The Press.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1859.

FIRST PAGE.—The Back Slums of London; Letter from Missouri; From our Minnesota Correspondent; Personal and Political; Letter from New York; From Lake Superior. FOURTH PAGE.—List of Letters; The Courts; Marine Intelligence.

The News.

Additional advices from Venezuela, dated at Caracas on the 10th ult., say:—The general election is over for President, Vice President, Senators and Deputies to Congress. The result, as far as heard from, gives Manuel Felipe Tovar a large majority for President; and Doctor Pedro Gual for Vice President. They will undoubtedly be elected. The jails of Caracas and Laguayra are crowded with prisoners and others daily arriving, and the hospital filled with the sick and wounded. There is considerable sickness prevailing in Caracas and Laguayra. The United States consul at Laguayra, A. J. Smith, has lost his three eldest children, a son and two daughters, with yellow fever; all died within a few days of each other.

We have advices from Havana to the 30th ult., but they contain no general news of interest. The sugar market was firm. The new Captain General of Cuba found, on his arrival on the island, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars standing to his credit in the bank; where it was placed by the uncle of his wife in his capacity of agent of her sugar estates. We are informed that the military and political departments of the city government of Havana have been separated.

The mortal remains of old John Brown, whose life, career, and death have excited such an unexampled degree of notoriety throughout this country within the past few weeks, passed through Philadelphia, on Saturday, on their way to New York. There was a great excitement on the arrival of the train, but by a ruse fully explained in the local column, all demonstrations were obviated.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, held at Richmond, Va., on the 30th of November, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

"*Whereas*, Under existing circumstances, we consider it our duty, as managers of this Southern enterprise and institution, as far as is consistent with the rights and interests of the owners and stockholders in the same, to encourage and promote the commercial and industrial independence of our section and State; *and whereas*, it is, in many and most instances, in our power to purchase or manufacture articles as cheap and valuable of Southern or foreign make or manufacture as those for the supply of which we have heretofore relied upon the people of the Northern or free States; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That the Board of Directors of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company will hereafter abstain from procuring supplies from the Northern or non-slaveholding States, in all cases where they can be procured elsewhere of a suitable character and at reasonable rates of charge."

The following call for a public meeting in New York has been issued, and is being handed around for signatures:

"JUSTICE FROM THE NORTH.—The undersigned citizens of New York, desirous of vindicating the North, and expressing their sympathy with the men of the South in the present crisis, and their abhorrence of the motives and acts of John Brown *and his followers*, in their assault upon the peace, safety, lives and property of their fellow-citizens of the State of Virginia, and in favor of giving a public expression of rebuke to the dangerous and revolutionary doctrines now currently taught of sympathy for murder and treason, and desirous of redeeming the North from the indiscriminating stigma cast upon its fidelity to the principles upon which the Union of these States was formed, are in favor of calling a public meeting in this city at an early day, to give expression to the above sentiments."

On Friday, a man was arrested in Alexandria, Va., supposed to be Richard Realf, described as the secretary of State of the provisional government of Brown, lately arrived from England, and on his way, under an assumed name, to Charlestown. He says he is an Englishman. He is about twenty-eight years of age, is of delicate build, but has on a number of extra under-clothes, to increase his apparent size. He is about five feet eight inches high, light hair, fair complexion, and blue, restless eye. He speaks very fluently, and uses fine language; exceedingly cool and collected when under examination, and very ready to meet all questions propounded to him.

Gov. Wise having requested the opinion of Attorney General Tucker, of Virginia, as to the bearing of the State laws upon the distribution of incendiary publications through the post office, that officer writes a long report upon the subject, in which he takes the ground that the Federal power to transmit mail matter does not carry with it the power to publish and circulate, and, therefore, that local laws affecting such publications as the incendiary documents in question may be enforced. After this decision, the circulation of objectionable mail matter in Virginia may be regarded as definitely prohibited.

The Mississippi Legislature has taken favorable action for the organization of the military of the State, and putting it on an active footing.

One hundred minute guns were fired in Alabama on Friday, commencing at half past twelve o'clock, in commemoration of the execution of John Brown, at Harper's Ferry.

The *Atlanta Confederation* hoists the name of Hon. A. H. Stephens for the Presidency, and Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York, for the Vice Presidency.

The track on the Sunbury and Erie Railroad is now laid within a few miles of Warren. Cars have been running to Youngsville for a week past. It is expected that during the early part of the coming week the iron will be laid to Warren, and cars run to that point.

It is stated that Rembrandt Peale, the architect, has instituted suits against Archbishop Hughes, for non-fulfilment of his agreements respecting the plans drawn by the architect for the new St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York.

The New York *Churchman* says: "It is announced in several of our secular exchanges that the Hon. Edward Stanley, of California, is about to become a candidate for holy orders. Mr. Stanley is a gentleman of marked ability. Many years since he was a Representative in Congress from North Carolina, and on taking his seat was, we believe, the youngest member in the House. His readiness and power in debate soon placed him prominently before the House and the country. His familiarity with public affairs, his position as a lawyer, his reputation as an advocate, and the rich and varied experience which such a career must have accumulated, cannot fail, when consecrated to the high duties of the ministry, to exert a wide and salutary influence. It is a hopeful sign of the times when men of Mr. Stanly's calibre can cast aside the fascinations of public life and the honors and emoluments of the bar to assume the post of a missionary of the Cross."

Mr. Seaborn H. Jones died at his residence, near Waynesboro', Ga., on the night of the 16th ult., aged 68 years. He was the father of Hon. John J. Jones, Representative elect to Congress from that district.

The funeral of Major H. G. Eastman, editor of the Nashville *Union*, was attended by one of the largest assemblages ever known in Nashville. The body was escorted to the grave by the Masonic fraternity, the editors and publishers of the city, the Typographical Union, members of the State Agricultural Bureau, members of the Legislature and citizens generally. It was buried with Masonic rites.

The work on the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, in the neighborhood of Ridgway, has been partially suspended for the winter. Work on the heaviest sections will be continued with a diminished force; while on the lighter sections, or those which can be completed in a short time next summer, the hands have been discharged.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and its connections have a length of 517 miles in operation, the annual receipts of which are over four and a half millions of dollars. The main road is 380 miles long, and its four branches 137 miles.

A case recently decided in New York is thus noticed by the correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*:

"An exchange and collection broker of this city sent a draft of $250 to the Farmers' Bank of North Carolina for collection. Mr. Morrison, the broker in question, had frequently before done business with the North Carolina bank, and in all cases heretofore the bank had remitted him by drafts. In this instance, however, the draft of $250 was collected and sent in bills to Mr. Morrison. He never received them, and sued the bank for the amount; and, although the money was remitted in a registered letter, the jury before whom the case was tried decided that it was not a 'remittance' in the spirit of the law, and gave a verdict against the bank for the amount."

A Dr. Wilson, of Sardis, Missouri, was killed recently by the Rev. John W. Moseley, of Central Mississippi. Dr. W. was an old settler of that place, and had a wife and several children, one son grown and a daughter married. It is said that he had been for some time making advances to Moseley's sister, who is the mother of six children. He wrote her a letter of eight pages proposing an elopement and marriage, and sent it by his daughter-in-law, who handed it to Moseley's mother. She showed it to her son, who thereupon took Wilson's life. Moseley was immediately tried and acquitted by the civil authorities.

A novel car has been made for one of the street railroads in Chicago. The car has eight wheels, and appears externally like a passenger car, but is really a locomotive and passenger carriage combined. The machinery, which consists of a flue, boiler, and two small chimneys, is enclosed at one end of the car. The small cylinders are suspended under the car horizontally, outside of the wheels. The passenger part will seat fifty persons, and it is designed to attach another car when required. The machine cost four thousand dollars, and is to run four miles an hour.

THE REV. D. S. BURNET, of Cincinnati, is holding a series of meetings in the Church of "The Disciples," on Twelfth street, above Wallace. He has the reputation of being one of the most able and eloquent ministers of the denomination to which he belongs. All who have heard him speak in rapturous terms of his splendid oratory. His discourse on Thanksgiving Day was one of extraordinary merit.

The Meeting of Congress.

This is the day fixed for the meeting of the Thirty-sixth Congress, and there is a full attendance of the members elect at the Federal capital. From the complexion of the House, no organization can be effected unless adherents of political theories of a somewhat diverse character coalesce with each other; but there are so many strong reasons for a speedy organization, furnished by the unfinished condition of business at the close of the last session, and by the general dissatisfaction manifested throughout the country in 1855, (when a somewhat similar condition of parties existed,) on account of the protracted struggle which preceded the election of Mr. BANKS, at that time, that we do not believe the organization of the present Congress will long be delayed. Considerable uncertainty, however, exists in regard to the means by which a sufficient number of votes can be united to elect the officers.

The message of the President, and the reports of the heads of Departments, are said to be all in type, and will, no doubt, be transmitted to Congress as soon as an organization can be effected.

In some quarters it is conjectured that the Tariff question, in which Pennsylvania now, as in all former periods of her history, feels a deep interest, will command some attention; and if the time of the House is not too completely occupied in the discussion of subjects relating to the existing antagonism on the slavery question, some modifications of the present Tariff advantageous to the interests of our State may be effected. The President will doubtless make the late Harper's Ferry outbreak a pretext for discussing in his message, at length, the predominant topic of the day, and strive to manufacture as much capital as he can for himself or for some chosen favorite for the succession; and, as in the canvasses in which the present Congressmen were chosen, the slavery issue, in some shape or other, either in the form of Lecomptonism—"pure and simple"—ultra Southern rights doctrines, Anti-Lecomptonism or Republicanism, was the chief issue discussed before the people, every member will naturally feel a keen interest in all that relates to this absorbing subject; and be anxious to prove to his constituents his appreciation of its importance.

Municipal Progress.

While it is common to hear the charge of old fogyism levelled against Philadelphia, we know of no other city in the Union in which, during the last few years, so many steps have been taken to increase the comfort and convenience of its residents. Any one who casually strolls through the outskirts of our city will be astonished by the large number of new and comfortable dwellings, containing all the modern conveniences, which have been recently erected, and which for a moderate rent, afford their occupants all the comforts of a happy home. Beautiful churches, too, have been constructed in various parts of the city, and a number of important manufacturing and commercial operations inaugurated. But the year 1859 will be chiefly distinguished in our municipal history for the general construction of passenger railways and for the erection of the new market-houses. These two changes have quietly worked a social revolution.

The passenger railway cars are universally used, and have been an immense addition to the convenience of our citizens, not only by the facilities they afford for pleasant and speedy travel between distant sections, but by making cheap land at distant points from the business centre available for building purposes, and thus still further reducing the cost of comfortable residences. Improvements which affect results of such universal importance confer greater benefits upon the masses than political measures which agitate the country from one section of the Union to the other, and provoke the most angry and heated partisan discussions.

Although but a few years have elapsed since the public authorities which controlled the right of way over our streets consented to tolerate the project of allowing railways to be constructed upon them, a complete net-work now covers every important avenue; and, by the system of exchange tickets, at a trifling expense, any one can be conveyed from his own door on an errand of business or pleasure to the most distant confines of our widely extended city. The rapidity with which this whole system has been perfected, notwithstanding the strong opposition it encountered at almost every step of its progress, is a proud tribute to the vitality of our city, and the promptness with which enterprises of undoubted merit and unquestionable desirability can be conducted to a successful issue by our unaided energies.

Another great improvement is the final determination of City Councils to demolish the unsightly sheds which have so long disgraced Market street, and the erection of the magnificent new market-houses that now adorn the sections in which they are located, and add immensely to public convenience. Through the ruins of the venerable sheds now standing on the eastern portion of Market street, supported only by naked pillars, a glimpse may be obtained of the fine business avenue which has so long been disfigured, and in which the merchants have for many years been obliged to submit to constant inconveniences and delays in the transmission of the many millions of dollars' worth of merchandise which they have forwarded to their customers in distant portions of the Union. By the close of the year, these ancient relics will probably be removed, and Market street will present to the eyes of Philadelphians, and to all who may visit it, *the beautiful and imposing* appearance its natural capacities enable it to assume. While the city has been fortunate in the removal of these nuisances, she has been equally fortunate in the substitutes provided by the spontaneous enterprise of our citizens. The new market houses have been constructed in a style which corresponds with the requirements of this progressive age. Certainly, no disinterested spectator who visits one of these new market palaces—for the grandeur and completeness of their arrangements fully warrant us in applying to them that title—can fail to be gratified by their immeasurable superiority over the rickety, exposed, old-fashioned sheds which preceded them. There is a little complaint that the premiums paid for some of the stalls in these buildings, and the high rents they command, will compel butchers and hucksters to increase the price of provisions; but we think these fears have but little foundation, for even if butchers pay what is equivalent, in premiums, etc., to an additional rent of several hundred dollars, such a sum will be so slight a tax upon the total amount of their annual sales, that the increased expense to consumers of their purchases will scarcely be noticeable, and it will be much more than compensated for by the additional comforts and conveniences furnished by the new buildings.

A Singular Rumor.

The Wheeling (Va.) *Union*, of December 2, says:

"On Sunday last it was rumored in Richmond that the Rev. Mr. Wise, son of Governor Wise, an officiating clergyman of the Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, had been seized on by the Abolitionists of that city as a hostage for the safety of old Brown. Where such a rumor could have originated it is impossible to ascertain, but that it was false and ridiculous, very little reflection was necessary to convince the public. Though free negroes abound in the Quaker City, and many Abolitionists make it their headquarters, the great mass of her citizens and merchants are among the most loyal and conservative portion of this Confederation, and Mr. Wise is as safe in their midst as he could be in the city of Richmond."

While we publish the above to inform Philadelphians of the ludicrous and unfounded rumor to which it refers, it is scarcely necessary to repeat to our most distant readers the assurance that any outrage upon Mr. WISE would be no more likely to originate here than in Richmond itself, and if originated would be as indignantly resented by our citizens as by those of any Southern community.

ILLUSTRATED NEWS OF THE WORLD.—The last-received number of this pictorial history of the times, dated November 19th, has been forwarded to us by the American agents, Messrs. Henry A. Brown & Co., 14 Hanover street, Boston. It is unusually rich in portraits. The supplement contains an engraving on steel of the Rev. J. C. Montesquieu Bellew, a London preacher of great eminence, and the body of the paper has portraits finely engraved on wood, of the Prince of Wales, in his academic costume as an under graduate of the University of Oxford (there is also a view of Christ's Church College of which he is a member,) of Schiller, the German poet in Karlsbad, in his 23d year, and portraits of the six plenipotentiaries at the Zurich Conference, viz; Count Collerodo and Baron Meysenbug, from Austria; Baron Bourgueney, and M. Banneville, from France; and MM. De saumbrois and Jocteau from the King of Sardinia. These illustrations are extremely interesting and very well executed.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, December 4, 1859.

It gives me great pleasure to announce that, up to this writing, very little excitement prevails in Washington in regard to the execution of John Brown. The case is one having two broad sides to it, and the Republicans themselves, in view of the Presidential election, are not disposed to make any demonstration, unless driven by violence and vituperation. If ever the Federal City had any moral value in the eyes of the country, it ought to have it now. It is neutral ground. Located immediately between two slaveholding States, it is the common property of all the members of the Confederacy. It may be said, indeed, to be the focus in which are congregated the representatives of every possible political opinion, and from which ought to radiate a healthful and healing influence into every State, North and South. In this, if in no other respect, the idea was a happy one, of placing the seat of Government of the United States in this locality; for, as the power of the free States increases, and that of the slave States diminishes, is it not well that the latter should hold in their embrace, not the ownership, but the traditions of the spot upon which the operations of the General Government are conducted, and where the representatives of all the people of the United States annually assemble? The population of Washington is itself an augury in favor of conservative and moderate action at all times. Apart from the local tumults in our municipal elections—which may be said to be feeble copies of the violence that has grown somewhat chronic in Baltimore—no city in the Union has been so little disturbed by mobs; and for the reason, that men have come to look upon Washington, like the illustrious sage whose name it bears, as an idea of nationality, moderation, and fair dealing between the respective States.

Washington contains many slaves, and a large free colored population. In this city are published not only Administration and Opposition, but Republican journals. Here, reside retired statesmen, coming from all parts of the Union, who prefer spending the sunset of their lives within the influences which impressed them in bygone years. Above all, it is the resort of not merely all the Representatives of the North and South, during the meetings of Congress, but of thousands of citizens who boast alike of their devotion to their respective Commonwealths, and of their love for an equal Union. If we have any art, or learning, or refinement in our country, and outside of this capital, they are very glad to exhibit themselves here. Strangers from other countries come hither to study our institutions, our manners, our customs, and our laws. Vast sums have been taken from the public treasury to beautify this city, and private citizens, out of abundant fortunes, have expended an immense amount of money to contribute to the adornment of the great political centre of our common country. All these circumstances will, I have no doubt, conspire to moderate action during the coming session of Congress. The Republicans themselves contemplate no rash movements, and the extreme South will do well to imitate the moderation which seems to manifest itself on all hands.

OCCASIONAL.

Lectures by Professor Coppee.

NEAT TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF IRVING.

Professor Coppee, of this city, has been for some time engaged in delivering a course of highly interesting historical lectures, every Thursday evening, before large audiences, at Handel and Haydn Hall. In concluding his lecture, on Thursday evening last, the Professor paid the following well-merited tribute to the late Washington Irving, which made a manifest impression upon his intelligent audience:

On last Friday evening, I quoted to you from a most humorous and genial book, some entirely imaginary customs of the excellent Hollanders who settled New Netherlands. That book was Knickerbocker's History of New York, by Washington Irving.

When it appeared, in the early part of this century, it gave sad offence by its humorous satire, to the individuals some portion of whom the Hudson river: but they thought better of it. Written by a New Yorker, it is now an American classic, and none cherish it more than the New Yorkers themselves. Little did I think, when I read its amusing records, to call on and adore the simple facts of history, that the hand which penned them should, before another week elapsed, be rigid in death.

Irving is dead! The powerful and yet gentle mind that traced the career of Columbus in finding a new world, making true history more interesting than any fiction, has left this earthly sphere to attain to brighter glories in the companionship of minds of unmeasured power and immortal sympathies. He who rendered the whole shore of that famous river of the north radiant with literary immortality sleeps upon its banks, thus by his very grave increasing its fame.

The pencil of Geoffrey Crayon lies still beside the cartoons he has sketched; for no hand may be stretched to grasp and use it as he did.

He undertook his last and greatest work while in the evening of his day, laboriously and nobly and finished it before he sank to rest. It was the rounding and completion of his life of labor, and the labors of his life.

The greatest monument to George Washington—greater than bronze statue or monumental shaft—is his Biography by Washington Irving; the life of the Father of his Country, written by the father of his country, a literary work of the highest order of historic literature; standing here before an audience sensible of the claims of letters, of refined learning, of genial wit and friendly humor, I desire to-night, to pour upon the new-filled tomb of Washington Irving a simple chaplet—my tribute and yours—of admiration, of respect, and of affectionate gratitude.

Truly of him may it be said, as it was said of a noble statesman—the English sage: Such men ennoble their brethren by their beautiful union of all that is practical with whatever is graceful in life. In him nothing is hard or repulsive. The austere raiment of the scholar's cloister is bound with the fair girdle of the poet's lyre.

Peace to his ashes! honored be his memory as long as we call ourselves Americans!

[For The Press.]

In your paper of this morning you head a long article thus: "Execution of John Brown.—The Feeling in Philadelphia.—Immense meeting at National Hall.—John Brown Pelged.—Intense Excitement, &c."

Now all this, with the single exception of "Execution of John Brown," appears to me exceedingly objectionable, for the following reasons:

It was not such an "Immense meeting," for even the little outside "Provincial town" of Philadelphia to have. Only the "Intense excitement" of a few fanatics was exhibited. By these only, a very small number indeed, could it be said, with truth, was he "Pelged," and it was not the "Feeling in Philadelphia," but only of those rabid Abolitionists.

A considerable portion of such as attended the meeting were in entire opposition to the object and proceedings of it, and were there merely from curiosity.

There was a large force of the police present, which also served to attract the crowd.

December 3, 1859.

DEMOCRATIC DELEGATE ELECTIONS IN OHIO.—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of the 1st instant says: "The election for delegates yesterday, to the two Democratic District Conventions, which meet to-day—the *Port District* at the hall of the Young Men's National Democratic Association, southeast corner of the Court-house; and the *Second* at Benckenstein's Garden, at the head of Western avenue road—resulted almost unanimously in favor of Mr. Douglas' friends. We never knew a more unanimous and universal sentiment in favor of a single individual since the days of General Jackson. The Democracy, on popular sovereignty and Douglas, are like the handle of a jug—all on one side. All that the Conventions will have to do today will be to select *true* men for delegates to Charleston—men who can be relied on in any emergency for the distinguished statesman of Illinois."

The same paper says, in another article: "The Democracy of Butler county elected, on Saturday, by wards and townships, *thirty-six* delegates to the District Convention, composed of the counties of Butler, Montgomery, and Preble. Thirty-one out of the thirty-six delegates are open and decided Douglas men. The Lake county Democrats voted down a resolution sustaining Mr. Buchanan, and adopted a resolution instructing the delegates to the State and District Convention to vote for Douglas delegates to Charleston. We notice that so strong and overpowering is the Democratic feeling for Mr. Douglas" that those who desire to go to Charleston as delegates are compelled to put on, if they do not really entertain it, a friendly feeling for Mr. Douglas."

ENGLISH PICTORIAL JOURNALS.—Gallender & Co., South Third and Walnut streets, have sent us the *Illustrated News of the World*, of the 19th ult., with supplement containing portrait on steel and memoir of Rev. J. C. M. Bellew, and the *Illustrated London News* of same date with colored supplement showing English Fox-hunting, the hounds in full cry, and two United engravings: one, a graphic view of Sports in America—Shooting Turkies on Thanksgiving Day, and the other representing E. M. Ward's new fresco in the Corridor of the House of Commons, the Capture of Alice Lisle, so powerfully described by Lord Macaulay in his account of Monmouth's Rebellion.

LECTURE AT GERMANTOWN.—The fourth lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association of Germantown will be delivered at the Town Hall, this (Monday) evening, by Charles S. Pancoast, Esq., of this city. His subject will be "The Institutions of Moses."

GREAT LECTURE BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.—The eighth and last lecture of the popular course before the People's Literary Institute will be delivered at Concert Hall, on Thursday evening next, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. From what we learn of this contemplated effort by that popular orator, the lecture on Thursday evening will constitute a brilliant finale to that most successful series of the present season.

FINE FURS AT AUCTION.—B. Scott, Jr., auctioneer, 431 Chestnut street, will sell this morning, commencing at 11 o'clock, an assortment of very fine mink, sable, Siberian squirrel, fitch, and other fashionable furs.

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.

FOREIGN NEWS.

MR. GLADSTONE'S popularity seems to defeat attaining the elevation to which it rose after the fall of the Derby Government in 1852. From that time, down to the period when he left office in the spring of 1854, in consequence of the vote which *drove* the Earl of Aberdeen from power, he was one of the most popular Finance Ministers of our time; but he ran counter to the prejudices of the nation in opposing the war with China arising out of the lorcha business, and by his general advocacy of peace views. He has long since emerged from under this cloud, and a proof of it may be found in the fact that he has been recently elected a Rector of the University of Glasgow by the matriculated students, beating, by a majority of 116 votes, Lord Neaves, one of the Judges of the Court of Session. The numbers for Mr. Gladstone were 643, and for his opponent 527.

THE QUEEN has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Knight of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Bryan Edwards, Esq., Chief Justice of Jamaica.

SENTMURST has been pardoned, on account of the imperfectness of the evidence against him, but he is to be tried on a charge of bigamy, the utmost punishment for which is four years' penal servitude. The escape of this man is a sad reflection upon the present state of chemical science in this country. On Thursday his solicitor appeared at one of the London police courts that he might be admitted to bail, but the presiding magistrate peremptorily refused to entertain the subject. An application on his behalf will probably be made to a judge in chamber.

LONGEVITY AMONG THE PEERAGE.—It is not a little singular that of the score or so of peers who have died since the commencement of the year, there are sixteen whose united ages amount to no less than 1,229 years, giving an average of 76½ years to each, and setting at naught the *dictum* of David as to "three score years and ten." The list of noble lords is as follows: The Earl of Aylesford (aged 72); Lord Northwick (81); the Earl of Ripon (76); the Marquis of Bristol (69); the Earl of Devon (81); the Bishop of Bangor (86); the Duke of Leeds (69); the Earl of Moray (63); the Earl of Tankerville (83); Earl Cathcart (76); the Earl of Harborough (62); the Earl Minto (76); Viscount St. Vincent (62); the Earl of Jersey (66); the Earl of Westmoreland (75); and Earl Waldegrave (71).

THE STRIKE.—The London strike still remains unsettled. The men have abandoned the nine-hours movement, but adhere to the determination not to accept work under the declaration. A correspondence is now going on between the Operatives Conference and the Master's Central Committee, with a view to the arrangement of the dispute, and it is hoped that these negotiations will produce a satisfactory result.

THE Bristol *Mercury* announces that Mr. George Underfield, varnish manufacturer, of that city, has had a daughter born to him, the thirty-third child since the battle of Trafalgar, at which he was present.

IRELAND.

THE rightful heirs to the property of the late Senator Broderick, it is said, are two young girls by the name of McDonnell, now living at Carrington Hill, in the county of Cork. The young ladies are cousins-german to Mr. Broderick on his mother's side. They have been informed of Mr. B.'s death and their claims to his estate.

THE PRICE OF LAND.—The sales in the Landed Estate Court, at Dublin, for some time back, show that the market value of land has considerably receded, and even at the reduced prices buyers are not always forthcoming. Last week the estates of five separate proprietors—situated in the counties of Waterford, Mayo, Sligo, Tipperary, and Cavan—were offered for sale in moderate-sized lots, to suit the generality of purchasers. Those sold did not realize anything like the price which ruled a year ago, while several other lots had to be postponed from insufficiency of offers.

THE Catholic Young Men's Society of Dublin have adopted an address expressive of sympathy with the Pope in his present circumstances.

THE *Nation* says it is looked on as fixed that Cardinal Wiseman is to come to Dublin, in a long visit in a very short time—about three weeks hence.

A SUBSCRIPTION is on foot in Ireland for erecting a monument to the Rev. John Lanigan, D. D., author of the "Ecclesiastical History of Ireland," who died in 1828.

THE Committee of the Goldsmith memorial, which is to be erected in Trinity College, Dublin, have decided that its execution shall be confided to J. H. Foley, R. A.

Dr. MCILAIN has written another letter to Lord Palmerston, the opposing the wrongs suffered by Ireland, and expressing the most profound sympathy for the Pope.

FRANCE.

A COMMISSION is to be named to examine and report on the establishment of a monthly service of steamers for India and China. It is stated that the Messageries Imperiales will undertake the service on receiving a subsidy, and that the subsidy already granted to the line of Brazil and the French Antilles will be diminished.

THE idea of the monument to the Great Napoleon is still a secret, but only one thing is known as yet—that the Emperor is resolved that it shall be the finest thing of the kind existent in the whole world.

AN Imperial decree just issued has authorized the establishment of a bonded warehouse for silks at Lyons, which it is hoped will stimulate and extend the commerce of that city by making it the central depot of foreign silks for the whole continent.

M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN's new pamphlet—entitled "Napoleon III et l'Europe"—has been seized at the printer's. It is reported to be successively hostile to England, and no longer pugnacious.

ACCORDING to official documents recently published, there were in France, in 1844, 9,100,000 hectares (24 acres each) of uncultivated land, and during the last fifteen years that immense extent has been reduced to 4,800,000.

THE *Debats* calls attention to the fact, illustrative of the extent to which *Government functionaries* are multiplied over France without any necessity, that the customs revenue of England, by the last blue-book, notwithstanding its being double or treble the figure of French returns, is collected at the rate of 3½ per cent. on the gross receipts, while in France no less than 12 per cent. of the revenue goes to pay the employees in that department.

IT APPEARS certain that France—in order to enable Piedmont to pay the 75,000,000 francs to Austria—says a Paris letter in the *Nord*—will accept titles of Piedmontese rentes, which will be handed over to the Bank of France, the latter paying the 100,000,000 which it still owes for the renewal of its privilege, and which will serve for the payment of the debt to Austria. The Cabinet of Turin is said to have expressed a wish that those titles of rentes should have remained for a certain time in the hands of the Minister of Finance, but M. Magne did not think it his duty to agree to that suggestion, declaring that he could not undertake to dispose of them at any time and at whatever price he might think proper.

THE *Patrie* publishes a paragraph to the effect that the Congress is expected to assemble at Paris on the 15th December, but negotiations are still pending; and that the adhesion of England has not yet arrived.

THE FRENCH EXPEDITION TO CHINA.—The *Moniteur de la Flotte* says:—"The *corps d'armée* which is to act in China will, it is believed, be composed as follows:—The English will send 6,000 European and 6,000 native troops. France will send a complete division, consisting of the 101st and 102d Regiments, the second battalion of riflemen, 16 companies of marines, four batteries of horse artillery, two companies of engineers, one company of the baggage train, and 500 sailors. The division, including sailors and marines, will be altogether about 20,000 strong." The *Journal du Havre* states that the appointment of Gen. Trochu as commander of the French expedition to China will shortly appear in the *Moniteur*. He will receive in combination two very extensive military and diplomatic powers. The following arrangements have been made, by which special advantages will be accorded to the troops which are to form part of the expedition.

The officers, on entering the campaign, will receive a gratification of about one third more than is usually given; when landed, the superior officers will receive an additional pay of 12f. a day, and the inferior officers 8f., and adjutant sub-officers 4f. 50c., and for the corporals and privates double pay equal to the supplement for Paris, increased 10c., and on their return a renewable leave of absence for twelve months. Both for officers and privates, a part of the pressure will be reserved for those who, returning from the expedition, may be proposed for that recompense.

THE *Pays* states that an extraordinary credit of 30,000,000 francs is to be devoted to the Chinese expedition.

The *Herald's* Paris correspondent states, as authentic, that the harbor of Fecamp, near Havre, is to be transformed into a military port and arsenal.

THE Schiller centenary festival was celebrated by the Germans in Paris with very great enthusiasm. About 3,000 persons crowded into the Theâtre de l'Imperatrice, and upwards of 600—who were unable to obtain places—had their money returned at the door.

THE last novelty in France is the fashion of ladies wearing a glass stuck into their eye. In the country they wear the same hats as the cavalier, dogskin gloves, heavy paletots, with capacious pockets, and the most fascinating gaiters of rough leather, with ever so many little buttons and bell-like appendages, which is called *a la mulleter*.

THEATRICALS AT COMPIEGNE.—The following is the manner in which each theatrical representation is managed at the palace of Compiegne: On arriving, the company are installed in apartments prepared for them in the part of the palace adjoining the theatre. At two o'clock, a dinner is served up for the actors and other persons attached to the theatre, but in two different rooms. At the dinner of the performers, Count de Bacciochi, or his deputy, presided, with the director for his vice president. The performance usually begins at eight o'clock. After the play, a supper is served in the same manner as the dinner, and after the supper the company return to Paris by special train. The expenses of the journey are paid in the first instance by the director, who is repaid from the Emperor's privy purse. An indemnity for the suspension of performances at Paris and a gratification for the artists, are also allowed.

SPAIN.

TO INSURE the success of the expedition against Morocco, the greatest powers are conferred by Queen Isabella on Marshal O'Donnell. He is empowered to grant rewards and honors for gallant services on the field, and promotions to the rank of colonel inclusive; and, to guard as much as possible against any rival in his absence supplanting him in his post of Prime Minister and Minister of War, he is accompanied by the *personnel* of the War Office.

O'Donnell has also taken precautions against internal convulsions, by imitating the Emperor of the French previous to the late war, by dividing the Spanish Peninsula and the Balearic Islands into five great military commands, so that the troops depending on each may be organized as a *corps d'armée*; and the command of these forces and of the territory they occupy is confided to a field-marshal as general in chief. These seem to be vast preparations for a campaign against the Moors.

The Madrid journals state that, in the audience which the Count de Lucena (O'Donnell) had of their Majesties, just before his departure from Madrid to take command of the expedition against Morocco, his Majesty said that, in the event of the Marshal thinking that the services of another general would be useful, he, in his quality of husband of the Queen, as Marshal of the National Armies, as a Spaniard, and a gentleman, was ready to place himself at the head of the troops, and to share all their perils and fatigues. The Queen, it is said, listened to this declaration with tears in her eyes; and O'Donnell thanked his Majesty with profound emotion in the name of the country, and said that, if circumstances should require it, nothing would be more agreeable to him than to place himself under his Majesty's orders.

THE Spanish army under orders for Africa is estimated at 40,000 men.

The Government has decided to prohibit the publication of the news of the expedition in Spain during the continuation of the war.

The Duke de Montpensier has paid the expense of twenty-four rifled cannon prepared at the foundry of Seville for the expedition to Morocco.

A dignitary of the Spanish Church has published in the *Epoca* an appeal to the Government to establish the Papal authority, and to co-operate with France and Austria for the subjection of heretical England.

The Madrid journals state that attempts made to cultivate the sugar cane in the neighborhood of Malaro, in Catalonia, have been attended with a fair degree of success.

PORTUGAL

The Portuguese Cortes opened on the 4th, with a speech by the King. His Majesty, referring to Morocco, said that ships had been sent to Tangier for the protection of Portuguese subjects. The differential duties between Portugal and Brazil had been abolished, in consequence of the new tariff at Rio. It seems that the question of electoral reform is before the Cortes, and the question is recommended for its consideration.

PRUSSIA.

THE *Debats* contains a letter from Berlin, purporting to give the substance of a confidential circular addressed to the Prussian Minister for Foreign Affairs, under date the 30th ult., to the ambassadors of the various European courts. M. de Schleinitz (according to this account) informs the representatives of Prussia that the Emperor Alexander of Russia and the Prince Regent of Prussia, who had not seen each other for a considerable time, were desirous of meeting in order to confer personally upon numerous political subjects affecting equally the two courts of Berlin and St. Petersburg. They met in the Prussian city of Breslau, where they passed two days. They had frequent interviews, and are firmly convinced of the identity of their views in all that relates to the political state of Europe. The two Princes have had no difficulty to contend with, either upon the general character of pending and foreseen questions or upon the solutions which these questions may and ought to receive, and they are agreed as to the identical path which the two Cabinets should follow in the future.

The *Mercure de Souabe* states that Prince Gortschakoff has addressed a similar circular to the Russian representatives abroad. "It appears certain," says this journal, "that from this time neither Prussia nor Russia will support the project of an Italian Confederation. This combination, in fact, would give the preponderance to France in Italy, and we have good reason for believing that England will reject it on the same ground."

THE *Staatsanzeiger* says that the health of the King of Prussia has improved lately, and he is now able to make short excursions in a carriage.

AUSTRIA.

AN imperial autograph letter has been addressed to the Minister of Finance, Baron Von Bruck, expressing the desire of the Emperor to make good the deficit in the budget of the year 1860 to 1861. In order to carry out the desire of the Emperor, a committee will be appointed, whose work is to be terminated at the end of March, and the result submitted to the Council of the Empire. In accordance with the articles of 13 and 16 of the decree dated the 12th of April, 1851, the number of members of the Council of the Empire will temporarily be increased for the discussion of this subject.

THE Council of the Empire (Reichrat) is course of being transformed into a senate, which will control the administration of the finances of the country.

DECREES will shortly be issued granting to the Jews additional political and social privileges.

With the following concessions the Hungarians would, perhaps, now be content, though such will hardly be the case six months hence:

1. The introduction of a representative system. 2. The right to send delegates from the Diet to Vienna, in order to settle with Austria, as the delegates of the other provinces the sum to be paid by Hungary as her quota towards the budget. 3. Self-government in internal matters, and consequently the right to raise the money for the payment of the before-mentioned quota in her own way. 4. A return to the former system of administration, which was well suited to the necessities and peculiarities of the Hungarian nation, and cheap withal. 5. In case of war, the delegates of the several provinces to meet at Vienna in order to vote the necessary supplies of men and money. 6. The establishment of an independent committee of control over the finances.

RUSSIA.

AN imperial ukase, granting to the serfs the Imperial domains, personal rights, and the faculty to possess landed property, has appeared.

GREECE.

LETTERS from Athens to the 4th ult., announce that the pending Powers have claimed from the Greek Government, on account of interest due, a yearly payment of nine hundred thousand francs.

TURKEY.

ADVICES have been received from Constantinople to the 5th ult. A reduction of the civil list, amounting to a million of piastres, and a diminution of the salaries of the *employés*, have been effected. The Porte has addressed a memorandum to the Powers which signed the treaty of Paris.

NAPLES.

MARSEILLES, Nov. 15.—Advices have been received from Naples to the 12th. It is positively stated that it is the wish of the King of Naples to be represented at the approaching Congress. Orders have been given to the Neapolitan embassies to deliver passports to all Neapolitan exiles who may demand permission to return to their country.

NAPLES, Nov. 8.—There has been some talk here this week about the will of the late King, which is said to have left 57,000,000 of ducats, to be divided in equal portions among his wife and children, making about 3,000,000 of ducats each. This, however, is certain, that 20,000 ducats were left by his Majesty to each of his brothers, and that the order for the payment of that sum to Prince Charles of Capua was made out last week.

SARDINIA.

THE TUSCAN COINAGE.—The Tuscan Government had sent to the Chamber of Deputies for coining the new