The Press.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1859.

FIRST PAGE.—The Late Primary Elections; Gerrit Smith; Personal and Political; Thomas Paine; Letter from Lake Superior; Female Medical College; The San Juan Dispute; Views of Edward Bates. FOURTH PAGE.—To Texas and Back—No. 10; List of Letters Remaining in the Philadelphia Post Office up to 12 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, November 5, 1859; Marine Intelligence.

The News.

A report prevailed last night in Washington, that Senator Douglas' health had not only not improved, but that he was dangerously ill. We hope the report is exaggerated.

We give foreign news by two arrivals—the Asia, at New York, and the Hungarian, at Portland. The Great Eastern remains about as by last accounts, except that Mr. Scott Russell has been discharged from his position as engineer. Several American vessels were wrecked during the late gales on the English coast, and many lives were lost.

An account of a singular death, involving a presumptive homicide, is narrated in our local things. It teaches one thing most emphatically, and that is, the utter folly of having a law against groggeries being open on Sunday, when such a law is a dead letter. A little vigilance on the part of the officers would have prevented this sad occurrence.

It is said to be almost certain that Brownsville, Texas, has fallen into the possession of Cortinas, the Mexican outlaw, and that he is cordially sustained by the Mexican population of that region, who cherish a design of reconquering the country to the Colorado. This is no doubt an exaggeration of the purposes of the Mexicans, but the exposed state of our Texas frontier is disgraceful to the country.

The military force at Harper's Ferry is about to be raised to forty men.

A man named McDonald, supposed to be another Harper's Ferry insurgent, was arrested at Washington on Friday night last.

The schooner Swan, from Jacksonville, bound to Philadelphia, was recently abandoned in a sinking condition.

The health of Judge Douglas has greatly improved, and his early recovery is anticipated.

The trial of Cook was concluded on the 9th inst. The verdict was not guilty of treason, but guilty of the remaining counts—for conspiring with slaves to rebel, and murder. The correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says: "The arrangement undoubtedly was to get rid of the count for treason, which Gov. Wise could not overset, and to take a conviction for conspiracy and murder, which it is thought he can and will pardon. To this end, the prosecution allowed the witnesses called in Cook's favor to testify with great latitude, and even admitted an article from the New York *Times* to be read in evidence, showing the romance of Cook's nature, and how easily he was led away. Harding, who was at least able to see that something was wrong, and who was not in the secret, objected to the reception of such testimony at the top of his voice, but while stooping to pick up a large and valuable deposit of tobacco which had unfortunately dropped out of his mouth, he wasinterrupted by Mr. Botts, who proceeded, at a wave of Mr. Hunter's hand, and got the start of poor Harding. No management or eloquence, however, could induce the jury to do anything but what they had already decided upon; and so Cook stands convicted in the same manner as all the others, with an additional count in the indictment which the others had not."

The New Jersey Legislature stands as follows: Senate—Twelve Democrats, eight Opposition, one Straight American. House—Thirty Democrats, twenty-eight Opposition, two Straight Americans. The Democratic majority on joint ballot is three.

The ship Augustus, from Bordeaux, which arrived at New York on Saturday, reports having fallen in, at sea, with the ship Josephus, of Boston, in distress. After some difficulty, owing to the bad weather, several of the hands succeeded in getting on board the Augustus, when one of them, Mr. Williams, chief mate, gave the following report:

"The ship was leaking over one foot per hour; had lost foresail, mainsail, all three topsails, and fore topmast staysail in the late gales, and had no others; also, had lost a seaman overboard two nights previous from fore topsail yard, during the gale; another had died with fever and ague and exposure; and five others were so enfeebled with it that they could scarcely move, and the few remaining ones, with captain and officers, were so constantly at the pumps they were almost exhausted: Wanted sails and help, more especially desired advice as what was best for them (in their crippled condition) to do. Supplied them with a foresail, (the only heavy sail we had to fit their ship or to spare, having lost and split several of our own sails lately,) and advised him to abandon all further attempt to get to the westward against Fayal, which we would in all, and not back to four or five days. They returned to their ship, and at 11 A. M. saw her steering back to Fayal with a nice SW breeze; lat. 41.30, long. 30. Oct. 20. Out, lat. 42.30, long. 30, continues with heavy gales, which had prevailed for past six days. At 10 P. M., the ship was laid under bare spars, wind SW, thick and rainy, with heavy squall. At 12.30 A. M. barometer 28.07, and shortly after suddenly fell to 28.04, and blew terrifically, and the waves became greatly agitated, and rapidly increased. At the same moment we discovered we were in the direct pathway of and near to the focus of the gale; and also a brilliant snow-white semi-circle appeared, apparently one mile distant, and about ¼ of a mile across the base, with several very bright and clearly defined broad streaks of base, reaching from outside points of the semi-circle, and from the base to the ship, down which the wind rushed with such tremendous fury it was hopeless to expect a spar, or even the hull itself, could survive it from moment to moment, and the terribly agitated and fearfully increasing waves which constantly threatened to board her and inevitably sweep everything away, if no worse calamity resulted. Every possible exertion was made to get the ship out of the hollow of these seas, and on the outside of these streaks and pathway, but she lay entirely unmanageable in this extremely perilous condition for half an hour, during which she had fallen off about one and a half point, and ranged ahead about three or four miles, when, to our very great amazement and relief, the wind suddenly changed, and subsided to a moderate breeze from NW, and the sea (as suddenly) very smooth and calm. These continued so for a space of four or five miles farther, when we again, as suddenly, encountered a strong NW gale at sea. During the half hour she lay so entirely exposed to the fury of the storm, one of the heavy seas struck her under the lee quarter with such violence as to shake her hull terribly, and wash some of the oakum entirely out of some of the seams. Captain Kearney says, that never before, in about forty years experience at sea, in all directions, has he passed through so impressive and thrilling a scene, or had the fear and dread of foundering in the ocean ever forced themselves so strongly upon his mind."

A change of time in the departure of some of the trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad has taken place. The advertisement in *The Press* to-day has the correct hours of departure.

The obsequies of the late Senator Broderick, in New York, under direction of Engine Company No. 34, were to take place yesterday.

The London *Times* of the 21st ult. has another article denouncing the financial policy of Pennsylvania. It is as follows:

"The worst financial sign among the repudiating States of America, is that whenever their delinquencies are pointed out, nearly the whole of the population, as well as all the journals, at once endeavor to deny or justify them. There never seems to be even the fragment of an independent party to denounce the wrong, at all hazards, since even those who urge the expediency of redeeming any default commonly falter the multitude with a number of reasons to show that their past conduct has been perfectly proper and natural. If a dozen men could be found to stand up and denounce each act of dishonesty, it would create a better impression than the unanimous voice by which each State now pretends to silence all possibility of reproach. Some weeks back, in allusion to a flourish from the Governor of Pennsylvania, to the effect that that State, in her management of money transactions, was a beacon in the pathway of all her sister States, and a model which European nations could scarcely be initiated, reference was made in the *Times* to some acts she has committed of deliberate confiscation. In 1843, she issued bonds, bearing six per cent. interest, and redeemable in 1845, and shortly before the period for redemption of the principal, and after she had neglected to meet the interest, she notified to the holders that she would not pay more than 44 per cent for the arrears of six per cent, and that, instead of paying the principal, she would force them to take new bonds, bearing only five per cent. To deny these facts would be impossible, because they stand in the archives of the Legislature. The plan adopted, therefore, is the old one of raising a counter charge; and a leading Philadelphia merchant has accordingly come forward to point out that the *Times* has no business to allude to the matter, because the British Government 'deducts income tax from the interest of their national debt,' and on this ground we are warned to pluck the mote out of our own eye before we point to 'real or imaginary faults' on the part of 'an honest State' like Pennsylvania. To English readers it will seem incredible that such phrases can be paraded anywhere in print; but it must be remembered that it is to whom such things can be addressed that our artisans and others are told by discontented orators to look for happy examples, such as might be realized here but for the wickedness of our aristocratic Government. The argument of the Philadelphia merchant is capped by an approving note on the part of the journal in which it appears, and it evidently has been accepted as a complete and triumphant paragation. Yet the writer must be fully aware that any country has a right to deduct income tax from its public funds, so long as it is not exceptional, and the same tax is levied on every description of property. If five per cent. were deducted from an income on consols, and an income on houses were allowed to go free, the case would then be one of confiscation, and *vice versa*. So far, therefore, from the tax on consols, as it at present exists, being inequitable, it could not be given up without a gross outrage on the first principles which regulate all such matters. In several of the American States taxes are levied fairly on all classes of property, including, of course, the State debts, and in the neighboring State of Maryland the average deduction from the interest on the debt has for several years past been 10d. in the pound. But this has nothing to do with refusing to pay more than £4 16s. for a debt of £6, or to give more than a bond worth £80 to a creditor who claims £100. In this practice Pennsylvania shines alone, although she is outdone, as far as wholesale repudiation goes, by Mississippi, Michigan, Arkansas, and Florida; and the most deplorable conviction is, that a large proportion of the population, while they shout approval of those who step forward to sophisticate each misdeed, must be thoroughly aware of the hollowness of the performance."

THE OPPOSITION STATE CONVENTION.—The Lebanon *Courier* says that Mr. Kline, the chairman of the Opposition State Committee, will probably fix the 22d of February as the day for holding the Pennsylvania Opposition State Convention.

News for the Democrats of Pennsylvania.

"Ion," the usually correct correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, in his letter from Washington, dated November 11, indulges himself as follows:

"It is ascertained that of the one hundred and thirty-three delegates to the Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention which is to appoint delegates to the Charleston Convention, all but ten are in favor of Mr. Buchanan's Administration. So the Pennsylvania delegation at Charleston will represent the Buchanan Democracy. Everything now tends to the nomination, at Charleston, of a Southern conservative statesman for the Presidency."

It is evident that Mr. KINGMAN, for whom we have great respect, has been imposed upon by some of the dependants of the Administration. Of all the Washington correspondents, we know of no one who is more disposed to act fairly and to write candidly. Not one half of the counties of Pennsylvania have elected delegates to the Democratic State Convention, and among those which have done so we can count twice ten openly hostile to Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration. From this city alone, if the representatives of the masses of the party are admitted into that body, more than ten delegates will be present, and from their seats will proclaim their uncompromising opposition to the example set by the President of the United States in proscribing honest Democrats for a difference of opinion. Should the Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention yield to the same influence which succeeded here on Monday last, there will be a long night of defeat and despondency before the Democratic party. This fact may operate upon such of the counties as have not chosen delegates to the coming Convention, and may induce the good men of the party to come forward, and to rescue the organization from the hands into which it has fallen. But we shall see what we shall see.

Public Amusements.

We are glad to find that the continued success of "Dot!" is so great as to warrant Messrs. Wheatley & Clarke in keeping it on the stage at the Arch-street Theatre yet a little longer. It now enters into its second month, and really is attractive enough to run as many weeks as "Our American Cousin" did. The manner in which, down to the minutest detail, it has been put upon the stage, and the excellent acting which has made it so attractive, are beyond ordinary praise.

The complimentary benefit, at Walnut-street Theatre, to Mrs. Bateman, authoress of "Geraldine," will come off this evening. It will be Mr. Walleer's last performance of the principal character the heroine. The part of *David of Ruthen*, the Bard, hitherto very powerfully played by Mr. H. A. Perry, will be taken, on this occasion, by Mr. Bateman, who, after the play, will recite Schiller's Hymn to Joy. Signorina Pratesi and Mr. G. W. Smith will dance La Napolitan, and Mr. Vining Bowers will play the part of *John Strong* in "Your Life's in Danger." A very strong bill, taken altogether.

Mrs. Waller will appear as *Meg Merrilies*, at this theatre, to-morrow evening, and will also play the *Duchess of Malfi* and *Lady Macbeth*, during the week. The first play she has revived. There is not a better *Lady Macbeth* now upon the stage, by which we desire to intimate that in deep tragedy this lady has no equal. We wish she could also be induced to play the part of *Lady Teazle*. *That*, we suppose, it is in vain to ask for.

ITALIAN OPERA AT THE ACADEMY.—The Misses Heron Natali have been induced to extend their programme. This evening they will present the principal portions of the operas "Il Trovatore" and "La Figlia del Reggimento." On Wednesday, they will give "Lucrezia Borgia" and "Elisire d'Amore." On Saturday afternoon, they will give a musical *matinée*. They have, in effect, a company (all but the chorus, who usually sing out of time) fully equal to perform all that is promised. The vocalists are Agnese Heron Natali, soprano, Francesca Heron Natali, contralto; Signor Rocco, basso; Signor Maccaferri, tenor; and Signor Artavani, baritone. The full orchestra will be under the direction of Carl Anschutz. We do hope, as Philadelphia professes to be a musical city, and is so, much more than New York, that our lovers of melody, as well as our fashionables, will make a point of encouraging by their patronage and presence the young, interesting, and gifted vocalists who are the *beneficiaries*, who will appear at the Academy this evening.

An entire change of performance will be presented to-night at Dan Rice's "great show" at the National Theatre, in Walnut street, near Eighth.

At McDonough's Gaieties, Race street, the new play of "The Deserters, or Scenes in Mexico," will be repeated this evening. Amongst the company here is Mr. A. J. Levett, banjoist, and Mr. [illegible]

MISS DAVENPORT AT PITTSBURG.—We perceive by those usual organs of intelligence, the newspapers, that Miss Jean M. Davenport has been giving dramatic readings in Pittsburg. The *Daily Post* of Thursday says: "As we anticipated, Masonic Hall was well filled last night to hear Miss Davenport's reading of Shakspeare's great comedy of 'As You Like It.' The audience were of course highly delighted, as they must be perforce, for the well-known powers of the lady were finely displayed. Her sweet voice, with its exquisite modulations, seems peculiarly adapted to recitations of this character, and every part was rendered in what we conceive to be the spirit of the great author when writing the piece. By this reading Miss Davenport has added many to the list of her admirers, among whom are some who had never before heard her, owing to a prejudice against the Theatre. It is impossible with her talent that any thing which Miss Davenport undertakes to do in the line of her profession should be otherwise than pleasing. The naturalness of her style, and the correctness and beauty of her elocution, are most remarkable. Her first reading in this city was a decided success. On to-morrow night she will read Shakspeare's play of the Merchant of Venice, and recite the Marseilles Hymn, an entertainment which will insure another large and fashionable house."

Harper's Magazine for December.

By special hand, and *not* from the publishers, we have a copy of *Harper's Magazine* for December, which we received on Friday afternoon—no matter how. It opens with three illustrated articles. The first, with numerous full-page engravings, upon Washington in 1859; the second, by T. F. Meagher, entitled Holidays in Costa Rica, a genial, amusing, and instructive account of a hasty trip; the third, upon Insects Destructive to Wheat, containing a great deal of information. There is also a fortune-teller's scene, with the lady's face too grave, and a two-page series of engravings, by J. McLenan, facetiously illustrating "Spriggin's Voyage of Life." Among the miscellaneous papers, G. W. Curtis's pleasant stringing of Charles Lamb's little notes to Thomas Allsop is the best. These are brief, but very clearly show Charles Lamb's peculiar moods and fancies. There is a paper, entitled Our Old Dew, which Addison would gladly have printed in his *Spectator*. The song poetry, not remarkable; and two or three good novelettes, with one, unreadable from its pedantry, pretence, and extravagance, entitled "Regular Habits." We kindly name it, that readers may skip it at once. The Editor's Table, Foreign Bureau, and Easy Chair, are capital this month. This December number commences the twentieth volume of *Harper*, the most widely circulated magazine in the world. The nineteen volumes already published almost constitute a library in themselves.

The Martyrdom of John Huss.

Our citizens generally are perhaps not aware that the Exhibition of Dusseldorf Paintings, at the Academy of Fine Arts, will close very shortly. We assure all those who have not yet visited this Gallery, that there is a great treat in store for them. The principal picture, the "Martyrdom of John Huss," is a composition of the grandest dimensions, and will tell upon them with unexpected force; they will feel prouder of our times, which, in spite of all their materialistic tendencies, achieve such triumphs in the sphere of the Ideal. In addition to the artistic pleasure, this work of genius, representing one of the greatest conflicts of the age, will have a moral effect upon them, such as only the mightiest realities of life can have. The other pictures in this collection are also worthy of attention. The best of these are a Holy Family, lighted wonderfully; the Candidate showing a scholastic youth before a self-complacent assembly of learned professors: Desdemona and Othello: and a seascene worthy of the pencil of Hamilton himself.

The Southeast Gallery, where these pictures are exhibited, is open through the day and evening, and we know of no more pleasant or profitable way of spending a leisure hour than contemplating these magnificent specimens of the genius of modern art, while the opportunity offers, during the present week, as the pictures must be returned to New York without much further delay. We have wondered how they could have been so long spared from the Dusseldorf Gallery, of which they are the ornament.

MISSION AT THE BLOCKLEY ALMSHOUSE.—We have received the eleventh annual report of Rev. Edward C. Jones. It contains a full and encouraging record of his philanthropic services in the insane hospital, children's asylum, and male medical hospital of this large public institution. The long experience of Mr. Jones in this arduous field of effort peculiarly qualifies him for an intelligent prosecution of his work. Appended to the report is a very strong recommendation of Dr. Kirkbride, the distinguished superintendent of the Philadelphia Insane Hospital, as to the remedial effects of Mr. J.'s labors among the mentally affected. We trust the mission will be well sustained.

THE NICOTIAN WEED.—Those who like good tobacco in any shape—for smoking, chewing, or snuffing—may thank us for drawing their attention to the advertisement, on our first page, of Zwissler & Fiorilla, 125 North Third street, who have lately commenced as dealers in tobacco in all its forms, and are well supplied with numerous and good varieties of cigars, meerschaum and other pipes, &c. They are agents for the celebrated German Smoking Tobacco of Gall & Ax, of Baltimore.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13, 1859.

The last act of the Harper's Ferry tragedy will soon be enacted. All the leading participants in that bloody affair are to be executed. No respite will be granted, but the extent of the law will be insisted upon. The feeling produced by this event in the Southern States is much greater than is generally believed. It has reached all classes and all parties. Those who, a few weeks ago, were ready to fall back upon a conservative sentiment, equal the most furious fire-eaters in their comments upon Brown and his associates, and in their eagerness to hold certain of the anti-slavery leaders responsible for the acts of those misguided men. I notice such newspapers as the Richmond *Whig*, Louisville *Journal*, and New Orleans *Bulletin*—lately quite willing to clasp hands with the Northern opposition to the Democratic party—indulge in language, against those they regard as the enemies of Southern institutions, of the most inflammatory character. This state of things is somewhat novel; but, on a calm review of the facts, it was inevitable. The preparations of Brown and his marauders for a conflict between the servile population of the South and the whites were of a character well calculated to make that attempt a most sanguinary one, had it succeeded. We have only to go back to the Nat Turner insurrection—nearly thirty years ago—and to recall the scenes which characterized that revolt—the murder of inoffensive people, and the outrages upon women—to have a faint idea of the nervous excitement which now prevails in every Southern State. There is no reasoning with such a sentiment. When men begin to apprehend danger to their families—when they are led to believe that efforts are being made, originating in the free States, to incite to rapine and murder the slaves by whom they are surrounded—when they read over such speeches as that of Wendell Phillips in New York, and scan the columns of Garrison's newspaper—when they know that from Christian pulpits are hurled the most exciting appeals to the antagonistic sentiment of the Northern States, it would be strange if they did not retaliate in language of great bitterness, and if they did not insist that summary vengeance should be inflicted upon all who might be detected in the act of carrying out the threats so lately and so frequently uttered against them.

The Harper's Ferry affair was, in all respects, therefore, a most calamitous one. It consolidates the South in support of the most extreme and violent counsels. It furnishes an excuse for the most stringent laws against the slaves, and the most energetic legislation against the free colored population. It widens the breach between the two sections of the Union; and last, not least, it has, I fear, prepared the Senators and Representatives in Congress for a most acrimonious and dangerous session. Unfortunately, too, just at this period the conduct of the Administration on the Kansas question will come in issue before the National Legislature. Comparisons will be drawn and efforts will be made to fix the responsibility of the late tragedy upon those who will resist them with corresponding animation. The Richmond *Enquirer*, of Thursday last, contains an article, a portion of which I give you without comment, in order to let your readers see that not only Congress, but the National Convention of the Democratic party will be, in a large degree, affected by recent events:

"What the nation wants at this time is laws enforced, *property protected* from John Browns, both in States and Territories. The *moral* of Harper's Ferry teaches that the *intervention* of authority, both State and Federal, is demanded as much in the States as in Territories. Intervention is not wanted to *introduce*, but to *protect* slavery. 'The average common sense of mankind, the Republican phrase for insurrection,' is but a tautological expression for the negation of law—*non-intervention*. Upon the Charleston Convention will devolve the duty of drawing the line of demarcation broad and distinct, in platform and candidates, from Black Republicanism. *No compromise will be entertained.*

"The South knows its rights, and Harper's Ferry teaches she must maintain them. *Should the Union survive the approaching Congress*, the Charleston Convention will decide its fate. If the South is permitted by an existing Union to meet the Northern Democracy in Charleston, the consultation will be short and separate. The first men of the South will be there assembled. No scheming, plotting politician, seeking an opportunity to barter rights for public plunder, will be able to gratify his treasonable propensities. In firmness and with dignity, the doctrine of *intervention for protection* will be insisted upon by the South, and the representatives of the Northern Democracy will decide the issue. *If for* intervention, the South will be proceeded with; if *against* intervention, there will be a leave-taking, a bidding adieu, *separation*, a *disunion*, a *secession*, that will be only prognostic but potent—a shadow of coming events cast warningly before to inform and deter. The Democratic candidates must be presented to the people of all the States upon the *ultimatum* of the Constitution as understood and decided by the Supreme Court. If there are not conservatives enough at the North to elect conservative candidates, there will scarcely be found conservatives enough at the South to save the Union. An honest journalist, in a position which enables us to know Southern opinion, and to see and understand all the movements upon the chess-board of Southern politics, we calmly warn our Northern allies of the danger."

A good deal of interest begins to be manifested on the tariff question, and some speculation is being ventured upon what course Mr. BUCHANAN will take in his message, his recommendations prior to the last Congress? Whether he will again assert that specific duties are necessary in certain cases? or whether he will allow Mr. Cobb to make *his* theory the basis of that portion of his message? Had the President separated himself from the Kansas issue, or rather maintained his original position on that question, and devoted his patronage to such legislation in regard to the revenue as would have been satisfactory to his State and to the country, a permanent adjustment of one of the most vexatious questions would have been reached long before this. Of course, Pennsylvania will insist, in the organization of the House, upon the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. A precedent was set in the last Congress, by the appointment of J. Glancy Jones at the head of that committee, which will no doubt be followed in the new organization of that body. I hear a number of names mentioned for this position, among others Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, Hon. Thomas H. Campbell, and Hon J. Kennedy Moorehead. Now, if the President would repeat his recommendations of 1857 in his forthcoming annual message, no doubt the Committee of Ways and Means in the House would second it, and with the aid of his influence in the Senate, he might aid in consummating such a revenue law as would give general satisfaction. He is very anxious to be restored to the confidence of the people of Pennsylvania, and that he looks forward to a re-election there is no doubt. The manner in which his office-holders in Philadelphia, at your late primary elections, used the money of the people and the patronage of the Administration to crush out public sentiment, and to secure such a representation at the Harrisburg Convention, is a convincing proof of this assertion. Let us see how much he is willing to do for our good old State before the next Congress. It is the last trial that will be presented to him, and I propose that he should have a fair opportunity to make it.

As an evidence of the enterprise of the New York papers, it may be stated that the *Tribune*—which is certainly not the most popular of the Eastern journals—has had regular correspondents at Charlestown, Va., during all the trial of John Brown and his followers. Two of these gentlemen passed through Washington yesterday, and seemed to be in great glee that they had completed their somewhat perilous task without personal injury. You will remember that the *Tribune* played a prank of this sort in Georgia at a celebrated sale which took place in that State—the correspondent performing his duty without being discovered. It is said that some of the Virginians are intensely indignant that they did not know the gentlemen in question with the raconteur pens.

The most painful interest has been manifested during the last two days in regard to the health of Judge Douglas. He has labored with so much industry and zeal during the last year, that I do not wonder that his constitution has temporarily given way. He has been so vigilant and energetic in watching all the phases of the great principle with which his name is identified, that he has almost lost sight of himself. Just as his accomplished wife was recovering from what threatened to be a fatal illness, he himself was taken down with bilious fever, and on Friday evening became alarmingly ill. I am very happy, however, to assure you, that his physicians pronounce him out of danger. No greater calamity could befal the country at the present day than the loss of this illustrious statesman. His house was besieged, day and night, with anxious inquirers, and the heart of this great city seemed to have uplifted when it was announced last evening that he was out of danger. Telegraphic despatches poured in upon his family, from all parts of the country, asking after the condition of his health.

Among the significant lessons taught by the late Northern elections, nothing speaks more eloquently than the result of the contest for Representative in Congress to fill the vacancy created by the death of the lamented Thomas L. Harris in the Springfield (Ill.) district. John A. McClernand, the Democratic candidate, accepted the Douglas doctrine without reservation, as it was understood in 1856, and subsequently explained by the distinguished Senator himself. Although most violently opposed, he has merged from the contest with the greatly increased majority of five thousand; and yet Mr. Buchanan perseveres in his efforts to control the Charleston Convention, and to overthrow the only principles which can give the Democratic party a triumph in 1860.

The members of the Cabinet are excessively indignant because the New York *Herald* claimed the late election in that State as a triumph of William H. Seward, and one or two of them have not hesitated in declaring their determination to call Mr. Buchanan's attention to this last vagary of his personal organ. The President is desirous of showing that the New York election is against Seward, whilst Bennett insists that it is a verdict in his favor.

OCCASIONAL.

STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE, to-morrow, at the Exchange, at 12 o'clock noon and 7 in the evening, by order of Orphans' Court, executors, and others. See pamphlet catalogues and advertisements. Thomas & Sons sell regularly every week, issuing 1,000 pamphlet catalogues of each sale.

SALE THIS MORNING, on the premises, two Chestnut-street properties, Nos. 1229 and 1231. See Thomas & Sons' advertisements, auction head.

Contemporary Portraits.

Already have we drawn attention to the superb portraits, engraved on steel, one of which, accompanied by a Memoir, is given as a Supplement with each number of the *Illustrated News of the World*, a pictorial history of the time, published in London every week, and of which Messrs. Henry A. Brown & Co., 14 Hanover street, Boston, are the American agents. They send a single number, with portrait and biography, for *fifteen* cents, by post. The last-received numbers, respectively of October 8th, 15th, and 22d, contain portraits of Edward Everett, (with views of Mount Vernon,) of William Ewart Gladstone, Chancellor of the English Exchequer, and of Sir Hugh Macalmont Cairns, late Solicitor General of England under the Derby Government—faithful and spirited likenesses, well engraved.

For the convenience of subscribers, Messrs. Brown & Co. will send, from Boston, quarterly parts, each containing thirteen portraits and memoirs, in advance, transmitting the weekly numbers as they arrive from England. These quarterlies, with the papers in due succession, for thirteen weeks, are sent all over the Union for *two dollars*, post free. This is, without exception, the cheapest, because also the best, series of portraits of eminent persons ever published. The price is only a few cents for each portrait. The selling price of such a work of art, only a few years ago, would have been five dollars for a single impression.

The Quarterly Part of The Drawing-Room Portrait Gallery of eminent living persons, sent in advance, with the *Illustrated News of the World*, containing the thirteen portraits from Oct. 8th, has reached us, and we shall name the personages thus delineated: Hon. Edward Everett, the American Orator: Right Honorable W. E. Gladstone, M. P., Chancellor of the Exchequer; Sir H. McC. Cairns, Q. C., M. P.; the Venerable George Anthony Denison, Archdeacon of Taunton; the Rev. Hugh McNeile, D.D., Liverpool, the most eloquent preacher of the Church of England; Rev. J. C. M. Bellew, S. C. L., another great pulpit orator; the Rev. William Morley Punshon, Wesleyan Minister; Baron Alexander Von Humboldt, the great naturalist, lately deceased; Viscount Bury, M. P., Controller of Queen Victoria's household; Sir John L. M. Laurence, G. C. B., one of the leaders in the recent Indian War; John Baldwin Buckstone, dramatist, actor, and lessee of Haymarket Theatre, London; Mademoiselle Lotta de la Santa, the *prima donna*, successor to Madame Bosio; and Madame Anna Bishop,—this last a wonderful likeness. We understand that, though a wood engraving of Robert Stephenson appeared in the last number of the *Illustrated News of the World*, this will also be engraved on steel and included in the Portrait Gallery which we now notice and commend.

Publications Received.

FROM E. H. BUTLER & CO.:

A Gallery of Distinguished English and American Female Poets. With an introduction by Henry Coppée, A. M., Professor of English Literature in the University of Pennsylvania. Illustrated with 100 steel engravings. Royal 8vo.

FROM S. HAZARD, JR.:

History of the Four Georges, Kings of England. By Samuel M. Smucker, LL. D. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

FROM T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS:

The Virginians. A Tale of the Last Century. By W. M. Thackeray. Illustrated by the author. 1 vol. New York: Harper & Brothers.

The Prairie Traveller. A Hand-Book for Overland Expeditions. By Randolph B. Marcy, Captain U. S. Army. With Map and Illustrations. Harpers.

Fisher's River (North Carolina) Scenes and Characters. By "Skitt," "who was raised thar." Illustrated by John McLenan. Harpers.

Wild Southern Scenes. By J. B. Jones, Esq., author of "Wild Western Scenes." Philadelphia: Petersons.

FROM W. B. ZIEBER:

The Monthly Law Reporter. Boston.

FROM O. G. EVANS:

Book of Plays: for Home Amusement, with full directions for performance. By S. S. Steele, dramatist. Philadelphia: G. G. Evans.

☞ We are indebted to a friend for a copy of the New Jersey *Farmer*, published by David Naar, at Trenton, in that State, and dedicated to agriculture, horticulture, &c., containing the admirable address of James W. Wall, Esq., delivered at the late New Jersey Agricultural Fair, held at Elizabethport. We regret that our want of space prevents us from publishing copious extracts from this fine production, which should serve another evidence of the industry and ability of Col. Wall, who seems to be constantly engaged in good works, and whose pen and voice are always active in advancing the interests of his native State.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FURTHER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ASIA.

WRECK OF THE ROYAL CHARTER.

DAMAGE TO AMERICAN VESSELS.

LOSS OF LIFE.

IMPROVEMENT IN COTTON.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The steamship Asia has arrived, with Liverpool dates to Saturday the 29th ult. Though not so late as the advices received by the Hungarian via Cape Race, she furnishes some interesting details of the wreck of the Royal Charter, and also the commercial advices of the week ending the 29th, which was not embraced in the Hungarian's despatch.

The Asia passed the steamship Africa on the 3d inst.

The number saved from the wreck of the Royal Charter was only 39, and the number that perished by the disaster is reported at 450.

Great damage has been occasioned by the storm all round the English and Irish coasts. Numerous coasting vessels and many lives have been lost.

The American ship Rockingham, from Cardiff, lost her anchors, and ran on the mud in Penarth Roads. The bark Marlborough, from Baltimore, has been totally lost near Ilfracombe, and the second mate and the pilot drowned.

The ship Tomoo, which arrived at Liverpool, from New York, was struck by a sea, October 6th, which carried overboard the first and third mates, five seamen, and two boats.

Lord Brougham has been elected Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh.

The widow of the late Sir Robert Peel is dead.

The French Government has ordered one hundred gun boats, mounted with twenty-five guns each, to be completed with the utmost despatch.

The arrangements for the combined French and English expedition against China have been completed, and its departure is fixed for the first fortnight of February.

The United States frigate Wabash is at Naples.

The Paris correspondent of the London *News* says that the recent meeting of the Emperor of Russia and the Prince Regent of Prussia is the subject of great anxiety at Paris. The general impression there is, that they agreed not to oppose the annexation of Central Italy to Piedmont.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes: "The state of affairs as between England and France on the matter of the Congress, is said to be more encouraging than for some days past, and it is believed that the English plenipotentiary will, after all, take his place among the representatives of the Powers that have to settle the very difficult question of Italy. At Zurich matters are paralyzed for the moment by the death of M. Colloredo. Instructions were waited for from Paris and Turin, but it is probable that in the course of the present week the treaty between France and Sardinia, as the necessary consequence of that between France and Austria, will be finally arranged. France pays a sum of money to Austria, and Piedmont will reimburse France in proper time and place on account of the expenses of the war. The successor of M. Colloredo will sign the treaty of peace. As little time as possible will be lost, for the French Government is anxious to have done with the Zurich Conference."

A lengthy article in the *Constitutionnel*, on the Suez canal, begins by the assertion that the prohibition sent by the Sultan to the Pasha of Egypt has been obtained by the interest of Sir H. Bulwer, an answer very important to the Powers of Europe, and more especially to France, to know this fact officially. France need not be astonished, for it is only in accordance with the eternally aggressive and selfish policy of England.

England is then charged with the design of ruining M. De Lesseps's company, in order, at a future time, to set through the Isthmus herself, and thus lay hold on the line of exclusive fortresses from Jersey to the East Indies, and at the same time to put herself in a position to cut off all communication between France and Algeria. This plan, it says, is a grand conception, but too ambitious for the present day, and France will not stand it.

The French expedition to China is diminished. It is said, on account of the cost; while that to Morocco is to be augmented by two brigades.

Contracts are stated to have been made for supplying the whole French force in Italy up to the 31st of May next.

The French Government was understood to be taking up vessels in England for carrying 40,000 tons of coal to China and the East.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* in its latest issue maintains its belief that a Congress will take place, notwithstanding the objections urged in England; and it explains the reasons which render the speedy assembling of the Congress necessary.

A fire took place on the 28th at the Palace of the Senate de Luxembourg. The Salle de Seances was completely destroyed and four persons were dangerously injured. The galleries, museum, archives, library, &c., were all saved.

The London *Herald's* Paris correspondent states that Government had given orders to an iron company for one hundred gun-boats, twenty-five of which are to be completed with the utmost despatch.

It is said a conference had been held in London between Sidney Herbert, the Secretary of War, and the chief secretary of the French Minister of War, in which all the arrangements for the combined expedition to China were concluded—the departure of the expedition being fixed for the first fortnight in February.

The Paris Bourse had been quiet, but without material variation. Rentes closed on the 28th at 69.45.

THE LATEST.

[By Telegraph to Liverpool.]

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The *Times'* correspondent on board the Great Eastern reports the effects of the gale: Captain Harrison and the whole crew were at their posts, ready to run the ship out if necessary. Between two and three o'clock the wind almost equalled the force of a hurricane, at times jerking at the masts as if it would snap them off at the deck, making the Great Eastern tremble perceptibly throughout her immense length and breadth, as if some giant hand were shaking her. Capt. Harrison's water-proof coat, while on his way along the deck, was blown to ribbons off him, and he himself at last carried before the gale, and blown down and tumbled along with such violence as to receive some severe contusions. The saloon skylights were blown up, and wind and rain poured into the saloon. The upper wood work was leaking at every seam, and the lower decks soft and splashing from the drippings. Three anchors were down and appeared taut to the very utmost. At 6, the breakwater works were giving way, portions of the wreck once or twice fouling the screw, and it was found necessary to swing by one anchor. At 10.30 A. M. it parted, and the ship was adrift, rolling and tumbling toward the shore. A second heavy anchor was let go, and the screw moved ahead, but it again fouled. The paddles were then driven round at speed, and were somewhat damaged by the floating timbers. The anchor held. Two screw colliers, two brigs, two dismasts, and one gallivat, all hung to the ship. In this last struggle, some of the links of the cable were actually dragged out one-third longer.

Commercial Intelligence.

[Per Steamer Asia.]

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 28.—The sales of Cotton for the week have been 53 000 bales, including 10,500 bales to speculators, and 9,500 bales for exportation. Fair and middling qualities have improved during the week ¼@⅛d, for clean qualities, which are getting scarce. All qualities have improved somewhat. The sales to-day (Friday) have been 10,000 bales, including 2 000 bales for speculation and export. The market closes firm at the following authorized quotations:

	Fair.	Middlings.
New Orleans	8	7¾
Mobile	7⅞	7 3-16
Uplands	7⅞	7½

The stock of Cotton in port is 473,000 bales, including 337,000 bales of American.

Messrs. Hewitt's circular says there has been an animated demand during the entire week, and the inquiry has been chiefly for qualities free of sand, from middlings upward, and holders, on account of their scarcity, have advanced their quotations fully ⅛d, which is freely responded to, especially for New Orleans and Mobiles. Uplands are more abundant, and are liberally offered, but have not fully participated in the advance. Sales of common and sandy qualities are occasionally made at better prices, but there is no general improvement. Middling Orleans is quoted at 7¾d, and Middling Mobiles, 7⅞d; Middling Uplands, 8½d. The imports of the week have been 49,000 bales, and the quantity known to be at sea from America is 50 000 bales, against 125 000 bales at the same time last year.

Messrs. Richardson & Spence's circular makes a similar report, but quotes Middling Orleans at 7 5-16d.

Messrs. Richardson & Spence quote an advance on the week (Nov. 1-364): the market closing for Middling Orleans 7⅞d; Middling Mobiles 7⅞d, and Middling Uplands 8⅛d.

Messrs. Wolfe & Kleinwort quote Middling Orleans at 7¾d.

Messrs. Weefield, Nash & Co. quote Middling Mobiles at 7¾, 1-16 7 3-16d.

Messrs. Marriott & Co. say that the recent