The Press

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1859.

FIRST PAGE.—Napoleon and the Italian Question:—Congressional Proceedings; Personal and Political. FOURTH PAGE.—News Items; Marine Intelligence.

Going Back to Ireland.

Great efforts are being made in Ireland, by persons of all different shades of politics, to coax the British Government to extend to JOHN MITCHEL, THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, and one or two more now in this country, the amnesty which was granted to SMITH O'BRIEN and the other "rebels" of 1848. Mr. MEAGHER has been a naturalized citizen of the United States for about three years, and though he might desire to visit his relations and friends in Ireland, is not at all likely, we know, to desire a permanent residence there. Were the amnesty extended to him, without his own solicitation, and without any concession contrary to his independence and honor being coupled with it, perhaps he might run across in one of the Galway steamers and once more see "his own loved island of sorrow." Mr. MITCHEL, on the other hand, says that "Irishmen living in that portion of the United Kingdom' and trying to comfort themselves in some sort, as subjects of the Queen of England, have a right, perhaps a duty, in the interest of a pure administration of justice, without reference to us or our wishes, to take such steps as they think proper to induce their Queen to annul the verdicts of her packed juries, and even at this late hour to make some atonement for a grievous injustice." But whoever would accept the amnesty, if granted, Mr. MITCHEL would not. He has written to a friend in Waterford (P. J. SMITH) to the following effect: "I do not know whether my two friends and comrades, now in the United States, would avail themselves of the 'amnesty,' if granted. For my part, I certainly would not. *I hope, indeed, to go to Ireland again*, but never by the Queen of England's good will. It would be impossible for me to live there under her Government without endeavoring to overthrow it. I should instantly conspire, confederate, and combine with person and persons once more against the peace of our said lady, the now Queen, her crown and dignity, and so forth; whereupon she would again pack a jury of true-blue Castle Protestants, again steal my letters in the post office, again set Baron LEFROY upon my track (does the Baron still live?), and all the detectives and suborners, again seize my person, and plunder my children, under a false pretence of law. Oh, no! I cannot go back to live in Ireland under her dominion, *yet I hope to go back to live in Ireland.*" The lines which we have emphasized here, seem to encourage the idea that Mr. MITCHEL, now in Paris, has not abandoned the hope of yet seeing Ireland independent of British connection.

Speeches of Haskin and Hickman.

We present to our readers, this morning, in an extra sheet, the official report of the recent speeches of Messrs. HASKIN and HICKMAN, in the House of Representatives. The article in the Washington *Constitution*, which provoked these triumphant vindications, and which was read, by the Clerk of the House shortly after Mr. HASKIN commenced his speech, is as follows:

"THE BLACK REPUBLICAN RESERVE.—Since the commencement of the present session of Congress, and of the debate on Mr. Clark's resolution as to the unworthiness, of Mr. John Sherman to preside over a branch of the *national* Legislature, it has been evident that the Black Republicans counted with great confidence on the support of a few men who, though not avowedly Black Republicans, feeble in numbers, and insignificant as men, were yet numerous enough, and, for the nonce, important enough, to consummate the election of Sherman as Speaker to the House of Representatives, whenever the mass of the Black Republicans were willing to pay the price demanded for the service to be performed. This feeble little band of mercenaries, on every division which has been taken for Speaker, voted not for Sherman, nor for Bocock, but for each other; and the steady devotion with which Hickman voted for Haskin, and Haskin voted for Hickman, would have been the subject of universal admiration, were it not that both Hickman and Haskin are too well known to admit of the existence of such a feeling for a moment.

"We do not believe still that those members of the House who are classified as small Locompton Democrats will all sell out to Sherman, and transform themselves into traitors to their constituents and to the country. We believe that there are some men among them whose political fortunes are not so desperate as to drive them to consummate so base an act. But we do believe that Fylades Hickman and Orestes Haskin not only will take, but have taken, the Black Republican shilling, are now enlisted in the Black Republican ranks, and form the Black Republican reserve. We know not how many more may be induced to follow their example, but we have not the least doubt that there is no proposition that the Black Republican party could make, however treasonable and infamous, which 'independent' Haskin and the independent Hickman would not be perfectly ready to support, provided the Black Republicans will only agree to pay the price for value received.

"Mr. Haskin announced yesterday, in reply to the scathing rebuke administered to him by Mr. Logan, of Illinois, that he never would support Mr. Bocock, because that gentleman was supported by the friends of the present corrupt and extravagant Administration; that he was elected as an 'independent member of the House of Representatives, with no collar around his neck;' and that he would most gladly affiliate with the Black Republicans in opposition to the Administration. It has been long a matter of notoriety that Mr. Haskin was 'independent.' When—though elected by a Democratic constituency, pledged with every promise which a man of honor would hold sacred to support the Democratic party and the Democratic Administration, and to oppose the Black Republican enemies of that party—he voted against his party, took command and acted in concert with the Black Republicans, he gave no evidence of the fact that he was entirely 'independent' of those obligations which honorable men are in the habit of holding sacred. If men have been until after Mr. Haskin found that this 'corrupt and extravagant' Administration had refused to allow him to control certain Federal patronage, that the idea struck him of becoming 'independent' in his peculiar acceptation of the term; but since his determination was fixed, and he accepted the honorable distinction of a waiter on Black Republican favor, it is only just to him to say that he has continued to be perfectly 'independent,' according to Haskin etymology, and has never worn any 'collar' which, in the least degree, controlled his action within the limits which most of political honesty and honor never attempt to outstep.

"Since Mr. Haskin assumed this 'independent' position, he has constituted himself a very sleuth-hound on the track of corruption and extravagance, the detector and exposer of every moral and political delinquency; the ruthless avenger of even the most trifling peccadillo. It is true, however, that his first essay as an investigator of 'corruption and extravagance' was not a success, and the result of that investigation, which Mr. Haskin predicted was to blast the character of so many, only resulted in damage to the investigator.

"Covered with scars, Mr. Haskin went back to his constituents. He called himself a Democrat—a Jeffersonian Democrat—if we remember rightly. He asked them to re-elect him; but he soon noised it abroad that the Democracy of his district knew him more than they entertained indulgence for him—as Mr. Haskin understood it; and they gave him, during the summer and fall of last year, the most unmistakable evidence that they would not, if they could help it, give Mr. Haskin another opportunity to misrepresent them in Congress. In the convention he could not be called on his Black Republican friends, and so in vain 'Greeley and the New York *Tribune* supported his candidacy, and the whole force of the Black Republican party was brought to bear to re-elect him. He was elected, at least so the board of canvassers declared, by a majority of thirteen votes over Governor Kemble. Thus elected, he comes back to Congress, and has the effrontery to call himself a Democrat, while his every act, his every word, his every look, is designed to injure and defeat the Democratic party, and consummate the objects of the Black Republicans.

"It is well understood how very 'independent' Mr. Haskin is in thus aiding the election of Mr. Sherman. The incorruptible and uncorrupted Mr. Haskin has a friend whose horror of corruption and extravagance is scarcely less intense than that of Mr. Haskin himself, and whose 'independence' is of a precisely similar character. That friend is the notorious editor of the Philadelphia *Press*, John W. Forney. Mr. Forney is a prominent candidate for the honorable, and, to Mr. Forney, lucrative, office of Clerk of the House of Representatives. The 'independent' Haskin avowed, we are informed, that the 'independent' Forney should be Clerk, and the incorruptible Haskin would unhesitatingly vote for Sherman, or any other Black Republican—even were he as black as John Brown himself—if by doing so he could win support for the incorruptible Forney.

"We know not whether the bargain has been concluded, but from the speech of Mr. Haskin, yesterday, and the motion of Mr. Hickman, we suppose that the understanding is complete. It is be so, we can only say that we wish the Black Republicans joy of their acquisition, and rejoice that neither the 'independent' member nor his 'independent' aspirant for the Clerkship can henceforth presume to claim any connection with the Democratic party. They are now openly and before the world where they have been secretly for months, in the camp of the Black Republicans; and there let them remain until, having performed the service for which they were employed, they are again driven out by their passion for 'independence.'

"On Mr. Haskin's remarks of yesterday we shall make but one comment or observation of any kind.

"When he spoke of the corruption and extravagance of the present National Administration, he knew that he was guilty of the grossest misrepresentation. We use the mildest term of which we can think. But, in order to test his sincerity and the force of his conviction, we now challenge him publicly to define his charge, and specify wherein the Administration has been either corrupt or extravagant. We tell him that the charge is false; but if he thinks differently, and we are wrong, let him investigate 'at fresh' as he pleases, and we promise him beforehand that he shall find no obstacle but every assistance and facility in prosecution of his inquiry from every department of the Government, from the President down to his most subordinate officer.

"We repeat, with the disdain with which conscious integrity can repel any charge emanating from such a source, the charge which was yesterday preferred against the Government of which we are there was a Government which has faithfully, soberly, honestly and economically discharged its duties—and in exacting vigilant and searching scrutiny into every branch of the public service, too, of extraordinary difficulty and pressure—and it is that over which President Buchanan presides. We dare Mr. Haskin or any other of his associates to prove his accusation. If he does not prove it, as we know he cannot, we only ask the public to accept this as another strong evidence of the peculiar 'independence' of which he boasts.

"Hickman and Haskin are clearly the reserve of the Black Republicans. Only give them the nod in the shape of a promise to go for Forney, and up they jump, ready to obey any mandate which the blackest of the Black Republicans will give them."

Letter from Washington.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.

The vote of Major Schwartz for Gilmer, yesterday evening, is the subject of much remark and speculation. He had, no doubt, some good reason as a matter of policy so to do. With his exception, the anti-Lecompton phalanx, as before, kept their votes within themselves. They may have good reason also for so continuing to do; but might I venture an opinion, I would say that the minorities which hold the balance of power, and consequently *the* power in the House, ought to lead the House into an organization. It is nearly time now, and moreover these major-minors have shown their strength.

Some new combinations are hinted at, but I cannot see with any greater prospect of success for the Administration party. I have heard that Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, who is here, and no doubt enters into the movements of his party, in their hopes and *plans for power*—I have heard that he said the House could be organized with John G. Davis, of Indiana, which I doubt exceedingly, or with any of the Southern Opposition, except three—those being Gilmer, of North Carolina; Etheridge, of Tennessee; and Winter Davis, of Maryland. This, also, I doubt very exceedingly; but probably Mr. Marshall knows. He says the delay in organization is made by the politicians, adding there is much more talent in this Congress than it gets credit for.

Mr. Vallandigham had the floor after the ballot yesterday, but several speeches—by *Miles*, of South Carolina, Cochrane, of New York, and Burnett, of Kentucky—were interpolated "between times," while the member from Ohio was indicating some one to move an adjournment. Motions to adjourn were made, but several gentlemen desiring to speak made objections, and others desiring another ballot also objected. Their objections and cursory remarks, and cries of "Go on," "Take a vote," took up considerable time, and led to much confusion.

Mr. Vallandigham stood amidst the froth and foam, with commendable steadiness. It was, however, owing to the heaviness or lightness of the books he quoted from rather than from any weight attached to his own remarks. He held out, with many interruptions and motions, and withdrawals of the same, until near half past five, and has the floor this morning.

The gentleman has reviewed the Republicans with severity; charged them with attempting to push the South out of the Union, and said the South apparently were not unwilling to go out. He reviled Hickman's allusion to the "eighteen millions" in the North; asked where was the gentleman to get them? He could not find them in the Northwest. He should have to find them nearer home.

Here Tom Florence declared he (Hickman) could not find them *there*.

Mr. Vallandigham announced himself as a Northern man with Southern principles—a United States man with United States principles—and then again as a Western secessionist, and would remain so to the day of his death. At the conclusion of his speech, he was warmly congratulated and complimented by the ultra South.

Sherrard Clemens appeared to the House to take a ballet every day at about 1 o'clock. He was in ill-health—there were others in the same predicament, and with every desire to do his duty and sit out the sessions, he felt unequal to it. As a personal favor he appealed to the Democrats, but his appeal met with a deaf ear; and Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, who had the floor, proceeded, against his will, to address the House on the slavery question, which he looked upon as certain to dissolve the *Union. He declared that the Georgia delegation* would never submit to the election of a Black Republican President, which drew down hisses.

Mr. Bonham had prepared to follow, but gave way on the appeal of Mr. Clemens for a ballot, preliminary to which the roll is being called.

The appearance of Governor Letcher, of Virginia, and Senator Toombs, on the floor of the House, made some stir among the members, who welcomed these gentlemen with much warmth.

EZEK. RICHARDS.

Letter from New York.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR JANUARY: WHO "WRIT" IT—THE CIRCULATION OF HARPER'S WEEKLY—OLDE LIFE IN NEW YORK: THE ATHENÆUM—THE UNION MEETING—FORTHCOMING BOOKS FROM DERBY AND JACKSON.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, December 15, 1859.

The January number of *Harper's Magazine* will be issued on Saturday. It opens with the second of Thomas Francis Meagher's clever papers, cleverly illustrated, entitled "Holidays in Costa Rica—San Jose," (14 engravings); 2. A Lay of the Danube, by Mrs. George P. Marsh; 3. Rural Pictures, drawn by Porte Crayon, a very graceful magazinist, and spirited with the pencil; 4. A Pipe of Tobacco, one of the best papers of the number—a regular meerschaum—tells pretty much everything that is known about the instruments that have been invented for burning that glorious weed, of which the stout old dame, Salvation Yeo, handing a roll to Sir Amyas Leigh, exclaimed: "When all things were made, none was made better than this, to be a lone man's companion, a bachelor's friend, a hungry man's food, a sad man's cordial, a wakeful man's sleep, and a chilly man's fire; while for stanching of wounds, purging of rheum, and settling of the stomach, there's no herb like unto it under the the canopy of heaven!" After finishing the pipe, we have a charming story, "Mrs Anthon's Christmas Present," by Rose Terry; 6. "The Poet's Secret," by a poet's wife, Mrs. R. H. Stoddard; 7. "The Atoms of Chlandi," by J. W. Wheipley; 8 "Carlsbad on Crutches," by Lieut. Wise, giving a humorous *sketch of sundry adventures over sea*; 9. "Miss Tilton of Tallahasse: A Romance of Hyde's Hotel," by G. H. Dutton; 10 and 11. "Behave Yourself," and "How the Snow Melted on Mount Washington," two well-written sketches, by authors who prefer to remain inog; 12. "The Three Great Voyages," by Prof. John W. Draper; 13. "The Battle of New Orleans, a Ballad of Louisiana," by Thomas Dunn English; 14. "Tury; or, Three Stories in One," by D. R. Castleton; and 15. "A Christmas Hymn," by Mrs. H. B. Smith. Following these are the usual departmental matters, prepared with the care and fulness, and characterized by the variety for which "*Harper*" is proverbial.

It may be well enough here to repeat a statement that is made on the cover of the outgoing number, that last year over 4,500,000 numbers of *Harper's Weekly* were sold, nearly half of which have been bound for reference. This gives an average weekly circulation of a little over 86,500 copies. The paper was never in a more prosperous condition than at present.

To what extent club life is on the increase in New York I am unable to state, but, if the measure of it may be indicated by the growth of the ATHENÆUM, it is largely on the gain. This institution, which professes to be made up pretty much of authors, editors, clergymen, lawyers, professors, and artists, but which, nevertheless, contains a large proportion of merchants, young men about town, and those who, in legal parlance, on jury lists, are termed "gentlemen," is now just one year of age, and numbers four hundred and twelve members. It occupies a sumptuously-furnished house in Fifth avenue, at the corner of Fifteenth street, at a rent of $4,000 per annum; keeps an "artist" in the kitchen; any number of ebony serving men; has a cosy little den up stairs, whence potables and weeds are dispensed; runs two billiard tables; takes all the best English and American magazines and newspapers; and, after paying rent and about four thousand dollars for "help," saves up two thousand more as capital. It is becoming a favorite place for literary folks to mastticate their chops and steaks, and take long, invigorating draughts of ale. The special wonderment about it, however, is the unprecedentedness of its growth.

The great Union meeting, to be held on some evening of next week, at the Academy of Music, promises to be a very imposing demonstration. I was told this morning that the calls for it had already been signed by over twelve thousand persons. Upwards of a hundred canvassers are now engaged in obtaining signatures, and there is good reason to suppose that, before their labors are brought to a close, they will have obtained not less than twenty thousand names.

Derby & Jackson have in press the following new books: *Carolina Sports by Land and Water*, including Devil-fishing, Wild-cat, Deer, and Bear hunting, &c., by Hon. William Elliott, of South Carolina; How Could He Help It? a Novel, by A. S. Roe, author of A Long Look Ahead, &c. The Concord of Ages, by Rev. Edward Beecher, D. D., author of The Conflict of Ages. The recent publications of D. & J. have been great hits. The Minister's Wooing, Beulah, Milburn's book, &c., have been called for faster than they could be got from the printer.

DEATH OF MARTIN KOSZTA.—Information has been received at the State Department at Washington, from the United States consulate at Guatemala, of the death of Martin Koszta, on the 27th of April, 1858, on a sugar estate, in the district of Amatitlan, Guatemala.

SALE ELEGANT FURNITURE, FANCY GOODS, PIANO FORTES, &c.—This morning, at 10 o'clock, at No. 914 Chestnut street, will be sold, by auction, a large assortment of elegant cabinet furniture, three superior piano-fortes, vases, plated ware, fancy goods, &c. T. Birch & Son, auctioneers.

Valuable paintings.—The collection of valuable paintings to be sold on Monday, at the southeast corner of Walnut and Sixth streets, are now open for exhibition with catalogues.

ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY STOCK.—M. Thomas & Sons will sell at the Exchange, December 20th, five shares ($50 per share) of the above-named company's stock.

Public Amusements.

Last evening the opera of "Saffo," by Pacini, was given for the first time in this city. Pacini is one of the numerous maestri created out of the Rossini school. He has written many operas, nearly all of which enjoyed but an ephemeral success, and from which, for future generations, only a few cavatinas have been rescued. "Saffo," on its first appearance in Italy, some fifteen years ago, did not create any great furore; but the part of the heroine being considered exceedingly dramatic, has caused prime donnes to occasionally revive it. The music, too, is within the compass of ordinary voices, the part being written for a mezzo soprano; that, too, is one cause of its being still in the modern repertoire, for intrinsically, as an opera, it has not merit sufficient to secure popularity. The themes are not striking, and the instrumentation is weak. There are, however, some striking points in the Opera. Ferri's (*Alcandro*) solo, in the first act, especially the cavatina, is effective, and Ferri did it ample justice. The first entrance of *Saffo* is also happy, but the duet with *Phaon* and the finale of the first act are tame and meagre. The second act opens with a very pretty chorus of women, which was well executed. *Climene's* (Mme. Strakosch) cavatina is difficult to sing, and certainly does not repay the trouble. But a really beautiful strain and well-combined morceau was the duet between the two female voices. The finale of the second act was the great point for Mme. Gazzaniga's dramatic genius to soar, and she was full of true emotion and passion.

The third act contains a pathetic movement, sung by Ferri, Gazzaniga, Mme. Strakosch, and Brignoli, who has very little to say or do, except to be loved by the two primb donne, (a rôle which suits him,) honored us by singing the first movement of the cavatina set down for him in his best style, and in the best tones of his exquisite voice. Then comes the concluding scene, which terminates with one of those grand Pacini cavatinas—a cavatina known to all the musical world. Mme. Gazzaniga did not sing it as we have heard it sung, with pathos and wild passion, which told the history of poor love-born *Saffo*, singing in her delirium the epithalamium of her sister, before she leaps from the fatal rock. As for Mme. Strakosch, in the most rich, yet strictly classical costume, she excited universal admiration, a magnificent impersonation of beauty and majesty. The opera was admirably costumé all through, and well put on the stage, with the exception of the temple, which bore unmistakable indications of being Egyptian instead of Greek.

The Sicilian Vespers will be played this evening, for the last time. The principal performers are Madame Colson, Signor Brignoli, Signor Ferri, and Signor Bellini. To-morrow evening, "La Sonnambula" (with dear little Patti as *Amina*) will be repeated, also for the last time, with parts of two other operas.

The Bank of Hamburgh had offered to the Spanish Government an advance of five millions of reals, without interest, while the war with Morocco lasts.

The London *Morning Post* says that Austria still holds out against the terms proposed by France and England for going into the European *Congress*.

The text of the treaties had been published, but contain nothing not already known.

The effective force of the Prussian army has been again reduced.

The ship Spard, for Savannah, had put back to Liverpool.

Heavy rains are reported in the Mediterranean, with hurricanes occasionally to strain vessels.

Henry O'Connell, third mate of the American ship Flying Scud, has been committed for the willful murder of a seaman, on the ship in the street at Cardiff.

The British Parliament has been prorogued to the 24th of January.

The bark, Bard, of Quebec, was abandoned at sea in a sinking condition. Her crew were saved.

The French authorities have obtained permission *from the Government of Naples to lay a sub-marine* cable from Gaeta to Corsica.

The reported death of Nana Pahib is believed to be unfounded. At the latest dates he was levying troops and threatening the Residency at Lucknow. He has 6,000 men.

TURIN, Nov. 28.—The Piedmontese Government had received no communication intimating the opposition of Austria to the Congress on account of the nomination of Plombières.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—Prussian agents have gone to Yokohama in Japan, and to the South coast suitable for a winter residence for the King.

The ship Red Jacket had arrived at London from Melbourne, on September 10, with fifty thousand ounces of gold.

A despatch from Berlin on the 29th ult., says General Bonin, Minister of War, had resigned. He will be replaced by General Herman.

It is reported that the French cabinet will represent Rome in the Congress of Powers.

Reports of the persecutions and ill-treatment of missionaries in Cochin China had taken place.

The Belgian Government has accepted the offer of a loan from the Rothschilds for the completion of the fortifications at Antwerp.

Intelligence has been received of the wreck of the British emigrant ship John and Lucy, from Liverpool for the Cape of Good Hope, near Pernambuco. Her crew were saved.

The steamer Eagle and a waterlogged timber laden ship had been spoken on the coast of Africa. Twenty of the steamer's passengers were drowned, and the balance saved.

THE LATEST.

[By Telegraph to Queenstown.]

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Dec. 1.—The steamer North American has arrived.

The steamer Queen of the West has put back.

A Madrid letter says a severe engagement took place between the Spaniards and Moors on the 26th. The Moors were defeated with the loss of 1,500 killed, eighty killed and four hundred wounded.

PARIS, Thursday.—An explanation of the current reports regarding the bombarding of Tangiers has been given, which says that the French squadron neither participated in the bombardment of Tangiers nor did the French troops dismantle the fortification, rejoined the squadron at Algiers.

It is also stated that the commander of the French squadron had informed the Moroccan Government that this does not change the relations between the two countries.

MARSEILLES, Nov. 30.—Constantinople advices report a great storm in the Euxine Sea. About eighty vessels had been lost, and the coast was strewn with the dead. The inhabitants had stripped the survivors of all their wealth.

The steamers had been sent to render assistance in the recovery of property.

Paris, Nov. 30.—The *Opinions Nationale* has received a first warning for publishing an article on the temporal power of the Pope.

MADRID, Nov. 29.—It is reported that the Government of Tangiers was fired on the French squadron, and the latter replied by bombarding the place.

LONDON, Dec. 1st.—The Australian mails of October 8th have arrived at Southampton.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says it is still uncertain whether England intends to join the Congress.

In a recent interview with Metternich, Count Walewski, it is said, assured the prince that the influence of France would be exerted to induce the Duchies of Central Italy in favor of a spontaneous recall by the people of the Grand Duke.

Foreign Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 30.—The sales of Cotton for the three days were 19,000 bales, of which 3,300 bales were for speculation and export. The market is little changed at the close, and prices are weak, but nominally unchanged.

FATE OF TRADE.—The advices from Manchester are favorable. The market was firm at the highest prices.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—All qualities of Breadstuffs have suffered a decline since Saturday, more pronounced in Western Canal Flour. Prepence reports Flour dull and in lower. Sales at 22s 6d for Ohio, 28s for American. Wheat is dull, and 2d lower 6d cents of 100 lbs; red 9s 6d@10s; white 9s 6d@11s 3d. Corn dull and is lower 6d quarter; yellow 30s@31s 6d; mixed 30s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—Provisions are dull and lower. Beef unchanged. Pork is lower. Bacon, Ireland, Athya, & Co., report Beef dull, and the quotations are nominally lower. Pork dull and nominally lower. Bacon quiet; new is wanted. Lard dull, and buyers demand a reduction in the prices. There is a fair demand for Tallow, and prices are steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Sugar steady. Coffee quiet. Rosin dull. Spirits Turpentine is lower. Ashes—Pots are quiet at 27s@27s 6d; Pearls are quiet at 27s 6d. Rosin dull.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Coffee is firm. Sugar steady. Tea—An average business has been done, without quotable change. Tallow is firm but little inquiry, and the prices are weak; sales at 37s 6d@37s 9d. Linseed Oil 32s. Rig Iron firm at 58s. At the Wool sales 1,500 bales were offered, the demand was good. Wheat has declined 1s@2s.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—LONDON.—American Stocks are firmer.

THE LATEST.

[By telegraph to Queenstown.]

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Dec. 1, M.—Cotton—The sales of the past two days are 15,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to exporters and speculators. The market is without noticeable change, with the exception of inferior qualities, which are rather declined, and are difficult of sale.

Breadstuffs are quiet, but steady.

Provisions are quiet.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Consols are quoted at 96¾@96¾.

The Execution at Charlestown.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Dec. 15.—The hotels and private houses are all crowded. Great conservatismance is apparent *strangers, though those who profess from curiosity* not well vouched for on the question of our peculiar institutions are not to be trusted.

Three Quaker gentlemen friends of Coppoc, visited him this morning. They seem to be about his own age, boyhood, and they speak of him as having been a quiet and inoffensive youth. They will remain here until after the execution, and will then return home.

Governor Willard's interview with Cook last evening, for publication in the Chicago papers, was prompted from his sister (Mrs. Willard) was very affecting. Gov. Willard is much attached to Cook, and kept over him as if he was his own child. The lamentations could be heard throughout the building.

Cook was very cheerful and resigned to-day. They have been engaged in spiritual exercises, under the direction of the Rev. N. G. North, with much apparent fervor and interest.

The gallows was re-erected this evening. The negroes will be buried between 3 and 4 o'clock, and the whites between 12 and 1 o'clock to morrow.

"Disunion" in the South Carolina Legislature.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—In the South Carolina Legislature, on the 12th inst., Mr. Whaley, member from Charleston, submitted to the House of Representatives the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, Fraternal relations are dissolved between the North and the South—the slaveholding States demanding the dissolution of the Union to be consummated; and this state of things will probably render a resort to arms necessary; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the sum of $200,000 be placed at the disposal of the Governor, to be used at his discretion, according to the expedience of the times.

From Washington.

MAGNIFICENT PRESENT TO EX-COMMISSIONER BOWLIN, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Minister Yancey, on his return from South America, was made the bearer of a magnificent gold snuff box, and will distribute among friends $5 000, from General Urquiza, President of the Argentine Confederacy, as a mark of his personal regard to ex Commissioner Bowlin, who is not yet aware of the present.

Senator Hamlin's chamber was entered at an early hour this morning, and two gold watches and some cash were stolen, without awaking him.

Hon. Mr. Letcher, Governor elect of Virginia, is among the recent arrivals in this city.

The Senate Committees.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Democratic Senators held a caucus last night to further consider the arrangement of the standing committees. Mr. Toombs, it is understood, advocated the restoration of Mr. Douglas as Chairman of the Committee on Territories, but no vote was taken on that point, as Mr. Toombs stood alone in the caucus in the expression of that desire. Mr. Green will doubtless continue as Chairman. Messrs. Pugh and Douglas were not in the caucus.

From the West Coast of Africa—Naval.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 15.—The brig Palmas, from Monrovia, West Coast of Africa, Oct. 28th, arrived to-day. When within thirty miles of Cape Henry was blown off for four days. Left at Monrovia U. S. steamer San Jacinto, for the leeward in a few days; all well. The U. S. steamer Sumpter sailed on the 17th. U. S. steamer Myrtle on the 18th, and U. S. ship Constellation on the 20th, all for leeward.

The ship John Clark, from Calliao, in Hampton Roads, has been ordered to Baltimore.

From the West Corners of the Mines.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Dec. 15.—The overland express, seven days from Fort Kearney, arrived this evening with the Utah and Jefferson Territories mails, and $16 000 in gold dust.

The weather was intensely cold, causing a suspension of mining operations.

Lead mines had been discovered in the region of the mountains. The mineral is nearly pure.

The Legislature of Jefferson Territory was still in session.

Business was active.

Proposals for Three Millions of Treasury Notes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Secretary of the Treasury has invited proposals, to be received till the 19th instant, for the issue of any portion, or the whole of three millions of dollars in treasury notes, in exchange for gold, under authority of the acts of Congress of December, 1857, and March, 1859.

The Steamship Europa.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—The royal mail steamship Europa anchored below yesterday in consequence of the snow storm, and did not proceed to sea until nine o'clock this morning.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR YESTERDAY'S CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS, SEE FIRST PAGE.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE NOVA SCOTIAN AT PORTLAND:

The European Congress to Meet Early in January.

NENA SAHIB STILL IN MOTION.

The Spanish-Morocco War—A Sharp Engagement.

SLIGHT BREUTS BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND MOROCCO FORCES.

Great Storm in the Euxine Sea—Eight Vessels Lost.

HEAVY GALES ON THE MEDITERRANEAN.

France Still Favors the Recall of the Grand Duke of Italy.

COTTON WEAK—DECLINE IN BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS.

CONSOLS 96¾@96¾.

PORTLAND, Me, Dec. 15.—The steamship Nova Scotian, from Liverpool on the 30th ultimo and Queenstown on the 1st instant, arrived at this port to-night.

Her advices are five days later.

The royal mail steamship America arrived at Liverpool on the 27th ult.

The steamer Bavaria arrived out on the 26th ultimo.

The steamer City of Baltimore arrived at Liverpool on the 1st inst., and the Vanderbilt on the 30th ult.

The invitations to the great Powers to attend the European Congress, for the consideration of the Italian difficulties, had been issued. The Congress will meet early in January.

The difficulties created by Tuscany in sending a delegation to tender the Regency to Buoncompagnie have not yet been settled. The Assemblies of Central Italy are to be convoked to consider this action.

The return of Garibaldi to active command is urgently demanded by his friends.

The Moors had attacked, for the third time, the redoubt before Serolla. They were completely defeated by the Spaniards.

A despatch from Paris on Wednesday says Rentes had declined to 70f. 30c., in consequence of Spanish news. It also appeared on the Bourse that Tangier had been bombarded by the French.

A battery at Harfleur, to command the mouth of the Seine, has been completed.

The Bank of Hamburgh had offered to the Spanish Government an advance of five millions of reals, without interest, while the war with Morocco lasts.

The London *Morning Post* says that Austria still holds out against the terms proposed by France and England for going into the European *Congress*.

The text of the treaties had been published, but contain nothing not already known.

The effective force of the Prussian army has been again reduced.

The ship Spard, for Savannah, had put back to Liverpool.

Heavy rains are reported in the Mediterranean, with hurricanes occasionally to strain vessels.

Henry O'Connell, third mate of the American ship Flying Scud, has been committed for the willful murder of a seaman, on the ship in the street at Cardiff.

The British Parliament has been prorogued to the 24th of January.

The bark, of Quebec, was abandoned at sea in a sinking condition. Her crew were saved.

The French authorities have obtained permission *from the Government of Naples to lay a sub-marine* cable from Gaeta to Corsica.

The reported death of Nana Pahib is believed to be unfounded. At the latest dates he was levying troops and threatening the Residency at Lucknow. He has 6,000 men.

TURIN, Nov. 28.—The Piedmontese Government had received no communication intimating the opposition of Austria to the Congress on account of the nomination of Plombières.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—Prussian agents have gone to Yokohama in Japan, and to the South coast suitable for a winter residence for the King.

The ship Red Jacket had arrived at London from Melbourne, on September 10, with fifty thousand ounces of gold.

A despatch from Berlin on the 29th ult., says General Bonin, Minister of War, had resigned. He will be replaced by General Herman.

It is reported that the French cabinet will represent Rome in the Congress of Powers.

Reports of the persecutions and ill-treatment of missionaries in Cochin China had taken place.

The Belgian Government has accepted the offer of a loan from the Rothschilds for the completion of the fortifications at Antwerp.

Intelligence has been received of the wreck of the British emigrant ship John and Lucy, from Liverpool for the Cape of Good Hope, near Pernambuco. Her crew were saved.

The steamer Eagle and a waterlogged timber laden ship had been spoken on the coast of Africa. Twenty of the steamer's passengers were drowned, and the balance saved.

THE LATEST.

[By Telegraph to Queenstown.]

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Dec. 1.—The steamer North American has arrived.

The steamer Queen of the West has put back.

A Madrid letter says a severe engagement took place between the Spaniards and Moors on the 26th. The Moors were defeated with the loss of 1,500 killed, eighty killed and four hundred wounded.

PARIS, Thursday.—An explanation of the current reports regarding the bombarding of Tangiers has been given, which says that the French squadron neither participated in the bombardment of Tangiers nor did the French troops dismantle the fortification.

rejoined the squadron at Algiers.

It is also stated that the commander of the French squadron had informed the Moroccan Government that this does not change the relations between the two countries.

MARSEILLES, Nov. 30.—Constantinople advices report a great storm in the Euxine Sea. About eighty vessels had been lost, and the coast was strewn with the dead. The inhabitants had stripped the survivors of all their wealth.

The steamers had been sent to render assistance in the recovery of property.

Paris, Nov. 30.—The *Opinions Nationale* has received a first warning for publishing an article on the temporal power of the Pope.

MADRID, Nov. 29.—It is reported that the Government of Tangiers had fired on the French squadron, and the latter replied by bombarding the place.

LONDON, Dec. 1st.—The Australian mails of October 8th have arrived at Southampton.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says it is still uncertain whether England intends to join the Congress.

In a recent interview with Metternich, Count Walewski, it is said, assured the prince that the influence of France would be exerted to induce the Duchies of Central Italy in favor of a spontaneous recall by the people of the Grand Duke.

Foreign Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 30.—The sales of Cotton for the three days were 19,000 bales, of which 3 300 bales were for speculation and export. The market is little changed at the close, and prices are weak, but nominally unchanged.

FATE OF TRADE.—The advices from Manchester are favorable. The market was firm at the highest prices.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—All qualities of Breadstuffs have suffered a decline since Saturday, more pronounced in Western Canal Flour. Prepence reports Flour dull and is lower. Sales at 22s 6d for Ohio, 28s for American. Wheat is dull, and 2d lower 6d cents of 100 lbs; red 9s 6d@10s; white 9s 6d@11s 3d. Corn dull and is lower 6d quarter; yellow 30s@31s 6d; mixed 30s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—Provisions are dull and lower. Beef unchanged. Pork is lower. Bacon, Ireland, Athya, & Co., report Beef dull, and the quotations are nominally lower. Pork dull and nominally lower. Bacon quiet; new is wanted. Lard dull, and buyers demand a reduction in the prices. There is a fair demand for Tallow, and prices are steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Sugar steady. Coffee quiet. Rosin dull. Spirits Turpentine is lower. Ashes—Pots are quiet at 27s@27s 6d; Pearls are quiet at 27s 6d. Rosin dull.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Coffee is firm. Sugar steady. Tea—An average business has been done, without quotable change. Tallow is firm but little inquiry, and the prices are weak; sales at 37s 6d@37s 9d. Linseed Oil 32s. Rig Iron firm at 58s. At the Wool sales 1,500 bales were offered, the demand was good. Wheat has declined 1@2s.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—LONDON.—American Stocks are firmer.

THE LATEST.

[By telegraph to Queenstown.]

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Dec. 1, M.—Cotton—The sales of the past two days are 15 000 bales, including 2,000 bales to exporters and speculators. The market is without noticeable change, with the exception of inferior qualities, which are rather declined, and are difficult of sale.

Breadstuffs are quiet, but steady.

Provisions are quiet.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Consols are quoted at 96¾@96¾.

The Canadian Line of Steamers.

MONTREAL, Dec. 15.—The owners here of the Canadian line of steamers state that the report which appeared in a New York paper fr m its correspondent in Canada relative to the discontinuance of the line, is entirely destitute of truth; on the contrary, a new steamship of increased power and speed has just been launched in the Clyde, for the Line—which will, henceforward, be more efficient than ever.

The steamer Indian was insured for £38,000 sterling.

Further from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec 15.—The *Picayune's* correspondent says that *Lerdo* had returned to the Juarez Cabinet, and consents to the ratification of the Mon L