BUCHANAN himself is more guilty, in a moral sense, for the work at Harper's Ferry, than poor old BROWN. He was elected to the Presidency on the basis of ignoring the whole slavery question in the States and in Congress. He quickly abandoned his position, and went over, not to the people of the South, but to a few Southern extremists, who suddenly conceived the brilliant idea that they could so construe the Federal Constitution as to make that compact *proprio vigore* establish and maintain slavery in all the public Territories. This scheme excited deep and universal disgust in the minds of the whole country. It gave rise to an impression that the Executive Government had undertaken to propagate slavery. The decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case was so perverted by Mr. BUCHANAN, in his first message, as to cover this project. It was boldly avowed that slavery existed in all the new States, "by virtue of the Constitution." This enormous and abominable heresy was followed by an Executive policy so weak, shiftless, and time-serving, as to impair the confidence of the country in the integrity and capacity of the President, and convict him of a deliberate attempt to use his constitutional powers to propagate the institution of slavery, not only in opposition to, but in contempt of, the people, whose right it is to determine that and every other question of domestic polity. Upon minds like JOHN BROWN'S this scheme of the President was destined to exert a powerful influence. In proof of this we need only refer to the pervading excitement which followed the public announcement of Mr. BUCHANAN'S policy; to the condition of the Democratic party, distracted and broken at every point; to the triumph of the Republicans in the free States; to the maddened zeal of the Abolitionists; and, finally, to the Harper's Ferry *émeute*, with its fatal and disgraceful incidents, resulting in the conviction and sentence of old BROWN, about the only honest and brave disciple of the entire Abolition family.

Had Mr. BUCHANAN pursued the course marked out in his election, and indicated by every sense of patriotism and fair dealing, there would have been no Harper's Ferry escapade; no capture, by a handful of men, of a town of three thousand inhabitants; no arrest of guilty parties; and the Government of Virginia might have been spared the intense mortification of vindicating her honor, under circumstances so equivocal and unseemly as those attending this whole affair. Upon Mr. BUCHANAN *rests* the chief responsibility of this unfortunate state of things. His is the moral guilt; while the legal responsibility falls upon a man honest and brave, but too weak to appreciate either the true nature of his offence or the source of his guilt.

There are thousands and tens of thousands of JOHN BROWNS in this country—tens of thousands who entertained his opinions, sympathised with his projects, and only wanted the courage and integrity to unite themselves with his criminal expedition. There are thousands in the North and thousands in the South—men who believe that "the sword of Gideon" should be wielded to enforce their wild fancies *to propagate and abolish slavery*. Mr. BUCHANAN is one of these men in every practical sense; and he is the chief offender of all, because a misguided people have placed in his hands more weapons of mischief, more power to do harm, than any other. His attempt to carry slavery into the midst of a hostile local opinion is of the same character as that of JOHN BROWN to secure freedom to a people who would have none of it. If it was right in JAMES BUCHANAN to force slavery upon a people, it was right in JOHN BROWN to force freedom upon the South. Their authority, outside of the law, was precisely the same. It is unfortunate that Mr. BUCHANAN had not *possessed the honesty of purpose of poor old* BROWN. It would have saved the credit of the Administration and probably the life of that crazy and deluded agitator.

The Delegate Elections.

The Democrats of Philadelphia have a very important duty to perform to-day, in the selection of delegates to the next State Convention, which will choose delegates to the Charleston Convention. The contest is an animated one, and much depends upon the manner in which it is decided. The Democratic party has been led to the very verge of political ruin by the existing National Administration, and herculean efforts will to-day be made by its dependants in this city to destroy its prospects for years to come, by committing it irrevocably to the heretical doctrines and desperate fortunes of those who have forever forfeited the confidence of the American people, by their unjust and tyrannical conduct. The desire is universal among the honest and intelligent Democracy of this city to rescue the organization of the party from the fatal control of those who have prostituted it to unwarrantable and base purposes, and to earnestly seek political success, in future, by deserving it. But the Administration officials are admirably drilled, and will spare no pains to thwart the general wishes of the party. It is therefore highly important that every Democrat who desires its future success should attend the delegate elections to-day, and thus give force and practical efficiency by his vote to his sentiments.

THE MARYLAND ELECTION.—At the late election in Maryland, large gains were made by the Democratic party in all the interior districts. They will have a majority on joint ballot in the State Legislature, and thus be enabled to elect a Democratic successor to the present Senator, Mr. PEARCE. They also have, for the first time in the history of Maryland, a majority in both branches of the State Legislature—in the Senate as well as in the House—and they can do much to prevent a repetition of the Baltimore outrages by dividing that city into small election divisions. The last Senate stood seven Democrats and fifteen Americans, but the new Senate will contain eight Americans and fourteen Democrats. The House of Delegates is composed of seventy-four members, and, at the last session, consisted of thirty Democrats and forty-one Americans. The new House will contain twenty-six Americans and forty-eight Democrats. The Congressional delegation will probably stand three Democrats to three Americans, as in the last Congress, and be composed of the following members:

1st District—James A. Stewart, (Dem.)	
2d "	Edwin H. Webster, (Am.)
3d "	J. M. Harris, (Am.)
4th "	Henry Winter Davis, (Am.)
5th "	Col. Jacob M. Kunkel, (Dem.)
6th "	Col. Geo. W. Hughes, (Dem.)

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6, 1859.

The Congressional burying-ground, about a mile east of the Capitol, is beautifully situated, and commands a fine view of the surrounding country. It is a very interesting place to visit, particularly at the autumnal season of the year, when the trees are shedding their leaves, and the country is putting on its winter garments. Here repose the remains, or here may be found the memorials, of many a brave, stout heart; of many a proud and glorious intellect; of many a beloved and influential leader, who, in yonder Capitol, assisted in debate or toiled for the welfare of his country. The custom is to prepare a marble slab, marked with the name of the deceased Senator or Representative, and to place it in an appropriate spot in the cemetery, whether the remains of the departed are permitted to slumber beneath it or are borne to the State in which, during life, he resided. As you pass through this city of the dead, you can tell, from these stony mementoes, the exact date of every death that has been announced in Congress for many years. It is the duty of the clerk to cause these tombstones to be prepared; and it is a mournful comment upon the ambition which consumes so many proud and daring minds to mark the steady additions annually made to the long procession of the illustrious dead.

The question is frequently asked in Washington circles, who will announce the death of David C. Broderick at the meeting of the two Houses on the 5th of December? By common consent, the leading part in this sad ceremony will no doubt be committed to the men who were intimately associated with him during the struggles of the past two years. Although small in number, these bravo and independent men are among the ablest in either branch. There is not one of them who is not abundantly qualified to speak of the merits of the lamented Broderick in terms of fitting eulogy. John Hickman, of Pennsylvania, will, of course, respond to the universal wish that he should give utterance to the estimate he placed upon that hero; John B. Haskin will no doubt take part in the obsequies, while such men as John G. Davis, of Indiana, Horace F. Clarke, of New York, Garnet B. Adrain, of New Jersey, and Isaac N. Morris, of Illinois, will gladly bear testimony to the strong, warm hold he possessed upon their affections and their confidence. It is a mistake to suppose that Mr. Broderick did not enjoy the esteem and respect of many men in the South. He was very much admired by Robert H. Toombs, of Georgia, John Bell, of Tennessee, and John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, while in the Republican ranks there was not one to be found who did not cherish and avow the highest appreciation of his force of character and his honesty of purpose. I have no doubt that not only the Republicans, but that some of the Southern Representatives and Senators will take advantage of the Congressional occasion, and render that tribute to Mr. Broderick in deed, which all were so free to accord to him in life.

Judge Douglas has been confined to his bed by a sudden attack of inflammatory rheumatism, and Mrs. Douglas, I am sorry to say, continues in a dangerous condition. During the last week, especially on Wednesday, her life was despaired of. On Saturday there was a very slight change for the better. Her child, however, is in excellent health.

It is surprising, considering that the meeting of Congress is close at hand, that Washington should be so dull. There are comparatively few arrivals at the hotels, and the streets are deserted.

The Texas *State Gazette*, published by John Marshall, at Austin, Texas—one of the most radical Democrats in the South—literally boils over with indignation against the course of the *Constitution*, the organ of the Administration, in rejoicing over the election of Sam Houston as Governor of Texas. Mr. Buchanan unites with the Americans in the South, and remains a Democrat; but when a Democrat in the North stands up for the principles of the Democratic party Mr. Buchanan insists that he is a Republican.

OCCASIONAL.

Geraldine at the Walnut.

[For The Press.]

It is, I think, a far more difficult thing to be a good dramatic than a good book critic. The former requires the possession of several faculties and accomplishments not often found in combination; such as a thorough knowledge of the stage, its history, capabilities, and requirements; an analytic mind, and entire absence from prejudice. It is in this power of analysis particularly that I find the journalists who write upon the drama deficient. They are apt to settle the merits of a piece by saying it is bad, but they generally omit to say *why* it is bad. We would think but poorly of Mr. Ruskins' Modern Painters if, when he condemns Claude Lorraine, and accuses him of bad perspective, he did not follow up his condemnation with the acute remark that in a certain picture the artist has painted, very properly, some distant mountains blue, but also unhappily he has depicted fissures in the sides of said hills, forgetting that when mountains are so far off as to assume that azure hue, the distance not alone lends enchantment to the view, as Mr. Campbell remarks, but renders all minor details entirely invisible.

There has been far too much said about actors making their parts. The author has been completely overshadowed by the histrion, and the pen has been made lackey to the buskin. It is the dramatist who makes the actor. He gives him his profession, for were there no authors there could not very well be actors. He performs the far nobler task of creating *out of that shadowy* loom that works in the mysterious chambers of the brain, those eternal tapestries of thought whose subtle dyes are unfading as the azure of heaven itself. From whence do we get the word "poet?" From a Greek word signifying "maker," "creator." Yes, truly, the poet, dramatic or other, is maker and creator. Out of materials so vague as to evade description he builds grand and solemn edifices, be they of the order lyric or tragic, that delight the world with their harmonious form, and their beauty fresh forever.

By this comparison I have not the slightest intention of depreciating the intellectual position of the actor. I have the greatest admiration for really good acting. But I deny that the actor or actress is superior, or even equal, to the author—that is, always supposing the author to have genius. It requires more talent to write a first-class play than to play a first-class play; if parallelism be allowed, then the public reader who admirably declaims "In Memoriam" is as great as Mr. Tennyson who wrote it. The author creates—the actor interprets. The latter has a high and noble mission to fulfil, but Thespis can never stand side by side with Apollo.

I do not think that the tragedy of "Geraldine" can be said to be created by any one but the authoress. That it has been fortunate in having admirable interpreters no one can deny; but the conception of the character of the heroine is to original, and too powerfully wrought out, even to be considered as a mere decoration to the talent of the artist. It is a part, it is true, which an inferior artist could not fill, but that is a proof of its breadth and grandeur, not of its weakness. Dramatic characters are not so elastic as that an actor or actress can make a small one great.

I would like to say more on this subject, but newspapers as well as dramatic characters are not elastic, and I spare your columns. I cannot help saying, however, honestly, that taken as a whole, I think the part of "Geraldine" one of the very best parts now on the stage, and that it is impossible for any artist to create that which has been already so well created.

XX.

DISCUNION.—The Charleston *Mercury* "improves the occasion" of the late insurrection for the dissemination of strong disunion sentiments. After referring to the Abolition plot, published in the New York *Herald*, it says:

"It is no answer to say that the diabolical incendiaries who can in cold blood get up such a scheme for our destruction, are comparatively few in numbers in the North. It is enough for us to know that, few or many, they have, by the Constitution of the United States, the right to come among us, to live among us, and in their good time carry out their purposes; and, even if their purposes should fail again and again, and scaffold after scaffold shall drip with their gore, the elements of mischief and trouble may survive them, and give new impulse to future adventurers and fanatics. The great source of the evil is, that we are under one Government with these people—that by the Constitution they deem themselves responsible for the institution of slavery, and, therefore, they seek to overthrow it. They do not plot insurrections for Cuba or Brazil. If we had a separate Government of our own, the post office, all the avenues of intercourse, the police and military of the country, would be under our exclusive control. Abolitionism would die out at the North, or its adherents would have to operate in the South as foreign emissaries, in a country armed and prepared to exclude their intercourse or arrest their designs and punish their intervention. As it is, the 'irrepressible conflict' of Seward is destined to go on, although it may be checked and suppressed by repeated failures, until one of two things shall take place—the Union shall be dissolved or slavery abolished. The experience of the last twenty-five years, of ignominious toleration and concession by the South, with the lights of the present reflected on them, show to the most bigoted unionist that there is no peace for the South in the Union from the forbearance or respect of the North. *The South must control her own destinies or perish.*"

THE EASTERN MARKET.—The building of the Eastern Market is *rapidly advancing towards* completion. On to-morrow, Tuesday, the stalls will be sold at public auction, by B. Scott, Jr., auctioneer, the sale commencing at two o'clock P. M., and to be continued for the sale of farmers' stalls, on Saturday next, 12th inst., at 12 o'clock. Catalogues are now ready for delivery at the sales' room of the auctioneer, 431 Chestnut street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALES, STOCKS, LOANS, REAL ESTATE, &c.—Thomas & Sons' sales to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, noon, and 7 in the evening, will comprise an unusually large amount of stocks and loans, besides valuable real estate, by order of trustees, executors, and others. See pamphlet catalogue and advertisements.

Mutiny on Shipboard.

NORFOLK, Nov. 6.—The crew of the bark Wm. A. Platinus, Capt. Bennet, in Hampton Roads, from City Point, bound to Marseilles, has mutinied. The mate, S. Gotham, was dangerously stabbed in the lungs, and has been brought here for medical attendance. The officers have gone down to arrest the mutineers.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE NORTH AMERICAN OFF FATHER POINT.

SPAIN DECLARES WAR AGAINST MOROCCO

REPORTED TROUBLE BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

COTTON IMPROVING.—WHEAT ADVANCED.

CONSOLS 95¾@95⅞.

FATHER POINT (below Quebec), Nov. 6.—The steamship North American passed here this evening, on her way to Quebec, with Liverpool dates to Wednesday, the 26th ult. She will be due at Quebec about noon to-morrow.

The steamship Asia, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 24th ult.

Nothing had transpired in regard to the proceedings of the Zurich Conference, or in relation to the treaties of peace.

Spain has issued a declaration of war against Morocco.

Rumors are afloat of troubles likely to disturb the relations between France and England.

A despatch from Zurich states that Count Colorado was still alive, but no hopes were entertained of his surviving the attack.

GREAT BRITAIN.

All the Cunard steamers leaving Liverpool for Boston, via Halifax, are hereafter to call at Queenstown, and will thus be unabled to bring one day's later news by telegraph.

The London *Times* eulogizes the despatch from Captain Tatnall, commanding the United States vessels at the mouth of the Peiho, and says that if any defence of the acts of the British minister and admiral were needed, it could be found in that despatch.

Sir George Grey, it is understood, has been re appointed Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.

The authorities of Bristol are making efforts to have the steamer Great Eastern come there after making the projected trip to the Mediterranean.

Sir J. Dean Paul and Strahan, the ex-London bankers, have begun their penal servitude. One for ten years' penal servitude. The other for a pardon, after enduring four years' penal servitude.

The first battalion of the military train for China are under orders to depart by the overland route.

The strike among the London builders continued, taking more men from work, and increasing the idle. They have resolved to appeal to the public for aid in supporting their families. Recent returns show an excessive mortality among the families of the operatives, and there is reason to fear that many will perish from want and disease.

There had been heavy frosts and considerable snow in England.

Parliament has been prorogued to December the 15th.

The Paris correspondents of the London journals indulge in gloomy forebodings. The correspondent of the London *Herald* states plainly that the impression has gained ground that a rupture between France and England is imminent.

FRANCE.

The Paris *Constitutionnel*, in an article by the senior editor, replying to the assertions of the English press that the policy of the Emperor had left a state of political incertitude in Europe, states what the aim of the Emperor was in the beginning, and what the advantages have gained, and concludes the English journals of inconsistency.

Several of the provincial journals have published simultaneously violent articles against England, which are believed to have been supplied by a Government official. In these England is warned that an hour of trial approaches, which may put an end to her greatness forever.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* asserts that negotiations are going on to complete the arrangements for a joint expedition against China. The correspondent of the London *Herald*, on the other hand, repeats the statement previously made, that the preparations by France are suspended.

The *Moniteur de l'Armee* states that the Chinese commander at Pelho has been made generalissimo of the Chinese armies and a mandarin of the first rank.

The accounts from the French manufacturing districts are generally unfavorable.

The Paris flour market is firm; wheat is heavy and difficult to sell. Brandies are higher throughout France.

Inundations have recently occurred in the south of France and caused much damage to life and property.

General Bedeau and Dr. Laudesat have returned to France under the amnesty declared by the Emperor.

On Tuesday Rentes closed at the Paris Bourse at 69f.45c.

SPAIN.

At Madrid on the 22d, the Government announced to the Cortes that it was going to begin war with Morocco, which was received with great enthusiasm. All the political parties offered to support the ministry and the newspapers express the same patriotic feeling.

O'Donnell announced to the Cortes that the Government had ordered the Spanish representative at Tangiers to take his departure.

The *Correspondent Autografa* of the 23d announces that an army for Africa is to be organized *about the middle of the next week, when General* O'Donnell will arrive at Madrid.

MADRID, Oct. 21.—It is asserted that the ministers stated that they would not have recourse to a loan, and that the floating debt would not be augmented.

The London *Shipping Gazette* of the 24th says that there is reason to believe that there will be no war, the Moors having made the required concessions.

Accounts from different parts of Spain continue to speak of great preparations for war, and troops are collecting in every part, destined for Africa. A Paris despatch states that General O'Donnell had attacked.

A Paris letter in *Le Nord* asserts that Lord Palmerston has declared to the French ambassador that England would not suffer Spain to occupy both sides of the Straits and will oppose it by force. The English Cabinet, it is said, will make the question an European one.

The London *Times* is of the opinion that any danger to Europe or the British possession of Gibraltar from the Spanish enterprise against Morocco is absurd, but an attack by France on the independence of Morocco and an attempt to annex it to Algeria would justify the strongest remonstrances in behalf of Europe.

The London *Daily News* thinks that the alliance of France and Spain against Morocco, or at any rate a war simultaneously threatened by both Powers, as by no means reassuring to Great Britain.

THE LATEST.

The London *Times'* Paris correspondent says that the conversation between Lord Palmerston and the French ambassador, as reported in *Le Nord*, excited much emotion in Paris. While the French Government had asserted that it would not change its policy as regards Morocco, Spain had repeated its disavowal of the ambitious project attributed to her.

The Paris correspondent of the London *News* is assured that M. Mon had sent a dispatch to say that England no longer opposed the expedition against Morocco.

ITALY.

It is reported at Turin that M. Da Borunda will be succeeded by Count Cavour in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Pope returned to Romeon the 20th. A great crowd assembled to witness his passage through the city.

The Government of Rome has received information that the Bishop of Rimini had been imprisoned for the alleged violations of Bonaparte seen letters from certain emissaries exciting a rebellion in the provinces now held in subjection by the Papal troops.

The reports of disturbances at Palermo are confirmed. The conflict began on the 9th, and lasted till the 11th, at Bagliera, near Palermo. Quiet *was restored*, but Palermo was still *in a state of* siege.

At the conferences between the Pope and the French ambassador, it was stated that the ordinances granting administrative reforms are ready and will soon be published.

BELGIUM.

Great preparations were making in Germany for the Schiller festival. The Prussian Minister of Police has refused to allow the projected torch-light procession at Berlin. A democratic demonstration was feared.

The foreign minister had received the Tuscan deputation, and virtually stated that the Prussian vote would not be opposed to the wishes of the Tuscan people.

MOROCCO.

The United States consul was about to leave Tangiers for Gibraltar.

It was expected that the Spanish forces would attack by sea and land, and afterwards occupy Tetuan and Tangiers.

The French expeditionary corps was ready to take the field.

It is stated that the French soldiers made prisoners on the 31st of August were all burned alive by the Moors, and the French troops are burning to revenge the outrage.

RUSSIA.

The reports of the intended interview between the Emperors of Austria and Russia are unfounded.

INDIA.

Telegraphic advices, via the Overland mail, from Calcutta, to Sept. 29th, have been received. There is no political news.

LATEST FROM LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Oct. 26.—A violent storm caused the detention of the steamers North America and City of Baltimore to-night.

The ship J. W. Thurston, from London for Savannah, had been driven ashore at Falmouth, but was got off—damage unknown. No other disasters to American vessels are as yet reported, but the English shipping all round the coast had suffered severely, and many lives are reported as lost.

Sailed for Philadelphia, October 25, ship William Penn, from Liverpool.

Commercial Intelligence.

[Per Steamer North American.]

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 25.—The sales of Cotton for the last three days have been 26,000 bales, including 1,400 bales to speculators and 4,000 for exportation. The market closed firm with an advancing tendency for clean descriptions, but the authorized quotations are not varied from those of Friday last.

STATE OF TRADE.—The Manchester advices are favorable and the market closed quiet but steady. Yarns for the East are in better demand.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market for breadstuffs closed steady. Wheat exhibits an advancing tendency, and the quotations show an advance of 1d. Messrs. Richland, Athey, & Company quotes Flour steady and unchanged; Wheat advanced 1d, with an improved demand; Corn quiet and steady notwithstanding the excessive supply. Messrs. Richardson, Spence, & Company quoted Wheat firm, with buyers at 1d.

PROVISIONS.—The market closed steady.

PRODUCE.—Spirits Turpentine dull at 35s@35s 3d; Sugar steady; Coffee dull; Rice dull.

Tallow 55s 6d; Linseed Oil 37s 9d@28s.

LONDON MARKETS, October 25.—Wheat closed firm, and holders demand an advance, but it is not obtained. Sugar steady; Coffee firm; Tea is slow of sale, but prices are unaltered; Rice closed firm.

Pig Iron on the Clyde dull at 61s 6d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, October 25.—The money market is slightly more stringent. Consols closed at 95¾@95⅞ for money and account.

Illinois Central R 37¼ discount; New York Central R 70@72.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—The ship Kate Howe, hence for Capetown, went on Harding's rocks last evening while in charge of a pilot. A steamer attempted to haul her off, but, after carrying away the ship's mainmast and mizzentopmast, was compelled to leave her. She still remains on the rocks with 6 feet of water in the well. Her cargo is being discharged. Another attempt will be made to get her off to-night.

Result of the Maryland Election.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 6.—The returns of the recent elections show the following result as to the complexion of the next Legislature: Senate—Democrats 12, Americans 16. House—Democrats 47, Americans 27.

Later from Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 5.—The steamship De Soto has arrived from Havana, with dates to the 2d inst.

The Spanish ship Panquetto de Cantabria, from New Orleans for Barcelona, had put into Havana in distress. She had been dismantled in a gale on the 29th ult.

Maretzek's Italian opera troupe commenced performances at the Tacon Theatre on the 1st inst.

Official notice had been given that no clearances will be granted to vessels until the registry and tonnage dues are paid. The regular steamers are excepted from this regulation.

HAVANA MARKET, Nov. 2.—Sugar dull; stock in port 150,000 boxes. Exchange on London 11⅞@11⅞. Bills on New York 4½@5 premium.

The Bank Forgers.

BOSTON, November 5.—In the police court to-day there was a further hearing in the case of David Leach and Adolph Bishop, charged with the forgery recently perpetrated upon the Nassau Bank of New York. The case was further continued till Wednesday next, the bail required being $8,000 for each.

The Importation of Coal into Cuba.

WASHINGTON, November 5.—The State Department is advised that the Spanish Government has continued the exemptions granted to the importation of mineral coal into the island of Cuba, by the royal orders of December, 1853, and November, 1851.

The Schooner Dorcas, of Philadelphia, Ashore.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—The schooner Dorcas, Capt Ireland, of Philadelphia, is ashore on Bench Channel Offing.

In the offing, bark Leland, of Plymouth, England, dismasted.

The Harper's Ferry Insurgent Arrested at Carlisle.

CARLISLE, Pa., Nov. 5.—William Harrison, *alias* Albert Hazlett, was to-day surrendered to the authorities of Virginia, upon a requisition from Gov. Wise, as one of the parties implicated in the Harper's Ferry insurrection. He left here for Virginia at three o'clock this afternoon, via Chambersburg.

Fall of a Building at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Nov. 5.—The four-story brick store of S. Rockwell & Son, corner of Morgan and Front streets, in this city, fell between two and three o'clock this morning. The building was nearly new, and contained 1,500 barrels of flour, large quantities of grain, provisions, &c. No one was killed. The loss is estimated at $8,000.

Markets by Telegraph.

DETROIT, Nov. 5.—Flour dull, and all grades have slightly declined. Wheat steady, but unchanged. Receipts—8,000 barrels Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments light.

TOLEDO, Nov. 5.—Flour sells at $5 25; Wheat $1 09@1 20. Shipments—6,000 barrels Flour, 29,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 5.—Cotton unchanged; sales today of 12,000 bales. Lard, in kegs, 13c. Exchange on New York ¼ premium.

MOBILE, Nov. 5.—Holders of Cotton demand an advance, but quotations are unchanged; sales of 1,200 bales. Exchange on New York ¼ premium, without change in price.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 5.—Flour firm at $4 75@4 80. Wheat dull. Whisky is in good demand at 23½c. Mess Pork, $13 75; Bacon, shoulders 7¾, sides 9¾; Hogs offering at $5 75.

Messrs. Stollerfoht's circular says of American cotton, cleas Orleans is chiefly nominally 10c. Mobiles and Texas and Uplands are almost in disfavor. Middling Orleans is quoted at 7.

Messrs. Wakefield & Nash says that the higher grades of fair are 1-16@⅛ higher. Holders of lower grades are free sellers, but without improvement in quotations closing as follows: Middling Orleans 9 3-16; Middling Mobiles 7; Middling Uplands 9 11-16.

Messrs. Knowles & Cockerill report the manufacturers are as actively engaged as ever, and the China demand remains its great prominence. Middling Orleans is now quoted at 7 3-16; Middling Mobiles 7; Middling Uplands 9 13-16.

In a letter we publish from Liverpool, Smith is his wife, upon the 20th of August, 1855, twenty-seven days after the day sworn to by him as the day upon which the desertion took place, he refers to reports spread through Northern Kentucky, of a divorce being taken place between them, and he says: "This has been forced upon me, *before any such understanding is arrived at between you and I.*" He adds: "I shall to father, while here, (between Philadelphia and Louisville,) that I had two of my boys happy together, and that a friendly separation would be the best thing for us both that could be agreed upon. I felt it and said it; I still feel it and say it." In the same letter he writes: "You certainly will join me in saying (in view of their disagreement) that it will be best for us to separate. I sincerely hope the change *we are about to make* will be made in friendship on both sides."

To this letter the respondent replied under date of September 10th, 1855, saying: "Under any possible circumstances, for any conceivable reason, the dissolution of the tie that has bound me to you as my wife would be a most