The Press.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1860.

FIRST PAGE.—Dickens and Thackeray; Satirical Advertisements; Personal and Political; Letter from Washington; Letter from Harrisburg; Letter from Arkansas; Theatrical Gossip; Disunion. FOURTH PAGE.—Our Portfolio; Scandal in the English Church; Marine Intelligence.

The News.

The telegraph brings the dreadful tidings of the fall of the Pemberton Mills, at Lawrence, Massachusetts, yesterday evening, in which between six and seven hundred persons were at work, nearly all of whom were buried in the ruins! As yet, but little of the particulars are known, but it is certain that a great number were killed—the despatch says *two hundred*, and we fear that the number cannot be much less, where so many were buried beneath the ruins.

The election for directors of the Mercantile Library Company came off last evening. The balloting was very exciting, and much interest was felt in the result. The result of the ballot will be found in the local column. The vote was exceedingly close, three of the candidates having received a tie vote. The Reformers have a majority of the board, which will give them the complete control of the institution for the ensuing year.

The Dauphin county Democratic County Convention yesterday instructed the delegates to the State Convention to vote for Gen. Jacob Fry for Governor.

The United States mail steamship Quaker City arrived at New York yesterday from Havana, having left that port on Thursday last, January 5, encountering severe gales, with a heavy head sea. The weather at Havana has been extremely disagreeable, commencing on the evening of the 1st in rain, with strong winds from the northeast, with heavy showers up to the time of the departure of the Quaker City. The bad state of the weather has tended to retard the receipts of produce at Havana. The holidays passed off satisfactorily, entirely occupying public attention, except the news brought by the Spanish mail steamer Almogabar, from Cadiz, December 12th, of a victory gained by the Spanish army in Africa over the Moors. The news was received at Havana with great enthusiasm, and was duly honored with appropriate ceremonies. The sugar market is somewhat retarded by the weather. Of the new crop only small lots have arrived; 1,600 boxes in store have not been offered. Old crops firm on the basis of 9½@9¾ reals for No. 12. Stock 15,000 boxes to 16,000 boxes in 1859.

The New York *Express*, of last evening, gives the following account of an elopement of a lady, the wife of a gentleman of that city, with a young man not yet of age. It is supposed that the guilty parties are in this city at present:

"Some few weeks ago, the elopement of the wife of a prominent Brooklyn physician caused considerable stir in the fashionable circles of the 'City of Churches.' The wife of a well-known gentleman in this city, who was formerly a member of the Legislature, has now run away, (some say with a boy of eighteen,) and is now enjoying the new honeymoon in the neighborhood of Philadelphia.

"The bright young gentleman, who has thus displayed his precocious propensities, is, or was a drug clerk in a store on Hudson street. He has long been on intimate terms with the faithless wife, who was never suspected of any wrong, although her manners in the circle where she moved sometimes subjected her to remark. She is a woman of considerable wealth in her own right, owning a couple of large buildings on Broadway, besides having a good sum of money invested in stocks, bonds, &c., and was one of the leaders of fashion in her set.

"On abandoning the kind and loving partner, who has shared her joys and sorrows for the last eighteen years, she generously left everything in the way of property behind, but about $2,000 in ready cash, which will be amply sufficient for a fashionable tour.

"The runaway lady is possessed of great personal attractions, and is about thirty-six years of age. She is the mother of five interesting children, one of whom, a girl sixteen years of age, feels the blow severely, occupying, as she does, a good position in society. The father of the runaway, an aged man, in wealthy circumstances, is also greatly distressed. The husband, naturally, shares the same feelings, but has determined not to pursue his faithless spouse, who, it is believed, will repent of her folly and again return to her home."

The New Jersey Court of Pardons met on Saturday, at Trenton, and finally refused to commute the sentence of Maude, the murderer, from death to imprisonment for life—the plea of insanity not being fully sustained by the facts which came before the court. He will, therefore, be executed on Thursday, the 12th instant.

A writer in the Richmond *Enquirer*, who takes the signature of "Nous Verrons," is extremely indignant at the late appointment of Francis J. Grund. He says:

"It seems from the papers that the 'infamous F. J. Grund' (to use the President's own words) has lately been appointed consul at Havre, an office worth $6,000. What does it mean? Is the President determined to outrage public opinion and to drive from his support all of the few friends he [illegible]? The President should not be held responsible for the [illegible] the instance of others, and when he is [illegible] with their antecedents. But in this case, and many, very many others, and especially in New York, he was well acquainted with the persons [illegible] and must have known they are [illegible]."

The writer goes on to say that Grund has been repeatedly driven from the presence of gentlemen in Washington and elsewhere.

A murder from the effects of jealousy occurred a few days ago in Chicago, the announcement of which we gave by telegraph. The following particulars of the dreadful affair we find in the Chicago *Press* of Saturday last:

"Yesterday afternoon the sheriff's office and vicinity was thrown into excitement by the sudden and disturbed entrance of a young man, a German, who demanded to be taken into custody, saying he had killed a man. The self-accuser was of good appearance and intelligence, and gave his name as August Williams.

"From what we can learn of the affair, and by means of a visit to the locality where the tragedy took place, we are able to present the following particulars: August Williams and Chas. Kaufkols have been partners in the milk business in a small way. Between the two, however, there had sprung up a difficulty, which ended their connection. Williams, two years since, married a young countrywoman of his, Mary Deutsch, whose parents reside in this city. The union seems to have been marked with affection at the outset on the part of the husband, but the pair have not lived happily. At one time he sent her home to her mother, with the request that she would learn her daughter to do housework, engaging to pay her board, which he did. The wife returned to her husband some time after, promising to do better duty as a housekeeper.

"Previous to her return to her mother, Williams had suspected some intimacy between his partner in the milk trade and his partner conubial, and this same cause of jealousy was revived upon her coming back to his home. The pair have a child she months old, of which Williams was very fond, and often begged his wife, for the sake of their little one, to be more circumspect. A short time since she again went home to her parents to stay.

"Kaufkols has been a low, worthless fellow, and latterly very dissipated. Between himself and Williams there had been no outbreak. On Thursday evening, the former was on a high spree, at the rooms he occupied, at No. 41 Green street. He took off his coat suddenly, and some loose papers were scattered upon the floor. Williams was present, and without other than a friendly purpose, collected the papers, and was about to return them, when he caught the sight of his wife's name on one of them, and contrived to retain possession of it. He read it over, and found it a full confession of his wife's infidelity, and her acceptance of a proposition from Kaufkols to elope. The letter was a copy of the original, which the now enraged husband demanded of his wife yesterday. After some hesitation, she burst into tears, and made a full confession of her guilt.

"Williams procured a large, old-fashioned, horseman's pistol, loaded it heavily with powder and buckshot, and went to No. 41 Owen street about half past twelve o'clock. He knocked at the door, which was opened by his destined victim, when Williams placed the muzzle of the weapon to Kaufkols's right side, just above the left breast, and fired. The wounded man struggled with his assailant, when Williams clubbed his heavy pistol and struck him over the head, cutting the scalp open in a frightful wound.

"All this took place without a word exchanged on either side. Williams then dropped his pistol, went to the house of his father-in-law, on Gurley street, there embraced his child with much emotion, saying, 'I shall never see you again.' He then came down to the jail, as already narrated."

The Missouri State Legislature have recently unanimously passed a bill appropriating $2,500 for a monument to the late Colonel Benton.

The Nashville (Tennessee) *Banner* nominates the Hon. John Bell as the conservative Union candidate for the Presidency.

Lora Nash, Esq., long one of the most prominent grocery merchants of New York, died in that city yesterday.

A very exciting murder trial has just been disposed of at Waynesburg, Green county, Pa. In August last, a difficulty occurred between the colored residents of Dotysburg, near Waynesburg, and a portion of the white population, which resulted in the latter warning the former to leave the village. The feeling, which seems to have had its origin in a belief, on the part of the whites, that the presence of the negroes in the neighborhood tended to lower the price of labor, soon extended to Waynesburg, and the Dotysburg men, threatening to rid that place of its black population too, the latter procured arms, and made preparations for resisting any attack that might be made upon them. On the 25th of August, a party of whites visited Waynesburg, and while there one of them, named Sealey Zimmerman, knocked down a negro on the street, while the whole were rather abusive in their remarks about the colored people of the place. On their return home, they were attacked by fifteen or twenty armed negroes, and some twelve or fourteen shots discharged upon them. The whites ran away, leaving Zimmerman dead on the field, while the blacks, satisfied with the result of the conflict, returned to their homes. Another of the whites, named Harrington, received a ball in the arm, but the balance, in the darkness, escaped. Eight negroes were arrested for the murder next day, and tried in Greene county court last week. The trial lasted several days—the evidence in one of the local papers extending over seventeen columns—and resulted in a verdict of manslaughter against six of the defendants. The other two were acquitted. The prisoners got five years each in the penitentiary.

Another Democratic Lecture from Hon. Wm. B. Reed.

WILLIAM B. REED, the late American minister to China, is resolved to make the most of the Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN. He has not been three years a member of the Democratic party, and yet during that time he has been a volunteer candidate for the Cabinet, and a successful applicant for a foreign mission. Contemplating the rapid lapse of the present Federal dynasty, and looking with hungry eyes upon the French and English missions, he now devotes himself, with assiduity and ability, to such a discussion of the issues of the day as will commend him at once to the renewed regard of the President, and to the eager endorsement of the Senate. His mind is evidently made up that if he has any chance in the future, in politics, it must be within the very narrow selvedge of Mr. BUCHANAN's Administration; and as he is not a modest, although a very graceful and courteous canvasser of his own merits, he gravely gives notice to the Executive that he is once more in the market, and that he is again bidding industriously and high.

JOHN BROWN and his seventeen men, with pikes in hand, were a signal providence to WILLIAM B. REED. It requires a good deal to disturb the equanimity of ex-Minister, ex-Attorney General under JOSEPH RITNER, ex-District Attorney, ex-anti-Mason, and ex-Republican WILLIAM B. REED. He is complacent under excitements generally. The man who, in the midst of the frowns of the court, the jeers of the lawyers, and the indignation of the auditors, can impale a helpless witness with as much coolness as the stolid agent of the Inquisition watches the agonies of his victim, is not easily disturbed by *any* sensation. But JOHN BROWN has disturbed WILLIAM B. REED; and when the natural sentiment of the South has been justly and properly excited against the attack of a few deperadoes upon the sovereignty of Virginia, and expresses itself in strong and significant terms, the ex-Minister steps forward and displays himself not alone as an active sympathiser with these demonstrations, but as the eager solicitor for prompt and practical measures in the free States against these enemies of the Union.

In a late letter published in the Washington *Constitution* of Thursday, signed by WILLIAM B. REED, and addressed to a committee of a meeting at Newark, New Jersey, called "for the suppression of sectionalism and fanaticism of every kind, and the maintenance intact of our glorious Union," the ex-Minister gives us his views upon JOHN BROWN, Abolitionism, disunion, and other subjects of patant discussion. It is a graceful, cool, and complacent letter, and altogether a highly creditable literary production. It begins with a compliment to the President—which is another public recognition of favors received—and it ends with a most penitential apology for the writer's eleventh-hour application for admission into the Democratic party. Gratitude for favors received is scarcely one of Mr. REED's characteristics; but we are quite willing, in the present case, to charge it to the fact that he is not insensible to the expectation of favors to come. It is somewhat different with his recantation of his past politics, because he is too old a sinner to be sincere, and we can only account for the fervor with which he proposes to expiate his crimes against the Democratic party in the disposition of his new patron and late foe, Mr. BUCHANAN, to surrender Democratic principles in acknowledgment of the support of those who have always assailed them. A single sentence of the letter of WILLIAM B. REED to the Newark meeting exhibits the temper of the whole. It is this: "The South often *talks* against the Union; the North, I am *sorry to say*, in the matter of rendition of fugitives from labor, *acts*, and it was the consciousness of this that compelled us in Philadelphia, who in obedience love the Constitution, to speak out clearly on the subject."

When Mr. REED came over to Mr. BUCHANAN in 1856, he did not come because he expected Mr. BUCHANAN to surrender, and debase himself on the slavery question. *He came because he had to leave another organization, in which he had been overslaughed.* He came, not so much because he preferred the Democratic party as because the American organization in the city of Philadelphia had grown tired of him; and when he discovered that he could not *use* the so-called Know-Nothings for his own purposes, he also found that he might

In regard to the South, as the pamphlet containing speeches written and delivered by Mr. REED in 1856 will show, he looked upon that section of the country as entitled to censure on account of its opposition to Mr. BUCHANAN's nomination at Cincinnati; and on more than one occasion was free to declare that, while Mr. BUCHANAN's moderation and conservatism on the slavery question was necessary to obtain Northern support, the people of the slave States had no other choice, and must take him in preference to FREMONT. The ex-Minister made up his record against the South in the respective organizations of which, during his life, he was either a partisan or a leader. He had been for years the *beau ideal* of the anti-Southern feeling in Philadelphia—*the carping, sneering, bitter enemy of the slave States—never trusted by the friends of* CLAY *or* WEBSTER, *the champions of the compromise acts of 1850; never called upon by those who looked forward to the execution of the fugitive-slave law in our midst*; and, of course, the venomous and vindictive assailant of every national Democrat, from ANDREW JACKSON down to JAMES BUCHANAN.

We think it may be shown, if there has been any obstructive legislation in this State in regard to the enforcement of the fugitive-slave law, and particularly in reference to the part of the Hon. WILLIAM F. JOHNSON, a former Governor of Pennsylvania, on that question, that WILLIAM B. REED, who now insists upon the enforcement of that law, approved, if he did not originate, the legislation referred to. It is historically certain that he stood by JOSEPH RITNER when, in 1838, and prior to that period, he declared against the Southern States. It is notorious that he argued in favor of the Wilmot proviso, and it is doubtless in proof that, when the great doctrine of popular sovereignty was repeated and laid down in 1854, the ex-minister to China was among its most fervent opponents, because he believed it to be another concession to the South. The fact is, this gentleman came over to the Democracy, in 1856, as one who expected to appeal to the anti-slavery sentiment of the North. Now we have him on the other tack. Now he tells us that it is the North that has "acted" disunion, while the South has only "talked" it; and, like his class, he attempts to excite and arouse the business interests of Philadelphia by such an insult, and invites these interests to unite with an Administration which may be called the chief author of all our existing troubles. Mr. REED is in the habit of making these appeals to the commercial and industrial interests of Philadelphia. He made such appeals to these interests, against the Democratic party, during his savage warfare upon the illustrious Administration of ANDREW JACKSON, and he thinks the same men will listen to him now.

Unhappily for him, he is an old actor, before an old audience. He has played leading parts in nearly every political drama. He may clothe himself in spangles or in sables; he may appear as *Iago* on one night, and as *Othello* on the other; in high comedy or in low comedy; but the face and the heart are too familiar to deceive anybody; and the business interests of Philadelphia are no more to be terrified by WILLIAM B. REED than by his new master, whom, after having abused, all the best years of his life, he now so obsequiously serves.

But, says WILLIAM B. REED, "the North has acted against the Union." *If it has acted against the Union on the fugitive-slave law, then this calumniator has himself led in the assaults upon that law.* He says "the South has only talked against the Union." Has he forgotten the resolve of the South to secede from the Union under JOHN C. CALHOUN, when General JACKSON threatened to hang him and his confederates as high as HAMAN? Has he forgotten the perilous scenes of 1850, when certain Southern Senators attempted to resist the admission of California into the Union? Has he forgotten the Nashville Convention, in which secession was deliberately plotted? And could he have forgotten the fact that at the very moment he was writing the calumny we have quoted, inoffensive Northern men were being expelled from the South, whole communities driven out of Kentucky for entertaining peaceful anti-slavery sentiments, military preparations going on in every slave State, and a general system of non-intercourse advocated against the business, the enterprise, and the dearest interests of the free States? Why did he not tell us that the Senate of the United States is, to-day, organized against the North; not by words, but by deeds; and that every leading Northern Democrat is refused a chairmanship upon any important committee? Why did he not tell us that the whole Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN is organized and practically conducted against the free States? If this is the way the South "talks," what shall we expect when the South "acts," and wherein has the North offended? Have the people of Philadelphia, or of Pennsylvania, approved of JOHN BROWN's raid upon Virginia? On the contrary, does not Mr. REED know the reverse? Does he not know that they have not only "talked," but "acted" against that unparalleled outrage upon the interests and the sovereignty of the Old Dominion and that all parties, with a few contemptible exceptions, united in execration of it? And yet, with these facts before him the ex-Minister tells us that the South "talks" and that the North "acts" against the Union. If WILLIAM B. REED has not by this last demonstration earned another appointment at the hands of President BUCHANAN, then we have entirely underrated the ingenuity of the one, and the gratitude of the other.

The Elements of Fertility—Drainage of Cities.

A discussion having recently arisen in London in regard to the system of draining cities, and the importance of an attempt to rescue, for agricultural purposes, the fertilizing matter now swept into rivers, and thence into the sea, by the sewers, a letter in reference to this important subject has been written by Baron LIEBIG, to J. J. MECHI, of London, and a translation of it has recently appeared in the New York *Times*.

The chief object of the letter is, to impress the public mind with the importance of restoring to the soil all the elements of fertility removed by successive crops. Baron LIEBIG laments that his repeated efforts to awaken the attention of the farmers of the world to this great subject have met with but small success. He compares the short-sighted policy which is the cause of this neglect to FOURIER's scheme for supplying his phalanstery with food, which was based upon a calculation that a couple of hundred thousand hens should be purchased, and that they would lay eggs enough to yield an immense income—no allowance or estimate being made by FOURIER for the cost of the food the hens would necessarily consume. LIEBIG thinks that many farmers still ignore the fact that land, to retain its fertility, must receive "certain conditions which stand in the same relation to the products of the field as the hen's food does to the egg she lays." He also compares land to a well, which, however deep it may be, will eventually be exhausted, if the water it contains is being constantly pumped out, and no adequate new supply furnished. He commends the wisdom of those nations and farmers, who, by purchasing bones and guano, have done much to restore the fertility of their soil, but he expresses the fear that the supply of these articles will be eventually exhausted, and that, through the decay of the productive powers of the soil, the difficulties of supplying the population of the world with food will greatly increase.

One of the chief causes of the loss of the elements of the fertility he pronounces to be the sewerage system of cities, by which they are swept away. He considers it a matter of vital importance that this loss should be arrested. In regard to the practicability of doing this, he says:

"It has been maintained that the recovering of the manure-elements out of the sewers in the large cities is impracticable. I am not ignorant of the difficulties which stand in its way—they are indeed very great; but if the engineers would only have a understanding with the men of science in relation to the two purposes—the removal of the contents of the sewers, and the recovery of their valuable elements for agriculture—I do not doubt that a good result would follow. Intelligence, in union with capital, represents a power in England which has rendered possible and practicable things of much greater apparent difficulty. I look forward with deep concern to the solution of the 'sewerage question.' For if this question is decided in Great Britain without regard to the wants of agriculture, we can scarcely hope for anything better upon the continent."

McElroy's Philadelphia City Directory.

Competition, which is the soul of business, has led Mr. McElroy greatly to improve his Directory. It opens with Barnes' map of the city, especially corrected for this edition, which is followed by a diagram of street numbers, and a preface which has a certain querulous and disputative tone. It claims that the present volume contains 32,000 names, exclusive of the street list, more than any previous issue. There is a list of commissioners to take acknowledgments, or partnerships formed, changed, and dissolved, additions, corrections, and removals, and the names of dwellers in the suburbs, in order, with a new and convenient disposition of firms composed of two partners. After this is a copious business directory, a Camden directory, a list of streets, with the alterations in name distinguishable, and a miscellaneous record of municipal, and other matters on which the public might desire information. We repeat, Mr. McElroy has much improved his Directory—not before it was time.

DAN RICE'S GREAT SHOW.—An exhibition for families will be given this afternoon, when Herr Cline will appear, in conjunction with the entire strength of the company. The laughable equestrian extravaganza of Wm. Button, Esq., in which an unfortunate tailor meets with a succession of mishaps, in attempting an excursion on horseback, (fully as ludicrous as the adventures of poor Mr. Briggs, so graphically illustrated in the pages of *Punch*,) will conclude the performances, both afternoon and evening. The equestrian and gymnastic feats will be found both varied and attractive.

PICTORIAL JOURNALS.—We have received the *Illustrated London News*, (Christmas number, with three pictures printed in oil-colors,) and the *Illustrated News of the World*, with supplement-portrait and memoir of the Rev. Dr. McNeile, of Liverpool, of same date. This is the time to commence subscribing for either or both of these journals, as the next numbers begin new volumes.

MR. OWEN'S NEW WORK.—Sampson, Low, & Co., the well-known London publishers, are about to issue an English re-print of Mr. Owen's "*Footfalls on the Boundary of Another World*," of which a critical notice appeared in our paper of Saturday last.

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.—Miss Heron repeated her performance of "Camille," last night, to a yet more crowded house than greeted her on the preceding evening, and with equally brilliant success. She was most ably supported, as before, by Mr. Shewell, as *Armand*. This evening she will play *Medea*, in the classical drama of her own adaptation, and Mr. Shewell will sustain the character of *Jason*.

AUCTION NOTICE.—B. Scott, Jr, auctioneer, 431 Chestnut street, will sell this morning a desirable assortment of fancy-knit Germantown goods, gents' merino shirts and drawers, ladies, gents, and children's hosiery, ladies' and gents' gloves, black lace veils, &c., &c.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE DEMOCRACY OF OHIO.—The Columbus (Ohio) correspondent of the New York *Times* says:

"The Democratic Convention has just adjourned. To fully understand the strength of Douglas in this State, it was only necessary to hear the delegates define their position before the balloting commenced. They seemed to ransack their brains to find words suitable to express their devotion to Douglas. The balloting resulted in electing these men, and no other received a vote.

"After this balloting was finished, a motion was immediately made to adjourn. This was done for the purpose of preventing the calling up of the resolution endorsing the Administration, which had been referred to the committee on resolutions. The motion to adjourn was lost, and the committee called on to report. The resolution, as reported, endorsed and approved the action of the President in adjusting with England the question of the right of search, the Paraguay difficulty, the enforcement of the fugitive-slave law, and the laws against the slave trade. This was the 'damnation of faint praise,' and was received with shouts of laughter. A second meeting was called for, merely for the sake of laughing at it a second time. The yeas and nays were called, and nearly all the delegates screamed in their turn in favor of thus sustaining the President. Only fifteen, and they Administration men, voted against it. Immediately on the passage of this resolution the Convention adjourned, so as to prevent ardent officials from introducing some other resolution in support of the Administration."

THE SECESSION OF THE MEDICAL STUDENTS.—The Greensburg, North Carolina, *Patriot*, speaking of the secession of the medical students, says:

"Sensible of the many indignities which have been heaped on the South by our Northern brethren; as much devoted to our Southern institutions as any man can be; and regarding the Abolition spirit and the fanaticism of the North as odious, sinful, devilish, and wicked, and deserving of the most condign punishment whenever it can be meted out to them, yet we regret this action of the students. That they are all patriotic and sincerely attached to the South, and were moved and actuated by the best of motives, we do not doubt; but in times like these, when our Government seems tottering to its fall, it must be saved—if saved at all—by the well-considered movements of our oldest and best citizens—and these hasty efforts of the young men of the country, however well meant, can only result in injury." PENN.

Mrs. Macready, the reader, was so frightened by the attempt of a burglar to break into her apartments at Waterbury, last Thursday evening, that she lost her voice, and was consequently obliged to break an engagement to read in public. She is now under medical treatment.

Letter from Washington.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, January 10, 1860.

Georgia is, as the phrase goes, setting itself right before the people. Hon. Alfred Iverson illuminated the Senate yesterday evening, and Hon. Lucius J. Gartrell followed to-day in the House of Representatives. The efforts of both these gentlemen were, as might have been expected, ultra in their character. The distinguished Senator is a very excitable gentleman in political matters, though I am informed that he is remarkable for his affability in private life. He is of the medium height, with an open countenance, which, at the slightest notice, is capable of a rather fierce expression. His complexion is florid, which deepens with the intensity of his feelings, or when giving forcible expression to them. A very slight garniture of light auburn hair, mixed with gray, has somewhat the same relation to his cranium as Coleridge's "thin gray cloud" had to the sky—in covering, but not hiding its round and shining surface. He dresses usually in a blue body coat with brass buttons, but is not over careful as to the decking of the outer man. The distinguished Senator from Georgia has very positive ideas, and does not lack characteristic phraseology to give them force. His speech was a deliberate and considered effort. It was written, so that the Georgian could not be mistaken. It was largely devoted to a review of the slave question in the Territories, and of Judge Douglas' article in Harper. He reviled the whole Northern Democracy. He had been made the subject of criticism for his views on that subject, but the whole North denounced slavery as a moral and social wrong. If it was so, then it should be abolished. Thus the Northern Democracy were actually equally ruinous to the South as the Republicans. As the Northern Whig party was swamped in the anti-slavery tide, so also would the Northern Democrats be carried away in the vortex of Republicanism. This was his opinion, and he had no hesitation in stating it.

The Senator branched off into the usual secession declarations, and alluding to Hickman's "eighteen millions," cried in the words of Spartacus, "Let 'em come in—we're armed;" and concluded in the famous words of Roderick Dhu—that romantic, but bare-legged hero of the Clan Alpine—

"Come one, come *all!* this rock shall fly
From its firm base as soon as I."

During the delivery of the speech there were not at any time a dozen Senators in their seats, and those who remained did not seem to be strikingly attentive. They might have listened with benefit especially when the honorable Senator, prospecting about Charleston, condemned the ambiguities of the Cincinnati platform, and declared that they should be discarded. Of course, Senator Iverson was not in favor of Douglas for the Presidency, and took occasion to avow his preference for Hunter—to whose talents and position, public and private, he paid a high compliment; for Breckinridge, in whose hands he was sure the Government would be honorably administered; or for the Georgia statesman, Alexander H. Stephens, between whom and himself there had been points of difference, but whose confidence he now shared.

Mr Gartrell's speech, in the House, to-day, was of the same hue and character. He did not discuss the question with the same calm tonality to logical deductions from the Georgia premises as the Senator; but he was equally enthusiastic, if not equally dignified. In parts he was forcible, but his action is not graceful, and his voice so powerful that before the echo of one phrase has reached the gallery another overtakes it, and creates a clash, during which the sense sometimes escapes.

Mr. Gartrell is a tall, well-built gentleman, of between thirty and thirty-five. At the distance I am from him, his head and face look somewhat like those owned by Horace F. Clark—that is, of the same class, same in color; the face of the Georgian, being of a ruddier hue, and the hair being much darker. He speaks with great facility, which made it the more noticeable that he committed a portion of his remarks to writing, and occupied but ten minutes or so in incorporating it into his speech, which occupied just two hours. He got into several passages with Haskin, of New York, Adams, of New Jersey, Stanton, of Ohio, Hickman. The latter was the most noticeable. It will be remembered that it was a query from Mr. Gartrell which elicited from Mr. Hickman the passage in his speech which has become so famous. He desired now to ask Hickman what he meant by it, but would scarcely give time for the honorable Pennsylvanian to answer. He got time enough, however, to say, that with the appliances in the North, in case of such an exigency arising, she could manufacture more arms in ninety days than the South could buy, and that more would flock to the standard of the Constitution and the Union in the free States than could be raised by conscription in the South.

To this Mr. Gartrell replied that one cotton crop in Georgia could purchase the whole of Pennsylvania, which piece of statistical information created great laughter.

Mr. Barksdale had the floor, and permitted Hon. John V. Wright, of Tennessee, to occupy it. He is now addressing the House.

BERN BRIGHAM.

From Harrisburg.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

HARRISBURG, Jan. 10.

Mr. Abbott read in place "a supplement to an Mantua, and Fairmount Passenger Railway Company, approved April 6, 1859." The object is to give this company access to the Delaware river, a right given them in their charter, by authorizing connections to be made with any road constructed, or to be constructed, running in that direction; but recent decisions of the courts have thrown some doubts as to the power of the Legislature to confer such privilege. This bill allows them to run down Callowhill street to the Delaware, with a double track, and to do this, the capital stock of said company is authorized to be increased five thousand shares. The Hestonville Company has been at great expense in grading and laying the track, and now they find their investment comparatively worthless, and the people of that vicinity deprived of what the Legislature intended to grant, viz: easy access to the eastern limit of the city, if this further legislation is not secured.

Mr. O'Neill presented a very important bill, in the shape of one supplemental to the act consolidating the city of Philadelphia. It relates to the assessment of taxes, the collection of taxes, and the collection of outstanding municipal claims. I have not had time to see it yet, to examine this bill, but will do so before long, and give you an abstract if it is worth the trouble. For the purpose of assisting in finishing the Continental Hotel, in your city, Mr. O'Neill also read in place a bill authorizing the company to issue bonds of not less than one hundred dollars each, bearing eight per cent. interest.

Mr. Ridgway presented a petition from thirty-one citizens of the Fourteenth Legislative district of Philadelphia, asking the House to oust from his seat James Donnelly, the sitting member. Next Thursday is fixed for the consideration of the subject. Two grounds on which this writ of ouster is asked were not stated, and, therefore, I cannot speak of their merits; but certainly this movement has been kept very quiet. It has not, however, disturbed the "equilibrium" of the member from the Fourteenth district, who feels confident with his majority of 300.

Mr. Pennoll, of Delaware, offered a prohibitory tariff resolution. It proposed to instruct our Senators to vote in favor of a law prohibiting the importation of foreign goods; but the House refused to have it read a second time. Mr. Strong was more liberal in his views. He offered one embodying the substance of the views of Gov. Packer, in his late message, on the tariff question. It was a joint resolution, and will, therefore, have to lie over until to-morrow. The Legislature was unanimous last session in favor of a revision of the tariff, and we presume the same sentiment exists now. But most of these national questions introduced into our local Legislature are brought up for the merest bunkombe, and to give gentlemen an opportunity to gain a little reputation for themselves or party. Besides, it puts members sometimes in a false position who are in favor of the principle, but not in favor of the Legislature instructing on the subject. Last winter two gentlemen who were favorable to the tariff resolutions offered voted against them, because they did not believe in the doctrine of instruction.

Mr. Seltzer read in place a bill authorizing insurance companies to pay salaries to vice presidents and solicitors. It is questionable whether the act of 1809 permits salaries to be accepted by such officers, and the present act is intended to remove all doubt on the subject.

Two efforts to appoint additional officers of the House, by resolution, were knocked in the head by a refusal to consider the subject at all. Every winter attempts of a similar character are made to satisfy the cravings of the disappointed, but this business has been run into the ground.

Gen. Joseph Lane, of Oregon, is putting out some Presidential feelers in this direction. This morning the desks of members were strewn with his recent speech in the Senate, (in which he repudiated popular sovereignty,) franked by Lansing Stout, M. C. One of the members from that late "stronghold of the Democracy," Old Berks, was taking a lively interest in seeing that members read old Joe's production before consigning it to the waste-paper basket. It is a good Republican electioneering document, and a few thousand of them circulated in John Schwartz's district would reduce even the present pitiful Democratic majority to zero.

The standing committees of the House will be telegraphed you. Philadelphia is well represented on all the prominent ones, and of the most important of all, that of Ways and Means, she has the chairmanship, in the person of Henry K. Strong. This makes him the leader of the House, a position for which his great legislative experience fits him eminently. PENN.

Dr. Palmer, the man who was arrested at Memphis several weeks ago, on suspicion of being a confederate of Old Brown in the attempt to excite a servile insurrection in the Southern States, died at the Planters' House, in Memphis, on Saturday, of consumption.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

DISTRESSING CALAMITY!

FALL OF THE PEMBERTON MILLS BUILDING, AT LAWRENCE, MASS.

NEARLY SEVEN HUNDRED PERSONS BURIED IN THE RUINS.

OVER TWO HUNDRED KILLED.

NUMBERS MORTALLY WOUNDED OR MUTILATED.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—The Pemberton mills, at Lawrence, Mass., employing from four to five hundred operatives, fell this afternoon, burying nearly every person in the ruins.

The mangled bodies are being taken out by the cart-load.

It is supposed that over two hundred persons were instantly killed.

SECOND DESPATCH.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan. 10—9 o'clock P. M.—The Pemberton mills fell in, suddenly, at about five o'clock this evening, while from six to seven hundred operatives were at work.

The mills are a complete wreck.

It is supposed that from two to three hundred bodies are buried in the ruins.

It is impossible, at present, to give a correct account of the loss of life.

Eighteen dead bodies have already been taken out, twenty-five mortally wounded, and fifty in different stages of mutilation.

The agent of the mills and the treasurer escaped by running from the falling building.

It is impossible yet to tell the cause of the fall of the building.

The scenes beggar all description. Some two or more acres of ground are piled up with every description of machinery and the fallen ruin. Hugo bonfires are burning to afford light to some two or three thousand persons, who are working as if for their lives to rescue the unfortunate, many of whom are begging to be released from their tortures by death.

Every few minutes some poor wretch is dragged from his or her prison, uttering the most heart-rending cries while being drawn out with legs and arms crushed or torn to pieces.

One man, who was shockingly mangled, and still partially buried under the bricks, deliberately cut his own throat.

The whole city seems to be in a state of mourning. Many of the friends of the victims are running through the streets, and with frantic cries are searching the ruins, while others stand looking at the ruins, frigid with despair.

Temporary hospitals have been arranged for those taken out alive.

While the ruins were being cleared away, a portion of the walls which was still standing, fell with a terrible crash, threatening death to all who were still alive in the ruins.

Gangs of men, with ropes, are constantly dragging out huge pieces of the wreck, which imprison so many of the poor victims.

Some of the rescuers were killed in their attempts to relieve the sufferers.

Since we left the scene of disaster reports are constantly coming in adding to the list of the dead and dying.

Surgeons are coming in from every quarter.

Everything is being done for the suffering victims.

[THIRD DESPATCH.]—THE PARTICULARS.

LAWRENCE, Jan. 10—11 o'clock P. M.—The following details of the sad event have been collected:

At about five o'clock this afternoon, the citizens of Lawrence were alarmed by a cry of fire which proceeded from the Pemberton Mills, about fourfifths of which had fallen into a shapeless mass, without the slightest warning to nearly eight hundred beings who were there at work.

The building has never been considered as staunch. It was built seven years since, and it was then considered a sham. Indeed, before the machinery was put in, the walls spread to such a degree that twenty-two tons of stays had to be put in to save it from falling.

The building appeared to crumble and fall first from the eastern corner. It fell inwards, as if powerfully drawn that way. The firemen of the city at once repaired to the spot and set at work to remove the rubbish. They soon reached some of the rooms, so that the dead and wounded were taken out as fast as possible.

Charles Batchelder helped to remove twenty-six of the victims, some of whom were living, while others were dead or terribly mutilated.

Messrs. Chase, Clark, Patterson, Melvin, and Winn, overseers and clerks, are safe. Mr. Branch, an overseer, has not yet been found, and it is supposed that he is lying under the ruins.

The City Hall has been made a temporary hospital for the reception of the dead and wounded, where they will remain till recognized and taken care of by their friends.

Scores have been recognized and taken at once to their homes.

The following of the wounded are now at the Hall:

THE WOUNDED

Mary Ann Coleman	Ellen Clary,
Sarah Dole,	Eliza Ward
Ellen M. Bradley,	Thomas Conner,
Joanna Connory,	Kate Harpkee,
George Hodalpha,	Morris Palmer,
Robert Hays Cortney,	Mrs Fridley,
Margaret Hamilton,	Mary York,
Mary Kennedy,	Margaret Hownrkill,
	Eliza Gaw.

THE KILLED.

There are also twenty-two corpses, the following of which are only recognised:

Mary McDonald,	John Dearborn,
Bridget Ryan,	Margaret Sullivan,
Mike O'Brien,	John Palmer.

Mr. Palmer was deeply buried, and, thinking there was no prospect of his extrication, cut his throat, but was extricated, and lived some time after his arrival at the Hall. One woman, in the portion of the mill that remained standing, in her fright, threw out her bonnet and shawl from the fifth story, and then jumped from the window, breaking her arm, and injuring herself so badly that she cannot recover.

The laboring force of the mill numbered about 900, and about 700 were actually buried in the ruins

A woman who has just been rescued says there were some twenty-five more in the vicinity of the place where she was buried, who were still alive.

AN ADDITIONAL HORROR.

A Fire broken out in the Ruins.

About half past nine o'clock to-night a fire was discovered in the ruins.

This additional horror, although somewhat apprehended, struck terror into the hearts of those who before were hopeful of saving more lives.

Still the work of removal went briskly on.

Force pumps and engines have been pouring streams of water on the flames, so that at the present time, (half-past eleven o'clock,) although the smoke and steam are rising, the fire does not seem to gain, and it is certainly to be hoped that it will be stayed.

Those near the place where the fire commenced were at the point of extricating a woman not badly burnt, but the flames drove them back, and she is supposed to have perished.

The Mayor telegraphed to Lowell, and the premen from that city will arrive about one o'clock.

The Ruins in a Mass of Flames.

12 o'clock.—The whole mass of ruins is now in a sheet of flames. The screams and moans of the mangled victims are heard distinctly, but no power can save them.

The flames threaten the destruction of the Washington Mills and the bridge across the river.

Dauphin County Democratic Convention.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE PRESS.]

HARRISBURG, Jan. 10.—The Democratic County Convention, held to-day, unanimously instructed the delegates selected to the State Convention to vote for General Jacob Fry for Governor. Resolutions in favor of Breckinridge for the Presidency were equally unanimously voted down.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The President to-day nominated to the Senate Hon. Charles J. Faulkner, of Virginia, as minister to France.

The Senate has confirmed all the pending appointments made during the recess of Congress, and ex-Senator Bresse as United States marshal for the Northern district of Illinois.

Mr. Hind's nomination as consul to Havre has not been definitely acted upon.

The bill introduced by Senator G