The Press.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1859.

FIRST PAGE.—Current Literature; News of Literature; Letter from Selinsgrove, Pa.; Religious Intelligence; Important News from the Plains; Miscellaneous Items. FOURTH PAGE—Personal and Political; Weekly Review of the Philadelphia Markets; Marine Intelligence.

The News.

A despatch from Washington says that Senator Douglas' health has become worse, and that he now is very seriously ill.

Interesting news from Mexico will be found in *The Press* to-day. The Liberalists have been defeated in one of their expeditions. Marquiza has pronounced in favor of Santa Anna, and had seized upon $2,500,000 in specie. Miramon is suspected of being in league with Marquiza, and affairs are, if possible, in a more mixed-up state than they ever were before.

Joseph W. Thornton was hanged at St. Louis yesterday, for the murder of Mr. Charless in June last.

The Washington *Star*, of last evening, says: "Captain Thomas Paine, U. S. N., whose death in this city was noticed in the *Star* of yesterday, was buried this afternoon in the Congressional Cemetery. In compliance with a request that the utmost simplicity should be observed in his funeral, no military escort attended, and though a number of officers of the army and navy were present, they were not in uniform."

Mr. Paul Morphy gave an exhibition of his skill at blindfold chess, playing at the Academy of Music, last evening, for the benefit of the Mount Vernon fund. The attendance was very select, but the performance was of a most interesting character. Mr. Morphy obtained an easy victory over his antagonists, some of whom are among our best players.

It is very evident that Professor Lowe will not make his balloon voyage to Europe as soon as some enthusiastic persons supposed he would. The New York *Post* of last evening says:

"The monster balloon at the grounds of the Crystal Palace, which has been for some weeks past swelling visibly before the eyes of those who would pay their twenty-five cents for the show, has exploded. The accident took place early this morning. After reaching a height of twenty feet the gassy fabric, to the surprise of all, suddenly split open, like a North-river shad before breakfast. It now lies on the ground as flat and flabby as a wet rag. The Professor and assistants are solemnly gazing on the wreck, and three indignant spectators trying to get their money back. The balloon had been sand-bagged down very securely to prevent its going to Europe before all the passengers got aboard, and dodged and squirmed a long while, until one vigorous puff knocked it into a collapse."

John H. Wilson, a physician and druggist, in New York, has been arrested on charge of attempt to murder his wife by chloroform. It seems that Mrs. Wilson was found in her room, by two persons in the house, in a thoroughly stupefied condition, barely respiring while a handkerchief was over her mouth saturated with a strongly odorous liquid, and the atmosphere of the room quite overpowering. On close examination *Mrs. Wilson* appeared in an almost lifeless condition. What the moisture was on the handkerchief they did not know, but from the powerful sense of suffocation it had over themselves they strongly suspected it was chloroform. One of the men went at once for Dr. Parker, who soon reached the house, and applied proper restoratives to the apparently dying woman, and pronounced chloroform to have been the agent that had such a pernicious effect. Mrs. Wilson did not become sufficiently conscious to recognise any one about her until two hours and a half after she was first discovered in the dangerous situation described.

The New York *Tribune* of yesterday expresses the opinion that that portion of the Republican State ticket which was supported by the Americans has been elected by about twenty thousand majority, and that portion opposed by the Americans by about three thousand majority.

The Trenton *American* computes the Legislature of that State to stand:

Senate—8 Opposition, 12 Democrats, and 1 American.

Members elect—Democrats, 4; Opposition, 3.

Holding over—Democrats, 8; Opposition 5; American, 1.

Assembly—Opposition, 30; Democrats, 28; Americans, 2.

The Newark *Advertiser* of Thursday evening says: The Senate will stand Democrats, 12; Opposition, 8; Shanghai American, 1.

The House—Regular Opposition, 30; Regular Democrats, 27; Shanghai American, 2; Independent Democrat, 1.

Joint ballot—Regular Democrats, 39; Regular Opposition, 38; Shanghai Americans, 3; Independent Democrat, 1.

The last Legislature stood: Senate—Democrats, 13; Opposition, 7; Shanghai American, 1. House—Opposition, 35; Democrats, 22; Shanghai American, 1.

Neither party, it will be seen, has the majority—the balance of power remaining with the Straight Americans. Upon their action will depend the appointments to be made in joint meeting. The appointments in joint meeting are for State and county officers. No United States Senator is to be chosen till 1863, when the term of Hon. J. R. Thomson, Democrat, expires.

The bark Emily arrived at the Brooklyn navy yard yesterday, having been captured on the coast of Africa by the U. S. sloop-of-war Portsmouth. This is the fourth slaver taken within six months by the *African squadron*. The officer in command of the Emily laid the facts of the case before the United States marshal, who is moving in the matter. Lieut. Stephens, of the Portsmouth, who brought home the prize, has transmitted the report of his arrival to the Navy Department at Washington, and awaits its instructions as to the final disposition of the captured vessel.

A Lawrence (Kansas) correspondent of the New York *Times* says that recently a slave residing near Independence, Missouri, who was the head of a slave family of five, learned that his master intended selling him for transportation to a more southern latitude, and he sent word to some friends in Kansas that he would give $500 if he could be safely transported to a place where his freedom could be secured. A small company from Central Kansas started on the precarious mission, and on arriving at the mansion of the slave-owner, found a Southern planter present, and about completing the purchase of the negro family for $3,500. The correspondent of the *Times* says:

"The planter had the gold upon his person, and proceeded to count out the $3,500, when the party seized him, bound him fast to his chair, and took such other steps as would secure their own safety from exposure or pursuit. The planter had brought with him several extra mules to transport the negroes. These the party took for the negroes' sake, and soon they were all under way, bound for out of the State. What has since transpired with them is not so well known, except that they are hastening onward, 'all safe,' and ere this must be in that Abolition State, called Iowa.

"One very singular fact in the transaction is, that the $3,500 was not disturbed in the least. That will all go to prove that not robbery, but emancipation, was their mission. It was a daring feat that but few would accomplish. It was done so at this particular time, when every stranger in Western Missouri is watched with a suspicious eye, and every neighbor is on the alert to prevent just what has been accomplished."

An Arkansas paper publishes a thrilling narrative of an Englishman's adventures in the gold regions of Kansas. Mr. Pope went to Pike's Peak, and he and his companions roamed about all winter through the mountains and on the head of the Platte. For twelve months they had nothing to eat but fresh meat, without salt or pepper. One night they found a cave, into which they crawled, and found the bodies of six persons who had been frozen to death. They found great quantities of gold, but had *scarcely any tools*, and made but about twenty-five dollars per month each. Mr. Pope intends to return to the gold region.

On Friday night week, a negro man, belonging to Washington Waller, Esq., of Somerset county, Md., was shot dead by a patrol of white men, in Dames Quarter district. The circumstances, as we learn from the *Union*, were substantially as follows:

"On Thursday night, an alarm of insurrection and murder was given at a meeting-house in the neighborhood. The congregation were at prayers at the time the alarm was given. The prayers were forgotten, and the utmost confusion and excitement prevailed. The benches were broken up for clubs, and with these, and such weapons as the men could obtain at the time, they scoured the neighborhood, but finding nothing on which to vent their indignation, they dispersed, still under great excitement. The following night a patrol was organized, and with guns, clubs, and other weapons, they proceeded, under great excitement, to search the huts of the free negroes in the neighborhood; at one of these huts the unfortunate negro was found. He was attempting to escape when fired upon by the excited crowd, who mistook him for an insurgent. The shot pierced his back, taking effect in his lungs and bowels, and producing instant death."

Haskin at Home.

It is a salutary and satisfactory thing sometimes to look over election returns. In the late contest in New York, the Congressional district from which Hon. JOHN B. HASKIN was re-elected in 1858 played a considerable part. Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration, assisted by almost innumerable speculators and jobbers, tried to defeat this fearless tribune, but they failed, and at the last election they received another rebuke in the persons of Mr. HASKIN'S friends. Not a man has been elected in Putnam and Westchester counties—Democratic by two thousand majority generally—who did not support him last year. All his friends have been sustained, among the rest, the gallant COLES, and Col. MILLIKEN—one of the ablest and most accomplished gentlemen we have ever met—Hon. WM. H. ROBERTSON, whom we had the pleasure of greeting in September of 1858, at a place called Tarrytown, and also his name-sake, who defeated Dr. BRANDRETH for the Senate. HASKIN has a habit of going back to the people for a certificate, and he almost invariably gets it. We sincerely congratulate his friends and himself upon the endorsement he has received.

SALE OF fine paintings, water-color drawings, and engravings, this morning, at eleven o'clock, at Thomas & Sons' auction rooms, South Fourth street. See catalogues and advertisements, auction head.

Mr. Buchanan a Candidate.

While Mr. BUCHANAN was rusticating during last summer at Bedford Springs, JAMES P. HARR, editor of the Pittsburg *Morning Post*, took it into his head, one fine morning, to indite an article introducing Mr. BUCHANAN to the American people as a candidate for re-election. It was an article written in plain English, and calculated to make a sensation. After the President had read it, he sat down and wrote a polite and characteristic note to his friend, Justice MCCANDLESS, of the Western district of Pennsylvania, in which, while he thanked Mr. HARR for the manner in which he had put him forward, begged to be considered, under all the surrounding circumstances, as out of the ring for the succession, and deprecated the use which the editor of the *Post* had made of his name, because it might interfere with such measures as he (Mr. BUCHANAN) might desire to recommend to the American Congress.

The editorial compliment to Mr. BUCHANAN was so earnest, and the echo of Mr. BUCHANAN to Justice MCCANDLESS was so explicit, that everybody was convinced that *both sides* meant what they said. The *Post* was sincere in the recommendation, the President was sincere in the declination. No doubt, if the editor had met the President in the broad walk leading from the large hotel to the Springs, they would have embraced in fraternal harmony, and agreed upon the platform that each had laid down. It now appears that Colonel HARR, of the Pittsburg *Post*, was *right* in announcing Mr. BUCHANAN as a candidate, and that the aforesaid Mr. BUCHANAN was *wrong* in declining the candidacy for 1860. The primary elections in Philadelphia prove conclusively *that the President is in the field for a renomination*. His beloved friend, his companion, his Pythias, his Romeo, JAMES GORDON BENNETT, of the New York *Herald*, announces his name as the only one that can unite the Democratic party, and save the country in 1860. Why should Collector BAKER take off his coat and instruct all the subordinates of the Federal Administration in this city to elect delegates to the State Convention? Why should Postmaster NAPOLEON BONAPARTE BROWNE do the same thing? Why should Surveyor General HAMILTON exercise himself? Why should the head of the Directory, Colonel JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN, extend himself in the same direction? Not, certainly, simply because they are opposed to DOUGLAS; not because they are hostile to BRECKINRIDGE, or to CUSHING, or to LANE. A fight upon negatives amounts to nothing; they must have a positive point—in other words, they must have a candidate. The President of the United States may be willing to indulge himself in objurgations of his enemies, but when he comes to spend money, it is upon himself; hence it is clear that BARR and BENNETT were both *right*, and that Mr. BUCHANAN *is in the field for re-election*. The programme is a very simple one. He expects to unite the South at the Charleston Convention, after a contest between others, and with the aid of Northern votes to secure a nomination; then by the aid of a united Southern vote at the November contest in 1860, he looks forward to the electoral colleges of Oregon, California, and New Jersey, to swell up his vote, *so as to leave the decision of it to Pennsylvania!* When that *contingency arises*,

"MAY WE be there to see."

The New Phase in the Italian Question.

It is impossible to decide, until we receive our foreign files by the *Hungarian*, which has brought European news to the second instant, what are the particulars, or what may be the result, of NAPOLEON'S latest-reported movement in the Italian question. His action is so unexpected that it baffles calculation. He reminds one of the hero of BYRON'S "Corsair," (the original of which, by the way, is said by LAMARTINE to have been MARY STUART'S piratical Earl of Bothwell,) who impresses people with a sense of his surprising power—

"Still sways their souls with that commanding art,
That dazzles, leads, yet chills the vulgar heart;"

who, inexplicable and undemonstrative, is felt in his blow before the flash of the weapon is seen; whose spell his enemies

"Confess and envy, yet oppose in vain.
What should it be, that thus their faith can bind?
The power of Thought—the magic of the Mind.
Linked with success, assumed and kept with skill,
That moulds another's weakness to its will;
Wields with mysterious art the passions at will
Makes even their slightest deeds appear his own.
Such hath it been—shall be—beneath the sun,
The many still must labor for the one!
'Tis Nature's doom—but let the wretch who toils
Accuse not, hate not *him* who wears the spoils.
Oh! if he knew the weight of splendid chains,
How light the balance of his humbler pains!"

Whether NAPOLEON is or not to be envied, for the perilous power which he exercises, he must be admired for the strong Will which he possesses, and the remarkable mental retinency which carefully conceals his actions, until the fact is accomplished, and ever leaves his motives—the springs of action—only to be guessed at. When the Duke of WELLINGTON was Prime Minister, and speculation was rife, at the close of 1828, upon his intended policy as regarded the Catholic question, to which O'CONNELL's election to Parliament had given unusual importance, as well as vitality, which at one time seemed likely to end in Civil War, the old soldier-statesman said, in reply to a fishing question on the subject, "If I thought that the hair of my head knew my intention, I would cut it off, and wear a wig." Just as secret and self-maintaining is NAPOLEON.

A few days ago, the news was that his political agent had signed the Treaty at Zurich, whereby the Grand-Dukes were to be restored to the Italian Duchies, which have driven them away. Close on the heels of this came a semi-official announcement in the *Moniteur*, that NAPOLEON would neither aid Grand-Dukes in forcibly returning to their late territories nor permit any other Power to assist them in the attempt. Now, by the news which we published yesterday, it appears that NAPOLEON has written to the King of Sardinia demanding his adhesion to the Treaty of Zurich; requiring that the Dukes of Tuscany and Modena be restored, the former with augmented territory; and that the Confederation of the Italian States, as proposed at Villa Franca, be carried out, with certain reforms in the Papal States. To induce VICTOR EMMANUEL to agree to these conditions, NAPOLEON offers to annex Parma to Piedmont:—Parma, which is actually the most Austrian of the three Duchies!

To understand the extent and quality of this bait, we must examine how it will affect VICTOR EMMANUEL. At the commencement of the war his territories consisted of the Island of Sardinia, (whence his regal title,) Piedmont, Savoy, and Nice. When the war was ended by the agreement entered into at Villa Franca, Lombardy Proper was transferred to the King of Sardinia,—an accession of over 8,000 square miles of fertile territory, with a population close upon 3,000,000. This was not doing so badly, after all, though VICTOR EMMANUEL is said to have grumbled.

Let Parma be also annexed to Piedmont, and VICTOR EMMANUEL will additionally gain nearly 3,000 square miles of territory, with over half a million of inhabitants. This may not be much, substantially, but it geographically will round off the King of Sardinia's dominions by adding the territory from the southern boundary of Lombardy right down to the sea, and will thus give compactness to the Sardinian kingdom, which it now wants. Politically, this accession of territory would make Sardinia inferior only to Naples—if at all so.

Whether VICTOR EMMANUEL will accept Parma—also wishing to have Tuscany and Modena, which desire to pass under his sway—is precisely what we are unable to predicate out of the scanty materials before us. But, as he can scarcely hope that Europe will sanction his annexing the three Duchies, with the northern section of the Papal dominions—viz: the Romagna, Bologna, and the Farrarese—he may think himself fortunate in obtaining even Parma, after having already received Lombardy.

Why Parma should be surrendered may be a question. But it must be remembered that the Duchess-Regent, LOUISE DE BOURBON, is sister of the Count de CHAMBORD, the legitimist Pretender, as grandson of CHARLES X, to the throne of France. NAPOLEON may not quite understand the fine-drawn policy of taking care of the interests of his rival's sister.

STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE, TUESDAY NEXT.—Thomas & Sons hold two sales, at twelve o'clock, noon, and seven in the evening, on Tuesday next, 15th inst., comprising several estates by order of Orphans' Court, executors, &c.; upwards of twenty properties. See advertisements and pamphlet catalogues issued to-day.

PATTERSON'S DICKENS FOR THE MILLION.—The tenth number, to be issued to-day, contains the conclusion of Sketches by Boz, and the first thirteen chapters of Domboy & Son. The cheapest publication going.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11, 1859.

The philosophy of the invasion of Harper's Ferry is well worthy the patient consideration of the statesman. Its bearing upon the fate of the free colored population of the South is an element of especial importance. This unfortunate race—always the subject of suspicion and excitement in that quarter of the Union—will find itself greatly imperilled and harassed by the feeling produced by the raid of John Brown and his followers. Not only will the laws of the different Southern States be made more severe in regard to the slaves themselves, but it is now apparent that a system of legislation is to be resorted to looking to the speedy expulsion of the free negroes. Long ago, before such a thing as the Harper's Ferry tragedy was dreamed of, the statesmen of the South had given this subject their most careful attention. Arkansas has, I believe, adopted a law compelling the free negroes to leave the State within a certain time, or to accept a master should they refuse to do so. Two similar bills were pending before the North Carolina Legislature when that body last adjourned. Maryland will unquestionably take action upon it, and Virginia has long been preparing itself for some extreme and decisive measures in regard to it. A late Alabama paper uses the following language in an appeal to the approaching Legislature of that State to remove free persons of color from beyond its borders:

"From their social isolation and irresponsibility, free negroes gradually become desperate and abandoned. The pursuits and habits of civilization are repugnant to the negro nature, very correctly says the Augusta *Dispatch*. Contact with the white man, under the restraints of our institutions, induces a material elevation in his character, but left to himself the negro relapses into his normal condition of barbarism. Involuntary servitude is the only sphere in which he can be useful, and evidently the condition God intended he should fill in contact with the Anglo-Saxon race. A free negro in a slave country is a natural incendiary. If he commits no overt act of crime or insubordination, his presence is a perpetual incentive to discontent among his brethren in bonds."

Where, after their expulsion from the South, are these unfortunate people to go? Of course, into the free States, and several of these have passed laws prohibiting their admission, whilst nearly all the rest have adopted measures by which the free negro is made inferior in a political sense. In whatever State they are found, North and South, they are, in at least one respect—and in some in many respects—made inferior to the whites by local legislation; and they are so regarded, as we all know, by the common law of social life. Thrown into our large cities, after they are forced to leave other States, they are certain to become a charge upon the community, if not an element inciting to popular tumult. Thus expelled from the States South, and after awhile from the States and cities North, they will be thrown into British America and Canada. It requires no prophet to foretell that the Canadian Government will soon rise and insist upon some provision being made for this unfortunate class. Here now is a question well entitled to the attention of patriotic and benevolent men. In a very short time it will demand a remedy.

The Pennsylvania delegation to the Cincinnati Convention will long remember Hon. C. S. Tarply, a delegate to the same body, from the State of Mississippi, and an ardent friend and supporter of James Buchanan. He has written a letter to the Vicksburg *Sun* expressing his position in regard to Judge Douglas. He thinks that Douglas *will be certain to get the Charleston nomination*, and that, if so nominated, the States which go into the Convention will be bound in honor to support him. Judge Tarply thinks, however, that the Southern delegates ought to withdraw from the Convention in the event of that body's refusing to pass a resolution *declaring it the duty of Congress to protect slavery in the Territories*, which that body would of course refuse to do if it should contain Douglas men enough to nominate him.

Our friend Colonel Florence is busily engaged making preparations for the circulation of the first number of his "National Democratic Quarterly Review," upon which, common judgment declares that I should say, he has expended a great deal of labor, and enlisted a very considerable amount of talent. Did you ever see Colonel Florence franking public documents? Talk of your sewing machines—they are nothing in comparison with him, when, pen in hand, he sits down to write his patronymic upon the circulars for the *Review*, and anything else he may deem worthy of the perusal of his constituents and friends. If his name were signed as often to checks, and he had a fund from which to draw, he would very soon exhaust the national treasury or Astor's estate. Nobody complains at the use of the Colonel's frank, while everybody knows that he has no legal right to send the proposals of his magazine free through the mails—not being official matter. The reason of this is, that he is so ready to serve friend and foe, that what would awaken censure in others is kindly tolerated in him. He has gone into his new "Quarterly" with a rush, and my hope is that he may succeed. One of the weaknesses of the gallant Colonel is a fondness for newspapers, which, notwithstanding all his experiments in this line, have been most dismal failures. He does not seem to have given up heart or hope, but has staked himself upon another, much more extensive and formidable than any he has heretofore hazarded. It is stated that Mr. Wendell, the public printer, is among his backers. The portrait of Mr. President Buchanan will illuminate the first number, and ought to secure a large *official* support for the *Quarterly*, but the office-holders have been so thoroughly *bled* by the recent draughts upon them, to support the policy of the Administration by controlling *conventions* and nominating candidates, and defeating "rebels," that there is very little money left to assist so patriotic an enterprise—even when set off with an engraving of our illustrious Chief Magistrate.

Among the expected visitors to Washington is the Hon. William B. Reed, of Pennsylvania. He will come here by special invitation, no doubt, in reference to the President's message—particularly that portion of it which is intended to embrace the operations of our Government in China. Mr. Reed is in training for the leadership of the Democratic *party of Pennsylvania*. The President speaks of him, on many occasions, as by far the most accomplished tactician in your State. Mr. Robert Tyler has strengthened his claims to the *baton* of command by the successful manner in which he aided your office-holders to crush out public sentiment in your late primary elections. But, with all his efforts, he is regarded here as rash, impulsive, and dictatorial. Mr. Reed is the very man for the place. He is adroit, cool, and unconsonable. Put him on a scent—tell him there is good office may be had—how a reputation may be broken down—and how a great principle may be assassinated, and he will perform the duty with the agility of a harlequin and the perseverance of a bloodhound. He can refer to a brilliant record. He has tracked, through a long period of time, the ablest and the purest Democrats in the country. His pen has written more good English against Democratic platforms than James Gordon Bennett has written bad English in favor of the Opposition. The echoes of his denunciations of the South still ring in our ears. What an acquisition all these qualities to the Administration! What a conquest! Such a scholar, such a writer, such a public speaker! Why should not one of Mr. Collector Baker's half dozen brothers resign his seat as a delegate to your next Democratic State Convention, that Mr. Reed may lead the Buchanan legions in their crusade against the Democratic party? Gentle shepherd, tell me, why? OCCASIONAL.

[For The Press.]

AUTHOR'S NIGHT AT THE WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.—We call attention to a card, in another column, addressed to Mrs. Sidney F. Bateman, by some of our most eminent citizens, tendering a testimonial, which is nothing more nor less than a revival of a once-hallowed custom, entitled "The Author's Night." Mrs. Bateman's tragedy of "Geraldine" has more than fulfilled the expectations formed of it, coming, even as it did, to our city heralded by the applause of New York and Boston. It is a work eminently powerful in the portrayal of the higher order of human passion, while, as is not often the case, its subjective elements are admirably seconded by a thorough knowledge of the objective necessities of the drama. In other words, its passion and its plot are evenly balanced. It was a graceful act for those prominent in literature and public affairs to tender to the accomplished authoress of this excellent tragedy a tribute of admiration, which is, of necessity, made valuable through the names by which it is sanctioned. The "Author's Night" will take place on next Monday evening, on which occasion "Geraldine" will be performed, with the admirable actress, Mrs. Waller, in the principal character. As an additional attraction, we may mention that Mr. Bateman himself will sustain the character of the Bard. **.

The New York Herald and the Succession.

[From the New York Herald.]

"Where, then, is our available Northern Democrat for 1860 to be found? There is no other than Mr. Buchanan. He can secure all the Southern States and the two or three Northern States necessary to an election on the Democratic side. The late Northern elections have gone by default. Their results indicate that upwards of half a million of votes are missing. But let the issue in 1860 be between the conservative national policy and principles of Mr. Buchanan on the one hand, and the revolutionary policy and doctrines of Seward on the other, and these missing votes will be found on the side of the Union and the Constitution."

[From the New York Herald.]

JAMES BUCHANAN AT HOME.—It is made plain by the news from Pennsylvania, given elsewhere, that the Buchanan Democracy have been beaten in Mr. Buchanan's own town by four to five hundred majority, and in the county by three to four thousand. This shows a *wonderful want of popularity in the nominee of the border-ruffian Democracy*. The people of Lancaster county and town are respectable and intelligent men, of logical minds and reasoning habits. They have known Mr. Buchanan for thirty or forty years; and of all their knowledge of him, both personal and political, they now declare solemnly at the polls that he is not their choice. This is a most singular fact; it indicates that Buchanan has in his own State and his own neighborhood no personal or political popularity.

Public Amusements.

A WORD FOR "DOT."—While Geraldine has been attracting critical audiences to the Walnut, and Dan Rice has been crowding his Great Show, Wheatley & Clarke have been drawing immense audiences to the Arch-street Theatre by their unrivalled performance of "Dot." These gentlemen understand the true theatrical road to wealth. They rely upon the intrinsic merits of their establishment. When they started out they employed first-rate actors and pay first-rate salaries. When novelties cease to draw, they enact old-fashioned comedies with one of the most sterling companies in America. They are, therefore, rather independent of *stars*, because *stars* are expensive luxuries, and when other theatres fail to make money out of stars, they pay their expenses by falling back upon their own dramatic household. The success of "Dot" is one of the remarkable triumphs of the day. It seems to grow upon the public, and our surprise is that the actors in the piece do not themselves become tired of it, so constantly are they called upon by the public to do their best in the piece.

The *first* of two Costumo Concerts, to be given by Agnese Heron Natali and her sister Francesca, with the assistance of a good tenor, baritone, and basso, will come off at the Academy of Music, on Monday evening, Carl Anschutz conductor. The principal portions of "Il Trovatore," and "La Figlia del Reggimento," will be presented. The second Concert will be given on Wednesday evening. No small degree of curiosity, we might say of interest, is felt in the success of the Signore Natali, who belong to Philadelphia, and, at a very early age, have acquired no small professional celebrity in foreign lands. All the fashionables will be at the Academy on Monday.

Dan Rice's "Great Show," at the National Theatre, in Walnut street, near Eighth, has attracted crowded houses every night since our last notice of him. The variety of his performances is only equalled by the decorum which prevails through the house. He recalls the best days of General Rufus Welch, at the corner of Ninth and Chestnut, adding much to those days by the novelties which subsequent improvements have suggested. He seems to take a pride in presenting the best and women of his profession to our intelligent public, and he himself was never in better condition. We are happy to notice that the newspapers of Philadelphia, without a single observable exception, now speak of Dan Rice and his Great Show in terms of the highest favor.

At Walnut-street Theatre, the play of "Geraldine" will be played this evening. On Monday evening, a number of highly-respectable gentlemen, admirers of the drama, unite in tendering a complimentary benefit to the authoress, and the result will doubtless be gratifying, pecuniary and otherwise. The revival of the good old custom of having an author's night, is a good idea. The play has had no small success here; partly owing to its own intrinsic merits; partly owing to the liberal, tasteful, and appropriate manner in which Mrs. Garretson put it on the stage; and largely to the efficiency in which is has been performed. The stock company have played extremely well, but the grandeur and grace, the power and tenderness, the passion and delicacy with which Mrs. Waller represents the leading character, will not easily be forgotten by those who had the good fortune to witness her performance. This accomplished and gifted actress has "troops of friends" in this city, who would be glad to see her represent some of the leading characters in the Shakspearian, and more modern popular drama. Will the lessee gratify this desire?

Mr. Carl Wolfsohn, the pianist, and Mr. Carl Hohnstock, the violinist, announce a series of six classical concerts, the first of which will be given on next Thursday evening, in the Foyer of the Academy of Music. They will be assisted by Messrs. Heiman Allen (violin), Simon Hassler (viola), and Charles Schmitz (violoncello.) These names give assurance of a very superior performance. Their programme includes some of the best works of Beethoven, Mozart, Hummel, Haydn, Mendelssohn, Litz, Schubert, Schumann, Chopin, Ernst, and Vieuxtemps, as well as by Messrs. Hohnstock and Wolfsohn. On the first night a Quintette Piano, (E Flat,) by Schumann, never before given here, will be played; also, a solo by Vieuxtemps, which has been given only once in this city, and a piano solo by Litz, being one of his variations of Wagner's "Tannhäuser," which we mentioned yesterday in our notice of the Schiller Jubilee.

The Germania Orchestra, who have resumed their Public Rehearsals on Saturday afternoons, announce a Classical Concert, with an Orchestra of forty performers, at Musical Fund Hall, on Thursday evening, the first of December.

Blitz, at his new saloon, N. E. corner of Chestnut and Tenth streets, gives a performance this afternoon as well as in the evening.

The Exhibition of the Dusseldorf Paintings, at the Academy of Fine Arts, is announced to close shortly. Those pictures are eminently worthy of a visit.

At McDonough's Gaiolties, Race-street, a new play founded on the events of the Mexican War, with Hernandez and Caladine in the principal parts, has been produced in a very superior manner, as to scenery, costume, and acting, with considerable success. Mr. McDonough is an excellent manager, who knows exactly what his audiences should have, and how to give it to them.

MITCHELL'S LECTURES ON ASTRONOMY.—Among the many lectures with which our evenings for the winter are bountifully provided, none deserve more richly the attention of the public than those of Prof. Mitchell, to be delivered at the instance of the Young Men's Christian Association. Eloquent, learned, distinguished as an observer and a mathematician, Prof. Mitchell possesses the most charming views of celestial phenomena. The mind is enlarged, the heart expanded, and our faith strengthened by the manifestations of the power of God, which are brought with such eloquence to our notice. Those who heard him last winter will throng to secure the repetition of such a pleasure, and to those who did not, we say, emphatically, go.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

STEAMER TENNESSEE AT NEW ORLEANS.

Failure of the Liberal Expedition.

RETREAT OF GEN. MEJIA.

Marquiza Pronounced for Santa Anna.

SEIZURE OF THE CONDUCTA.

PANIC AT BROWNSVILLE.

Rio Grande City Attacked by Cortinas.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 11.—The steamship Tennessee has arrived from Vera Cruz, with dates to the 8th inst. She brings $36,000 in specie.

The bark Rapid, from New York, had arrived at Vera Cruz.

The Tennessee norther, which had continued ten days, detained many vessels in port.

The exhibition of the Liberals against Tehuacan, Orizaba, and Cordova, had proved a disastrous failure. General Mejia, without firing a gun, had retreated, leaving hundred men, who were taken prisoners. He also lost a thousand muskets and twelve cannon, which were captured by Gen. Nunon without killing a single man.

Marquiza had pronounced in favor of Santa Anna, after seizing the conducta from the interior, with $2,800,000 in specie, which he had undertaken to escort to Tepic. He appropriated $600,000 for himself, and detained the rest at Guanajuato. The British and French ministers have energetically protested against this seizure.

Miramon, against the wishes of his Cabinet, accompanied by only four aids-de-camp, had left the capital, ostensibly to collect troops and pursue Marquiza, but it is feared that Miramon was leagued with Marquiza, and the Liberals are greatly encouraged thereby.

General Degollado had defeated Alford, captured his artillery, and entered Guanajuato with 5,000 men.

General Woll was at Logros, and General Degollado was pursuing him.

Rio Grande City, in Texas, has been attacked by a portion of Cortinas' band, who pillaged nearly every house.

It is reported that the two bands of Cortinas now number seven hundred men. The people of Brownsville are greatly distressed. The mails have been interrupted by Cortinas, and he threatens to destroy the town, and cut off and murder all the reinforcements sent to its relief.

Serious Illness of Senator Douglas.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—It was thought, last night, that Senator Douglas was recovering from the attack of bilious fever, but to-day he is dangerously ill.

Governor Willard, of Indiana, is now in this city.

From Jefferson Territory.

ARRIVAL OF THE DENVER CITY EXPRESS—$35,000 IN GOLD FROM THE MINES.

LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 11.—The [illegible] from Denver City, on the 3d instant, has [illegible] with $35,000 in treasure.

E. D. Williams, the delegate elect to Congress from Jefferson Territory, is a passenger. It is said that his seat will be contested by Dr. Willing, for whom, it is alleged, over 2,000 votes were cast, but were thrown out by the canvassers.

The election of Mr. Steel as Governor of Jefferson is confirmed.

The Territorial Legislature was to meet on the 7th instant.

The weather on the mountains was very fine, and the mines continued to yield largely.

Destructive Fires.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—The rolling mill and packing room connected with the Fall River iron works, at Fall River, were destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is about $60,000, on which only $14,000 is insured, in the following offices: Firemen's Mutual, Providence, $3,000; State Mutual, Providence, $4,000; Liverpool and London, Boston agency, $5,000; and Ætna, Hartford, $2,000. From three to four hundred workmen are thrown out of employment.

The lucifer match factory of Byam, Carleton, & Co., in Charlestown, was burnt last night, together with all the stock. Loss about $5,000.

The Kansas Election.

LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 11.—Parrott's majority for delegate to Congress, from Kansas, will probably reach 3,000 votes.

The Republicans have a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

TRIAL OF THE HARPER'S FERRY INSURGENTS.

SENTENCE OF THE PRISONERS.

CHARLESTOWN, Nov. 11.—When the prisoners were brought before the court, yesterday, for sentence, the negroes Copeland and Green declined to say anything.

Cook and Coppie both addressed the court, denying that they had any knowledge of Brown's intention to seize Harper's Ferry until the Sunday previous, when they were called upon to take the oath of obedience to their commander. They expected to be punished, but did not think they should be hung.

Hazlett will not be t[illegible] until the May term of the court.

The negro prisoner [illegible] to be executed on the morning of the 16th of December, and the whites in the afternoon.

Canadian Reform Convention.

TORONTO, Nov. 11.—The Reform Convention in session here adjourned to-day, after passing resolutions declaring the existing union between Upper and Lower Canada to have resulted in a heavy public debt, burdensome taxation, and great dissatisfaction. Also, declaring that the dissolution of the present union between Upper and Lower Canada, with local governments for each section, and a central power for dealing with matters affecting both sections, would meet the wishes of all.

Six hundred delegates were in attendance, and the Convention was very harmonious.

Marine Disasters.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11.—The bark Gustav, arrived from Brenen, reports, Oct. 29, in lat. 25.31, lon. 39, fell in with the Portuguese bark Mario Jose, from Pernambuco for Lisbon, and took off the crew of fifteen persons, and six passengers. The bark being in a sinking condition, she went down the following night.

The brig Helen, from Rio for this port, went ashore on Thomas' Point on Thursday night. A steamer has gone to her relief.

Fire at Nashua.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—The repair-shop of the Nashua and Lowell Railroad, at Nashua, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is $10,000, upon which there was $3,000 insurance.

Execution at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 11.—Joseph W. Thornton, who shot Joseph Charless in the street, in June last, was executed to-day.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The Secretary of State has appointed Col. W. H. Brown, of Virginia, as Commercial Agent of the United States at Monrovia, Liberia.

Adolph Gosling has been recognised by the President as Consul General for the kingdom of Hanover, at New York.

Commerce of Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11.—The trade and commerce returns of this port for the past week give the following results:

Exports of the week	$34,672
Decrease from last year's weekly report	102,845
Imports of the week	229,570
Increase in the imports over last year	133,254

No imports or exports of specie.

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WHEATLEY & CLARKE'S ARCH-STREET THEATRE, Arch street, above Sixth.—"Dot"—"The Dumb Girl of Genoa."

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE, corner Walnut and Ninth streets.—"Geraldine"—"The Lost Ship."

NATIONAL THEATRE, Walnut street, between Eighth and Ninth.—"*Dan Rice's Great Show*."

TEMPLE OF WONDERS, northeast corner Tenth and Chestnut streets.—Signor Blitz.

MCDONOUGH'S GAIETIES, Race street, below Third.—Entertainments nightly.

SANFORD'S OPERA HOUSE, Eleventh street, above Chestnut.—Concerts nightly.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, 1025 Chestnut street.—Exhibition of Paintings, Statuary, &c.

CITY RAILWAY TRAVEL.—The following proclamation, from official quarters, has been distributed among the officers of the police force:

Office of the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia.—Notice is hereby given that the following section of the ordinance approved July 7, 1857, entitled "*An Ordinance to regulate Passenger Railways*," will be strictly enforced after date:

"Section 6. The running speed of the cars upon any city passenger railroad shall not, at any time, be at a greater rate than six miles an hour in the paved and built-up portions of the city; nor shall they incommode the crossings, nor stop at the corners of any street or elsewhere to solicit passengers. It shall also be the duty of the conductors and drivers of the cars to give ample notice to drivers of vehicles and pedestrians of their approach; and also to afford all reasonable opportunity for them, or either of them, to avoid collision or accident; and any neglect by them to comply with the provisions of this section shall be punishable *by a fine of five dollars*, to be recovered before any alderman of the city, and paid into the city treasury; and the Mayor of the city is, in such case, empowered to revoke the license of such car or cars, and they shall not be permitted to be again placed on the road until such license is renewed."

Ily order of the Mayor.

SAMUEL G. RUGGLES,
Chief of Police.

November 9, 1859.

IMPROVEMENT ON MARKET STREET.—Councils, at one of their meetings lately, passed a resolution directing the Commissioner of Highways to have the City Railroad removed to the centre of Market street, from Fifteenth to a point west of Seventeenth street, so soon as the Market-street Phila Passenger Railroad Company agreed to furnish the rails, plates, timber, &c., for the same. The terms of the resolution have been complied with, and the City Railroad Company commenced the work of laying the road will be commenced the first of next week. This improvement will make