The Press.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1859.

FIRST PAGE.—Heraldry and Genealogy; Personal and Political; Letter from New York; An Anglo-Irish Confederation; The New Surveys. FOURTH PAGE.—Foreign Miscellany; List of Letters Remaining in the Philadelphia Post Office up to 12 P. M. on Saturday, Nov. 12; Marine Intelligence.

The News.

The steamship Canada arrived at Halifax on Saturday with five days later news from Europe. Hon. Charles Sumner and General Van Rensselaer and lady are among the passengers. It was asserted that England will join the Congress, and that the French and English Governments are completely agreed on a basis for the settlement of the Italian question. It was vaguely reported that Garibaldi, at his interview with the King of Sardinia, declared that Italy was betrayed, and that he would head a revolution. The King protested against such a proceeding. The Great Eastern had arrived at Southampton. The Liverpool cotton market was firm at extreme prices, some authorities quoting an advance of 1-16d, and others of even ¼d. The breadstuffs market was quiet, though wheat and corn were slightly higher. The provision market was dull; beef was offered at a decline. Consols at noon of the 7th were quoted at 96¼.

California dates to the 28th ult. have been received at St. Louis. The tide of emigration is turning towards Carson Valley, owing to the rich discoveries of gold recently made there. The quantity found at a place called Golden Hill realizes from $500 to $2,500 per ton. Silver ore, in great amount, continues to arrive at San Francisco from Carson Valley. H. P. Hann, has been appointed United States Senator, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Broderick. Business at San Francisco was beginning to take a start, but prices ruled, as yet, rather low.

We continue to receive conflicting accounts of the state of affairs on the Rio Grande. Cortinas, with fifteen hundred men and nine pieces of cannon, is reported to be in full possession of the country from Brownsville to Roma. Communication west of the Nueces river is cut off. Captain Tobin, with one hundred men from Corpus Christi, is said to have suffered defeat. The latest reliable accounts, however, from Brownsville to the 4th inst., state that affairs were unchanged. Eight companies of United States troops, under command of Colonel Brown, have been ordered to leave Old Point Comfort for Brownsville. General Vidaurri had arrived at San Antonio.

Mr. Andrew McFarland, of this city, well known and much respected, was killed near Pottsville on Friday evening, by being thrown from his horse, while crossing the Broad Mountain. His body was not found for twelve hours after his death.

The Washington *States*, of Saturday evening, says that the health of Senator Douglas is rapidly improving.

We learn from the Norfolk (Va.) *Herald* that the Grand Jury of that city, on Wednesday, found a true bill of indictment against S. Daunenberg, a distiller of Norfolk. The first count charged him with having used the words: "John Brown was a good man, and was fighting in a good cause, and did nothing but what any honest man would do;" and the second count charged that he had uttered the following expressions: "John Brown was fighting in a good cause, (meaning that he was fighting in the cause of the slave against the master,) and that owners have no right of property in their slaves; and said that Brown did nothing but what any other honest man would do." Daunenberg had left the city, having received intimation that he had gotten himself into trouble by his language. The case will shortly be called for trial.

The Pittsburg *Journal* of the 18th instant says: "Two or three cases against the counties of Beaver and Lawrence, arising out of bonds issued to railroads, were tried before Judge Grier last May, and, on certain questions reserved by him, were finally decided yesterday. When these cases first came before Judge Grier, he was understood to have very decidedly expressed his opinion that the delegation of the taxing power was not clearly enough expressed in the act of Assembly to bind the counties. Whatever his first impressions were, they appear to have been entirely removed, as he ruled everything against the counties on yesterday. We did not hear the opinions read, but know that they were decided enough to disturb the equanimity of the counsel for the defence. There are on the United States Court list quite a number of cases against our cities and counties on this class of paper. How many of them are likely to be tried at this term we do not know. Nor are we informed if Judge Grier's change of opinion will be sufficient to reach the Allegheny Valley bonds that last May he almost demolished."

The Mobile *Register* draws the following picture of the political opponents of Judge Douglas in his own State and on his own land. We have men in our midst, among them devoted, self-sacrificing, heroic patriots, who will knowingly misrepresent an opponent, close their ears to the truth, falsify facts, bring wanton accusations, and, if need be, do deeds of blood in behalf of the country they love and the cause they have espoused. There are those men who, believing a separate existence to be the paramount blessing to the South, think all means pure that lead to that end. We know those who, when reproached with a false accusation against a man or men, replied: 'We know it is not so; but our people are supine, they must be roused, they must be trained to resistance.' And feeling that they are animated by patriotic and not selfish motives, they unhesitatingly fan the fire of prejudice, and feed it with whatever lies ready to their hands. Of this nature is, to a great extent, the opposition to Mr. Douglas. A portion of his most bitter opponents *have no other objection to him than their belief that his election would perpetuate the Union, and throw back Southern nationality fifty years.* Hence they will pass silently, or even repeat, charges the falsest, insinuations the most unjust, assertions the most baseless, provided only they tell against this one man."

The Chicago *Times* of the 17th inst. says: "The grain market was active and rather excited yesterday, but quite irregular, though prices are decidedly higher. Where the wheat was in convenient warehouses for loading, it commanded a cent or two higher prices than that in other places. The receipts of grain were only 60,000 bushels, of which only 20,000 bushels were wheat. The shipments of grain were 155,000 bushels, of which 112,000 bushels were wheat. The sales of wheat might have amounted to 40,000 bushels, at 90a92c. for No. 1 spring, and the same for No. 2 spring. Corn was also active and firm, with sales of 20,000 bushels, at 35c. for old; 44a46c. for new shelled; and 36a38c. for corn in the ear. Oats were active and advanced, with sales at 29a30c. in store, and 33c. in bags. Flour was dull and inactive, and lower on the cheaper brands."

Mr. Proctor, whom old play-goers in this city well remember as rival of Mr. Conner, when that gentleman was quite a favorite, is playing in London, and receiving great praise from the critics. His *Othello* is highly spoken of.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson.

This distinguished gentleman, the author of the great argument in reply to Attorney General Black on the Territorial question, is among the visitors at the Girard House, in this city. We are glad to state that he is in excellent health.

A PAIR OF SPANKERS.—On Saturday, at Earle's picture gallery, Chestnut street, we saw a colored photograph, thirty-two inches by twenty-four, representing Quebec and Charcoal, two well-known fast, horses belonging to William C. Baker, Esq. We have not had the curiosity to ascertain the speed of this team, but believe it is considerable, and not to be easily beaten. Charcoal is a white horse, and Quebec a dark brown. Both were purchased in the North. Their portraits, splendidly photographed, on an unusually large scale, represent them in harness, attended by their groom, and the foreshortening of the wagon, as well as of the horses, shows that there is a truth and force in well-executed sun-pictures which imitative art, however skilful, must vainly endeavor to produce.

ALMANACS FOR 1860.—We are indebted to the attention of Callender & Co.; South Third and Walnut streets, for the *Illustrated London Almanac* for 1860, published at the office of the *Illustrated London News*, and *Cassell's Illustrated Almanac*. The former of these, with its group of insects and butterflies, printed in colors, and twenty-four other fine engravings on wood, besides astronomical diagrams printed in colors, is quite a gorgeous affair. Cassell's, which is lower-priced, has numerous engravings. The statistical, historical, and other reading matter, in these publications, is compiled in both with much care, which render them very useful and reliable for reference.

NEWS FROM HOME.—The first number of this new weekly journal appeared on Saturday. It is neatly printed, in folio size, and presents a handsome appearance. It contains, besides an unusually large quantity of judiciously-selected and well-arranged news from the Old World, a good deal of striking original matter, including some admirable dramatic criticism. If this journal be continued in the spirit in which it has thus been commenced, it must obtain a great circulation.

EXTENSIVE SALES REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, &c.—Thomas & Sons' sales to-morrow, the instant, at 12 o'clock noon, and seven in the evening, will comprise twenty-five properties, by order of Orphans' Court, executors, and others. See pamphlet catalogues for full particulars.

Rare and valuable books to be sold on Tuesday and Wednesday. Now arranged for examination with catalogues.

E. M. Thomas & Sons will sell, at the Philadelphia Exchange, to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, noon, the handsome residence, No. 34 North Eleventh street.

Judge Black's Judicial Qualifications.

In a late issue we published some remarks on the opinion of Judge BLACK, "that in all offences created by law since the adoption of the Constitution, the Legislature had the power to abolish the constitutional right of trial by jury." An attempt has been made to support this extraordinary opinion by citing cases from the law reports, which have no application whatever to the constitutional question, under our State Constitution, and under the great principle in Magna Charta. The only Pennsylvania decision bearing on the case is that pronounced by Chief Justice GIBSON, in the case of Barter *vs.* the Commonwealth, reported in the third volume of the Pennsylvania Reports, by Penrose & Watts, page 260. In that case Chief Justice GIBSON, speaking of the unconstitutionality of summary convictions, in cases not in use at the adoption of the Constitution, states that "the foundation of the principle is, said in Clark's case to be the often-quoted provision in Magna Charta, that no freeman shall be taken or imprisoned unless by the lawful judgment of his peers, or the law of the land; the substance of which is secured to us in the Bill of Rights. Now," says the Chief Justice, "if the charter (of the city) even purported to confer a power to imprison *on summary conviction, and without appeal to a jury, it would be so far unconstitutional and void.*" It is therefore plain, from this decision, that Judge BLACK's opinion was not only subversive of constitutional right, and dangerous to the dearest liberties of the people, but it was in opposition to the rule of *stare decisis*, and contrary to a previous decision of the highest authority in the State.

We do not profess to be learned in the technicalities of the law, or in the numerous decisions in the law books. But all our readers have common sense enough to know that if the Legislature may create what new offences they please, and abolish the trial by jury in all such cases, the constitutional protection, so much boasted of as the bulwark of our liberties, is not worth a straw. So far from using disrespectful language towards Judge BLACK in reference to this opinion, we excuse him on the ground of ignorance; for, as he does not refer to the decision of Chief Justice GIBSON, and as his duties required him to abide by it, if he knew its existence, we presume that he was ignorant that such a decision had been made. The effort to support Judge BLACK's gross outrage on common sense, as well as on plain constitutional right, by the allegation that some of the other judges concurred in it, is an acknowledgment that the decision cannot stand on its own merits. Every one knows that the judges who merely concur in a decision are not responsible for the reasoning of the one who undertakes to deliver the opinion. We have not found fault with the judgment of the court in the case of VAN SWARTOW *vs.* The Commonwealth. That may have been right for other reasons than those stated by Judge BLACK. It does not follow from the silence of the other judges that they concurred in all the sophistries of the judge who wrote the opinion. To illustrate this principle, we may refer to the celebrated case of PASSMORE WILLIAMSON, reported in second volume of Casey's Reports, page 18. The decision there, in which the majority of the judges concurred, was that, on a *habeas corpus*, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania had no right to reverse a conviction for contempt in the District Court of the United States. The District Court of the United States was not amenable to the State court for the regularity of its proceedings; and if it were, a writ of *habeas corpus* was not the proper writ to review and reverse the decision. But Judge BLACK, with the recklessness peculiar to his ill-organized mind, boldly declares that "the authority to deal with an offender of this class belongs *exclusively* to the court in which the offence is committed; and no other court, not even the highest, can interfere with its exercise, either by writ of error, *mandamus*, or *habeas corpus*. If the power be abused, there is no remedy but impeachment."

This extraordinary and alarming doctrine did more than anything else to create dissatisfaction with the decision in PASSMORE WILLIAMSON's case. But the alarming principle asserted by Judge BLACK was unnecessary to the decision, was not concurred in by the other judges, and was afterwards unanimously overruled by the whole Commonwealth *vs.* Newton, reported in the 1st volume of Grant's Reports, page 454, the fears of the people were quieted by the recognition of the principle that the decisions of subordinate courts, even in convictions for contempt, were subject to correction in the proper Supreme Court, having appellate jurisdiction.

On the whole, the doctrine of Judge BLACK in VAN SWARTOW'S case is unsupported by precedent, unsanctioned by the other judges, contrary to the express language of the Constitution, and scandalously subversive of the right of trial by jury. We are perfectly willing to trust this question to the intelligent lawyers and laymen of the nation. They do not require a string of cases to lead them to a correct decision where, as in this case, the principle is so clear that it vindicates itself.

An Anglo-Irish Confederation.

We publish in another portion of to-day's PRESS an article from the new journal, *News from Home*, the first number of which was issued in this city on Saturday last. It will, we think, recommend itself to all of our readers who are in the habit of watching and speculating upon European affairs, especially those with whom the politics of Great Britain and Ireland, and their relations to the continent of Europe, form a subject of attraction or consideration.

The article, which we have transferred to our columns, though giving a succinct and graphic review of the general position of the great European nations, has especial reference to the position of England to Europe, in the first place, and of Ireland to England, in the second. The suggestions thrown out for the settling of the differences between Great Britain and Ireland upon grounds which would be mutually advantageous strike us as being statesmanlike and judicious. The object of the writer may be impracticable, when we consider the course England has always pursued towards Ireland; but then, again, the present European crisis may be such as to warrant the deep consideration of such a project by even so haughty a nation as England. At all events, the views are novel, and stated with great force. To us, the writer's point seems to be the Americanization, if possible, and so far as a confederacy of independent States goes, of the British Islands. The subject must be deeply interesting to a great mass of people, and will attract considerable attention.

The Latest Novelty in Fashion.

The *very* latest novelty in Fashion, we mean in feminine dress-captivation, is reported to have been philosophically observed, if not first discovered, on the south or sunny side of Chestnut street, on Saturday afternoon. A lady, very handsomely attired, and with face and figure to match, was observed on that well-frequented promenade. On the little finger of her left hand she daintily wore, over her primrose-tinted Jouvin, a handsome diamond ring—the brilliant set in blue enamel, which showed it off very prettily. To the under part of this ring was attached a Venetian chain of the purest gold, terminating in another ring, set all around with jewels of diverse quality, hue, and lustre. Through this a delicate kerchief of lace, with the exception of about two square inches in the centre—just enough to swear by, as the saying is—was passed, and the whole was penicle from the minor digital, aforementioned, and really had a pretty effect. The design was to provide a new way of carrying the *mouchoir*, which would leave the hand discngaged, and yet display the beauty of the lace or embroidery. It was decidedly successful, and one of the neatest exhibitions of the season. What it might appear when made by a less *distingué* person, we do not pretend to guess. We record what we saw.

The Misses Heron Natall.

The Academy of Music was very well attended, chiefly by ladies, on Saturday afternoon. The curiosity to hear the Misses Heron Natall continues very great, as well as the favorable appreciation of their dramatic and vocal talents. To-morrow evening, a complimentary benefit will be given to them, on which occasion Signors Rocco, Ardavani, and Maccaferri, Carl Anschutz again officiating as musical director, will assist the *beneficiaires*. The performances will consist of selections from the operas of Il Trovatore, Lucrezia Borgia, Don Bucefalo, and L'Elisire d'Amore, and the Spanish duet which has already won so much favor here. We trust that this will really be a benefit, in *fact* as well as *name*. The young artists deserve it from their townsmen.

The Attack upon Brownsville.

The locality of Brownsville, Texas, rendered famous during the war against Mexico, on account of its importance as a military position at the commencement of that conflict, now attracts almost equal attention through the dangers which menace it, and the doubt already existing in regard to its fate. For several months it has been completely overawed by the outlaw CORTINAS, and its citizens kept in constant dread of a successful assault. On the 28th of September last, J. A. BROWN, Sheriff of Cameron county, Texas, wrote a letter to the commandant of Matamoros, the Mexican town opposite Brownsville, stating that CORTINAS and his hordes had attacked the latter town, killed four of her citizens, and threatened to sack and burn it, and asking the Mexican colonel for military aid. Col. ARQUILLES replied, on the same day, that not only the troops subject to his order, but all the good citizens of Matamoros would be willing to assist in the defence of Brownsville whenever their services were necessary. On the 3d of October, Col. ARQUILLES wrote to his official superior, the Governor of Tamaulipas, stating that he had despatched to Brownsville one hundred armed men and one four-pounder to aid in the protection of her citizens, and he received a reply, dated October 10th, fully approving of his proceedings.

These friendly acts clearly indicate a disposition on the part of the Mexican authorities to aid in the protection of their American neighbors; but on the other hand, various accounts from the scene of difficulties state that among the masses of the Mexican population a strong feeling of hostility to the Americans exists. It is certain that many of them have joined the predatory band of CORTINAS. Convicts have escaped from some of the Mexican prisons and swelled his ranks. The postmaster at Brownsville, in a letter to the Post Office Department, dated November 2, says the war is emphatically "one of races and a war of extermination;" that "death to Americans" is the cry in the streets of Matamoros, and that it goes unrebuked; so that the comparatively small military force of the Mexicans, even if it possesses a sincere intention to protect the Americans, will be powerless to resist a determined onslaught from a large body of the Mexican population under the lead of CORTINAS. The Brownsville postmaster, in the same letter, announces that a number of mail-carriers have been made prisoners by CORTINAS; that many of the mails due have consequently not arrived, and that he has been obliged to close the mails on certain routes, as any attempt to send them would certainly fail. The acting postmaster at Rudyville, the neighborhood of which was robbed, had barely escaped with his life, and the mails in that vicinity had all been rifled. At the date of his letter parts of the town were barricaded, and every man was obliged to stand guard to protect it. The scouts of CORTINAS surrounded the town. More than fifty of them had been counted from one housetop. They had robbed nearly every rancho within a range of thirty miles, and they commanded the country without dispute up to within four hundred yards of the market of Brownsville. The Corpus Christi *Rancho*, of the 7th inst., stated that that city was also in danger, but this report has since been contradicted. The telegraph announced, on Saturday, that CORTINAS, with fifteen hundred men and nine cannon, has full possession of the Rio Grande, from Brownsville to Roma, and that Captain TOBIN, with one hundred men from Corpus Christi, who was marching to the relief of Brownsville, had been defeated.

While all these alarming reports are circulated, it is some gratification to know that intelligence has been received at New Orleans that Brownsville continued to hold out up to the night of the 3d inst., although her citizens were, no doubt, in a state of great exhaustion, from their long-continued watchfulness and exposure to danger. Their position is a modern imitation of that of the citizens of the walled cities of ancient times, who, when beleaguered by hostile armies, hopefully trusted to their strong towers, while for weary days they scanned with lingering eyes the horizon for tokens of relief from friends in distant quarters. Such relief, it is to be hoped, will not be long in reaching them. In addition to the artillery company ordered from Baton Rouge, two companies of United States troops were ordered from Ringgold barracks to the Rio Grande, and a company of rangers by the Governor of Texas; and an officer with sixty men left San Antonio on the 1st inst., for the scene of disturbance. Col. ROBERT E. LEE, who succeeded Gen. TWIGGS in the command of the department of Texas, is a brave and accomplished officer, and will doubtless do everything in his power to rescue the American citizens of the threatened district from their present danger, and to restore peace and the authority of our Government.

The announcement made in the St. Louis *Republican*, that the Administration has determined to seize upon the Northern States of Mexico as an offset to the predatory operations of CORTINAS, is perhaps unauthorized. If true, it indicates a very peculiar policy. CORTINAS has certainly no more connection with the legal authorities of Mexico than the filibusters which this country has sent forth from time to time have had with our Government; and what would we think of a proposal on the part of Spain to seize Florida as an offset to the attempt of our filibusters to destroy the Spanish control over Cuba?

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, November 20, 1859.

George W. Jones, of Tennessee, is one of the few men who, during a long political life, may be said to have passed through almost incredible trials without the smell of the smoke of corruption upon his garments. He has represented his district in Congress for fifteen years, in all of which time he has distinguished himself for his persevering resistance to everything like extravagant or profligate expenditures of the public money. He never could be seduced from the path of what he believed to be his duty. No temptation could prevail upon him to give a vote that did not square with his conscientious convictions. He was always at his post, and, although a man of little learning, and no pretensions, he acquired, by assiduous attention to legislation, and by watching the movements of others, a rough and homely eloquence that never failed to sway the House, and a knowledge of the details of the Government, in all its departments, that made him, in more respects than one, an invaluable Representative. Born in Virginia, on the 15th of March, 1806, he removed, at an early age, to Tennessee, and during his active life has been identified with the interests of the South. Yet, representing, as he did, more of an agricultural than a cotton-growing district, he never occupied the extreme ground of the secessionists. He was eminently liberal in the contest on the Compromise measures, and he was steadily conservative in the long conflict growing out of the repeal of the Missouri line. He was one of the first to accept and endorse the doctrine of popular sovereignty as it is now accepted and endorsed by Stephen A. Douglas and his associates. He pledged his word and his honor to such a construction of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and of the Cincinnati platform, upon which it was based, as accords entirely with the position you now occupy and have occupied from the beginning. When it is proposed, therefore, to retreat from this construction; when from the South comes a declaration that no such meaning was intended, and that we must have other legislation in the very last degree offensive to Northern sentiment, and to all the covenants of the party since 1854, George W. Jones comes forward and insists that the bond shall be complied with. He tells the South that they cannot retire from the contract, and that, for his part, he is for standing up to it faithfully. That which is denounced as a heresy in Douglas—that which the craven Administration mercenaries in the North eagerly ridicule and reject—George W. Jones declares to be the true Democratic principle. He says that "it was the understanding of Congress and the leading Democrats of the South at the time of the enactment of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and in the campaign of 1850, that the people of the Territories, during their Senatorial condition, could, *like those of a State*, determine for themselves whether they would have slavery or not." The verdict of such a man outweighs a thousand of the fierce invectives of such organs as the Charleston *Mercury*, and I have no doubt that it will be received by the Democracy of Tennessee, as everything that falls from the lips of George W. Jones is always received, with the warmest favor.

The friends of Charles James Faulkner, late Representative from the Harper's Ferry, Va., district, are urging with great warmth, his appointment to the vacant French mission, and I would not be surprised if they succeeded in their efforts. Virginia has, besides, a Cabinet minister, Mr. Meade is the full mission at Brazil, Mr. Daniel, as resident minister at the Sardinian court, Mr. Tucker, consul at Liverpool, with several other important foreign appointments. It is now proposed to confer upon one of her sons the French mission. Her representation in the departments of the Government in this city is larger than that of any other State. I believe two of the present Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States are Virginians. No one will complain, however, at the appointment of Mr. Faulkner. He is a man of wealth and education, very hospitable, and will make an agreeable and acceptable minister, particularly to the American residents in Paris.

Allan A. Hall, who shot and killed Mr. Poindexter, the editor of the Administration organ, the *Union* at Nashville, Tennessee, a few days ago, is well known in this city. He held office, I think, under Fillmore's Administration, and was connected with George S. Gideon's *Republic*. The bitterness between the newspapers in Nashville has been kept up for many years, and that city has been celebrated in fact, for its street-fights, from the days of General Jackson to the present time. More than one valuable life has thus been sacrificed. Several of the former editors of the *Union* have been wounded, and, I think, one or two killed. Heretofore the difficulties have grown out of editorial contests between the old Whig organ—the *Banner*—and the Democratic organ. The late fight, however, was between Mr. Hall, who is the editor of a paper established not long ago, called the *News*, and Mr. Poindexter of the *Union*. The *News*, after pursuing a neutral course, became an Opposition journal, and has been latterly criticising, with great severity, the State Administration. Mr. Poindexter has had several rencontres since he assumed the editorial chair of the *Union*, of which the owner is, I believe, Mr. Eastman, who holds the place of travelling agent under the Post Office Department.

I notice that some of the religious papers are taking grounds against the present plan of rotating the services of the clergymen of Washington city in opening the proceedings of the House and Senate. The main objection is that, under the present system, a Roman Catholic occasionally officiates. What more significant evidence of the danger of religious intolerance could be presented than this? Under the old plan, when a certain salary was affixed to the position, the struggle for these places was not calculated to elevate the candidates in the estimation of the public, particularly when they were seen button-holeing members of Congress, and running from room to room, and from one hotel to another, presenting their special claims. When the balloting took place in the Senate and House, it was frequently characterized by bitterness. A better spirit suggested a better mode of disposing of these displays, and now the clergymen of all denominations are invited to take their turn in opening the proceedings of Congress gratuitously. Thus eminent and unselfish ministers, who would scorn to put their characters up at a sort of auction, gladly come forward at the call of the representatives of the people, and, as you may well conceive, their prayers are not the less effective because delivered without compensation. Now there is no exclusive spirit prevailing. Every minister of Christ is invited to participate, and the spirit of our free institutions is illustrated in the fact that the Catholic and the Protestant, the Presbyterian and the Baptist, the Episcopalian and the Methodist, alternately offer up prayers to the Mighty Host in the presence of the representatives of the people of that Government where all sects and creeds are tolerated, where there is no union of Church and State, and where the fullest freedom of opinion is encouraged and respected.

The number of killed and wounded that Mr. Buchanan has had to take care of since his malignant course on the Kansas question would, if set forth in Frank Leslie's illustrated paper, present an array of shattered frames and broken bones, only surpassed by the list of slaughtered and injured after the battle of Solferino. His whole patronage and time have been consumed in trying over the dead, and putting the lucrative and comfortable quarters, the good men and true have been utterly lost sight of in his efforts to reward the moronic fools who have fallen in defence of his blunders. A horde of these dilapidated and broken-down politicians will, no doubt, be on hand during the last hours of his Administration demanding their wages.

OCCASIONAL.

Public Amusements.

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.—On Saturday evening Mrs. Waller's engagement came to a termination here. In this closing week Mrs. Waller had an opportunity, freed from the toils and trammels of an improbable drama, of showing the variety and individuality of her representations. She successively played the characters of the *Duchess of Malfi*, *Imogene*, *Lady Macbeth*, and *Meg Merrilies*. The two last for her benefit, on Saturday evening—*Lady Macbeth*, the character in which she first made her American reputation, in this very theatre, and the other for the third time in five nights—so great was the popularity of this truly wonderful representation. [Here, talking of the benefit, let us say that this was no fictitious show, but brought *over seven hundred dollars cash receipts*.] The performance of *Lady Macbeth* was, we think, even finer than when we previously saw it, though it is difficult to say in what the improvement consists.

As for *Meg Merrilies*, a greater creature on the stage, as shown by Mrs. Waller, than created by Scott in the novel—and this is no treason against the genius of the Ariosto of the North—all criticism upon it resolves itself into three words—it is wonderful. We felt vexed, when we saw that weird woman come on, at the loss of time caused by the representation of the first act of the play of "Guy Mannering," in which she does not appear. The attitudes so picturesque; the tones so emphatic and natural; the glance so powerful in its fascination; the conviction that the ruling Fate would work out the fulfilment of the Bertram prophecy; the strong courage, the pathetic fidelity, which receives its martyrdom in a death-scene of unequalled effect—these combine to make *this* the greatest *Meg Merrilies* ever seen upon the stage. We cannot except Charlotte Cushman's, which too much mingled the harridan and the virago, and made telling melo-drama where Mrs. Waller rises to the height of loftiest tragedy. We cordially repeat the opinion, which *The Press* was the first to express, that Mrs. Waller has no superior as an actress. The public have scarcely been able to form any idea of her versatility. Half-a-dozen tragic characters out of about twenty from which she excels count for little. The grandeur of *Queen Katherine*, the tenderness of *Ophelia*, the purity of *Imogene*, the pride of *Lady Mabel*—these, and more we have to see and hear. Again, we have only *heard*, in this country, of her performances as a *comedienne*; we desire to see her *Beatrice*, *Lady Teazle*, *Lady Gay Spanker*, *Kate O'Brien*, and *Maria*, in the "Daughter of the Regiment." She is a fine vocalist, and a good harpist and pianist. Surely, when she returns here, at no distant day, Mrs. Garretson will let the public see Mrs. Waller in a wide range of characters. To-morrow evening, we believe, she performs at Albany.

Two benefits are announced at Walnut-street Theatre for this week. *Place aux Dames*—so we notice Mrs. Cowell's first. On Wednesday evening she will take her benefit: the performances being "Retribution," "Sunlko," from Nicholas Nickleby, and the burlesque of "Geraldine." Mrs. Cowell will play *Smike*. Is she not too plump and pretty for that starveling? She merits a full house, and will have it, we hope.

Mr. Keach, stage-manager, to whose supervision and indefatigable attention the audience, as well as the actors, are so constantly and largely indebted, has his benefit to-night. First, Victor Hugo's "Ruy Blas," translated from the French, (by Madame Julie de Marguerites, it is said,) and adapted for our stage. It was written in 1838 for Frederic Lemaitre, and played one hundred and sixty successive nights. Mr. Keach will play the hero, and the Queen will find a graceful and effective representative in Mrs. Cowell. There will also be a burlesque upon the play of "Geraldine"—Frank Drew playing the humpbacked heroine!

ARCH-STREET THEATRE.—"Dot," which closed its career here on Friday evening, with great *éclat*, was succeeded, on Saturday, by the revival, with alterations, of one of the late William Moncrieff's once popular dramas. When produced by him, it was called "Rochester," we believe, but at New York, whence it was received here, it was called "The Fast Men of the Olden Time." It was put upon the stage in Mr. Wheatley's best manner, which is very good. As for the plot, we might say, with Canning's Weary Knife-grinder—

"Story? Lord bless you, I have none to tell, sir."

In fact, there is scarcely a plot, but there are numerous scenes, full of life, fun, equivoque, and eccentricity, which kept the audience in almost a continuous laugh. Moreover, there are several good situations, and each act ends with one of these. The finale, when the characters, charmingly *en costume* as shepherds and shepherdesses, dance around the Maypole, has as pretty a stage effect as anything that can well be imagined, and, of itself, is worth going to the theatre to see. Mr. Wheatley played wicked and agreeable *Rochester* to the life, and Mr. Dolman's *Buckingham* had a good deal of dash in it, which came unexpectedly but pleasantly from this gentleman. Mr. John Gilbert was inimitable as *Lycurgus Muddle*, and Mr. Walls (where *Tackleton* in "Dot" was so much admired for its truth) made a good deal here of the little character of *Starvemouse*, a tailor. Then, there was Mr. Clarke, eccentric and unlike the usual Clarke, as *Rochester's* valet—a quaint bit of acting his was; and even Mr. G. Stoddart, who commonly is pretty much in the timber line, was respectable, and even more than that, as the stroller. Passing on to the ladies, we have to say that Mrs. John Drew, as the *Countess*, looked as if she had scarcely got out of her teens, and played with spirit and truth, as usual. Miss Emma Taylor, not being called upon for any great emotional display, was at ease in the part of *Lady Gay*. Lastly, Mrs. Stoddart was an excellent representative of the heiress, and surely Mrs. Gilbert's *Aunt Rebecca* is not to be forgotten. This drama, so excellently mounted and performed, is certainly destined to have a run at the Arch. We doubt whether it can be better played or placed at Wallack's. Mr. Wheatley may safely carry it on until Christmas, when, no doubt, he will have something novel and racy for the holidays.

MCDONOUGH'S GAIETIES.—A new piece called "Pongo," at this popular and well-conducted theatre, has proved a decided hit, and will be repeated every evening this week. It is capital in its way. Mr. Andrew J. Levatt, the vocalist, makes his first appearance here to-morrow evening.

PULPIT PORTRAIT, NO. 4.—The subject of the next number of our series of Pulpit Portraits will be the Rev. James Ryder, D. D., formerly President of Georgetown College, D. C., and now assistant pastor of St. Joseph's (Catholic) Church in this city. It will appear in a few days.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

STEAMSHIP CANADA AT HALIFAX.

England and France Agreed on a Basis for the Settlement of Italian Affairs.

Stormy Interview Between Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel.

THE GREAT EASTERN AT SOUTHAMPTON.

MARINE DISASTERS.

COTTON IMPROVED.

CONSOLS 96¼@96⅞.

SACKVILLE, November 20.—The steamship Canada, with Liverpool papers of the 5th, and intelligence by telegraph to Queenstown of Monday the 7th, arrived at Halifax yesterday. The express from Halifax furnishes the following details of her news:

The Hon. Charles Sumner, United States Senator from Massachusetts, is among the passengers.

The steamer Indian, from Quebec, and City of Washington, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 3d instant.

Intelligence of additional marine disasters had reached Liverpool. The ship John G. Coster, from Shields for New York, had been wrecked near Yarmouth. The crew were saved. The ship Martha Whitmore, from Cardiff for Mobile, put back on the 2d. Her decks were swept, cargo shifted, etc. The Sea Belle, from Swansea for Calderas, had put into Milford Haven with her masts cut away. The St. Nicholas, from Havre for New York, was off Falmouth with loss of foremast. The ship J. J. Boyd, from Liverpool for New York, had put back, but sailed again for her destination.

The steamer Great Eastern arrived at Southampton on the 4th inst, but during the passage she had rough weather and a heavy sea. She rolled and dipped, but with perfect ease. She seemed to swing herself with a sidelong, gentle motion over every wave, dipping deeply and easily beyond them with regular slow rolls, often deep enough to leave one paddle wheel turning high and dry. This motion is attributed to her very light immersion and having no upper weight to counterbalance the coals below. The whole roll was only about eight degrees each way. The greatest speed attained was close on eighteen miles per hour, and the run was more satisfactory than either of the previous trips.

A telegraphic despatch from Paris states that the English and French Governments are completely agreed on the basis for the European Congress which is to be held in Brussels. All that remained to be settled was the official ratification of the agreement by the British Government.

A vague report prevails that Count Persigny, in an interview with the king of Sardinia, had declared that Italy had been betrayed, and that he would head a revolution to protect her liberties. The king protested against such a proceeding.

ENGLAND.

A new steamship has been ordered by the Cunard Company, which is to be 500 tons larger than the Persia.

The verdict of the coroner's jury in the case of the Royal Charter was to the effect that the wreck was purely the result of accident.

Great activity prevails at Woolwich arsenal. In the preparation of material for the coast defences and for the expedition against China.

The fortifications at Dover are to be extended forthwith, and several batteries are to be reconstructed.

FRANCE.

The organization of the French army for China is considered as definitely settled, and preparations for the embarkation have been commenced.

Rem Sunson has accepted the conditions of peace. The hostile tribes will give hostages to secure the payment of the promised tribute.

The French Government, it is said, has resolved in establishing a naval station on the Red Sea.

The cholera has appeared among the French troops engaged in the expedition against Morocco. Several distinguished officers have died, including Colonel Lafont, commanding the engineers. The ravages exceeded 50 per day, and the total deaths have been 1,500.

RUSSIA.

A Russian squadron of six vessels is to remain at their Mediterranean station, where they will winter.

ITALY.

It is reiterated that the Pope has promised to grant the reforms recommended by the Emperor Napoleon after the insurgents in the Romagna have returned to their allegiance.

INDIA.

The India mail with telegraphic news, via Ceylon, Oct. 14th, both from Bombay and Calcutta, to the same day, has reached Marseilles. There is no political news.

AUSTRALIA.

The Australia mails to September 17th have also been telegraphed to London. Several of the ministers have been defeated at the elections.

Imports were heavy, but trade was dull. The shipments since the last mail have been 210,000 ounces, of which 68,400 ounces were on board the Royal Charter.

THE LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

[VIA QUEENSTOWN.]

MADRID, Nov. 5.—An official decree has been published, appointing General O'Donnell commander-in-chief.

PARIS, Saturday, Nov. 5.—Three per cents are all higher. Rentes 70f. 15c.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—A Cabinet council, it is rumored, has been ordered for Monday.

The troops to be contributed by India to the China expedition will be 6,000 Europeans and 4,000 natives.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Nov. 6.—The plenipotentiaries have received orders to sign the treaty of peace, and it is believed it will be signed to-morrow, and a convocation, to be held at Paris, will be followed immediately.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—It is stated on reliable authority that the Congress will be held at Paris instead of Brussels.

GENOA, Nov. 6.—Rumors are current that an assembly will shortly be held, in which Modena and the Romagna will take part. It is asserted that the object would be to present Count Cavour as a candidate for the Dictatorship of one province of Central Italy.

TURIN, Nov. 5.—An official decree has transferred the Court of Cassation to Milan.

The subscriptions to the loan continue. The applications have become numerous, and it is asserted that more than the amount required is already subscribed.

The four assemblies of Central Italy will be called together to receive from the Government communications on the subject of the present situation of public affairs.

The convocation of the States of Modena and Parma takes place on Sunday, and it is supposed that the King of Sardinia will be asked to grant the Regency.

BOSTON, Nov. 21—Midnight.—The steamship Canada has not been signalled below yet. There has been a strong northwest gale all day, and she will not probably reach port till the morning.

Foreign Commercial Intelligence.

[By the steamer Canada.]

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, FRIDAY, Nov. 4.—The sales of Cotton for the week foot up 50,000 bales, of which 5,000 bales were taken by speculators, and the same quantity by exporters. The market has been steady with a slight improvement on middling qualities the extreme prices being ⅛d higher than the last quotations. The other qualities have been nominally cheaper.

The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators and for export. The market closed steady at the following authorized quotations:

	Fair.	Middling.
New Orleans	7d	7 7-16d
Mobile	7¼d	7¼d.
Uplands	7¼d.	6 15-16d

Fair and middling qualities have improved, particularly, ⅛d. There is a stock of 457,000 bales now in port, including 308,000 bales of American cotton.

SATURDAY, Nov. 5.—The Cotton market to-day is firm, but very quiet, business almost suspended. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators and exporters.

MONDAY, Nov. 7—[By telegraph from Liverpool to Queenstown.]—The market opened steady, but quiet this morning, under the news from America by the steamer Africa.

STATE OF TRADE.—The advices from Manchester are of