WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1869. Finit Page Lifetary Criticism; Not New Books; The Compass Flower; Personal and Political; Letter from New York;) Pennsylvania tems FOURTH PAGE. The Courts; A White Man who has been for Twenty-one Years an Associate of Indians; Marine Intelligence.

The News. The proceedings of Congress, yesterday, will be found in our telegraphic columns. In the Senate, the resolution of Senator Mason, to appoint a committee to investigate the Harper's Ferry affair, mitted to investigate the Harper's Ferry and content and the public or private liquines in the day, and did a great deal to protein was consumed by a further discussion of Helmon's Book on the "Impending Orisis".—which, by the way, is being very extensively advertised by the notice they take of it—and no vote was taken roic. Enthusiasm implies the presence of all again from 1842 to September, 1862, was the

and that it practically repeats the recommendation of last year concerning Mexico, by investing the Executive with increased power to use the army and many at discretion; and enlarges upon the gaged. They are just as capable of serving the property of th Harper's Ferry affair and the Union.

effect that Max Maretsek had got himself into an ing as to strengthen and direct it. They published some criticisms upon the performance and conduct of the season, Maretsek withdrew the seats and admission that had been given to the eritic of that paper; whereupon, all the other papers of Havana took sides with the Prensa, all the critics returned their complimentary cards and box tickets to the manager... At present there is open war between the critics and the impressario a state of affairs vastly more unpleasant to the latter than the former. A letter from Cuba to

the latter than the former. A letter from Cuba to te New York Express says;

"We are getting along very comfortably and quietly under the change of governors. The Creoles appear to be in favor with the new captain general, and are reaping at the beginning of the season. Gen. Serrano seems determined to be popular, and the changes made by him are only those outtomary in offices where personal confidence and triendable seem necessary for harmonious action. The first court day—the Saint's day of the Prince of Asturias—was attended by the late Captain General Conoha and his staff, in full uniform. Gen: Conoha will leave for Cadic in a few days." He has received many calls since his retirement from office, and not a few parties are now ready to recognise his worth who, before were rather lukewarm in his favor. The health of Havania in good."

A very serious socident occurred yesterday morn-ng on the Hudson River Railroad. As a train of about thirty freight cars, bound to New York, was going over the long bridge of the Croton river, be-tween Peckskill and Sing Sing, an axle broke, and a portion of the cars and the locomotive were thrown into the river, and the others broken up settled and judgment is executed, then the against the Queen's husband being placed at and thrown in a heap of the bridge. Twenty head motives and qualities of the parties may be investigated as the matter of an entirely difference was injured.

alsengers were injured.
There appears to be some uneasiness at Frederick Md., growing out of the Harper's Ferry rebellion The Prederick Union says: "For the last week the city has been visited by an extraordinary number of itinerants of every professed calling and oc-cupation. Teachers of everything, vendors of all oris of merchandise, drummers of new publications and books, (precisely the occupation of Cook in this county for several months,) until at last there are now here no one knows how many strangers with no visible means of support. For several nights past attempts have been made to reconnoitre, if not break into the barracks, in which some seven hundred stands of arms are deposited. In consequence of this, we understand that the judge has ordered the sheriff to protect that point, while the latter has therefore called out

that point, while it is later has insertor cance on the volunteers to perform that daily."

The St. Louis Regublican announces the arrival, in that city, of Dr. Forney, superintendent of In-dian Affairs in Utah, on his way to Washington. The Republican states that Dr. Forney will stait Pennsylvania; and return thence with his family

ying the Doctor, is nine years old, and named John Calvin Sarrell. The other, named Ambrose Myrom Taggett, is one year younger. Both are intelligent, sprightly little fellows, and hardy in health, notwithstanding the dread-ful privations they experienced, after the tribes of Indians. Several gentlemen, we learn have applied to their present protector for permis Commissioner Greenwood, at Washington, stating what shall be done with them. A telegraphic

despatch was sent to the Commissioner, yesterday, announcing their safe arrival, and will be answered to-day, by that officer. Dr. Forney ex-idence in the belief that the guilty parties will yet be brought to justice. He has furnished the names of witnesses, and of the persons who, he feels confident, are the guilty instigators If the murder, to the Attorney General. The Court of Queen's Bench in Toronto has been

for some days occupied in the trial of three per-sons for perjury—the Hon. B. L. Fellowes, a member of the Assembly; Martin Cassellman, Esq., the returning officer, or inspector; and his son, J. S. Casseliman, a youth of eighteen years of age, who acted as poll clerk to his father. The charge the member elect. They were all found guilty. Fellowes was sentenced to six months' imprison-ment and a fine of eight hundred dollars; Cassellman, the elder, to six months' imprisonment and a fine of four hundred dollars; and young Castheir trial excited much interest.

The Washington Star of last evening says : "The wife of John Brown, on taking charge of the re-mains of her husband, stated that she designed conveying them home with as little publicity or delay sible; and it appears that she has performed this voluntary promise with thorough good faith. We may add that she has won the respect and regard of the entire South by the womanly delicacy and good sense she displayed while performing the duties of her trying mission."

The London Times' correspondent at Southampton states that the visitors to the Great Eastern

have nearly all fallen off, and that preparation are being made to lay up the ship snug for the winter. The decks have been cleaned, the sails dried and stowed away, the masts scraped down, and the yards and funnels painted. Below dooks everything is gradually working down into its

proper place.
The Muscatine Journal learns that the mothe of Edwin and Barclay Coppie, who resides in Bpringdale, Cedar county, Iowa, has received a letter from the latter, who is now in Canada, stating that he and eleven of his companions have are rived safely in her Britannie Majesty's dominions. Four of them were wounded—one of them so severely that his comrades were obliged to carry him most of the time for the first four days of their flight. Barclay Copple is one of the humber for whose arrest Governor Wise offered a reward of

James D. Green was elected Mayor of Cambridge Main., on Monday, by a majority of sixteen votes over Mr. Sargent, the present incumbent. Mr. Green ran on the independent ticket.

anable to turn over without help. His fall pro-duced an injury to the spine, and it is feared he will never fully recover. La Mountain, since his expedition to Canada, appears to have become sa-flated with aerial voyaging, and to have abandoned the business. Prof. Lowe, who has been experi-

The Rochester American notices the death of a brakeman on the Central Railroad. His name was Dickinson, and he served on a freight train which left Roohester on Saturday evening. When the train resched Albion, Mr. Dickinson was missed. His lamp was found on the platform of the expressed, there were no public indications of sar, at the rear end of the train, but no clue could ear, at the rear end of the train, but no clue could be obtained regarding his fate until an examination was made of the running gear of the cars, when the brakes of every car, except the first, wars discovered to bear, melancholy witness to a terrible accident. The engineer, Mr. Wm. Spring, and the fireman, stated that when about two miles from Albon, Mr. Dickinson came on the locomotive and cars. should and must know that, in the very nature of the necessaries. The British soldier retive and gave them some clears, after which he started on his return to the rear end of the train, and the conclusion was, of courses, that in stepping from the first car to the second, he lost his footing, and fell between the two. On sending back to excite servile insurrection is very small, and that the great body of the Northern people are as much opposed to insurrectionary except and any first that the great body of the Northern people are as much opposed to insurrectionary except and any first that the great body of the Northern people are as much opposed to insurrectionary expeditions as the citizens of the South.

Were found strewed slong the road to a consider.

But of Rich Tralian Marker Goods.—The goods.

The Arbitan born Trans died of 1721.

The Arabian horse Imaum died on Monday morning last, at the farm of the late Garret Van-meter, may Richmond, Ve. He was one of the two hones presented to President Van Buren in 1837, by the Imaum of Musest, and must have been at the time of his death about 30 years old.

Law and Order. John Brown was not insane in that sense of action of the reasoning faculties, but there was feeling, and incapacity to engineer the mental out passing the physiological bounds of sanity, as anger may be called a brief madness, enthusiasm is a long one; neither being irresistible from such causes as can be allowed to exempt their subjects from the legal conse-

the notice they take of 12-man. In regard to the Speakership.

The New York city election, yesterday, resulted loyalty, and devotedness of the subject into its service of Fernando Wood for Mayor, by the service; it purges away all seliabness and these qualities give no assurance of the gaged. They are just as capable of serving the wrong as the right, and are as liable The last arrival from Hayans brings news to the to pervert the action of the understandlaw, providence, and public order. Martyrs are apt to be offenders. The world is obliged offer are, obey or destroy me. The alternative is accepted, and the bloody roll of the saages.

The case is often made to stand thus: The reformer of civil institutions announces that he "must overturn them," the " powers that be" answer him "we must kill you if you lutely right and holy, though they are equally truthful, pure, and conscientious. When consciences clash in this way, it is the understanding that must mediate; and in judging them, motives must not be confounded with acts. may be in them. Which of the respective

ferent issue. It is not difficult to see that Virginia must protect herself, and that she must be sustained n doing so, without reserve or reluctance. dulging such estimation of the victim as his qualities command. The case is clear enough n the light of the laws which rule it. fold. If he had taken him in battle, with the his execution a murder. What had personal qualities, motives, or objects, to do with the decision? They must be reserved until the Pennsylvania, and return thenose with his family decision? They must be reserved until the to Salt Lake City for a permanent location. Two boys, who were the oldest shrylyors of the Mountain Meadow massacre, came in with Dr. Forney, and are now in his charge. These children were retained at Salt Lake, in order Bat they might testiff against the Mormons who were arrested and put upon trial, some months again a charge of having shared in this lifectity. This other survices of the subjects, and for another, the act of a single slave attempting to achieve his freehaving shared in the greety. The other survivors, afteen in number, being too young to be accepted as witnesses, were sent to Missouri, to be dome by the killing of his master. The differ-

ence between these two instances under the accordance with the arrangements made by the same general principle, as far it applies, furboys, it was placed in the hands of the strong-lindian Department. One of the children, two which the law by which the act of Baown is to actions that strike at the institutions of organized communities. Society must not be dammurder of their parents by Mormons, and their banishment to the fastnesses of distant and savage deavor. Success is the right, and failure the deavor. Success is the right, and failure the wrong in, such cases, because it is the public order which is the thing concerned; and where sion to receive the boys into their keeping, and rear this is disturbed, and not amended, the in- | cept a few cruel martinets who think that good them in some useful employment. It cannot be granted, however, until word is received from paymetrated whotever the spicets and motives. perpetrated, whatever the objects and motives may be. John Brown demanded that he should be treated as a prisoner of war. But twenty men cannot make a war with a nation. As well might a single man, armed with a bowie-knife, make the same claim to the police officer that arrests him after he has killed a man in the street for causes which would be good enough if it had been done on the battle-field of the national strife. The goodness of the cause is nothing to the purpose. The question is, whether government shall be attacked with the impunities of public war in reserve, every time a zealot or a score of them shall undertake the regeneration of the com-

monwealth. An appeal to arms is always was founded upon the making of false returns at wrong when it is made without any reasonable the election at which Mr. Fellows was returned as wrong when it is made without any reasonable Amputations of limbs, which, by no possibility, can cure the patient, are malpractice, and bloodshed, that cannot remedy public wrongs, is murder, by the necessities of civil society. sellman to six months' imprisonment. They all in this—its disorderliness and unavailingness—held highly respectable positions in society, and lies its criminality when it has no other; and lies its criminality when it has no other; and for this it may be rightfully punished, though it has every other good thing in it which can justify the offender at the bar of his own con-

science. The people of Virginia have not been re served in according to John Brown the admiration which his grand qualities deserved. He is as much a hero in Richmond as in Boston-as highly and as justly appreciated. His warmest eulogist will help himself greatly by quoting Governor Wisz's tribute of admiration for the man whom he nevertheless executed. He is an ideal of courage, constancy, integrity, and manly endurance to "the chivalry" as to us. But his life and death can serve only as an ideal. It has nothing of precedent in it for guidance, and nothing of service that can give it other value. The belief that God manded him to that service, and will take care of the consequences, could sanctify John BROWN, but it cannot justify his deed. Virginia, though not sanctified, is still justified in her deed. And it concerns us greatly to understand both parties aright, and to render to

word, and deed. The Union Mass Meeting.

each the due measure of justice in thought,

At the Union Meeting to be held at Boston in Fancuil] Hall, to-morrow morning, it is stated that EDWARD EVERETT and CALEB Cusning will certainly speak; and ex-Presi-The Rome (N.Y.) Sentined announces that Mr. C.

C. Coe, who was injured by falling from a tree while trying to extricate his balloon, lies prostrate, probably do so. Beforts are also being made probably do so. Efforts are also being made in New York to secure a meeting of a similar character at an early day, and after the excitement occasioned by the municipal election subsides, a large demonstration may be ex-pected in that city. Considerable interest is felt in Philadelphia in the Union Mass Meetthe business. From Lowe, who has been vaporated felt in Philadelphia in the Union Mass Meet-menting upon the credulity of the people of New York, has himself collapsed. Balloonacy is over ing to be held at Jayne's Hall to-night, and a large attendance is expected. We have frequently seen complaints in Southern papers, that while numerous meetings have been held in the North at which sympathy for the fate of Brown and admiration for his character were a conservative sentiment. The Union demon. strations now contemplated may, if properly conducted, assist in the restoration of good feeling, by the public assurances they will with outer clothing or uniform, and out of this afford of Northern aversion to illegal assaults upon Southern institutions; but, the South provide himself with his inner clothing and should sud must know that, in the very nature

collection of rich Itelian marble and fancy goods, comprising every style and size of marble vases tasses, card receivers, fancy paper weights, inkwinds, sindisater and bisque figures, china vases, to be sold to-morrow morning by B. Scott, Jr., auctioness, 23 Charles and control of the cont tioneer, 431 Chestaut street, are now open for ex-amination.

Military Punishments. The late Duke of York, brother of George the word which rightfully takes away respon the Fourth and Fat, and uncle to Queen Vio-sibility for wrongs and injuries committed TORIA, was a profligate, a spendthrift, and an against the peace and order of society. In his case there were no illusions of the senses, no gether victous, and the redeeming trait in the mistake in the data, and no aberration in the character and conduct of this Guelphic Prince was his innate humanity. He was Commanderaction, to direct or check it, which exists in pacity—with the exception of allowing his pathe enthusiast—a state of mind in which withand frail friend, the notorious Mrs. MARY ANN the effects of insanity more or less occur. Just CLARKE—that he obtained, and may be said to nave deserved, the complimentary title of the Soldier's Friend." He mitigated, to some extent, the over-severe discipline of the army, discountenanced the excessive military punishments of the day, and did a great deal to pro-mote the happiness by increasing the comforts tyrants. Frederick, Duke of Austria, had been condemned to death by De Montfort; and his sig

these high qualities. It takes the truthfulness, Duke of Wellington. From April, 1827, The New York city election, yesterday, resulted in the choice of Fernando Wood for Mayor, by the in the choice of Fernando Wood for Mayor, by the lower it purges away all selfshness and command of the army. Hill, an old lieutenant following vote: Wood (Mosart Hail Dem.) 20,054; service; it purges away all selfshness and most of the army. Hill, an old lieutenant following vote: Wood (Mosart Hail Dem.) 20,054; service; it purges away all selfshness and most of the army. Hill, an old lieutenant of Wellington's, was very much influenced by the advice and the prejudices of the Iron dyse (Rep.) 21,706. Plurality of Wood over Havemeyer, 3,273.

Havemeyer, 3, tion, to dispense with the cat-o'-nine-tails. Scarcely any thing to mitigate that degrading ware of Henri's motive, disdainfully discards him. punishment was done during the life-time of itself, loudly and angrily, against such a terrible infliction being continued. Lord Hardinge, ugly comps with the press. The Press having are even prone to wander from the path of an old soldier, as humane as he was brave, was appointed to succeed Wellington, in September, 1852, and held office until July, to defend itself against them. The terms they 1856. One good thing he did. He issued an order that no more than fifty lashes should be inflicted upon any soldier, no matter how crificed runs through the history of the heavy his offence, and practically discountenanced even that amount of corporal punish-

> On his resignation, from ill health, great fears were entertained of the Queen's appointing her husband, Prince Albert, to the chief command of the army. His sole qualificacome would be acceptable to him, whose comoluments, from various sources, already mounted to some \$300,000 a year; that he was a field marshal who had never smelt nowder, save at a review, or at a battue, or when Men must in all such conflicts be judged by blazing away at the grouse on the moors or the their deeds—their motives are not in question. | deer among the hills; and that he had invent-JOHN BROWN'S motives and Governor Wise's ed a military hat, much resembling an inverted motives do not help to settle the question by flower-pot which the plain good sense of the any intrinsic excellence or error that there Duke of Wellingron so strongly ridiculed, that, for shame of its being generally laughed sctions of the opposed parties is right, is the at, the Queen was obliged to discountenance. single object of the inquiry? When that is There was a jealousy, also, in the public mind is virtually an irresponsible character.

The Duke of CAMBRIDGE, who is first cousin to the Queen, was made Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, about three years ago, She might have spared that life, perhaps; and when Lord HARDINGE resigned. This gentlewe may be allowed to wish that she had done so; but it was legally forfeited, and Virginia man, who is now in his forty-first year, (exactly as old as Queen VIOTORIA,) had been was the proper disposer of the event. But brought up as a soldier, and, in 1854-5, had this conclusion does not hinder us from in- actually served in the Crimean campaign. He has never been suspected of the capacity or tendency to set the river Thames on fire, by any remarkable brilliancy of his mind, but has WASHINGTON Sent Major Andre to the scaf- justly obtained credit for being an honest, conscientious, well-meaning man. On various blood of a regiment of his troops upon his occasions, he has shown firmness, as well as hands, he would have made him a guest in his good sense, in putting down abuses which proown tent. A public necessity decided his vailed among the commissioned officers of vajudgment, and even Major Andra did not call rious regiments. He has come out, now, in a new character and with a higher prestige as a man of humanity.

nan of humanity.
Within the last three months flogging has been pretty extensively indulged in at various military stations in the vicinity of London. It is true that under Lord HARDINGE's order, no more than fifty lashes (actually four hundred and fifty, because the instrument of torturing one example of the right to vindicate the liber-ties of the subjects, and for another, the act of laceration has nine cutting-thong,) could be be judged. One murder does make a crimi. severity that the fifty lashes thus administered, nal, and a thousand may make a nero. Suc- sutting into the muscles and nerves, down to cess and failure are really the good and evil of | the shoulder-blade and spine, indicted as much injury to the victim as when, under the old system, five hundred to one thousand lashes had been given. This really was the case in a few recent instances, where the unfortunates were nearly flogged to death, to the disgust of all who heard of it-of all, we should say, exsoldiers cannot be made without the lash. With a single stroke of his pen, the Duke of

CAMBRIDGE has virtually put an end, at once and for ever, to military flogging. That is, he has issued an order under which no man can be flogged for any first offence, except nutiny. The system which he now and thus establishes has the great merit of being at once

establishes has the great merit of being at once simple and humane. It runs thus:

MAII men on entering the army will be placed in the first class, and will not, except for aggravated mutinous conduct, be liable to corporal punishment. They will continue in the first class unless they should incur degradation into the second class by the commission of certain orimes hereafter specified. For this purpose his Royal Highness has further decided on classifying the offences committed by soldiers under two distinct heads. Grimes under the first head are to be the following: Absence from parade.

Absence from parade.
Drunkenness.
Riotous conduct in the streets. Riotous conduct in the streets.

Absence without leave from tattoo.

Preferring frivolous complaints.

Disrespect to non-commissioned officers.

Striking a comrade.

Absence without leave, as defined by 51 Art. of

Yar.

Escaping from confinement.

Insubordination.

Making away with necessaries.

Falsely impating improper conduct to a superior.

Siceping on post, depending on the circumstances and nature of service.

Under the second head, the following crimes

are included : Aggravated cases of insubordination and vio-Drunkenness on duty or on line of march. Embezzling public money. Stealing from a comrade.

Theft.

Designedly maiming.

Repeated acts of making away with necessari es, arms, accourtements, ammunition, &c.

Other disgraceful acts showing vicious or unnatural proponsities, indecent assaults. The rules for working this distribution of rimes are as follows:

The rules for working this distribution of crimes are as follows:

No man guilty of offences under the 1st head is to be subject to corporal punishment, except during the time of war when the army is in the field. Men guilty of offences under the 2d head, being orimes of a very serious description, will, if in the second class, be liable to corporal punishment. If, however, they are in the first class, they will, together with their other punishment, not being corporal punishment, be disrated, and passed into the second class, when they will thenceforth, on the repetition of crimes under the 2d head, be liable to corporal punishment, as having degraded themselves by their own bad conduct.

Uninterrupted good conduct for a year will, however, again restore the soldier from the second to the first class, as proving a desire for reformation and amendment.

Though thus classified, it does not follow that all men under the second class are to be condemned to corporal punishment as much avoided as possible; but a man who by misconduct has placed himself in the second class is liable thereafter to corporal punishment, whereas the man in the first class is not liable to such punishment, except in the case of aggravated mutinous conduct, when severity must at once be seen that, except for "aggravated mutinous conduct." Pur private called a paravated mutinous conduct.

It will hence be seen that, except for "ag-gravated mutinous conduct," no private soldier can be flogged in future for a first offence -though a difference may be made, during the time of war, when the army is in the field, just as in times of civil commotion the Habeas Corpus Act is sometimes suspended. These changes in the British military system will do a great deal to induce young men

to enter the British army. The fear of flogging thus removed, only one thing more is needed to make the British military service more popular than it has been for many a long day. The pay of the privates must be raised. It is now just twenty-six cents a day, miserable dole each soldier has to feed and other necessaries. The British soldier re-

posed have in their case an opportunity of "doing good." Any donations left at this office will be promptly appropriated.

AUCTION NOTICE .- We invite the attention of rchasers to the sale this morning, by B. Scott, Jr. austioneer, 431 Chestnut street, consisting of rich needle-worked goods, bonnet ribbons and bonnet Havemeyer's vote. aterials, jewelry, Germantown goods, &c.

Academy of Music. Donizetti's Opera of "Il Polluto," produced here n Monday evening, will be repeated, we hope. We suggest that it be given at a Matinbe. This evening, another new opera, "The Bicilian Vespers," by Vêrdi, will be produced for the first time in this city. The leading characters will be sustained by Madame Colson, Signor Brignoil, Signor Ferri, (said to be the best bari-

that approach to irresistibility of thought and in-Chief of the British army for a quarter of a tone in the world,) and Signor Junes, the base feeling, and incapacity to engineer the mental century, and so conducted himself in that casinger. It will be put upon the stage with unex; -upon which subject, by the way, Mrs. Hemans wrote a tragedy called "The Vespers of Palermo," which unfortunately was rather poetical than dra-The Sicilians, equally oppressed by the exactions of Guy de Montfort, the Governor, and stung by the taunts and rapacity of the French soldiery; re-

solved to destroy the tyranny and to extirpate the

tiotism, and filial duty, ensues, which results in Henri's saving De Montfort's life. Helens, unapunishment was done during the life-time of De Montfort commands the instant execution of triends to be especially complacent to those of the Wellington, though public opinion declared the Duchess, and Procide, a physician, who Democracy who have been ridden down by him the Duchess, and Procida, a physician, who had been the leader of the patriots. At the intercession of Henri, the Governor agrees to pardon Helena and her accompliee, if Henri will publicly proclaim the relationship in which they stand to each other. This acknowledgment Henri, influenced by Helens, in the first instance, refuses to make; but when he sees his mistress and Procida on their way to the scaffold, he preounced the word "Father," and their lives are De Montfort that a favorable opportunity has arisen to remove asperities on both sides, and reconcile he French and the Sicilians by a union between Helena and his son. Helena's unconquerable anti-pathy to her brother's murderer breaks out, but Procide's whispered remenstrance produces acquiattempt it." The obligations of duty here are as thoroughly hostile as if the one party were at thoroughly hostile as if the one party were utterly corrupt and guilty, and the other absorbase the Queen's husband; that the large includes to Helena', the project by the triumph cida confides to Helena, the project by the triumph of which he hopes at once to gratify private hartered and perform a public duty. The bells of the palace will announce the solemnisation of the nuptials, and something more; at the sound, the Sicilians rise, and their Freuch oppressors fall beneath their blows. In assonishment and terror, Helena would now, to preserve the life of her love prevent the marriage. Henri entreats Montfor to urge Helena to compliance; the ill-fated father does so, joining the hands of the lovers. The sigasl is given by Procida, the bells send forth thei leath-fraught message, the Sicilians pour in, striking down their unprepared foes, and including ienri and Helens in the massaor

> Biography of Adelina Patti. A New York journal supplies us with the following account of Mad'lle Adelina Patti, the new prima donna, who will make her first appearance in this city, to-morrow, in "Lucia di Lammer moor." It may give desirable information to many lovers of music:

moor." It may give desirable information to many lovers of music:

"One of the most remarkable events in the operatio history of the metropolis, or even of the world, has taken place during the last week at the Academy of Music. We refor to the debut of Miss Adelina Patti, whose career bids fair to rival those of the most brilliant queens of song. Her debut on Thursday has already been described. The success which attended that performance was endorsed on Saturday by the largest audience that has assembled for a matinic since the Piccolomini crushes. Miss Patti sang the mad scene from 'Lucia' in such a superb way as to stir up the audience, which is usually chary of applause, to the heartiest demonstrations of delight. The prima donna was twice called before the curtain, and the stage was literally overed with the flowers which were thrown before her.

"The success of this artist, educated and reared among us, with all the vocal gifts of an Italian, and all the elevennessed a Yankee girl, has made every-body talk of her, wondering who and what she is, where she has been, and so on.

"To gratify this very reasonable curiosity is eminently proper, and we have collected a few particulars for that purpose. As Miss Patti has always been in this country, we state facts within the knowledge of nearly every one who is acquainted with mulcolal matters:

"Miss Adelina Patti was born at Madrid, Spain, April 9, 1843. Her mother, Madame Barili Patti, was the prima donna of the Grand Theatre at Madrid; and on the evening preceding the birth of Adelina, the youngest of a large family, Madame had sung 'Norma,' in which rôle she had a high reputation. Curiously enough, after the birth of Adelina, Madame Patti lest her voice almost entirely, and has always believed that it was given to the child.

"Madame Patti left Madrid as soon as possible after Adelina's birth, and returned to Milan, the first Adelina's birth, and returned to Milan, the first Adelina's birth, and returned to Milan, the first Adelina's birth, and returned to

Madame Patti left Madrid as soon as possible

tirely, and has always believed that it was given to the child.

"Madame Patti left Madrid as soon as possible after Adelina's birth, and returned to Milan, the permaneat residence of her family. Here the impresario Strakosch made the acquaintance of the new prima donne; the madrid as a country in 1844, when Patti pier joined Sanquirico, the buffo, in the management of the Italian opera, Chambers street. There were four daughters of Mme. Patti, all strists. The clidest, Clotilida Barill, married the son of Colonel Thorne. Amalia, the next, is the wife of Mr. Strakosch; Carlotta resides in thicity, and is an accomplished teacher of music, and the latest edition of this fair musical libretto is Adelina, the subject of this sketch.

"Adelina was what is called a precocious child. Sho could sing almost before she could speak. She caught up at the age of four all the gems of the operas, and sang them correctly. Her first public appearance was made at the sgo of nine years, when Mr. Strakosch, Ole Bull, and the infantile prima donna made a tour in the provinces, where Adelina sang all the great pieces made familiar by Jenny Lind, Sontag, Becio, and others. The little lady created the greatest enthusiasm, and her share of the profits amounted to twenty thousand dollars which her father invested in a country seat, the summer residence of the family.

"Although so far advanced in art, Adelina had not forgotten to be a child. She always took her doil to the theatre or concert-room, and once refured to sing unless 'Maurice' (Strakosch) would allow her to carry it on the stage. Once she had sung a very difficult cavatina in such a way as to 'bring down the house' with tremendous applause. When the calm came, after the storm, Adelina, having recognised on one of the front benches a child of her own age, said, in a clear, smooth voice, 'Nelly, come to my room, right away; I've got such a beautiful doll to show you, and we'll have such fun!" The effect of this naivete upon the audience may be imagined.

"At this time, our rim

to Paris she would make such a furore as is seldem resen there.

"After the concert tour with Strakesch, Miss Patti went to the West Indies with Gottschalk, the pianist. In Hayana she sang, in costume, the duct in the 'Barber of Seville,' with her brother, Barili. The enthusiastic Hayanese made such a row in recalling her that she ran away frightened, and could not be persuaded to go upon the stage again. Throughout the Indies she divided the honors with Gottschalk, and at Porto Rico had an offer of marriage (she was then fourteen) from the richest proprietor in the place. But that diamond wedding did not come off. Adelina is still in 'maiden meditation, fancy free,' and is devoné only to art.

irt. "She was brought out at the Academy to save "Sno was prought out at the Academy to save the season. The unangers had a good opers, plenty of fine artists, everything required for fine perform-ances, but the great outside public, always thirst-ing for something new, wanted a sensation. They have it in 'little Patti,' who not only pleases the comoisseurs, and is the especial favorite of the fair, but has all the material for a great popular pet.''

A New Musical Star .- It may not be generally lassical concerts of last year were an entire suc-

A FRENCH WITNESS IN A VERMONT COURT. In the course of the trial of a case in Verment, a rench lady was called on to testify, and it was ssumed that she was only acquainted with her native language, which notther the judge nor the clerk understood. In this emergency one of the counsel volunteered to administer the cath, which e did in the following terms: "Yous jures zat wat you here testify shall be zo truse, zi whole truse, and noosing but zo truse, so help mon Dieu." For a moment the lady looked with astonish-

For a moment the say located with assessment at the clork pro tem., and then said in perfectly good English, but with a slight foreign accent, "What does the gentleman say?" A VERBAL MESSAGE .- The Russian Grand Duchess, Mary do Leuchtenberg, has arrived a the Rotel du Louvre, Paris, with one hundred and ton pieces of baggage. She comes, it is said, as the bearer of a verbal communication from her brother, the Bursian Emperor, to Napoleon. Having but a mere word to say, she did not bring much luggage.

The New York Municipal Election. PERNANDO WOOD RLECTED MAYOR. NEW YORK, December 6-Evening.-Returns rom nineteen wards give the following vote for Mayor of this city : 

Wood's plurality over Havemoyer .. 3 273

Letter from "Occasional."? Washington, Dec. 6, 1859.
Alas, poor Jinks! Jinks is excited-Jinks

d-Jinka i depressed—Jinks is miserable, for Jinks despairs of the Republic. Now, many of your thousands of readers really doubt, as I have heretofore said, of the existence of Jinks; but Jinks is a living, moving, susceptible personality. Jinks is a model politician—a shaper of destinies—the friend of the President. But, wretched Jinks, he finds that the ampled splendor and completeness. The following country is in imminent peril—yea, is just pitching is a summary of the leading incidents in this operatory into the gulf. Jinks despises awfully Black Republicane; therefore, Jinks can't think upon the possibility of a Speaker of their dingy hue with the least degree of allowance. Jinks dotes upon his country—at least so Jinks thinks—particularly tha section of it which the President especially favors; and, of consequence, Jinks shrinks, turns pale, trem-bles—terribly trembles—knowing that the South nust resent and resist such a contempt of their sotyrants. Frederick, Duke of Austria, had been condemed to death by De Montfort; and his sis ter Helena, influenced as much by thirst for revenge as by leve of country, links herself with the conspirators, and offers to be personally the destroyer of the remorseless Governor. Henri, a Sicilian, young and ardent, of acknowledged bravery, butunknown parentage, is enamored of Helena, whose suit she factors, on the understanding that he too shall likes ignerationally and arched to the cabinet.

the perfection of Darley's art. So, for the present, farewell Jinks—magnificent, immortal Jinks!

It is said that Mr. Buchanan has instructed his under the hope of ultimately securing their as-sistance in the organization of the House, and in roting through his recommended legislation. How far such sycophanoy may succeed I know not, but this I know, that the curse of an outraged people must be the reward of all those who, having se-oured their election through opposition to Executive dictation, now fail to strike when the stroke would kill. But, perhaps, both you and I have persed. At this moment, apparently, it strikes loved long enough in the world to learn that De Montfort that a favorable opportunity has arisen to remove asperities on both sides, and reconcile readiest to exhibit the weakness and imperfections of their nature. Between the faith as held by anti-Lecompton Democrats, and the wretched follies of the followers of Mr. Buchanan's Administration, there can be no peace, and to propose harmony be-tween two such antagonisms is to insult those whom the proposition is made to affect. The present Con-gress, like the last, may cause the mask to be drawn from the face of the hypocrite; and even this is lesirable. The people should thoroughly know their representative. It is even better late than never. I shall have more to say on this subject ereafter, and I only hope I may not feel myself

anaged in an inconceivably short space of time to lisgrace and demoralize it. This agitation in the

Service of the control of the contro

A NEW MUSICAL STAR.—It may not be generally known that we have now in this city an artiste of acknowledged morit in the person of M'lle Anna Wissler, (a graduate of the Paris Conservatorse,) whose performances at the musical festival and

THE LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

ANNUNII CONGRESS.-FIRST SESSION.

W. S. CAPITOL, WARHINGTON, Dec. 6.

M. MASON'S (of Virginus) resolution, effected on the service of the se

and was answer. As for the missuded man who led the insurgents, he had already expiated on the gallows his errors, and gone before the final tribuno.

Let this investigation be impartial and thorough. The effect on the country would be most salutary; and had a similar investigation been instituted when a similar transaction occurred in 1825, it would have been better. The arsenal at Liberty, Missouri, was then broken into and the public property taken away. He briefly recapitulated the facts of that occurrence as stated by Capt. Leonard in charge there. That, however, was for the purpose of forcing slavery into Kansas, while at Harper's Ferry the effort was to abolish slavery. He then offered an amendment to the resolution extending the inquiry to the former case.

Mr. Masox replied that he would not stand in the way of the journy suggested, but the very document road contained all the facts officially set forth. If the Senater wanted to provent the recurrence of such transactions, he would not stand in the way of applying the proper legislation. But now, when four years had elapsed, and neither that Senator nor those who act with him have saked an investigation, it is a little strange to be so anxious to couple these transactions.

Mr. Masox continued: The committee could not examine both at once, and therefore, time and money would be lost by adopting the amendment. He wanted to know whence the recourses were derived for the Harper's Ferry invasion—who supplied the money, munitions, and counsel. Congress could not act on the subject without official information; and if it should turn out that Congress had no power to prevent such transactions, it is the duty, not of the Southern States alone, but of all the States, to take proper measures for their protection. He alluded to the remark of Mr. Trumbull, respecting the shrieks from Kansas not being heard in Virginia, by saying that no shrieks would be heard from Virginia, happen what may in their political relations with others. He did not know what a man's poli

danger arose from the constant obloquy and re-proach heaped on the people of the free States, disgrace and demoralize it. This agitation in the liouse on the "Impending Crisis" is only calculated to do evil. It cannot be expected that it can change the views of any of the opponents of the Administration; and can only serve the author of the obnoxious publication, by giving it a notoriety it could not otherwise attain. Doubtless it may, at it clearly does, seem necessary to rebuke the views at some length on various topics content whis views at some length on various topics content while the most telling way of rebuking it would be by not noticing it at all. However, here

gift of the American people. And yet he has endorsed Helper's book, which is more incendiary in its character than anything John Brown ever an Abolitomist till he came to washington. Heating on the character of the House.

Mr. Hale called the Senator to order for reflecting on the character of the House.

Mr. Visson said the only reflected on the Republican party, not on the House. Mr. Sherman was one of the sixty-eight members of the last Congress who endorsed and approved sentiments at war with the interests of the South and looking to a dissolution of the Union. Was not that equivalent to sympathy for Brown? Do gentlemen here distain the acts of their collegues in the other olders, by the would justify the conduct of their political friends in the House, who sustain a man endorsing the most damnable sentiments ever untered. When the Senator from Massachusetts from presence delivered in the most damnable sentiments avowed at a public mosting in his own town, instead of a stiting and giving a silent assent, he should at once have rebuked them. What did all the ring ing of bells in New Hampshire mean on the 2d of December the sympathy for Brown? And eight means or foul—if not by appealing to the slaver of the south search of the South can take care of itself, and needs no paint server to the defension of the Republican party to break down the institution of slavery, by fair means or foul—if not by appealing to the slaver of the South can take care of itself, and needs no paint server to the lattice of the Chone was becoming, if not corrupt, at least corruptible. The South can take care of itself, and needs no paint server to the lattice of the Chone or the washing action on the question before it, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at noon. Mr. Clark's resolution begins and interest defension, was becoming, if not corrupt, at least corruptible. The South can take care of itself, and needs no paint server to the submet of the fellow of the same reason. He believed it was becoming, if not corrupt, at le

HOUSE.

The House met at noon. Mr. Clark's resolution being under cons.deration,
Mr. CRAWFORD made an ineffectual motion to submit a resolution for the adoption of the one-hour rule, it being evident that after Mr. Clark concluded his remarks a reply will be expected from the other side. It would be remembered, in the Thirty-fourth Congress one gentleman occupied the floor for two days, and hence his proposition.

A resolution was adopted that the daily hour of meeting be 12 o'clock. AT EXCITING SCENE.

A resolution was adopted that the daily hour of meeting be 12 o'clock.

Mr. CLARK caused to be read the list of those who recommended the circulation of Mr. Helper's book, and also the circular itself, strongly reprobably the first product of the second strongly reprobably the strongly reprobably reprobably the strongly reprobably reprobably reprobably the strongly reprobably reprobably reprobably reprobably the strongly reprobably r

sever. I shall have more to say on this subject between the state, and I only hope I may not feel myearly and the sever of the problem of the state of expeased on I reference to recent and the several condition of the state of expeased on I make the state of the st

FRANKFORT, Dec. 5.—The State Legislature or gunized to-day by the election of Mr. Porter, of Woodford, Speaker of the Sanate, and Mr. Merrivote.
Mr. Barksdalk, of Mississippi, raised the ques-Alf. Baraspales, or massacipy, taken a did not reliant that as Mr. Gilmer's proposition did not relate to the election of Speaker, it was out of order. The Clerk was not prepared to decide the point, but would submit it to the House.

An ineffectual motion to postpone the further consideration of the resolution till the 1st of Januweather Speaker of the House, a triumph of the friends of Mr. Breckinridge over those of Mr. Guthrle.

New Orleans, Dec. 6.—The bids for the Preife Railroad stock and bonds will be closed on the 19th. A conditional sale has been made of the belance, amounting to \$1,000 000, which is to be set saide for the purchase of laborers to complete the road.

The Pacific Railroad.

them for the language or intermediation, or "— reading fod's creation
From unret to foundation."

[Laughter.] It was right in them, for we recreants of the North were not affected by it. He gave them credit for it, for their remarks were to open-

rate on timid men.