The Press.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1859.

THE WEEKLY PRESS,

For Saturday the 3d, is now out. The contents of this number are of a varied character. Besides its usual attractions, it contains the LATEST FOREIGN NEWS; Editorials on the popular topics of the day; choice Literary reading, original and selected; Domestic and Foreign Markets, &c. Read the list of

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THE WEEKLY PRESS is furnished to subscribers at $2 per year, in advance, for the single copy, and to Clubs of Twenty, when sent to one address, $30, in advance. Single copies for sale at the counter of The Press Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing.

First Page.—Notices of New Books; The Life of an Old Pennsylvania Hero, continued; Personal and Political; Letter from New York; Lola Montez on America. Fourth Page.—Our Port-Folio; Attempt to Burn the United States Penitentiary; Marine Intelligence.

The News.

Hon. J. C. Breckinridge, Vice President of the United States, arrived in this city yesterday, and is stopping at the Merchants' Hotel.

We have three days' later news from Europe, by the arrival of the steamer Europa at Halifax, yesterday, but owing to the breaking of the wires, the telegraphic summary of her news is short.

The British steamship Circassian, from Galway the 12th, via St. Johns, Newfoundland, the 24th ult., arrived at New York yesterday. She brings 281 passengers. Her news we gave yesterday.

Wonderful accounts are given in the California papers of the richness of the famous Washoe valley, or rather Carson valley, silver mines—far ahead of the world-renowned mines of Chili and Peru. The vein now being worked is situated just over the line of California, in Utah Territory, distant about 175 miles from Sacramento city, perfectly accessible by teams, over 400 of which are now hauling over that route to and from Salt Lake. The mines were discovered by a man named Comstock, and, as usual, he sold his claims for a small amount to different parties, who are now working them. One company, known as the Walsh Company, are getting out at the rate of two tons a day of the silver ore, besides several tons of the quartz stripped from the vein, which has been yielding, by the Mexican "Arasta" process, over $400 per day; but the gold is lessening as they go down, and gradually merging into silver. The vein has been traced over a thousand feet. The Walsh Company have 1,400 feet; next comes Bryant & Raymond, who own fifty feet, for which they paid $400 per foot, from which they have already shipped thirteen tons ore, worth, by actual demonstration, over $3,000 per ton. From the Walsh vein there have been about twenty-eight tons shipped. This ore is sold for from $2,500 to $6,000 per ton, containing both gold and silver, but silver principally.

It was stated some time since that the British frigate Shannon, which captured the Chesapeake, was to be broken up in England. A song-writer has saved the ship, as O. W. Holmes saved our own old Constitution. One of the London rhymers, on reading the Admiralty order to break up the Shannon, addressed a patriotic poem to the powers that be, the effect of which is, that the captor of the Chesapeake will not be blotted from the navy register. She has just been detailed as a sort of practice ship for young marines at Liverpool, and will be carefully attended to.

The Young Men's National Democratic Association, of Cincinnati, have elected James J. Faran, editor of the *Enquirer*, and lately removed from the post office of that city by Mr. Buchanan, as president of the association for the ensuing year. This is done, we suppose, by way of endorsement of the Douglas proclivities of Mr. Faran, and to testify their dissatisfaction at his removal.

[illegible] sum of $1,228.25, being the proceeds of the Mount Vernon steamboat trips for the past year.

The correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* says that Mr. Frederick P. Stanton has arrived in Washington from Kansas. He represents that the census ordered by the Territorial Legislature as the basis of taxation is incomplete and imperfect. But the number of registered votes in the Territory is twenty-five thousand. He says that it is demonstrable that there are more than a hundred thousand inhabitants in the Territory. The constitution will be sent to the President of the United States, and to the presiding officers of the two Houses of Congress. Gov. Medary did not take a census, in compliance with the English bill, because Congress made no appropriation to pay the expense.

The *Jaque*, of Matamoros, of Nov. 12, says that on the previous day one hundred and fifty Texan volunteers (Capt. Tobin's command) arrived at Brownsville. Cortinas had news of their approach, and, therefore, during the night, came up to the town and fired a couple of volleys, which induced the people inside to suppose that the reinforcements, when they appposached, were enemies. The consequence was, they were fired upon from Brownsville. Mr. Claveck then crossed over to Matamoros, by swimming his horse across the river, and informed the authorities of that place of the true state of the case. This intelligence was then sent over to Brownsville, when the volunteers entered the town. Cortinas afterwards again approached, but efficient preparations were made to repel and pursue him. The same paper expresses much surprise at Cortinas' proceedings. It says that he was keeping Brownsville in a perpetual state of alarm, apparently without any object. Sometimes he stops convoys of merchandise from Point Isabel, only to warn them that they may be attacked and robbed by malefactors, falsely acting in his name. He then lets them pass freely. He often sends out parties in pursuit of these malefactors, and punishes them severely when he catches them; having even hung three of them at one time. These men were Mexicans by race, although residing on the American side of the river.

The renowned Stephen H. Branch, who left New York suddenly a few months since, at a time when a warrant was out for his arrest on a charge of libel in the *Daily Hand*, has returned, penitent and starving. According to his story, he slept on the Battery one night, and went almost two days without anything to eat. He had but one shirt, and had worn his stockings five weeks. He wept over his condition, but concluded he deserved it for his "" abuse and derision of public men." He asks pardon, and says his best clothes are at the pawnbrokers. He promises not to write any more about public men, nor to visit the City Hall, but to mind his own business. All he asks is to be allowed to embark in some useful pursuit; "and," says he, "with shattered fortunes and a broken heart, and copious tears, and a common ruin, I do trust that my present prayer will reach the hearts of all whom I have most cruelly abused and derided. If profounder penitence, and humility, and atonement, and more gushing and burning tears are required than here evinced, I am prepared to vouchsafe them to those whose hearts I have so brutally lacerated, and who never gave me cause for any obscene derision, and profane detraction, and bitter malediction."

The Richmond *Whig* of yesterday contains the following ominous paragraph:

"Temporary Movement.—We are requested to state that all the merchants of Richmond who are engaged in the importation or sale of foreign goods will meet at Mechanics' Hall, at 12 o'clock to-day, to consider the propriety of some concert of action in the future direct importation of foreign merchandise *of all kinds* to this market. It is earnestly hoped that there will be a full attendance on the occasion. Let no man, in this crisis, stand back from any well-directed effort that may be made for achieving the commercial independence of Virginia and of the South. Never was the quotation more applicable, '*Virginia expects* every *man to do his duty!*'"

A missionary meeting of an interesting character was held at the church of the Rev. Dr. Dales last evening. The occasion was the departure of Rev. J. O. Nevin for China. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Cooper, Rev. Dr. Dales, Rev. Messrs. Beveridge, Given, Church, and others. The meeting was very well attended.

Washington Irving's Last Thanksgiving.—Among the last visitors to Sunnyside, previous to the death of Mr. Irving, was the Governor of the State, who was passing Thanksgiving-day at his brother's house in the neighborhood. On the afternoon of that day, Governor Morgan, in company with Mr. Moses H. Grinnell and Mr. G. D. Morgan, called on Mr. Irving to pay his respects. Mr. Irving was in his usual cheerful spirits, seated in the parlor, and surrounded by his relatives. After a conversation of ten minutes, the party bid Mr. Irving farewell, little thinking it would be for the last time.

What Next?

Governor Runnels, of Texas, has discovered a new reading of the "Kansas-Nebraska act," the principles of "non-intervention," and the "Democratic platform," and denounces all those who express their belief that any of these documents ever meant "non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States or Territories," or "to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way," as "ambitious and blinded partisans who have seized upon it as a *new* element of agitation."

But hear the Governor: "These issues"—the right of the people of a Territory to form and regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way—"do not *legitimately* flow from the *non-intervention* doctrines of the Kansas-Nebraska act, nor of the Democratic platform, which *simply means* that Congress should neither establish nor prohibit slavery in the Territories, but *leave the question to the Constitution and the courts*," and, *therefore*, as "the Constitution of the United States has (according to the Governor's view of the Dred Scott decision) recognised property in slaves to stand upon the same footing as other property, and, therefore, entitled to protection in the Territories, that it was *the duty of Congress to protect it.*"

The Governor, no doubt, had just read Judge Black's "*Axiomatic principles of public law*," as he says a Territorial Government has been well likened to a corporation created by a State," which was a prominent feature of the Judge's pamphlet. The Governor, therefore, is but following out the Judge's argument, that completely ignores the *people* of a Territory, and binds them hand and foot, and lays them at the feet of the General Government, or rather its Judiciary. The *Judge* stops short of Congressional "protection to" slavery. He says it has a "Constitutional" right to be protected, but denies to either Congress or the people of the Territory the power to enact any laws on the subject—thus leaving it to the *courts* of the United States alone to *make* the laws for the God-forsaken people of the Territories, as well as to expound them. We should not be surprised if some other Attorney General of the United States some day would discover that the *courts* had the right also to *execute* their laws. The *Governor*, however, believing fully in the Judge's axiomatic principle of public law, the "right" of slavery to protection under the Constitution, is determined to have his "*remedy*" from Congress. But the remarkable feature of all this is, that both the Judge and the Governor find all this laid down as clear as the sun at noon-day in the Kansas-Nebraska act—the Democratic platform, and, we suppose, also, in Mr. Buchanan's letter of acceptance of the nomination for President—and denounces all Democrats who differ with them as heretics.

The Constitution of the United States says, "The powers not delegated to the United States *by the Constitution*, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, *or to the people*." It also provides certain modes of amendment, should it be required. Now, as no power has been delegated to the United States to govern the people of the Territories by the Constitution, we object to the mode proposed by Judge Black and Governor Runnels of supplying the omission by conferring the power on the Supreme Court, or any other court of the United States. If the power is once granted to the judiciary department of the General Government, first of expounding the Constitution, and then of supplying its defects or omissions, what becomes of the rights or reserved powers of the States or the people?

This plan of substituting the Judiciary of the United States for the *people* of the Territories is bad enough, but substituting it for the States, or the people of the United States, in constitutional making or amending, we fear, will be found still worse. We have great respect for the Judiciary in its proper sphere, but have no disposition to extend its powers either to constitution making or mending, or to enacting laws. But more of this again. Just now we desire to refer to the language of the Kansas-Nebraska act and the Cincinnati Platform, in both of which, those who deny the right of the people of a Territory like those of a State to form or regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way, until they make a State Constitution and are accepted into the Union under it, say they find full authority for their doctrine. We pass over the debates in Congress and before the people at the time, full as they are of the contradiction to this interpretation, and confine ourselves to the documents themselves. These bear on their face abundant proof of the fallacy attempted to be forced upon them.

[illegible] states to the Government of *the Territory*. There is no provision of any kind looking to a change of the Territory into a State—not one word is said about any preliminary right or duty on the subject—in fact, it is not referred to. How, then, could the right and power of the people of the Territory to frame and regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way refer merely to their condition as a State? It is simply absurd to suppose any such meaning. The people of a Territory, while they are in a Territorial condition, do not regulate their domestic institutions in their own way in making a State Constitution. The people of Kansas have made several State Constitutions, and yet not one of them has been acknowledged as of any binding obligation. It is not until the Territory is accepted by Congress as a *State* that such Constitutions have any force. If the people of a Territory are to wait in all cases until they cease to be the people of a Territory, before they can form and regulate their domestic institutions, what becomes of the great right of self-government the Kansas Nebraska act was intended to establish? What was the object of this provision in this act? It speaks for itself. It was not for *Congress* to *legislate* slavery into any *Territory* or *State*, nor to exclude it therefrom; but to leave the people of the Territory or State to do this as they thought proper. The language clearly refers to the people, both in a Territorial and State condition, as they may exist at the time, and makes no distinction between them. As Mr. Buchanan tersely expressed it—"the people of a Territory, *like* those of a State," had the right to legislate on the subject for themselves; not for those who might form the State—*the* people of *the* Territory or the people of the State—each for themselves.

The Cincinnati platform is equally as explicit in the acknowledgment of the right in the people of a Territory while in a Territorial condition, and goes one step further than the Kansas-Nebraska act. It recognises the doctrine first of "non-interference by Congress with slavery in *State* and *Territory*, as "the basis of the Compromise of 1850," and says "that by the uniform application of this Democratic principle *to the organization of Territories*, and *to the admission of new States*, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect, the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact," &c.

Thus clearly recognising the principle of the Kansas-Nebraska act—the right of the people to form and regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way—as applicable under a "Territorial organization" as under a "State"—both conditions being alike referred to and acknowledged.

If the inference now attempted to be drawn from all this is correct, that all this had reference only to the rights of the people of a Territory to form a State Constitution, why a whole octavo page filled with reference to "slavery in the Territories," and the "Kansas-Nebraska" act which related only to the government of the Territories, when the following resolution passed by the Convention would have covered, and does cover, the whole ground assumed by those who thus interpret its meaning?—

"*Resolved*, That we recognise the right of the people of the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of the majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States."

This covers the whole ground assumed by those Democrats who assert that the Kansas-Nebraska act only meant to recognise the rights of the people of the Territories to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way when they come to make a State Constitution; and all the rest of the Cincinnati platform on this subject, therefore, has no meaning if this is the doctrine it only was intended to assert.

Singular, if this was the object of the Compromise measures of 1850, and the Kansas-Nebraska act, that there is not one word in them all that has any reference to the rights of any *Territory*, or the *people* of any Territory, in regard to their becoming a State, as we have said, the subject is not alluded to in any way. If this was the right, and only right, intended to be secured and acknowledged, it is certainly most strange that it was entirely kept out of view—not mentioned—not alluded to. If this was the *meaning* of the Congresses of 1850-54, they certainly had a strange way of expressing themselves. If this was the object, the one short resolution of the Cincinnati Convention on the subject was all that was required.

Medicine Dispensers.

An article on this subject, in The Press of Tuesday, has drawn upon us a number of communications. Some of these are written in evident ignorance of the subject; some from a misconception of it; some apparently from an interested motive, as if the writers were unqualified druggists, and feared that the adoption of a test of their ignorance would ruin them in their calling. We select one communication—partly because it discusses the subject calmly, and partly because the writer is evidently in error on one point. The preliminary remarks, complimentary to the article in Tuesday's Press, we omit. Nothing can be worse taste than for a newspaper to publish strong eulogies of itself. The letter runs thus:

"The genius of our institutions is so entirely different from those of Europe, that the legal precautions adopted by the Governments of France and Germany, for the protection of the people against the results of ignorance and carelessness, are altogether impracticable under our democratic Government. Competition is here recognised as a legitimate element in every calling, and, under the free system of trade, it is, in fact, the most potent element for good or ill.

"Legislative enactments have been tried, without the slightest avail, in several of the States: they have proved so entirely inoperative as to be universally reprobated by the profession on whose behalf they were enacted. What we need is an approval by the public of the real difficulties inherent to the practice of this profession, and a reasonable and liberal support in the exercise of its responsible duties.

"The majority of people class the pharmaceutist with any other retail shopkeeper, and measure his qualifications by the same standard, so that if one really goes to the trouble and expense of acquiring a thoroughly scientific education, (without which he is unfit to assume the responsibilities of his calling,) he finds himself in competition with half-educated shopkeepers, who can by lowering the quality and price of their wares and the compensation charged for their services, reduce the income from the business to that miserable pittance which makes the 'half-starved apothecary' a byeword for the shafts of ridicule. Here lies the fault; it is in the people themselves, who expect to secure knowledge, skill, and integrity at the same rate as they pay for the labor of the ignorant, careless, and incompetent.

"In these remarks I have no allusion to what recently agitated a large portion of this community. The censure visited on the unhappy apothecary who, by a lapse of the mind, occasions a fatal mistake, should be tempered by the reflection that thousands of fatal mistakes are averted by the vigilance and care of that industrious army to whom, night and day, without holidays or Sabbaths, is entrusted the custody of the subtle and dangerous agents furnished by nature and science for the cure of disease and the relief of pain.

"With a philosophy akin to that of the anxious mother who desired her son to keep out of the water till he had learned to swim, some insist that no one but an expert should compound a prescription; while others would obviate all evil consequences by putting poisons exclusively in one kind of bottle, forgetting that they would be thus attempting to substitute a fallible rule, liable to many accidental exceptions, for the habitual caution which is the only real safeguard against accidents. It is indeed, in this as in all other cases, that those only who practise an art and have experience in it are competent to make rules for its management.

"In these remarks, I have no other object than to place the profession, of which I am one, in its true light before the public, and to induce an intelligent and discriminative judgment upon its merits and defects. I know, full well, the importance of the lesson taught by the recent accident, and desire it may add one more to the innumerable incentives on the part of druggists and the public to caution in the handling of poisons."

Our correspondent is mistaken, we think, in his opinion that the adoption of such legal precautions as prevail in France, Germany, and Ireland is "impracticable under our democratic government," because "competition is here recognised as a legitimate element of every calling." In what position, then, is the profession of the Law? Tom, Jack, or Harry may sell drugs and compound medicines, without the slightest restriction; but none of this adventurous trio can perform the functions of a lawyer, without having successfully passed an examination as to his knowledge of the elements of the legal science. Here, at least, *is* a calling in which competition, by unqualified and ignorant persons, is *not* recognised as a legitimate element. As an unqualified pretender, who was not a member of the legal profession, would not be allowed to hazard a man's *property* in a Court of Nisi Prius, (where the Judge would not recognise them,) so an unqualified dispenser or compounder of prescriptions should not be permitted to hazard a man's *life* by ignorantly or carelessly substituting morphine for quinine—a poisonous for a harmless medicine. We are firmly persuaded that, if properly appealed to, the common sense of our Legislature would legalize for the druggists or *pharmaciens* of Pennsylvania the humane, nay, because of their vital necessity, in various European countries. We repeat, for the safety of life, it is requisite that ignorant persons shall not be allowed, under the pretext of compounding medicines, to poison people by mistake.—Having strongly expressed our opinion upon it, besides showing what is the operation of prevention in other countries, we now beg leave to close the discussion.

Academy of Music.—We have already called attention to the opening of the Academy of Music, in opera, on Monday evening next, December 5th, under the management of our old Philadelphia favorite, Maurice Strakosch, assisted by Mr. Ullman. This will be good news to the lovers of music in our city. Now, since the rivalries between Strakosch and Ullman have been arranged, and that there is a combination of capital and exertion, we may look forward to such a concentration of talent as will secure to us, as it has secured to New York, a series of unequalled entertainments. In contrast with the system of former managers, we notice, with pleasure, that it is the intention of Messrs. Strakosch and Ullman to produce, at the start, the finest and best operas, all, or most of which, are new to our Philadelphia public. As an instance of this, they will open, on Monday evening, with the great work of Donizetti, "Il Poltuto," (or the Martyr,) brought out last May, simultaneously in New York and Paris, and crowned with a splendid success. It will be presented at our Academy with the same *mise en scene* that occasioned so much sensation at the New York Academy. That sterling Philadelphia favorite, Madame Gazzaniga, who, like Cleopatra, never stales in her infinite variety, and Brignoli and Amodio, will appear in this opera, and we have no doubt a rich harvest will crown the experiment. It is the purpose of Mr. Strakosch, before the closing of this profitable season, to introduce Mademoiselle Adelina Patti, whose *debut* in New York, a few evenings ago, created such a *furore*, and whose extraordinary musical and dramatic powers were endorsed not only by the public voice, but by the unanimous verdict of a critical newspaper press. By reference to the advertisement it will be seen that the sale of reserved seats will begin on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock, and those who desire to procure them will do well to apply early.

John P. Hale at Concert Hall this Evening.—The People's Literary Institute Course of Lectures has this season been an unusual success. The seventh lecture of the course will be delivered at Concert Hall, this (Thursday) evening, at quarter of eight o'clock, by Hon. John P. Hale, his subject to be "Agrarianism." A rich treat may be expected.

Holiday Presents.—The elegant Raven, Bacon, & Co., Nunns & Clark, Hallet, Davis, & Co., and other pianos; also, melodeons. Prices and terms most favorable. J. E. Gould, Seventh and Chestnut streets.

"Edith's Ministry."—We invite attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Lindsay & Blakiston, which will be found in another column this morning. The book referred to (Edith's Ministry) is by Miss McKeever, a popular Philadelphia authoress.

Large Sale of Horses, &c.—Mr. Horkness will hold an important sale of horses, &c., on Saturday, including an entire establishment, by order of the executors of M. Curren, Esq., deceased; also, a pair of carriage horses and carriage, belonging to a gentleman breaking up his stable; besides several valuable single horses, carriages, &c. See advertisements and catalogues.

Annual Sale of Sleighs.—The third annual sale of one hundred sleighs will take place at the Bazaar, on the 14th December.

Executor's Sale.—Superior furniture, fine paintings, bronzes, &c. The furniture of the late J. T. Bailey, deceased, to be sold to-morrow, will open for examination with catalogues to-day from ten to two o'clock.

Receiver's Sale.—Stock of fine pianos, on Saturday morning. See Thomas & Sons' advertisements and catalogues of the two sales.

Elegant and plain residences, farm, mill, hotel, &c. Sale on Tuesday next. See Thomas & Sons' advertisements.

Auction Sale of Fine Furs.—We invite the attention of purchasers to the stock of fine fashionable Furs to be sold this morning by B. Scott, Jr. auctioneer, 431 Chestnut street, commencing at 11 o'clock precisely.

The Vanderbilt mail steamship Northern Light, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, from Aspinwall on the evening of Nov. 20th, arrived at New York yesterday. Her news has been anticipated

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

Washington, Nov. 30, 1859.

We are daily told by the Administration papers that the Southern people will make no demand upon Congress for the protection of the institution of slavery in the Territories of the United States against the will of the people of those Territories. We are daily assured that it is the purest abstraction to argue any such condition of things, and that nobody in the South of any influence or character favors what is popularly understood as the adoption of a slave code by the American Congress. I have repeatedly declared, however, that not only is such a purpose entertained by men of mark in the South, but it is now clear that public opinion in that quarter of the Union is rapidly consolidating in favor of just such action by Congress as I have referred to. In a short time hardly a Southern statesman or politician of any party will be found bold and brave enough, whatever his opinions may be in reality, to take open ground against this new demand. Not only do such men as Senator Brown, of Mississippi, who have heretofore been regarded as comparatively moderate statesmen, refuse any rights to the people of the Territories in regard to the institution of slavery excepting the right to protect it, but they reject the remedy offered by Mr. Buchanan and Judge Black, viz: The remedy of the United States courts. In a late speech of Governor Brown, delivered on the 10th of November, at Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, he not only rejected and reviled the popular tribunal in the Territories, but denounced, as scarcely less distasteful to the South, the remedy offered by Judge Black. I have just seen a correct copy of this speech. Permit me to call your attention to the following extract:

"I am not remarkably sanguine as to the results at Charleston. Perhaps I am not because I feel a certain sort of presentiment that things will be managed to our prejudice. If I could feel assured that the National Democracy would, in good earnest, and with a hearty good will, stop on a platform which recognised the equality of the States, and the equal and exact right of every species of property to full and adequate protection wherever it might be, I would perform a pilgrimage on foot to Charleston to witness such a consummation. But my hopes are filled with many doubts on these points. I fear we shall have a repetition of the old scenes—apocryphal sentences strung together, meaning anything or everything, or nothing, just as one chooses to construe them. We may be offered the Cincinnati Platform in no other sense. Would it be without a word of doubt. After all that has transpired, it is insulting to our intelligence to offer us a platform with a Northern and a Southern side. We know that in practice our aides will be deserted. Therefore, those who accept such a platform, agree in advance to see the South betrayed.

"I would demand the full measure of justice, and draw the bond in such plain English that no one could misread or misconstrue it. And, failing in this demand, I would withdraw instantly from the Convention."

Governor Brown insists upon Congressional intervention for the protection of slavery, and he is, and will be, sustained by an irresistible Southern opinion. The next step will be to demand the formal re-opening of the slave traffic; and, to this end, I believe, Jefferson Davis is pledged to ask the repeal of the existing laws which denounce that traffic as piracy.

I have taken some pains to inquire into the truth of the telegraphic despatch from this city, to the effect that Mr. Westcott, late postmaster of Philadelphia, is a defaulter, and I am enabled to state that a more cruel and unjust accusation never was made against an upright citizen. It appears that on the 3d of November, the Department at Washington forwarded to the present postmaster in Philadelphia a draft on Mr. Westcott for something over $19,000—the amount claimed by the Department. When Mr. Westcott was notified of the draft, he replied that it would not be paid, unless certain deductions claimed by him were allowed, and said he would write to Washington accordingly. On the 8th instant, he was informed officially, that upon the payment of the sum admitted by him to be due, the remainder would be made the subject of future settlement.

At this time a member of Mr. Westcott's family (since deceased) was at the point of death, and for this reason the draft was retained until Monday last, when the sum of $13,971.42 was deposited with the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, and the proper vouchers have been forwarded to Washington. Mr. Westcott has a receipt for the amount thus paid over, and I have not the slightest doubt that his entire claim will be allowed, which (*as I* understand the subject) is for moneys paid over by him under the directions of the Department, or according to the uniform practice of the office.

Occasional.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Virginia.

THREE PASSENGERS ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD ARRESTED AT HARPER'S FERRY FOR EXPRESSING SYMPATHY FOR BROWN.

Baltimore, Nov. 30.—Three passengers by the Western train of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were taken out of the cars to-day, on their arrival at Harper's Ferry, by the military there, and imprisoned. The circumstances under which they were arrested are as follows:

The parties are merchants of Cincinnati, and started for Baltimore at Grafton. They were heard to express themselves quite freely in relation to John Brown, expressing sympathy for him and his family. The conversation was overheard by a man, alleged to be a spy of Gov. Wise, who telegraphed to Harper's Ferry an account of the matters reported. When the volunteers entered with loaded muskets, and carried the men away, notwithstanding that they earnestly protested their innocence.

These proceedings were, of course, beyond the control of the company, which cannot be held responsible. The company has only engaged to exercise, during the present week, the proper surveillance and refuse to carry persons who may be suspected of evil intentions.

The company refuse to sell tickets for Charlestown till after the day of execution.

Among the passengers to-day was the wife of John Brown. She had a permit from the Governor.

Charlestown, Va., Nov. 30.—Large numbers of persons are coming in every hour. All is quiet

A strict watch is kept at the depot after strangers.

A special police has been organized to pass through every car before the passengers are allowed to come out.

Hon. Mr. Edgerton, member of Congress from Ohio, is among the recent arrivals on a mission from Brown's son to obtain the body of his father. He was refused on the decision, had been made as to the disposal of the body. He soon left for Harper's Ferry. Governor Wise is expected hourly with two hundred troops.

Letter from Gov. Wise to Mrs. Brown, in regard to the remains of her husband.

New York, Nov. 30.—The *Tribune* of this evening says that Governor Wise has written to Mrs Brown, enclosing an order for the safe conduct of her messenger to Charlestown, and stating that the remains of her husband will, immediately after the execution, be decently committed to his care.

From Washington.

Washington, Nov. 30.—There are now about eighty members of Congress in Washington. The caucuses of the respective parties will be held on Saturday night.

Judge Douglas and his wife design leaving the city on the 12th of December, for Florida, on the recommendation of their physician.

Secretary Floyd says his health is restored.

From present indications it is probable that the press will be supplied with copies of the President's message and accompanying documents, as heretofore.

Dr Pomroy and the Board of Foreign Missions, &c.

Boston, Nov. 30.—The following card, printed in several of the morning papers, excites attention. It is dated at the Missionary House, Boston:

"To the Public: Facts have recently come to the knowledge of the prudential committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, deeply implicating the moral character of Dr. Pomroy, and rendering it impossible that he should longer retain his official position as a Secretary of the Board. He has resigned, and is no longer to be recognised as an officer of the Board. The facts referred to have no connection with his official action. By order of the Prudential Committee.

Chas. Stoddard, Chairman.

Boston, Nov. 30.—Dr. Pomroy admits that some months ago, he was accosted in the street by a female, and at her request accompanied her home. While in the parlor engaged in conversation, a man entered and, under threat of exposure, forced him to sign a note for $500, which he subsequently paid. Another female, by the representation that she was suffering from a dissipated husband, and her children were destitute, enlisted his feelings, and he opened a correspondence with her. Subsequently, by the advice of the late Mr. Choate, he paid her $500 to get the letters back, and destroyed them. Dr. P. admits nothing further.

Collision in the Straits of Mackinac.

A PROPELLER AND SCHOONER SUNK—FIVE LIVES LOST.

Port Sarnia, Canada, Nov. 30.—The propeller Milwaukee and schooner J. F. Tiffany collided on Monday night in the Straits of Mackinac, and both were sunk.

All hands on board of the Milwaukee took to the boats, and were picked up by the propeller Free State. Four of the sailors and the cook of the schooner were lost. The rest were saved by the Free State, and brought here.

South Carolina Legislature.

Augusta, Ga., Nov. 30.—The Legislature of South Carolina met at Columbia on Monday. The Governor's message chiefly relates to State affairs, and recommends that, in case of the election of a Republican President, the South co-operate in defence of Southern interests.

Sinking of a Mississippi Steamer.

St. Louis, Nov. 30.—The steamer Lake City, bound for the Arkansas river, sunk opposite Carondolet, 6 miles below here, last evening. The boat was valued at $15,000 and was insured in Pittsburg offices for $11,000. Her cargo was badly damaged.

Look out for More Brown Hoaxes.

Leavenworth, Nov. 30.—There are rumors floating about here (which may reach the East) regarding an expedition from Kansas to rescue John Brown. They are all hoaxes.

Fire at New York.

LOSS $100,000.

New York, Nov. 30.—Higgins & Co.'s carpet factory, on Forty-third street, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $100,000. Twelve hundred hands are thrown out of employment.

Election at New Haven, Conn.

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 30.—At the town election to-day the Democratic ticket was almost entirely successful.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA AT HALIFAX.

The Zurich Treaty—Ratifications to be Exchanged on the 21st.

LETTERS OF INVITATION TO THE CONGRESS OF POWERS.

THE CONGRESS TO MEET AT PARIS.

THREE ITALIAN RULERS INCLUDED.

The War between the English and French Press.

Napoleon Opposes the New Regent of Central Italy.

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF GARIBALDI.

Another Great Exhibition at London in 1862.

CONSOLS 96a95¼.

Sackville, N. B., Nov. 30.—The royal mail steamship Europa, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 19th instant, arrived at Halifax to-day.

The Europa's advices, which are three days later than those furnished by the steamer Bohemian, have been brought here by horse express.

The steamship Kangaroo, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 17th and Liverpool on the 18th inst.

The steamship Ocean Queen arrived at Liverpool on the 18th.

The royal mail steamship Persia arrived at Liverpool on the 19th inst.

It had been announced that the treaty ratifications were to be formally exchanged at Zurich on Monday, the 21st inst.

Letters of invitation to participate in the Congress of Powers, for the settlement of the Italian difficulties, had been issued by France to those Powers who signed the Vienna treaty, and to those of the Italian rulers.

The attitude of the English and French press on the relations between the two countries was daily becoming more warlike.

The London *Times* calls on Napoleon to put an end to the suspense now disturbing the public mind.

The Congress of Powers on the Italian difficulties is expected to meet at Paris, but no day for assembling has yet been mentioned.

It is stated that the Emperor Napoleon opposes Chevalier Buonompagni in assuming the Regency of Central Italy.

It is reported that Garibaldi has resigned the command of Central Italy and has joined the Sardinian army.

The London Society of Arts had inaugurated a movement for a great exhibition, to be held at London in 1862.

The Paris Bourse was steady; rentes 69f. 95c.

[The telegraph line went down near Machias, Me., which prevented the further transmission of the Europa's news last night. The balance of the news will be received via Quebec.]

Foreign Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Nov. 18.—The Brokers' Circular reports: The sales of the week amount to 44,000 bales, including 1,800 bales to speculators, and 4,000 bales to exporters. Holders have been pressing the inferior qualities of cotton on the market, which has caused a decline on these grades. The fair and middling qualities, however, have maintained their prices for inferior qualities are irregular and generally lower.

The sales of to-day (Friday) are estimated at 6,000 bales, the market closing dull at the following authorized quotations:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	7¾d	7¼d
Mobile	7¾d	7¼d
Uplands	7¾d	6¾d

There is a stock of 414,000 bales now in port, of which 270,000 bales are of American cotton.

STATE OF TRADE.—The reports from Manchester continue favorable. The Markets are generally firm.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET, Nov. 17.—New Orleans *très ordinaire* is quoted at 117f. and *bas* at 112f. an advance of 1@2f. The cotton market is quiet; sales of the week 7,000 bales. Stock in port 73,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Messrs. Richardson & Spence report the breadstuffs market generally firm. Flour quiet but firm; American brands are quoted at 27s@28s 6d bbl; Wheat was firm, and advanced 2@3d at the early part of the week, but closed quiet; red is quoted at 9s 2d@10s 3d, white at 9s 6d@11s 9d 49 cental of 100lbs; Corn was dull, and was offered freely at a slight decline—yellow at 35s 6d per quarter; white 35s@35s. Messrs. Rickard, Athya, & Co. quote Wheat at an advance of 1d on the week, and Corn at a decline of 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—Messrs. James McHenry & Co., Ballard, Morrison & Co., Richardson & Spence, and other circulars, report the Liverpool provision market dull. Beef dull, with a decline on the inferior qualities. Pork dull, and nominally uncharged. Bacon quiet. Lard steady at 57s@58s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—Coffee dull. Rice (Carolina) firm. Rosin steady at 4s@4s 1d. Turpentine Spirits steady.

Pot Ashes quiet at 27s@27s 6d; Pearls also quiet at 27s 9d@27s. Bark—Sales unimportant. Linseed Cakes in good demand at £8 15s 6d@£9 5s. Oils unchanged. Sperm Oil unsettled and excited; the prices have advanced. Linseed active at 27s 6d@28s 6d. Tons dull; black has slightly declined.

Tallow—Butchers' 55s 6d@56s.

LONDON MARKETS.—Baring reports Wheat advanced 1@2d. Flour 2@2s6s. Sugar firm, and advanced 6d@1s.

THE LATEST.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, Saturday.—Consols are quoted at 95¾@96 for money, and 96@96⅛ for account. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £30,000 during the week. The money market is unchanged.

STATE OF TRADE.—The extreme prices were obtained.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Baring Brothers report more business in United States fives at 94@94½; United States six's, bonds 104, 98; Pennsylvania five's, 71; Pennsylvania six's, bonds 1877, 83; Maryland five's, bonds 94½; Massachusetts bonds, 102; Illinois Central Railroad 5 per cent discount; New York Central six's 93@93½; Pennsylvania Central six's, 1st mortgage, 83@90; New York Central 7 per cent, 108; Panama Railroad 138@140.

Iron bars and rails dull, at £5 in for both. Pig iron steady at 52s@52s 3d. Sugar firm, and 6d@1s higher. Coffee quiet. Tea quiet. Common 1s 3d. Cotton quiet. Turpentine dull, at 31s@32s 3d. Tallow firm, at 52s@53s 3d. Linseed oil advanced to 28s, on the spot; 24s 6d for future deliv