The Press.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1859.

FIRST PAGE.—Shakespeare and his Editors; Personal and Political; Terms of the Treaty of Peace. FOURTH PAGE.—The Port-folio. The Courts; Marine Intelligence.

The News.

The steamer Vanderbilt, from Havre and Southampton, arrived at New York yesterday. We have given the principal portion of her news by telegraph. Among her passengers we find the following distinguished persons: The Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, North Carolina; the Hon. Carrol Spance, United States Minister, Constantinople; Judge J. H. Welsh, Police Court, New York city; Judge G. M. Davis, Florida; wife, daughter, and suite Brazilian Minister, Washington; Rev. R. H. Seeley, pastor of the American Chapel, Paris. The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* says: "It is understood the French army will not be recalled from Italy until a Congress has decided the question of annexing Central Italy to Piedmont."

News from Alexandria to the 19th has also been received in Paris. After the Viceroy had communicated to the French consuls the resolution respecting the Suez Canal, they resolved upon notifying to their countrymen who are employed on the work at Suez, to leave the place before the 1st of November, the Porte henceforth assuming the responsibility of the undertaking towards Europe. In regard to the expedition against Morocco we have the following:

"MARSEILLES, Oct. 24.—Advices have been received from Morocco to the 17th. General Martinpres has left Nemours, on his way to the great camp of Kiss, (?) which has been placed in communication by carriers, and by telegraph with the port of Nemours. The expeditionary *corps d'armée* is ready to take the field.

"Indemnity for depredation done is to be claimed, and security for the French colonists is to be obtained by rectifying the line of frontier.

"The column of troops under the command of General Darrich remains at Sebdou, for supplying the place with provisions and ammunition. It is stated that the French soldiers who were made prisoners on the 31st August have been burnt alive by the Moroccans. The French troops are burning with desire to take revenge for this act."

The *Opinione*, of Turin, thus calculates the cost of the late war to Piedmont. The debt which the latter has consented to accept is 260,000,000 francs; sum to be reimbursed to France, 60,000,000; expenses of the war, 130,000,000; fortifications to be raised for the defence of the country, 50,000,000; total, 500,000,000 francs.

A despatch from Montreal, Canada, reports (on the authority of a paper received by the steamer North American) the loss of the steamer Royal Charter, from Australia, with four hundred souls on board, nearly all of whom were lost.

Yesterday the election for Governor and other State officers took place in Louisiana. The Americans triumphed in the city of New Orleans. This is all that is yet known.

The Mexican outlaw Cortinas, who has for some time given the inhabitants of Brownsville, Texas, a great deal of alarm, with his band of robbers, has carried his depredations so far that the people organized and marched against him. A battle ensued, and several were killed. The greatest alarm exists there, as it is feared Cortinas will ultimately succeed in capturing the city.

The sloop-of-war Brooklyn sailed from New York yesterday, for Vera Cruz. The Brooklyn took out Minister McLane and family. The following is a list of her officers:

Captain—D. G. Farragut; Lieutenants—J. A. Doyle, A. N. Smith, W. A. Jeffers, William Mitchell, H. A. Adams; Surgeon—T. W. Minor; Assistant Surgeon—T. W. Leach; Purser—F. H. Looker; 1st Lieut. Marines—G. R. Graham; Chief Engineer—J. Follansbee; 1st Asst. Engineer—W. P. Brooks; 2d Asst. Engineers—R. H. Jordan and J. W. J. Whitaker; 3d Asst. Engineers—H. Snyder, Chas. F. Mayer, and J. E. Neill; Boatswain—J. K. Bartlett; Gunner—W. Allen; Carpenter—J. R. Smith.

Mr. B. Scott, Jr., the auctioneer, will sell to-day, at 2 P. M., the stalls in the Eastern Market, Fifth and Merchants streets. This market-house will be a beautiful structure when finished, and, from its central location, we doubt not, the stands will be bought at high prices.

In Wendell Phillips's last fiery speech at New York, he alluded to Mrs. L. Maria Child, the authoress, who had written to Governor Wise, asking to be permitted to nurse Captain Brown, the leader of John's Ferry invasion. The Richmond *Enquirer*, of Saturday last, contains the correspondence between Mrs. Child and Governor Wise. She addresses the Governor as follows:

"I, and all my large circle of Abolition acquaintances, were taken by surprise when news came of Capt. Brown's recent attempt; nor do I know of a single person who would have approved of it, had they been apprised of his intentions. But I, and thousands of others, feel a natural impulse of sympathy for the brave and suffering man. Perhaps God, who sees the inmost of our souls, perceives some such sentiment in *your* heart also. He needs mother or sister to dress his wounds, and speak soothing words to him. Will you allow me to perform that mission of humanity? If you will, may God bless you for the generous deed!

"I have been, for years, an uncompromising Abolitionist, and I should scorn to deny it, or apologize for it, as much as John Brown himself would do. Believing in peace principles, I deeply regret the step that the old veteran has taken, while I honor his humanity toward those who became his prisoners. But, because it is my habit to be as open as the daylight, I will also say that if I believed our religion justified men in fighting for freedom, I should consider the enslaved, everywhere, as best entitled to that right. Such an avowal is a frank expression of my sense of natural justice. But I should despise myself utterly, if any circumstances could tempt me to seek to advance these opinions, by violating the hospitality of a State. My mission to visit Virginia had been obtained on the plea of sisterly sympathy with a brave and suffering man. I give you my word of honor, which was never broken, that I would use such permission solely and singly for the purpose of nursing your prisoner, and for no other purpose whatsoever."

The subjoined reply of Governor Wise is eminently characteristic:

"RICHMOND (Va.), Oct. 29, 1859.

"Madam: Yours of the 26th was received by me yesterday, and at my earliest leisure I respectfully reply to it: that I will forward the letter for John Brown, a prisoner under our laws, arraigned at the bar of the Circuit Court for the county of Jefferson, at Charlestown, Va., for the crimes of murder, robbery, and treason, which you ask me to transmit to him. I will comply with your request, in the only way which seems to me proper, by enclosing it to the Commonwealth's attorney, with the request that he will ask the permission of the court to hand it to the prisoner. Brown, the prisoner, is now in the hands of the Judiciary, not of the Executive, of this Commonwealth. You ask me farther to allow you to perform the mission of mother or sister, to dress his wounds, and speak soothingly to him. By this, of course, you mean to be allowed to visit him in his cell, and to minister to him in the offices of humanity. Why should you not be so allowed, madam? Virginia and Massachusetts are involved in no civil war, and the Constitution which unites them in one Confederation guarantees to you the privileges and immunities of a citizen of the United States in the State of Virginia. That Constitution I am sworn to support, and am, therefore, bound to protect your privileges and immunities as a citizen of Massachusetts coming into Virginia for any lawful and peaceful purpose. Coming, as you propose, to minister to the captive in prison, you will be met, doubtless, by all our people, not only in a chivalrous but in a Christian spirit. You have the right to visit Charlestown, Virginia, madam, and your mission, being merciful and humane, will not only be allowed, but be respected if not welcomed. A few, unenlightened and inconsiderate persons, fanatical in their modes of thought and action to maintain justice and right, might molest you, or be disposed to do so, and this might suggest the to a prudence of risking any experiment upon the peace of a society very much excited by the crimes with whose chief author you seem to sympathise so much; but still, I repeat, your motives and avowed purpose are lawful and peaceful, and I will, so far as I am concerned, do my duty in protecting your rights in our limits. Virginia and her authorities would be weak indeed—weak in point of folly and weak in point of power—if her State faith and constitutional obligations cannot be so deemed in her own limits to the letter of morality as well as of law, and if her chivalry cannot courteously receive a lady's visit to a prisoner. Every arm which guards Brown from rescue on the one hand and from lynch law on the other, will be ready to guard your person in Virginia. I would not permit an insult even to woman in her walk of charity amongus, though it be to one who whetted knives at butchery for our mothers, sisters, daughters and babes. We have no sympathy with your sentiments of sympathy with Brown, and are surprised that you were taken by surprise when news came of Captain Brown's recent attempt. His attempt was a natural consequence of your sympathy, and the error of that sympathy ought to make you doubt its virtue, from the effect on his conduct. But it is not of this I should speak. When you arrive at Charlestown, if you go there, it will be for the court and its officers, the Commonwealth's attorney, sheriff, and jailer, to say whether you may see and wait on the prisoner. But, whether you are thus permitted or not, and you will be if my advice can prevail, you may rest assured that he will be humanely, lawfully, and mercifully dealt by, in prison and on trial.

"Respectfully,

HENRY A. WISE.

"To L. MARIA CHILD."

Two Insurrections Contrasted:

The following communication, over the well-known signature of a venerable native of Western Pennsylvania, appears in the Pittsburg *Gazette of Friday*:

MESSRS. EDITORS: Sixty-five years ago, when our population was not one-fifth of what it is now, when our U. S. Constitution was new and untried, an insurrection took place in the country around Pittsburg; public officers were grossly abused by the insurgents; the U. S. mail was robbed; friends of the Government were driven away; several thousands of men assembled in hostile array; the dwelling-house of the chief officer here was assailed by armed men; and, finally, it, with the barn and its contents, was burnt.

An army of fifteen thousand men was marched into here; the insurrection was suppressed; a large number of rioters were arrested, two of them were tried for treason, convicted and sentenced to death; all the others were discharged, and finally *George Washington pardoned the two who were convicted*. So, that the insurrection was suppressed, and peace restored, without shedding one drop of blood. Truly this was a most glorious display of lenity and Christian tenderness.

Recently another insurrection has occurred, in a neighboring State; the rioters, instead of being many thousands in number, were fifteen white men and five colored; troops were promptly assembled; the insurrection crushed at once, three-fourths of the insurgents killed, and now four of the five survivors are under trial for their lives; and the whole, owing to the evidence, and the prejudices of the court and jury, will be found guilty, sentenced to death, and executed.

The two insurrections present a remarkable contrast, and will, no doubt, hereafter be commented upon freely.

Shall the Democratic Masses Rule, or the Office-Holders?

Although we did not participate in the delegate elections held in this city last evening, we were not unconcerned observers, and received with pleasure what seems to be the result as we go to press. The first, second, third, fourth, fifth, seventh, eighth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, sixteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, and twenty-third wards have, generally, gone against the office-holders in this city. The sixth, ninth, tenth, fifteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, twenty-second, and twenty-fourth have gone, generally, for the office-holders. A majority, therefore, of the delegates from this city to the State Convention will represent the masses of the party and will go against proscribing such Democrats as DOUGLAS, BRECKINRIDGE, GUTHRIE, and DALLAS, or any other who may not be in favor with the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN.

We consider this result a just victory of those called as "Rebels" by the Administration clique of office-holders, who to help their masters, spent large sums of money, collected from their subordinates for the ostensible purpose of aiding in the last State election, but the greater part of which was retained to operate upon this. The sum, it is said, amounted to seven or eight thousand dollars.

The Democrats who have so nobly disenthralled themselves from the grossest tyranny at the polls, must look to it *to-day*, or they will find themselves *sold* in many instances, as they were at the last election of the executive committee. Let them go in numbers to the different conventions to-day, to strengthen the hands of their delegates. The office-holders will be busy with money and promises, to obtain votes. We have heard of several strange doings of the oligarchy. It is said the navy yard was closed at noon and no one admitted during the afternoon to work, all the employees having been compelled to attend the delegate elections and to vote the ticket prepared for them by their superiors, under orders, no doubt, from Washington.

The whole canvass was conducted by the office-holders in the most shameless manner. This is the beginning of the end of that misrule in this city, or we much mistake the character of its Democracy. Only such scenes as those of yesterday were wanting to arouse it to a full sense of its danger and its duty.

Organization of the House.

We copy the following paragraph from the letter of "Independent"—the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American*—dated November 6th, and published in that paper of yesterday:

"Mr. Underwood, of Kentucky, a highly respectable member of the last House of Representatives, who consistently and courageously resisted the Lecompton fraud in all its phases, and united with Northern opposition, is a candidate for the Clerkship. If, as now seems to be conceded, the Speakership should go to the North, the South will have a fair claim to this position, and it could not be more worthily conferred than upon Mr. Underwood, who is a gentleman of high and unexceptionable character, who would give dignity to the affair, and reflect credit upon the party which might elect him. No possible objection can be urged against him, either politically or personally, and just at this time his election would do much to silence the base clamor which has found such unscrupulous utterance. When so-called anti-Lecompton Democrats recanted the faith they had voluntarily professed, and under the threats of power returned to the allegiance which they had temporarily deserted, Mr. Underwood, and the gallant Southern men who affiliated with him, never faltered for an instant. They were true throughout, acting upon a principle, and not influenced by any motive of passing expediency. And in this connection, the truth of history requires it to be stated that, upon the final test of the English bill—a contrivance of the Administration—some of the few anti-Lecompton Democrats who did remain true, while professing to be better Democrats than those with whom they differed, were constrained to that course by the firmness of Mr. Broderick, who recently paid the penalty of his devoted fidelity. The fact is well known here, that not twenty hours before the vote on that bill, Mr. Broderick himself was on the very point of caving in, with some of his followers, who did not surrender, and that nothing but the decision of the Senator from California prevented that defection. The same remark would apply to one or two members of the House, who were anxious to retrieve the false step which they supposed had been taken, and to return to the fold like erring but repentant brethren. Mr. Hickman was not of this number; but there are others who clamored more loudly afterwards, that were only restrained from bolting by the moral force of his example, and the bold attitude assumed by Mr. Broderick. A little modesty in making demands at this time would be more becoming, considering their antecedents, and the hesitation which they exhibited at the critical hour."

The only two points in the above paragraph—marked throughout, as it is, by characteristic unfairness—that deserve notice, are the allusions to Senator DOUGLAS, and to the course of the so-called "Anti-Lecompton Democrats" in the last House of Representatives of the United States. Mr. DOUGLAS needs no defence as to his course on the great question that has agitated the country since November and December of 1857. Least of all, should he be assailed by a writer for a Northern journal professing to represent, candidly, the actions of public men at the capital. His public record, from his early antagonism of the Administration on the Lecompton question down to the present hour, when he is nobly contending for the great principle of self-government, is his own best defence. We leave him with his record.

But something more should be said of the Democrats in the House of Representatives who opposed the Lecompton scheme and the English iniquity, and never faltered, even for a moment, in the course they assumed from the beginning, and who are so contemptuously ignored in the above extract. If Mr. BRODERICK were living to-day, he would affirm what we now assert—and we are sure Mr. HICKMAN himself would not hesitate to declare—that HENRY CHAPMAN of Pennsylvania, JOHN B. HASKIN and HORACE F. CLARKE of New York, JOHN G. DAVIS of Indiana, JOSEPH C. MCKIBBIN of California, GARNET B. ADRAIN of New Jersey, and ISAAC N. MORRIS of Illinois, (like BRODERICK and HICKMAN,) although surrounded by temptations, and threatened and traduced in every conceivable manner, bravely maintained the good fight from the first to the last. Even when they saw those who had started out with them in opposition to the Administration, as well of their own party in the free States as a few Americans in the Southern States, give way before the blandishments of power, they continued to adhere to the truth. Every one of these men, with the exception of MCKIBBIN, who was defeated in his appeal to the people, and CHAPMAN, who refused a renomination, has been sustained for his course by the ballot-box. We have no right to speak for such of them as have been returned to Congress; but this is the first time we have heard that they have made any "demands," or that any person has dared to make any "demands" in their name.

The Misses Heron Natali.

On Saturday afternoon, the Directors of the Academy of Music gave a sort of improvised Concert, at which the Misses HERON NATALI sang. Signor Rocco assisted. Owing to an accident our invitation did not reach us until long after the appointed hour—far too late, in fact, to be available. We have to express our regret, because we understand that the gifted and highly accomplished young ladies sang with great success. This we can well believe, because we have heard them, at private parties, before as well as since their South American and Cuban tour, and the improvement not only in their execution but in their voices struck us as being very marked indeed.

On next Monday evening, we learn from genial and ever-polite Mr. BECKET, superintendent of Musical Fund Hall, that the Misses HERON NATALI will give a concert in that room. Signor Rocco will also sing. We can promise the public a treat of no ordinary degree. The NATALI sisters are very fine vocalists, with pure, good, expressive voices, and they merit, in their own city, a portion, at least, of the great patronage which we are so ready to extend to mere strangers. These young vocalists, we are confident, require only ordinary justice and fair acknowledgment to become brilliant stars in our musical horizon.

JOSEPH P. LOUGHEAD, Esq., late District Attorney of the city of Philadelphia, in association with William B. Mann, Esq., lately re-elected to that position by the people of Philadelphia, on Saturday retired from the place he has so worthily filled for some time past. Mr. Lougkead leaves his official relation to the bar with the respect of all his associates, and comes back to mingle with the contestants for superiority in his noble profession, with many advantages acquired during his connection with the prosecution of the business of the State in this city.

ILLUSTRATED NEWS OF THE WORLD.—We have to refer to an advertisement, in another column, from Henry A. Brown & Co., 14 Hanover street, Boston, relative to the Drawing Room Portrait Gallery of Eminent Personages—the *best* collection of engraved portraits ever published, and the *cheapest* also. We shall notice this work to-morrow. We have received, from Messrs. Brown, who are the American agents, the *Illustrated News of the World* of October 22, with Portrait and Memoir of Sir Hugh Mac-Calmont Cairns, the eminent English lawyer.

Progress of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad.

We are happy to state that the work on the Sunbury and Erie Railroad is progressing with astonishing rapidity. It will be recollected that, on the 19th of May last, the board of managers of this road met at the office of the company, in this city, for the purpose of deciding upon the route of the middle division, and also of placing it under contract. This division is the last link of the road, and extends from West creek, St. Mary's, Ridgway, Clarion river, and Two-mile run, to a point near Warren. The work was awarded to the firm of MILTON CORTRIGHT & Co., and they immediately proceeded with great energy to the accomplishment of their task. In an editorial article which appeared in THE PRESS on the 20th of May we spoke of these gentlemen as follows:

"They have taken the entire work lot, and agree to prepare the same for the superstructure for a definite sum, a large amount of which is to be paid in stock of the company at par. They have also agreed to complete three fourths of the work on or before the first day of January next, and the remainder by the first of July following, which will insure the entire completion and opening of the whole line of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, from Philadelphia to the port of Erie, by November of 1860.

"Since Mr. Morehead has assumed the presidency of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, he has completed one hundred and sixty miles of graduation, upon which the track will be laid, and will be finished during the present summer and autumn. Several gangs of tracklayers have been at work for some months at both extremes of the road. The road will be opened, with its connection, from Philadelphia to Lock Haven, two hundred and sixty miles, on or before the 25th of June next, and from Erie to Warren, sixty-five miles, by the first of October of this year."

In order to show how energetically they have prosecuted their contract, under the active superintendence of S. DILTON, Esq., and how fully they have been sustained by the board of managers, and by the efficient president, W. G. MOREHEAD, Esq., we are now authorized to state that forty miles of the eighty of their contract have already been graded and prepared for the rails. This section of the road crosses the Alleghanies, and has heretofore been considered the most difficult on the entire route, and yet, within an unprecedented short space of time, all the obstacles have been overcome. It will thus be seen that the contractors are steadily progressing in the realization of their expectations, and in the fulfilment of their promises. But fifty additional miles now remain to be graded and prepared for the rails. Thus the whole work will be finished and in working order by the 4th of July of 1860, being the time fixed in the contract with CORTRIGHT & Co. The Sunbury and Erie is the only road uniting the Atlantic with the lakes and the Mississippi that crosses the Alleghanies at an easy grade, and it is being constructed at a cost of not more than half the money expended on other lines. We cannot better conclude this article than by giving the following extract from FERNON'S *United States Railroad and Mining Register* of the 29th of October:

"Affection for the mother Commonwealth—State pride—lies deeper than the currents that are moved by motives and by feelings which take their direction and their force from storm-winds and day-events. And, however local interests and plotting and counter-plotting aspirants may divide and subdivide on measures which take their legal shape in legislative acts, those only give lasting public satisfaction, and can withstand the impartial test of historic inquiry and record, which are pervaded with the tendency to build up and prosper the cities, while developing and rendering available the vast and varied resources of the Commonwealth, whose greatness is the aggregation of the urban and the rural populations under the jurisdiction of the laws enacted at Harrisburg, by representatives from the several counties, and the consolidated city, respectively assembled.

	Miles.
From Sunbury to Erie city, the whole length of the road is	270
Eastern division, from Sunbury, 24 miles west of Whetham	105
Middle division, from 24 miles west of Whetham to a point 20 miles east of Warren	80
Western division, 20 miles east of Warren, to Erie city	85

"On the Eastern division trains run over eighty-one miles of road, and on the Western division over forty-two miles of road. Inside of four weeks the track will be laid down to Warren, sixty-five miles from Erie, when the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company will have in use one hundred and forty-six miles of road—being more than one half their entire line. On the Eastern division, west of Whetham, the graduation is completed for a distance of thirty-eight miles, to within two miles east of Driftwood. On the western division, for twenty miles east of Warren, the graduation is progressing. And of the Middle division forty miles are graded.

"From the data here given it will be seen that the laid-down track of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad will, in a short time, measure eighty-five miles east from Erie city, and one hundred and nineteen miles west from Sunbury; in other words, that the company will soon be in operation, at the ends of their line, twenty-four miles of road, leaving but fifty-four miles to be finished, of which forty miles are now graded. The limit named in the contracts for the completion of the graduation is July, 1860, which limit, however, as is almost always the case, will perhaps be extended somewhat beyond that time. Meanwhile, the track-laying will be pushed on, so that when the last sections are graded, the track-layers will soon, therefore, fill the gap and complete the iron way to Erie city.

"The rails used are from the Montour and Rough and Ready Mills, at Danville, and the Lackawanna Mill at Scranton.

"Lock Haven, which, via Harrisburg and Lancaster, is the Lecompton question down to Philadelphia and Pittsburg on the Pennsylvania Railroad, will have been fixed upon as the site for the company's workshops.

"To furnish and equip two hundred and seventy miles of road between Sunbury and Erie, including passenger and freight cars to run through from Erie city to Philadelphia, expenditures in considerable amount will be unavoidable, for as there is no change of cars between Jersey City and Dunkirk on the New York and Erie Railroad, nor between Philadelphia and Pittsburg on the Pennsylvania Railroad, neither should there be any change of cars between Philadelphia and Erie city on the Sunbury and Erie Railroad.

"And as, moreover, the State of Pennsylvania and the city of Philadelphia and all localities on the route between the Delaware river and Lake Erie are interested as well in the equipment of the road as in the laying down of its track, and as, furthermore, the city of Philadelphia out of the proceeds of direct taxation, paid the interest upon its $2,250,000 invested in the stock of the Sunbury and Erie road—(that finished portion of it too which is operated by the Northern Central Railroad for *Baltimore* account)—surely the State of Pennsylvania, in the prospective financial embarrassment would best subserve her permanent interests by relonsing the company, for a term of years, from the payment of the interest accruing on the bonds in her possession, upon condition that the amount so released—$175,000 per annum—be not expended for locomotives and cars, with which to operate the road, after the rails are down.

"As the matter stands, the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company are using the proceeds of the resale of those canals to build the road, and the said proceeds and the proceeds realizable from the sale of the $3,500,000 of bonds reserved out of the $7,000,000 five per cent. mortgage, one moiety of which the State received in consideration of purchase money for her canals, be not sufficient to build the road *and equip it*, why then the State, on her bonds, like the city on her shares, should acquit the company from paying interest for a reasonable time, subject to the stipulation named—because it needs no prophet to vision to the mind's idiot that, if the company's treasury is exhausted before the road is stocked with equipments, the State will be asked to return or cancel the $3,500,000 of bonds in her possession!

"To raise $175,000—the annual interest due the State—out of the sale of bonds, makes a debt against the company in a sum greatly exceeding that amount, and as this process, at the same time, cuts into the company's coffers and the company's credit, the practical effect is not useful to the company than advantageous to the State.

"In order, therefore, that Governor Packer may stand on the record as a consistent, persistent, and judicious friend of the great road upon which, through aid rendered by the State, he was instrumental in his term of office with a view to its completion to Lake Erie, the financial aspect of the matter must command his attention and consideration to the end as in the beginning, and prompt him to recommend such legislation as will place the actual fiscal condition of the company's treasury will render most salutary and effectual in compassing, without halt or delay, an object of such commercial and financial magnitude and importance as the rapid, straightforward construction and equipment of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, which, including the sale of the State canals, is the chief measure by which his Administration will be adjudged."

WILLIAM G. MOREHEAD, Esq., the able president of this great improvement, will leave for Europe in the British steamer that starts from Boston to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

ENGLISH PICTORIAL JOURNALS.—We are indebted to Callender & Co. for the *Illustrated London News*, of the 22d ult., and for the *Illustrated News of the World* of the same date. With the latter is given a portrait, on steel, engraved by D. J. Proud, from a photograph by Mayall, of London, of Sir Hugh McC. Cairns, late Solicitor General to the Derby Ministry, and, in all probability destined to be Lord Chancellor of England at no remote day.

SALE OF STALLS IN THE EASTERN MARKET.—We would remind victuallers, produce dealers, and farmers, that the sale of stalls in the Eastern Market, corner of Fifth and Merchant streets, commences at 2 o'clock P. M. to-day. Catalogues may be had at the salesroom of B. Scott, Jr., auctioneer, 431 Chestnut street.

LARGE PERENTORY SALES—STOCKS, LOANS, REAL ESTATE, &c.—Thomas & Sons' sales to-day, at 12 o'clock, noon, and 7 in the evening, will comprise an unusually large amount of stocks and loans, besides valuable real estate, including city, Germantown, and West Philadelphia property, farm, &c., by order of trustees, executors, and others. See pamphlet catalogues and advertisements.

☞ Attention is invited to an advertisement in to-day's paper, headed "To Book Binders." A fine opportunity is presented to any one desiring to enter into business.

Two Slavers Captured.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—Advices from St. Helena to the 19th of September, received here, state that two slavers, captured on the coast of Africa, had been condemned there. One was called the Stephen T. Townsend, of New Orleans. The other was unknown.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7, 1859.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson continues to be the target of assault on the part of the Administration organs. Notwithstanding the fact that he has at no time been considered an applicant or candidate for office at the hands of the Administration, and that he occupies a position so independent as to be enabled to take a calm and statesmanlike view of every great question as it arises, and that he has no personal griefs to avenge, the experiment tried upon every upright and patriotic man who has differed with the Administration, is, I perceive, being put in full force against him. They may charge that Judge Douglas is a candidate for President, and that others who have co-operated with him in the contest for principle are animated by selfish motives, or by a desire to retaliate for wrongs inflicted upon themselves: But false as all such accusations may be as against them, there is not a shadow of suspicion for the slightest insinuation that Reverdy Johnson has been inspired by any but the noblest and the highest motives. He has not only been one of the warmest friends of Southern institutions, *but was the first volunteer counsel in the celebrated case of Dred Scott, on the part of the South, before the Supreme Court of the United States*; and therefore may be supposed to understand what that great tribunal meant when it pronounced its decision and its *dictum* in that case. Such a man cannot be the enemy of Southern institutions. He has come forward, then, to hold up and strengthen the hands of Stephen A. Douglas in good faith, not to assist the Northern adversaries of the South. All his interests are with the South, and all his prejudices and his affections.

In order to show how Reverdy Johnson stood with the extreme Southern men only yesterday, I beg to call your attention to the great debate which took place on the 3d of March, 1858, in the Senate of the United States, in which the action of the Supreme Court on the Dred Scott decision was discussed alike with animation and with acrimony. Mr. Seward appeared as the assailant of the court. He entered the lists, armed *cap-a-pie*, and arraigned the venerable Justice of that sage tribunal formally before the Senate and the country. He charged the President with a deliberate attempt to pervert the judgment of the court in the Dred Scott case into a solemn declaration against freedom in the Territories, and he laid particular stress upon that theory which Reverdy Johnson in his late unanswerable argument so irresistibly controverted, that slavery existed, by virtue of the Constitution of the United States, in these Territories. Mr. Seward, with his solemn air, his choice and well-chosen phrases, and his long years of experience in public life surrounding him like a rampart, and with his hosts of influential supporters in every free State of the Union at his back, felt, as he challenged a combatant in this great tournament, that he was strong in what he doubtless conceived to be right, and, therefore, that he had full privilege to speak "with voice potential, and double as the duke's." Immediately after he took his seat Hon. Judah P. Benjamin, then, and now, a Senator in Congress from the Southern State of Louisiana, rose to reply. If Mr. Seward's friends claim that he is the Richard of the Lion Heart of his organization, so may the friends of Mr. Benjamin claim that he is the Saladin of his. There is something in the manner of the olive-complexioned Senator from the sugar-growing State that recalls the Saracenic warrior. He speaks in soft and silken phrases; he wields a blade so bright and keen that it first fascinates the eye, and then forces and conquers the conviction. A great lawyer, an accomplished tactician, a well-bred gentleman, the idol of our Washington society, he is, at the same time, the most uncompromising friend of the South, and—if he will permit me to say it—the most unforgiving opponent of all who are not like him—friendly to human slavery. But he possesses, like the character drawn by Sir Walter Scott in his "Talisman," the virtue of sometimes doing justice to an enemy. After defending the old chief, Roger B. Taney, against the attack of Mr. Seward, on the occasion referred to, it was not surprising that he should assail the latter for having arraigned the former because of his decision in the Dred Scott case; and when, having spoken in intense scathing praise of the venerable man who sits between the judges of that great court—making the first, although the middle, man of the tribunal—he turned about for one who had the most influence with that court, for one who deserved to stand before it as the attested and anointed spokesman of the august priesthood, and pleads for the faith which they and he believe, his eye fell upon Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland—and as Nathan said unto David, he no doubt said to himself, "Thou art the man!" Thus spoke the oracle of extreme Southern sentiment:

"I happen to know, however, whatever may be the fact with the other, that one of the opposing counsel was not paid by any slaveholders at all; that one of the opposing counsel volunteered *as amicus curiæ, by virtue of his duty as a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States; by virtue of his position as ex-Attorney General of the United States; by virtue of his position as a compeer of the honorable Senator, and as a citizen of a slave State from the State of Maryland, Mr. Reverdy Johnson. That gentleman volunteered in the case as amicus curiæ, because the whole section of the country to whose interests he had been devoted from his birth had an interest in this great question to be decided, and which, at the time of his volunteering in the case, he did not yet know to be represented by counsel.* The honorable Mr. Geiger, of Missouri, afterwards entered his name of record and appeared for the defendant." OCCASIONAL.

Letter from New York.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS SINCE JAN. 1—MILITARY MATTERS—HON. WM. DUER—TRICKS OF THE FORGERS—TRAVEL TO CALIFORNIA—THE MILLER OPERA—PROGRAMME FOR THE BALANCE OF THE SEASON.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 7, 1859.

The tables made up at the custom house, showing the imports and exports at this port from the 1st of January to the 1st of November, of the present year, exhibit results that can scarcely fail to arrest the attention of the commercial men and the public men of the country. The imports, exclusive of specie:

From 1st January to 31st Oct. were	$208,897,009
Add first week in November	3,519,506
Total to date	$211,516,605
Against same time, 1858	129,472,317
Increase to date over 1858	$82,043,232
Increase to date over 1857	11,670,347
Increase to date over 1856	22,763,182

The same tables make the export of ordinary domestic produce and miscellaneous goods (including foreign articles re-exported:)

From 1st January to 31st October	$64,726,000
Add week in November	1,305,970
Total to date, 1859	66,031,970
Against same time, 1858	62,661,200
Increase since January 1	3,380,770

The same tables make the export of specie—

For calendar year to 31st October	$63,372,000
Add week in November	1,419,775
Total to date, 1859	64,791,775
Against same time, 1858	23,816,051
Increase since January 1	40,975,722

The persistence of the officers and men of the old Twelfth regiment, (disbanded not long since by order of the Governor,) backed up by the concurrence of most of the other regiments of the city, has at least had effect upon his Excellency, who has finally consented to its reorganization under the name of the Twenty-second. The Tenth regiment is to be disbanded, and some of its companies transferred to the Twenty-second. The old Twelfth feel in high spirits at the success which has rewarded their perseverance and pluck.

Hon. Wm. Duer, formerly Representative in Congress from the Oswego district, but for eight years past President of California, has removed to this city for the purpose of practising law.

The manner in which checks are so frequently and successfully forged may be inferred from a little incident mentioned in the money column of the *Evening Post*: "A young nonpolitan of a banking house was seen leaving the place with a cancelled check in his hand. One of the members of the firm, upon questioning him closely, learned that the boy had met, in a saloon the evening previous, a man, who after getting an inkling of the extent of the business of the firm, offered to pay the boy $100 if he delivered to him one of the cancelled checks of the house."

It's extraordinary—the number of people going to California. On Saturday the Baltic took out six hundred passengers, one third of whom were women. Almost at the same moment the North Star steamed out from the foot of Warren street with twelve hundred people, all bound for the land of gold.

The case of Mrs. Blandina Dudley bids fair to make work for the lawyers and monopolise a goodly share of the deliberations of the courts. Mr. George Tibbits, who has known much about her business and property, swears that three years ago she was possessed of an estate worth $650,000, and that it has now dwindled down to less than $250,000; that for several years past, a colored dependant of the said Mrs. Dudley has had the principal control of her business, and, besides a regular salary, he has within a short time received from her property to the amount of over $18,000, and that he has obtained a remarkable and uncontrollable ascendency over her.

The Central Park Commissioners have given notice that on the 12th instant between three and four miles of the drives of the park will be open for public use.

To-night Ullman & Strakosch produce their great card for the season, "The Sicilian Vespers." The preparation and expense they have bestowed upon it far transcends any of the previous managerial efforts of either of these gentlemen; and from the care that has been devoted to its numberless details, there is every reason to look for a success. The opera itself, written at the express command of Louis Napoleon, presents Verdi in a new style of composition, and, by connoisseurs, one that is deemed superior to that of Trovatore and Traviata. Fifteen thousand dollars have been expended in getting it up—a sum which has never before been expended on any single operatic production in America. The managers will also produce, this season, and in advance of Paris and London, the latest of Verdi's operas, *Aralda*, a manuscript copy of which Verdi has sent through Ferri, the baritone, for whom Aralda was expressly composed. Later in the season will be given the Magic Flute, La Juive, Stradella, Tancredi, Moses in Egypt, Maria di Rohan, and Gluramento. At the matinée, on Saturday last, the most attractive and most applauded part of the entertainment was the "Parlor Opera," by Mr. and Mrs. Henri Drayton. They carried the women with them entirely.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FURTHER FROM EUROPE.

TERRIBLE MARINE DISASTER.

THE "ROYAL CHARTER" LOST.

Only Ten out of Four Hundred Passengers Reported to have been Saved!

Half a Million Sterling in Specie Sunk.

MONTREAL, Nov. 7.—The following important item of news taken from the Liverpool *Daily Post*, of the 7th of October, a copy of which was obtained by the steamer North American.

The public will learn with overwhelming grief, that the spirited vessel, the Royal Charter, from Australia, is totally lost yesterday, in Muffa Red Bay, near Ingor.

The melancholy intelligence, which reached us late last night, was brief, but we fear is only too true. Of wards of four hundred persons who were on board, only ten are said to have been saved. There is some hope, however, that this statement is exaggerated; but, under the circumstances, these of life, it is to be feared, has been immense.

The Royal Charter had about half a million sterling laid on board.

When the exact place is not known, for the telegraph ceased to work, and so destructive was the storm along the coast yesterday that the Chester and Berkenhead Railway had been destroyed two places.

At Penmaive twenty of the bodies of the dead had been shed ashore.

The bays which the catastrophe occurred is two or three mes westward of Puffin Island, in Anglesea, and r or seven miles to the northwest of Beumari. It is a shallow, sandy beach for several nes, with promontories at each end of the bay. he country around is wild, and there are but a w houses about.

FOUR DYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

[By Overland Mail.]

PREPARATIONS FOR THE RECEPTION OF GEN. SCOTT—THE SALT LAKE MAIL CONTRACTORS IN DIFFICULTY—RICH HARVESTS OF GOLD—ALL QUIET: SAN JUAN—A NEW GOVERNOR FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA REPORTED.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 7.—The California overland mail, from San Francisco on the 14th ult., arrived here last light. The advices furnished are four days later.

Great preparations were being made at San Francisco to receive Lieutenant-General Scott. All the military companies, with the soldiers who served in the Mexican war, will accompany him on his arrival and escort him through the city. All classes of the people were preparing to pay him their tribute of respect.

The orditors of Messrs. Chorpenning & Co., the mail contators between California and Salt Lake, had attached the stock and other property of the firm, for debts amounting to $30,000. It was feared that the mails will be suspended from this cause.

The wier courses throughout the State were at their least stages, and the miners holding claims on the lds of streams were gathering in rich harvests of gold.

OREGON.

Oregg dates to the 8th of October are furnished. Five hundred and fifty emigrant wagons had arrived at the Cascades.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Advies from Capt. Wallen's Salt Lake Expedition, ad Lieut. Mullen's Fort Benton Wagon Road Expedition announce the good health and continued prosperity of their commands

Capt. Wallen had rendered great service to the emigrants