The Press.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1860

FIRST PAGE.—Letter from Harrisburg; Personal and Political; Philadelphia Workmen and their Work. FOURTH PAGE—List of Letters Remaining in the Philadelphia Post Office; Marine Intelligence.

Appointment by the Clerk.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives, immediately upon his election, appointed P. BARRY HAYES, Esq., of Philadelphia, his Chief Clerk, and that gentleman on Saturday assumed the duties of the office.

Mr. Gilpin's Bequests.

Last week we recorded the death of HENRY D. GILPIN, Esq. We have now to state that he has disposed of his property, which is considerable, for public purposes—after life-use to his wife and mother, and the payment of $100,000 in various legacies. The residue, we learn from the *Bulletin*, will be appropriated thus: "The first one-third part to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, to be invested in the public stocks of the city, and after a period of ten years or longer, if deemed expedient, the income that may have accumulated to be used for the erection of a fire-proof library building, to be designated "The Gilpin Library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania." After the erection of said building, the trustees are to appropriate annually to the Library the income of the said third part of the estate. The entire library belonging to the deceased is to be placed in said building; none of the books, however, are to be taken from the library, but are to be used (with liberal arrangements) by students at the library. The second one-third part of the said rest and residue of the estate, is devised to the president and directors of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, to be appropriated in the same way, for the purpose of erecting a fire-proof Gallery of the Fine Arts, to be a part of a fire-proof edifice of the said Academy, and to be designated "The Gilpin Gallery of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts." After the completion of the building, one half of the income is to be appropriated annually to artists in painting, sculpture, and architecture, for the best works, models, and designs in their respective branches of art, such premiums to be awarded after such public competition as the trustees deem suitable. Third—The remaining third part to be invested in the same way for the use of the Historical Society of Chicago, for the purpose of erecting a fire-proof building, and to be designated "The Gilpin Library of the Historical Society of Chicago."

This is, indeed, princely munificence; and nobly sustains the high character which Mr. GILPIN had made through a long and brilliant career.

Public Amusements.

The benefit season is commencing. This evening, at the Walnut-street Theatre, Mrs. Duffield appeals to her friends. "Macbeth" will be performed—the fair *beneficiaire* appearing as *Lady Macbeth*, one of her best personations; *Mr. J. R. McDonough* as *Macbeth*; Mr. Shewell as *Macduff*, and Mrs. Anna Cowell as first singing witch. Female pupil of Mr. G. W. Smith will make her first appearance as Hecatese. The farce of *An Alarming Sacrifice*, in which Miss O. Jefferson and Mr. Vining Bowers will play, is to conclude the attractive programme.

On Wednesday evening, also at Walnut-street Theatre, Mrs. Thayer will be "at home" to her friends and the public. This excellent stock actress will give "Faust and Marguerite," taking honorginal character of *Martha*. This spectacle will be preceded by the last new comedy from London "A Husband to Order," in which Mrs. Thayer, Mrs. Cowell, Miss O. Jefferson, Mr. Keach, Mr. Shewell, Mr. Thayer, and Mr. Hemple will perform.

Mr. Dolman, of Arch-street Theatre, one of the most careful actors in the city, takes his benefit at "the Arch" on Thursday, and will appear in the character of *Hamlet*—a character which, requiring more intellectual than physical display, he can say he will perform very creditably. The other performances for Mr. Dolman's night are not announced.

At Arch-street Theatre, on Friday evening, Mrs. John Drew, who may be described as every one's favorite, will have a benefit. The new comedy "A Husband to Order," and the lively play *Everybody's Friend*," constitute her attractive bill.

On the same evening, (Friday), Mr. Joseph D. Murphy, business agent of the Walnut, will have his benefit, and has an unusually strong programme—the tragedy of "Fazio," with the part of *Bianca* by Mrs. Cecile Rush, her first appearance in four years; Mr. Shewell personating *Fazio*. Also, a new comedy, by Sterling Coyne, of London, called "Nothing Venture, Nothing Win."

Miss Jane Coombs remains three evenings more at Arch-street Theatre, and will appear this evening, as *Parthenia*; to-morrow as *Juliet*; and on Wednesday she will appear as *Julia* in "The Hunchback." Her engagement has been remunerative to the treasury of the Arch.

The present is the last week of Drayton's Parlor Operas and Proverbs. There is a change of performance each evening, and Concert Hall has been crowded with highly-pleased audiences. This evening the pieces are "Nothing Venture, Nothing Have," and "Love's Labor Lost," with admirable performances between, by Signor Olivieka, who is an excellent violinist. We have never had any *genre* performance, by a limited company of man and wife, at all in this style, or a quarter as good.

Notwithstanding the "Magic Ring" continues highly successful at Dan Rice's, it will positively be withdrawn at the expiration of the present week, as a great Eastern spectacle is to be produced on Monday evening next. As but a few more representations of this piece will be given, those who have not witnessed it will not regret taking an early opportunity of doing so. An excellent programme of acts in the circle is also announced.

This evening, at McDonough's Gaieties, and for the benefit of Mr. Thomas, (who absurdly degrades his given name *William* into that immensely mean diminutive of *Billy!*) a new spectacular pantomime, the "Star of Beauty; or, the Silver Shower," will be produced, with new scenery, costumes, machinery, properties, appointments, and music. Mr. A. M. Hernandez will be the Harlequin; Caldine and Yates, the Clowns; Nicholls, the Pantaloon; and Miss Julia Prince, the Columbine. This is her first appearance here. From all that we have heard, this pantomime will be Mr. McDonough's *chef d'œuvre*.

Signor Blitz continues at his Temple of Wonders, Chestnut and Tenth, and is open to visits there evenings, and also upon the afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday.

The Diorama and Automatic Exhibition, in Sanderson's Rooms, Jayne's Metropolitan Hall, Chestnut street, above Sixth, is announced to close on next Saturday. There are exhibitions every evening, and also on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. This Theatre of Art is as well worthy a visit as any exhibition now open in this city.

To-day, F. E. Church's painting, entitled "The Heart of the Andes," will be exhibited at the Academy of Fine Arts.

On Thursday evening, Signor Bancarde, and Signora Albertina Bancarde, will give a "Grand" Concert at Musical Fund Hall, assisted by Signor Arditanni, Signor Meacofarti, and Mr. Pattison. The "Grand" Citizens' Dress Ball of the Philadelphia Typographical Union comes off at Musical Fund Hall, this evening.

The Mennerchor Fancy Dress Ball, to-morrow evening, at Musical Fund Hall, although not advertised as "Grand," promises to be, what it always has been, one of the very best balls of the year.

ORPHANS' COURT AND OTHER SALES, Real Estate, Loans, &c., to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, noon. See Thomas & Sons' advertisements and pamphlet catalogue.

The Trial of Stephens, the Harper's Ferry Insurgent.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Feb. 4.—The trial of Stephens progressed yesterday, and a full jury was sworn. The opening speeches of the counsel consumed the day.

THE TRIAL CONCLUDED—VERDICT OF THE JURY—STEPHENS FOUND GUILTY ON ALL THE COUNTS—THE COUNSEL INDULGE IN POLITICAL DISCUSSIONS.

CHARLESTOWN, Feb. 4.—The trial of Andrew Stephens, charged with treason, murder, and conspiracy, was concluded to-day.

No new evidence was adduced.

The speeches of the counsel were mostly of a political character, discussing the present position of the question between the North and South.

The Commonwealth made a proposition to submit the case without argument, but it was declined by the counsel for the defence, who desired to be heard for his client.

Mr. Harding made the opening argument. He denounced as a falsehood and a libel, the assertion of Brown that he was to receive aid from the laboring classes at Harper's Ferry. He claimed that they were true to the Constitution and to the state of Virginia, and referred to their action in assisting to quell the invasion as a proof of their fidelity. He concluded with an earnest appeal to the jury, to vindicate the law, stifling the prisoner as a bloodthirsty villain and wretch, and worse even than his master, John Brown.

Mr. Sennott, for the defence, made an able and eloquent speech, going into a detailed narrative of the rise and progress of the Republican party, and closing with an earnest appeal to the jury to spare the life of the prisoner.

Mr. Andrew Hunter closed on the part of the Commonwealth. He replied to the arguments of the counsel for the defence with telling effect. He had no confidence in the Union meetings which had been held in the North. He believed that the invasion of John Brown had been a benefit to the South, as it had shown them the position in which they were placed. He referred to Mr. Hickman's boast of eighteen millions of freemen of the North, and declared that the South was prepared for any emergency.

The case was submitted to the jury at four o'clock this (Saturday) afternoon. They retired, and after fifteen minutes absence, returned with a verdict of guilty on all the counts of the indictment.

The prisoner received the verdict with most perfect indifference, and even appeared to smile at the announcement.

THE FORNEY JUBILEE IN WASHINGTON.

Another Anti-Administration Triumph!

SPEECHES OF CELEBRATED MEMBERS OF CONGRESS FROM EVERY SECTION.

SERENADE TO THE CLERK ELECT.

Rejoicing of the Citizens of Washington.

We give below the proceedings at the Forney serenade in Washington, on Friday evening last. The New York *Herald*, with its usual journalistic energy and activity, the next morning contained a pretty full report of the speeches made upon the occasion, although they had to come from a distance of over two hundred and forty miles, and, after hours, upon the wings of the electric telegraph. We publish the speeches, with a correction of a few natural inaccuracies, and regret that we are not also able to lay before our readers the noble Union speeches made after the serenade, at Mr. COYLE's supper table, by Hon JAMES H. CAMPBELL, of Pa., Hon. GREEN ADAMS, of Ky., Hon. CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON, of R. I., and others:

SPEECH OF MR FORNEY.

Colonel Forney, upon his appearance, was greeted with enthusiastic cheering from those in the street and in the house. He spoke as follows:

CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON: I have but few words to say to you upon the events of this day. I desire to address them to those inside as well as those outside of the hospitable home of my friend Coyle, in reference to what has transpired in the House of Representatives this afternoon. For this sentiment, demonstrated in my own person, I am most sincerely thankful to you, and I regard it as a testimony of approval of the result of the day's proceedings. I say, gentlemen, there is something peculiar in this demonstration; and, first, let me say, peculiar to myself. Gentlemen, four before ago this very evening the House of Representatives of the United States, after a long and most harassing session, was at last organized by the election of Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachusetts, as Speaker. In the discharge of the duties of Clerk of that body, the same as performed by Mr. Allen, who retires to-day, I had the honor to receive, at the hands of the representatives of the people, a significantly unanimous endorsement. And now, by the expression of the representatives of the people, I am again returned to the same position from which I then voluntarily retired, clothed with the confidence of the whole people of the United States. In these four years, gentlemen, many changes have taken place. I retired from the Clerk's chair in the year 1856, with my heart bleeding and sick to see the man whom I then conceived to be the favorite son of Pennsylvania elected to the Presidential chair. Gentlemen, I had no higher hope in life beyond that, no aim or object. That act was concentrated in the one absorbing feeling it was that man's aspirations carried out to a successful issue. Assisted in his triumph. I came back to the State where I was born, and there, with whatever selfishness was in me, I gave myself to all my energies to his cause; and the result was that he was elected President of the United States—to the high office of presiding, for a time, over the destinies of this great country. We are a great people, gentlemen, we are a great country. We are a great country, gentlemen, that the District of Columbia is common ground—that it is mine as it is your home. [Loud cheers, and cries of "That's so!"] I believe, and I know, that I have a right to speak here, as I have a right to speak in Philadelphia, at least that there can here be no ostracism and no proscription of sentiment; and that freedom of speech is here freely and widely tolerated. When that is proscribed, when free men, from whatever State of the Union they may come, are denied freedom of speech in the splendid metropolis bearing the name of Washington, then your Union is virtually dissolved. [Cheers.] And therefore it is that in this place, and in this presence, I desire to say, that in electing James Buchanan we thought we acted in accordance with the spirit of the Democratic party, which is to the effect that the people of the Territories shall control all their domestic institutions, slavery inclusive. [Loud cheers.] There had been no going back of the bond; but after he (Mr. Buchanan's) election, when his elevation to the chair of office was secured, he disregarded his pledges, and we discovered that a new reading had been suggested, a new gospel presented to our faith; and thus we who at first acted with him, never believing that we who had adhered to his faith should be excluded from the Democratic party, were sought to be excluded. Consequently, the result has been as you foresaw. That result is, that the General Government of the country has turned all its power against the men standing in my relation to it, and James Buchanan, elevated to be President of the United States, has become a despot. [Cries of "That he has!"—"He is it to him."] A despot more intolerant than any of his before known in the history of this country, who has performed acts of tyranny which, if attempted in despotic France, would create a revolution. [Loud cheers, and cries of "Good."] I say in vain for Pennsylvania, that never in the history of the country, never in the annals of any Presidency, have there been such a proscription of men—never such a proscription of individual opinions. [Cheers.] When he was raised to that high position which he has disgraced—raised by the votes of the people of the North—he pledged himself upon bended knee to sustain the rights of the people of the Territories. But now what do we see? We see him turning against his own people, and crouching once more upon his knees—this time before the South that despises him for his cowardice. [Cheers.] When I see all this, and when I see, also, that the great Democratic party have not risen in arms to protest against it, I have only to say for myself that I, for one, will not submit to it. [Tremendous applause from inside and outside.] I will not, I say, submit to it, but I will join hands with any party—with Americans, with Republicans, with any party of men—to rebuke such proscription as this is. If you tell me from this, that the South has imposed to the institutions of the South, I say no. [Cheers.] And I reply, that on the contrary I feel the same devotion to the South that I have ever felt. [Continued cheers.] Now, let me say, without protracting these remarks, let me say with regard to the Republican members, that they have been most atrociously slandered; that the whole Republican party of the North have been slandered; that the blame has been held responsible for the unfortunate outrage at Harper's Ferry. There have been expressions and opinions, and sentiments uttered by the leaders of the Republican party, against which my honest nature and party prejudices revolt. But while this is so, let me say that the very moment that the news of that invasion reached the North they were struck with horror, and there was not a man who did not denounce and who did not deplore it. [Cheers.] We have in these days some singular statesmanship, particularly among those who are allied to the Administration party, and amongst those who aspire to be candidates for the Presidency. I say this business of holding a whole party responsible for the acts of a few individuals has gone out of fashion. Are the Democratic party who support the rights of the adopted citizens of the country, to be held responsible for the votes of their representatives in Congress here who voted for an American for Speaker? Certainly not. Hence I protest against the assumption that any part of the people in any region are in favor of a would support any set of men who approve of the doctrines of the Helper book, or who put themselves forward as the champions of those who would attempt to invade the State of Virginia, and crimson her soil with the blood of her people. [Loud cheers.] But we are told that while all other men are to be forgiven for their peculiar doctrines; that while the American party are to be forgiven, the Republican party are to receive no absolution. If you ask me how to say—but I think I will say it whether you allow me or not—[cheers]—the Democratic party, as Mr. Buchanan would make it, is devoted solely to the perpetuation and extension of slavery. [Cries of "That's so," and cheers.] But I, as one man who is resolved to stand by the rights of the South, who is resolved to see the fugitive-slave law executed in the letter and the spirit, I am resolved, for one, to protest against such a act. [Loud cheers] This country has a higher, a nobler and loftier destiny before it than the extension or perpetuation of slavery. [Loud cheers.] I say it frankly, that I regret it in some respects, I speak as I feel, and when I see all the power of this Government exercised for the protection and perpetuation of that institution, I must protest against it. [Cheers.] I have seen for the last eight weeks men, Northern men, and I was ashamed to see them, lending themselves to the depravity, if I may be permitted to use the term, but certainly to the degradation, of endorsing such principles as these. But, gentlemen, to bring, as I said before, these desultory remarks to a close, let me, in conclusion, repeat my thanks for this demonstration. You may remember this passage in "Maseppa"—my friend, Mr. Jackson, of Kentucky, will also remember—when Maseppa (I cannot repeat the exact words) is bound to a wild steed, which is turned off, and which flew with him over mountains, through valleys and forests and across rivers, pursued by wolves, shouts back to his tyrant and persecutor, that some day he would return to repay him. [Loud cheers.] "Some day I will return," said Maseppa, "to thank you, Count, for this courteous ride." Gentlemen, I have had the ride for the last two or three years [loud cheers], but I have also, Maseppa-like, come back, to settle with the respectable and venerable gentleman at the other end of the avenue for that ride. I am returned to pay my respects. [Cheers. A voice—"Give him h—l; he has no friends."] I have returned to settle accounts with him. [A voice—"Don't spare him; he shot us down like dogs with marines."] If he is now sitting in his easy chair at home, to-night, he must hear our loud and hearty cheers, and they will remind him that his old friend, Forney, has come back to settle the old debt with him. [Loud cheers and laughter.]

Mr. Forney, once more thanking the assemblage, retired from the window, loudly cheered.

The lines alluded to by Mr. Forney are as follows:

They little thought, that day of pain,
When launched, as on the lightning's flash,
They bade me to destruction dash,
That one day I should come again
With twice five thousand horse, to thank
The Count for his uncourteous ride.
They planned me then a bitter prank—
When, with the wild horse for my guide,
They bound me to his foaming flank.
At length I paid them one so frank.
For time at last sets all things even—
And if we do but watch the hour
There never yet was human power
Which could evade, if unforgiven,
The patient watch and vigil long
Of him who treasures up a wrong.

SPEECH OF MR. HICKMAN.

Loud calls were made for Mr. Hickman, who appeared, and said that, in the conflict between the sections in this country—for we could not deny that such a conflict existed—the patriot could have but one desire, and do but a single act, and that was to secure equality and justice to all the sections of this great Confederacy of States. There was no difficulty in regard to the North, and there should be no difficulty with respect to the South. The great mistake that was made by Southern men, which created much of the difficulty and confusion of the present day, was in assuming such men as Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips to be a type of the great Northern sentiment. There was no truth in such an idea. We were just as much justified in the North in assuming that a few extreme men from South Carolina, Georgia, or Alabama, represent the sentiments of the great States of the South. Why, it had become treason to the minds of many men of the present day to make the declaration that the Union of these States must be preserved. He thought that those who heard him would agree with him that there can be no safety, there can be no security, for any citizen independent of the Union. There was no sectionalism in the North worth considering, and he wished he could say the same for the South. He trusted, however, that there was less there than he had been led to suppose by the signs of the times. The North was eminently conservative, because the North was eminently wise. [Cheers.] A man who would say that the Union should not be maintained at every cost and every sacrifice, was not a true American citizen, and was not a wise man. [Cries of "Good," and applause.] There was no man who could look beyond the Union. If he tried to do so he would look into a perfectly impenetrable cloud. There was nothing beyond it for any man to see. To talk of such a thing was worse than folly—it was extreme madness.

Why should we throw away the commanding position we have already reached? We hold power, gentlemen, immense power, in our hands. We are a nation—a nation of the first class. We are to-night the envy of all subjects and the dread of all sovereigns. The Russian slave, bending beneath the weight of chains fastened upon him by a relentless despotism, catches the pæans of liberty as they cross the mighty waters, and longs for the hour of his deliverance. The Irish peasant, as he nears his crumbling cottage walls to meet there want, and the sinking, famishing frames of the mother and her offspring, raises his streaming eyes to heaven, and devoutly thanks his God that there is an asylum for the oppressed of the nations. The Imperial Autocrat, that man without a name, whilst attempting to rivet more firmly the manacles upon his children, curses the birthday of our national existence, and pales at the onward march of eternal truth and justice. The Ocean Queen, the mistress, yes, the robber of the nations, seated in the midst of wrecked and ruined millions, hearing of our increasing strength, augmenting resources, and popular content, feels the throne tremble beneath her, and with haggard eyes contemplates the decline of that greatness, built by the rapine and the bloody madness of centuries.

This is the great inheritance we have received from our fathers; let us bestow it upon our children unimpaired, teaching them that, next to their God, they owe their chief affection and reverence to their country—*a united country* [Cries of "We will," and applause.]

SPEECH OF JOHN B. HASKIN.

Mr. Haskin next spoke, in response to loud calls. He was happy to join with those who surrounded him in congratulations on the great moral and political triumph of their distinguished friend, Col. John W. Forney. [Applause.] Before making any extended remarks, however, he desired to read a telegraphic despatch just received from Lancaster, the city of Colonel Forney's birth and of Mr. Buchanan's residence, which had responded to an appeal made to it by the President, just before the local fall election, by giving a majority of three hundred against the Democratic ticket, the first Opposition triumph, he believed, ever had there. [Laughter and applause.] The following is the despatch:

LANCASTER, Feb. 3, 1860.

JOHN W. FORNEY, Washington:

Lancaster city, the birthplace of Forney, congratulates him with one hundred guns on his election as Clerk of the House.

This despatch was received with three cheers, and great enthusiasm.

Mr. Haskin, continuing, said that he looked upon the election of Colonel Forney as the greatest moral and political triumph ever achieved in this or any other country. Four years ago he had left this city to buckle on his armor as the Warwick of the Democracy, and he had fought for her, and her he had elevated him to power, because he would not abandon and betray the principles on which he had won him a victory, Mr. Buchanan had been bounding him, and those who stood up for principles which had been the cardinal creed of the people of this Union, fresh from them, had elevated Col. Forney to the first ministerial office in the most popular branch of our Government. [Applause.] I say that it was a greater triumph than would have been Forney's election to the United States Senate, at the time he was cheated out of that office by the treachery of Democratic friends. [Cries of "We was so cheated!" and Democrat. Seven out of eight of those gentlemen elected as independent men, had cast their votes for Col. Forney, and with the generous aid of the Opposition Democrats, had succeeded in electing him. He regretted that not a single vote in Lancaster had been cast by the South Americans, as the anti-Lecompton Democrats had generously united with the Republicans in electing Hoffman, of Maryland, a South American, their candidate against a regular-at-Arms, and he regarded their failure to vote for Forney as an evidence of Southern sectionalism as against a Northern man. Hoffman's election proved that there was no sectionalism in Carolina and those of Northern men. For himself, he was for the whole Union. He would protect slavery where it exists; he would enforce the fugitive-slave law, and would recognize the right of the people of the Territories to have slavery or not as they preferred, giving them the power to elect their own Governor, in order to prevent one appointed by the President, as in the late case of Nebraska, interfering with that right. He differed with the Republicans on the question of Congressional intervention against slavery in the Territories, as he differed with Southern men who desired Congressional intervention to protect slavery. He had differed with the Cincinnati platform, and if the Republican party, when they framed their platform at Chicago, would not with that practical good sense which they exhibited during the last Congress, in supporting the Crittenden-Montgomery bill, and sustain the doctrine of popular sovereignty and opposition to the peculations, frauds, and corruptions of this Administration, as they had all acted together in the organization of the House, he was ready to unite with them to beat the party now in power in 1860. [Applause.] He wished to mention an incident connected with the election of Col. Forney. They all knew that from the commencement of the session down to the present time the New York *Herald* had indicated the course to be pursued by the Administration members in the House, and that they had implicitly followed it, with no more than one instance. A short time ago that paper had, at the instigation of Mr. Buchanan, as he knew, revived the Forrest letter, and had suggested that it be made a test of the Democratic party when Forney was nominated. Singularly enough, this did not from any fear, but expecting that it would be, Colonel Forney had addressed him a letter in relation to this famous Forrest letter, so much misconstrued and so much used by the party in power to the prejudice of the party in the wake of the *Herald* to prejudice Forney. He would have read this letter in the House, but there was no necessity for it. He would now read it, however, if any Democrat present would like to hear it. The following is the letter:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: I need not say to you that my name has been associated with the position of Clerk of the House, rather through the partiality of kind friends than from any desire on my part that I should be so become a candidate. I have importuned no single representative for his vote. In the present condition of public affairs I have preferred to let events take their course, so far as I am concerned, maintaining the position I have held for the last two years, of uncompromising hostility to the proscriptive and shameless policy of the present Administration, of the most decided character of nearly co-operation with all men who look to the overthrow of that administration, its advocates and its policies. In this spirit I have written a letter, which if my name should be presented to the House, I hope it may be made on account of its author, which wrote nearly ten years ago, in connection with the name of Mr. Edwin Forrest. I had hoped that no one would be found willing to make the act of devotion to a cherished, and, as I believed, deeply injured friend, the pretext of an assault upon my reputation. If, in writing this letter, I committed an error, I only regret it because it has been I saw how it could be misconstrued and it I needed any evidence that this error had been overlooked, I had it in my election to the Speakership, in the first place, by the unanimous endorsement of my conduct by members of all parties on that lofty seat; I had presided over the deliberations of the House in the stormy session, in my nomination, by the Democrats of the Pennsylvania Legislature, as their candidate for United States Senator in 1857, and in the repeated voluntary testimonials of my present position by the present President of the United States, which I cherish with the recollection of my many years of friendship and intimacy, and which I trust, in the last I could not conscientiously follow him in his abandonment and violation of the public principles upon which alone he was chosen Chief Magistrate. I will not detain you with example set by his personal organ, in his home without the City of Washington, of the private letter a matter of public discussion. If I could make use of the language of Washington, I would, over his own name, that my connection with the Forrest case never deprived me of a portion of his confidence and affection, which, up to a certain period, so freely and so flatteringly bestowed upon me.

You do not need to be reminded of the use proper. Should the House elect me Clerk, I will accept the office, and discharge the duties in the spirit in which I have entered. Should the result be otherwise, my position will remain unchanged. I have tried the experiment of conducting an independent journal without the office-holding power of the Federal Government, an I will not surrender my relation to the party, whether I gain or lose the position with which my name has been once more associated.

Yours very truly, J. W. FORNEY.

In conclusion, Mr. Haskin remarked that the election of Colonel Forney was a lesson to all future Democratic Presidents, especially those who might come from the North. If such a one, as in the case of Mr. Buchanan, should allow himself to be frightened by the threats of a few men like Slidell, Cobb, and Jacob Thompson, and made believe that Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi would secede if he did not force a State into the Union with a fraudulent Constitution, he would find himself ungratefully them with additional power in the Senate of the United States, he would live to experience all the censure and disgrace now heaped upon Mr. Buchanan.

SPEECH OF MR. TAPPAN.

Mr. Tappan, of New-Hampshire, was glad of the opportunity to mingle his congratulations with those present upon the great triumph which the people had achieved in the Mississippi Valley, nearer to them. Nowhere throughout this great confederacy would the election of Col. Forney be received with more heartfelt pleasure than in his far off home, among the snow-clad hills of New-Hampshire. He thanked God for the election of Col. Forney. By it the people of the country, without respect to party, had shown that no man who took his place with the people, in resisting the frauds and outrages of James Buchanan's Administration would be allowed to be crushed out by any such despotism. [Cheers.]

SPEECH OF SENATOR WILKINSON.

Senator Wilkinson, of Minnesota, said that, since he had come to Washington, he hardly knew where he was. He thought, before he left home, he loved his country. He had been brought up to be a patriot, and he had fought for it, and he had fought, at the foot of Gamalel. The first that he know of politics was the name of Harry Clay. [Applause.] His youthful energies were all aroused in the canvass for the noble old patriot of Kentucky, and he cherished the same feelings now. When he reflected on this slavery contest, and remembered that he was called a traitor if he asked for a little foothold upon this great continent for the free labor of the North, he thought he heard the great patriot Clay remarking, that before you can extinguish this love of liberty in the human heart you must blow out the great moral lights about us.

The ceremonies at Mr. Coyle's house were concluded by a collation, sentiments, and a general good time.

The Territorial Question in Congress.

PROPOSED ADMISSION OF KANSAS INTO THE UNION UNDER THE WYANDOTTE CONSTITUTION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—A number of Democrats who are here from Kansas have called upon the Southern Democrats in Congress, and propose to advocate the admission of Kansas into the Union with the Wyandotte Constitution, changing the boundaries so as to include Pike's Peak and the portion of the Territory of Nebraska south of the Platte river—the change to be submitted to the vote of the people of Kansas, and when ratified they are to be admitted as a State by proclamation of the President.

Hon. Marcus J. Parrott, General Pomeroy, Judge Amy, and other Republicans who are here from Kansas, insist on the admission of Kansas under the Wyandotte Constitution without any alteration—that Constitution being already ratified by two-thirds of the Territory.

The question of population will not be urged, as Judge Pettit, of Kansas, has said he is confident that the Territory contains one hundred thousand inhabitants, which comes up fully to the requirements of the English bill.

It is also professed by the Democratic Senators to resist the organization of any new Territories. They want to attach Dacotah and the region around about to Nebraska, while Utah and the Territories south of Kansas are to be annexed to New Mexico, and to follow its fortunes. To this it is objected, that having secured slavery in New Mexico by law, this immense Territory should not be brought under the same enactment, which might secure it to slavery forever.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Colonel Forney has appointed P. Barry Hayes, Esq., of Philadelphia, as his chief assistant. Mr. Brigss, of New York, who voted for Mr. Pennington, did not vote for Colonel Forney.

The Opposition conference was in session three hours to-day, and decided on recommending George Martin, of Massachusetts, for Doorkeeper, and Josiah W. Lucas, of Illinois, for Postmaster of the House. The question of a printer was discussed, but no conclusion arrived at. The indications, however, are in favor of John D. Defrees, an editor, of Indianapolis, Ind.

Bank Robbery.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 4.—The Branch Bank of Tennessee, located at this place, was robbed, on Thursday night, of $18,000, mostly in gold coin.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE NORTH AMERICAN AT PORTLAND.

The City of Baltimore at New York.

Important Free-Trade Movement of Napoleon.

Cruelty on Board American Merchant Vessels.

CONGRESS NEGOTIATIONS RESUMED.

Napoleon and the Villa Franca Agreement.

The Pope Refuses to Cede the Rebel Provinces.

RETURN OF COUNT CAVOUR TO OFFICE.

A War between Sardinia and Naples Predicted.

The steamship North American, from Liverpool on the 18th ult., via Queenstown on the 19th, arrived at Portland on Saturday morning.

The steamship City of Baltimore, with the same dates, arrived at New York at noon on the same day.

Advices from Europe to Thursday January 19—five days later than the steamship America's dates—are furnished by these arrivals.

The steamships Asia, North Briton, and Prince Albert had arrived out.

The Emperor Napoleon has issued a strong free-trade programme.

The negotiations for the Congress of the Powers for the settlement of the Italian difficulties have been resumed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In anticipation of the meeting of Parliament, on the 24th of January, Lord Palmerston has issued the usual circular to his supporters in the House of Commons, requesting their attendance at the opening of the session, as business of great importance is at once to be brought forward.

The leaders of the respective parties had likewise issued their customary dinner invitations, which were given prior to the assembling of Parliament.

At an adjourned meeting of the Great Eastern Company, the resignation of the directors was received, the majority against the amendment for an investigating committee being lost.

A committee on investigation was subsequently appointed, and it was now intimated that the resignations should be elected until after the presentation of the committee's report.

The two mates of the American bark Anna, previously reported under arrest upon the charge of having murdered the crew of that unfortunate merchant vessel, had been brought up for examination before the magistrates at Newport. Evidence was adduced to show that the crew had died from hunger, the defence that the men died from the effects of yellow fever, which had prevailed on board the vessel.

The American minister having sent a protest against the jurisdiction of the court, the hearing was put off. The protest was accompanied with the request that the magistrates would detain the defendants until the matter could be inquired into by the American consul, so that they might be remitted to their own country under the extradition treaty.

The magistrates considered that they could not hold the accused without the formal requisition, and they were accordingly discharged.

The mates had to be conveyed to their ships under the protection of the police for fear of the fury of the mob.

The London *Times* has a strong editorial on the case, in which it says:

"These crimes, for which the American merchant service has been so notorious, demand the serious attention of a civilized people.

"Another case of cruelty on board an American ship has come to light, and the crew of the ship have lodged a complaint before the coroner in London, and have obtained a warrant for the arrest of the mate because the cause of death, but at the same time charge the officers of the vessel with gross and cruel neglect.

"The Queen had accepted the services of the employees in the Royal Parks and Gardens, who have formed a corps of artillery volunteers. The force has been organized by Mr. Sheliver, the agent of the line, and will number 450 men.

"The announcement that Lord Cowley had returned to Paris has caused great joy, it did not arrive before the 17th ult. On his arrival he had a long audience with the Emperor.

"A telegram on the subject says the Emperor requested Lord Cowley to declare to the English Cabinet that, notwithstanding the cordial understanding which exists between England and France, on the basis of non-intervention, it was in the power of the Emperor to have entered into a treaty bound by the engagements at Villa Franca and treaties of Zurich.

"Great reserve was maintained during the last negotiations between France and England.

"The Government are rapidly growing more intimate.

A telegram from Vienna declares that there is no truth in the report that Austrian troops are withdrawn from the Austrian territories of Venetia. Several regiments, however, have been ordered to Hungary, and the Hungarian regiments, and placed under arrest.

MOROCCO.

The position of the Spanish army in Morocco remained unchanged.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 4.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock, but there was no quorum, only sixteen Senators answering to their names.

On motion, the Senate adjourned till Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

HOUSE.

The joint resolution for paying the clerk employed in the Governor's office a reasonable compensation for services rendered, was reported, and passed finally.

Mr. PRATZER offered a resolution providing that the Superintendent of Public Printing be authorized to let letters sent, and moved to proceed to its consideration, but it was not agreed to.

It was stated that when the House adjourn it be until Monday afternoon. Agreed to.

The Senate's bill relative to the Committee on Vice and Immorality reported, as committed, a further supplement to the act regulating the licensing of eating houses and taverns.

The Judiciary Committee (local), reported, as committed, a supplement to the act relating to the sale of real estate, which will secure the sanctity of our Supreme Court and enforcement of our laws, whether they direct the conducting of a lottery, or the sale of tickets in a lottery. This is our one glorious aim, and upon us will depend its whole, practical consummation. Let us, then, as enlightened fellow-citizens—North, South, East, and West—unite in the work of reform, and let our motto be, "Let the Union be preserved."

Mr. PANCOAST, a bill to incorporate the People's Insurance Company; also, a bill creating a Board of Examiners of Stationary Engineers.

The House, on motion of Mr. O'NEILL, proceeded to the consideration of a supplement to the act for the incorporation of the Delaware Mutual Insurance Company, which was read a second and third time and passed.

The bill incorporating the Brownsburg and Delaware Bridge Company, was read a second time.

The supplement to the act incorporating the Pittsburg and Warren Railroad was passed finally.

The House then adjourned till Monday afternoon.

From Kansas and Utah.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Feb. 4.—The Territorial Legislature adjourned sine die on Saturday. The Central Overland California and Pike's Peak Express Company, having a monopoly of the business, the Express Company, with an increased capital and wider field of operations.

The question of slavery has been under consideration, but no definite action has been taken upon it both parties being in a quiet attitude, being principally engaged with local legislation.

Martin F. Conway, our Congressman elect under the Wyandotte Constitution, left for the East on Saturday for Washington, to appear before the Senate's Harper's Ferry Investigating Committee.

Judging from the late adoption of the Wyandotte Constitution, the general belief is that the project for a division of the State of Kansas will be voted down by a large majority.

The news from our sister Lake by yesterday's arrival is unimportant. It was said that considerable uneasiness existed among the Indians of Utah Territory, and there is evidence that a large emigration would take place from the Territory, in spring, to Pike's Peak and Green Valley. Brigham Young openly opposes such emigration.

Marine Disasters.

THE GALE ON THE CHESAPEAKE.

NORFOLK, Feb. 4.—The schooner Eliza Jane, of Barnstable, from Alexandria, bound to Norfolk with coal, was lost in the Chesapeake Bay, during the gale of the 31st ult. Mr. Gibson, the mate, and a seaman were drowned.

The schooner Harriet A. Rogers, from New York bound to Philadelphia, has arrived here with loss of sails, and leaking.

The schooner Virginia, hence for Richmond, had her engine disabled on the evening of the 2d instant. She was towed into port by a tug.

A schooner is off Willoughby Point, Union down.

The schooner Ann Eliza, of Milford, from Boston, bound to Boston, has been seized for a violation of the impost laws.

The Brutus Urquay is afloat.

THE SCHOONER EDWARD J. CLARK, OF PHILADELPHIA, IS DISTRESSED.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 4.—The schooner Edward J. Clark, of Philadelphia, bound to New York with coal, went ashore on Willoughby spit during the late storm. The hull is leaking, and the crew are busy at work at the throughtubes. A part of her cargo was thrown overboard, and she has been towed into port.

The schooner Amazon is ashore on Currituck beach. Her cargo has been landed.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 4.—The bark Gleaner, lately afire and scuttled near Apalachicola, has been raised and found to be but slightly injured.

Reported Election of M. S. Latham as U. S. Senator from California.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—Private advices received by the overland mail state that Milton S. Latham was elected United States Senator by the Legislature of that State, on the 30th ult., by a majority of one vote. The announcement was doubtless premature.

The Harper's Ferry Investigation.

BOSTON, Feb. 5.—Redpath has resolved not to respond to the summons of the Senate's Harper's Ferry investigating committee. He has left for parts unknown.

The Charleston Races.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 4—In the first race to-day, "Nicholas" won the second and third heats against "The River." In the second race, "Fanny Washington" beat "Julia Cooper."

Collegiate Expulsion.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 4.—Fifty students have been expelled from Kenyon College for refusing to pledge themselves to attend at recitations.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS,