GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Four Days Later Intelligence.

Arrival of the Bohemian at Portland.

[By the American Telegraph Company's Lines, Office, 21 Wall street.]

Portland, Me., Nov. 29.—The steamship Bohemian, from Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 19th inst., arrived here at half-past 8 o'clock this (Tuesday) evening. Her dates are four days later than those already received.

The steamship Europa, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th inst., and the steamship Hammonia, from New York, at Southampton on the same evening. The steamship Anglo Saxon, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 19th inst.

THE CONGRESS.

No announcement had yet been made regarding the approaching Congress.

The London *Times* says in a leader:—We still require to know in plain, frank and undiplomatic language what it is which the Emperor of the French requires us to enact in our character as a member of the great council of Europe. An English minister must have something more definite, and much more consistent upon the subject of the Duchies, than the statement in Count WALEWSKI's circular, before he would be justified in committing this country to any part in a Congress for the settlement of Italy.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A splendid new screw three decker of 121 guns, was launched at Portsmouth on the 12th inst., in presence of the Queen and Royal family. She is called the Victoria, and was christened by the Princess FREDERICK WILLIAM, of Prussia.

The announcement that Dr. SHUTTLEWORTH was to be brought up under a writ of *habeas corpus* and charged with bigamy, had been fulfilled. The preliminary proceedings at the police court resulted in the Doctor being committed for trial on that charge.

Earl de GREY is dead. He was seventy-eight years old. In the administrations of Sir ROBERT PEEL he held high offices.

The London *Times*, in an article on the relations of England and France, entertains no doubt that a feeling of hostility to England more bitter than has existed in France since 1815, now prevails, and it charges the French Government with encouraging this feeling.

The English Government has promulgated its plan for creating the proposed reserve force of naval volunteers. The emolument of the 30,000, men authorized by Parliament, commences on the 1st of January. Attractive inducements are offered to volunteers.

Capt. McCLINTOCK had read before the Royal Geographical Society, a very interesting narrative of his voyage to the Arctic regions.

A serious mutiny had taken place on board the ship of the line Princess Royal, at Portsmouth. Over one hundred men were taken prisoners and placed in irons.

The demand for money continued active at former rates. The applications at the Bank of England exceeded the average. The stock market had been dull and heavy, with a slight decline in consols.

The Morning *Star* says that there is a plot on foot which contemplates a crime of no smaller magnitude than the plunging of England and France into war.

The *Post* denounces the article in Tuesday's *Times* as a wicked and wanton alarm, specially designed to put the blood of the nation up. It adds, "We may some day find ourselves at war with France, but not in consequence of a sudden and unexpected invasion.

FRANCE.

The *Pays* says that the extraordinary credit of thirty millions of francs is to be devoted to the Chinese expedition.

The *Moniteur* publishes the report of Admiral DE GENOUILLY on the fight of the 7th of September with the Cochin Chinese, in which the enemy suffered severe loss. The report says, "We have put the enemy to flight and destroyed their forts and artillery. Our loss amounts to ten men killed and forty wounded."

The newspapers of Marseilles state that instructions were received at Alexandria on the 27th of October, to prevent any act that would interfere with the privileges of the Suez Canal Company. The works of the canal continued.

M. DE DESERPS had gone to Constantinople.

The house of VIGUIER, of Toulouse, had failed.—Their liabilities amounted to eight millions of francs.

An improvement had taken place in the Paris corn market, and wheat and flour were both dearer at many of the provincial markets. The rentes closed on the 15th, at 70f., being an advance of an eighth.

ITALY.

Prince CARIGNAN had declined the regency tendered him by the Central Italian States. The Piedmontese *Gazette* thus announces the proceedings in the matter:—"Prince DE CARIGNAN gave audience on the 14th to Chevalier MINGHETTI and Chevalier FERUZZI, who had come here to request the Prince to accept the regency conferred upon him by the National Assemblies of Parma, Modena, the Romagna and Tuscany.

The Prince, in his reply, said: "Weighty reasons of political prosperity and the approaching Congress deter me, much to my regret, from responding to your appeal and accepting the charge offered me."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Cotton—The sales of cotton in the Liverpool market for the two days were 12,000 bales, of which 1,000 were on speculation and for export. At the close there was little inquiry and prices were weak.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.—The advices from Manchester are more favorable. The market was firm and holders demanded an advance for goods and yarns.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFF MARKET.—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report wheat firm, but sales unimportant; holders demanded an advance. Flour firm with a business at full though unchanged rates. Corn quiet but firm: Messrs. WAKEFIELD & NASH quote wheat advanced 1a2d, but give no quotations.

LONDON PROVISION MARKET.—Beef was dull. Pork inactive, but prices steady. Lard quiet and prices steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Coffee quiet, but firm. Sugar steady. Rice firm. Pig Iron dull at 62s.a52s. 3d. Rosin steady at 4s.a4s. 1d. for common. Pot Ashes quiet at 27s. 6d.; Pearl Ashes also quiet at 27s. 9d. Spirits turpentine dull.

LONDON MARKETS.—Breadstuffs had an advancing tendency. Sugar quiet, but steady. Coffee firm. Rice firm. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed on Tuesday at 96¾ for money.

Illinois Central shares had declined three dollars per share, and were quoted 40a42 discount. United States fives 104¾. Illinois Central sevens, 76; Erie, third mortgage, bonds 58.

Three Days Later Intelligence.

Arrival of the Europa.

Halifax, Nov. 30.—The R. M. Steamship Europa, from Liverpool on Saturday the 19th inst., has arrived at this port.

The steamship Kangaroo, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 17th, and reached Liverpool the following day.

The steamship Ocean Queen, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 18th.

The R. M. steamship Persia, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 19th.

The ratifications of the treaties of peace were expected to be exchanged at Zurich on the 21st.

The French Government had issued letters of invitation to the Congress to the powers who signed the treaties of Vienna in 1815, and to the three Italian rulers, viz.: of Piedmont, Rome, and Naples.

The attitude of the English and French press was daily becoming more warlike. The *Times* calls on NAPOLEON to put an end to the state of suspense.

The Congress was expected to meet in Paris, but no date is mentioned.

The London Society of Arts had inaugurated a movement for a great exhibition in 1862.

The Paris Bourse was steady; the Rentes closed at 69f.95c.

The Emperor NAPOLEON opposes BUONOMPAGNIE's assuming the Regency of Central Italy.

GARIBALDI is reported to have resigned the command of the army of Central Italy, and entered the Sardinian army.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week 44,000 bales, of which speculators took 1,800, and exporters 4,000 bales. The sales of Friday were 6,000 bales, the market closing dull.

The stock in port was estimated at 414,000 bales, of which 270,000 were American.

STATE OF TRADE.—The advices from Manchester are favorable. The market was firm, at extreme prices.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFF MARKET.—The Liverpool Breadstuff Market was firm but quiet.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report flour quiet but firm, at 22a25s. per bbl. Wheat firm and 2a3d. higher early in the week, but closed quiet; red 9s. 3d.a10s. 3d; white 9s. 6d.a11s. 9d. Corn dull but freely offered at a slight decline; yellow 32a33s.; white 35a38s. per quarter.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Beef dull, and the poorer qualities slightly lower. Pork dull and nominally unchanged. Bacon quiet. Lard steady at 57s 6d. Tallow—Butchers 58s. 6d.a59s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—The Brokers circular reports Pot Ashes quiet at 27s. a 27s. 6d; Pearls quiet at 27s. a 28s. Sugar firm. Coffee dull. Rice firm; fair Carolina 21s. 6d. a 22s. 3d.

LONDON MARKETS.—BARING's circular reports Wheat advanced 1s. a 2s; white 46s. a 50s; Red 45s. a 48s. Flour 22s. a 26s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The Bullion in the Bank of England had increased £30,000.

There was no change to note in the money market.

BARING's circular quotes Bar silver 4s. 2d; Dollars 5s. 1¾d; Eagles 76s. ¾d.

LATEST MARKETS.

Liverpool, Nov. 19.—P. M.—The cotton market is quiet and unchanged; sales to-day 60,000 bales. Breadstuffs are dull, but firm. Provisions dull.

London, Nov. 19.—P. M.—Consols 96a95⅞ for money, and 96a96⅛ for account.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—BARING BROTHERS report more business in United States Fives, at 94a94¼; U. S. Sixes bonds, of 1868, 98; Pennsylvania Fives, 83; do. bonds of 1877, 68; Massachusetts Fives, 102; Maryland Fives, bonds 94½; Illinois Central Shares, 45a48 discount; New York Central Sevens, 93a95 Pennsylvania Central Sixes, first mortgage 89a90 Panama Railroad bonds, 99a100.

Sackville, N. B., Nov. 30.—The foregoing was received this evening over the wires from Halifax. The express with the details of the news will not be here until to-morrow morning.

Halifax, Nov. 30.—The Europa arrived at 6:30 A. M. to day, and sailed at about noon for Boston, where she will be due at midnight of Thursday.

The ship Cora Linn, from New York, for the Clyde, was stranded near Rathlin on the 15th, but got off the following day, and reached the Clyde.

GARIBALDI is said to have been named Lieutenant-General of the Sardinian army.

The latest telegram from Paris says that BUONCOMPAGNIE would tender his resignation of the Regency to the Sardinian army.

Two British man-of-war steamers had succeeded in bringing three hundred and fifty Christians from all parts of Morocco. A general massacre of fugitives was feared. A Spanish army of 40,000 men was expected to land on the Atlantic coast of Morocco early in December.

The Europa touched at Queenstown on the 20th. The following later news has thus been received:

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Shanghae, Oct. 6.—The Chinese government has repudiated the treaty with the United States, by refusing to open the ports of Suantopi and Taiwan, as stipulated.

Paris, Saturday, Nov. 19.—No formal invitation to the Congress has yet been sent to England by France, but Count PERSIGNY has been instructed to arrange the preliminary conditions with Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

Austria and England have both made representations against a Regency in Central Italy.

The French perfects of departments have been instructed to invite the journals to be more circumspect in their language towards England.

(By steamer from Liverpool, on the 19th inst.)

The exchange of ratifications at Zurich, has been fixed for the 21st of November. The full powers entrusted to the Plenipotentiaries would then be withdrawn.

Letters of invitation from the French Government to the powers which signed the treaties of Vienna, to send Plenipotentiaries to the Congress, had been dispatched. The seat of the Congress would probably be Paris, the Governments of Russia and Austria having signified a preference for that capital.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Times* upon the San Juan difficulty, enlarges upon the general conviction, that war between America and England is impossible. It, however, says: "There are some convictions, which work out their own truth in practice, but there are others, which tend to their own practical reputation. We sincerely hope, that the different readings of the action, that war with England and America is impossible, may not be an illustration of this truth."

The London *Herald* understands that Mr. LEVER has again offered to charter the Great Eastern for twelve months, but the proposal was refused without hesitation by the Directors.

The Society of Arts have inaugurated a movement for a great international exhibition in London in 1862. They propose to raise a guarantee fund of a quarter of a million sterling.

It is stated, that the British Government are under the conviction, that it is not politic to rely on any one national laboratory and arsenal, and have determined to establish an inland arsenal on a large scale, and to commit its working to civilians. It is not intended, however, to supersede Woolwich.

FRANCE.

Marquis MOSTIER, Ambassador to Berlin, is transferred to Vienna, vice Baron BOURQUENEY, who retires from public life. Prince LATOUR DAUVERGNE goes to Berlin.

Gen. MONTAUBAN is named General in chief of the French expedition to China. This nomination is unpopular in the army.

Prince METTERNICH had received letters of credence as Austrian Ambassador to Paris.

The warlike article in the London *Times* of the 15th had produced a great sensation. The Paris journals generally say, that the views set forth are exaggerations, and that the unfriendly feeling, if any exists, is entirely owing to the violence of the British press.

A dispatch from Gen. MARTENPREY announces an additional success over the Moors.

Latest.

Madrid, 18.—The *Correspondicia Autographa* contradicts the rumor that Spain has received a diplomatic note from England, relative to the Morocco expedition.

NAPLES.

Orders have been given to Neapolitan embassies to deliver a passport to all the Neapolitan exiles, who may demand permission to return.

RUSSIA.

A dispatch from Varna reports awful gales during seven days in which seventeen vessels were wrecked. No further particulars are given.

TURKEY.

All the Ministers had acquiesced with the measures of reform proposed by the new grand Vizier. FAUD PACHA and RIZZA PACHA remain definitely in office.

It was reported that VALY PACHA, is to be Ambassador to Paris.

Loss of Two Whaling Barques with the Whole of a Crew.

Capt. R. G. HANDY, late master of the barque Phœnix, of Nantucket, which was wrecked on Elbow Island, on the 12th of October, arrived at San Francisco in the whale ship Massachusetts, and furnishes the following account of the loss of his own vessel, and that of the barque Ocean Wave, of New Bedford, Capt BAKER, with all hands, in a snow storm:

The whale barque Phœnix, of Nantucket, under my command, and the whale barque Ocean Wave, of New Bedford, Capt. BAKER, were both wrecked on the 12th of October, 1858. Being bound out from Shantar Bay on the 11th October, I was forced by head winds and bad weather to make a harbor of the West end of Elbow Island; came to anchor, the land distant about two and a half miles, and found the Ocean Wave, also at anchor about half a mile off; remained at anchor until 9 o'clock in the evening, when the wind shifted very suddenly to the West, and commenced blowing very heavily, accompanied by a thick snow storm; let go all our anchors, the tide setting us towards the shore, and hoped to weather the gale.

At 3 A. M., the snow having ceased, saw the Ocean Wave, who, like our vessel, had dragged her anchors, and also found that we were too near the shore to hope for deliverance by slipping our cables. The gale now increased and the weather again closed in thick. I suppose it was about this time that the Ocean Wave slipped her cable, and endeavored to work off, being outside of us. The tide now turned, and still hoping to save the vessel, let go a hawser, with all the movable iron on board attached. The ship continuing to drag, and the gale continuing with unabating fury, cut away the masts, but the ship continuing to drag, soon struck on a reef which she was afterwards forced over, and again floated in deep water, but leaking so badly as to oblige us to slip our cables and allow the ship to drive on shore to prevent her foundering. The next day, the gale having moderated, we landed in safety. Being fearful we should be forced to remain on the island all winter, we all worked very hard to save all the clothing and provisions possible, but the vessel soon went to pieces.

We hoped the Ocean Wave, who had seen our position, would return to take us off, but it was not until the first week in spring, that we learned also that she was missing. We stopped with our entire crew all winter on the island, and continued in good health, although suffering much from cold. The Massachusetts, Capt. CHATFIELD, found us there this season, and from the information we furnished, proceeded in search of the Ocean Wave, and succeeded in finding part of her wreck, together with some remains of her crew, on Pinoles Rocks, bearing about 10 miles north of this island, where she, no doubt, was driven on shore, on the morning of Oct. 12; and as the weather was boisterous, little doubt exist that every one on board perished. We have been all this season on board of the ship Massachusetts, and intend returning home by the next steamer.

B. G. HANDY,
Late Master of barque Phœnix of Nantucket.

Retirement of Gen. Concha.

We have already announced the arrival of the new Governor of Cuba, and his reception at Havana. General CONCHA, on his retirement from office, and delivering over his charge to his successor, thus addressed the inhabitants of Cuba

The first moments of my government were somewhat difficult, but the period of those difficulties was not of long duration; for five years have followed a happy and complete prosperity, giving place to open, with great rapidity, the elements of wealth which germinate in this beautiful country.

The actually prosperous and tranquil state of Cuba is owing chiefly to you, because you have always manifested a feeling of patriotism which has given the authorities strength and confidence, which have caused the much-to be-desired result.

I give you my most sincere thanks for such noble and loyal conduct; and I anticipate for my honorable successor, in your name, the same security. If, unfortunately, difficult situations should arise, under any event whatever, you will assist him as you have done me, without losing a single moment, bearing in view that the delegate of her Majesty in these Spanish monarchical provinces represents your common nationality. JOSE DE LA CONCHA.

Conviction for Piracy and Murder.

The Key West (Fla.) correspondent of the Charlestown (S. C.) *Courier* reports to that paper the conviction, on the 23d Nov., in the U. S. Circuit Court of Key West, of ALEJIANDRO CARCER, and GRUILLOT FAUSTIN, two of the crew of the American schooner Enterprise, for the murder of A. B. MORANTES, the captain. The following are the particulars of the piracy and murder:

The schooner Enterprise sailed from Havana about the 5th of June last, bound on a voyage to New Granada for a cargo of natives, to be taken to Cuba as apprentices, with a crew of eight men: Captain, B A. MORANTES; mate, HERRAP; cook, ——; seamen, TIN ELOY, JOE ——, and JOSE MARIA ORTEGA, a deserter from the Spanish army. After being out two or three days, it was proposed among the crew to kill the captain, and being near the Florida coast, near Hillboro', the vessel was put ashore about two o'clock in the morning, and no attempt was made to get her off. After getting breakfast, CHARLES DAVIS struck the captain with his hand. CARCER then cut him on the right temple with a knife; he was then thrown overboard and iron pots and other missiles thrown at him. But failing to effect his death, the small boat was lowered, three of them getting into it, but it was almost immediately capsized, and JOE ——, was caught under it and drowned. The others being so intent upon the death of the captain, allowed JOE to remain under the boat until the captain was killed and buried (about three hours). Failing in this attempt to get hold of the captain, FLOY takes a rope with a noose, and made several fruitless efforts to get hold of him. The captain now made piteous appeals for his life, reminding CHARLEY or CHARLES DAVIS, that he, the captain, had a wife and children, as well as DAVIS. CARCER here remarked, "If you are going to kill him, do it at once." DAVIS then takes a pump brake and goes into the water, and by 8 or 9 blows kills him, and the body was then hauled ashore and buried. JOE was then taken out from under the boat, and endeavors made to restore him to life, which were fruitless, and after the lapse of two days he was buried, and prayers read over his grave by the mate. A tent was then erected ashore, the small boat repaired, and the Captain's trunk carried to the tent and broken open. It was found to contain about 122 Mexican ounces, which were divided among the crew. Subsequently they put to sea in a small boat, and after being out several days were picked up by the United States Lighthouse schooner Delaware, Captain Owens, whom they told that Captain MORANTES had been accidentally knocked overboard by the boom, and in wearing the vessel to look for him, she went ashore. Before the suspicions of Captain OWENS were aroused, DAVIS and COOK took the small boat and escaped to Tampa, and from thence to New Orleans. The money was taken from the four remaining, and they were carried to Key West, where the mate died. JOSE MARIA ORTEGA was used by the Government to convict CARCER and ELOY. About three weeks after the murder, the grave was visited by Lieut. W. B. RANDOLPH and M. F. FILES, of Key West. They had the body exhumed, and recognized it to be that of Captain B. A. MORANTES, who had once resided in Key West. Wounds were discovered upon the body, face and neck, but the body of the murdered man was so much decomposed that a critical examination was impossible.

The Slave Trade in Georgia.

Judge WAYNE of the United States District Court for Georgia, a few days ago delivered a charge to the Grand Jury on the subject of the African slave trade, and told them that certain persons who were engaged in fitting out the Wanderer for the slave trade on her first voyage, had not yet been brought to the bar of justice. He also intimated that there were others suspected of having *bought off* an exemption from prosecution for the same offense, and he invoked the aid of the jury to "strip them of their imagined security, that they may be placed alongside of their degraged instruments who were allured by large wages, and with promises of copartnership in the results of the voyage, to become transgressors of the law." He referred to the recent departure of the Wanderer from Savannah, saying it was the general belief that she had again gone after slaves, and intimated that they would be called upon to act in the matter.

Washington Irving's Last Thanksgiving.

Among the last visitors to Sunnyside, previous to the death of Mr. IRVING, was the Governor of the State, who was passing Thanksgiving day at his brother's house, in the neighborhood. On the afternoon of that day, Governor MORGAN, in company with Mr. MOSES H. GRINNELL and Mr. G. D. MORGAN, called on Mr. IRVING, to pay his respects. Mr. IRVING was in his usual cheerful spirits, seated in the parlor, and surrounded by his relatives. After a conversation of fifteen minutes, the party bade Mr. IRVING farewell, little thinking it would be for the last time.

Letter from John Brown's Brother.

A brother of JOHN BROWN publishes the following:

To the Editor of the Plaindealer:

You publish and some time since an article from *The Kansas Herald of Freedom*, charging upon my brother with abetting the death of WILLIAM DOYLE and others. You referred to this subject again in your paper of yesterday.

This statement in the *Herald of Freedom* is wholly false, so far as concerns my brother; and its circulation through your paper is an act of injustice to him, which I trust you would not willingly commit.

I have no doubt that time will rectify all false impressions as to my brother's conduct in Kansas, and I have no wish to say anything at present by way of changing public sentiment concerning it. But the circulation of this statement in the *Herald*, uncontradicted, is calculated to embitter the few remaining days my brother has to live, and it is for his sake that I trouble you with the following statement:

My brother, at the time WM. DOYLE and others were killed, was not present, did not assent to the act, nor had any knowledge of it, and was eighteen miles distant at the time of the occurrence.

My brother JOHN and his two sons were living in the same neighborhood, and a committee of five from the Border-Ruffian camp called upon him, and said that they were instructed to warn him that if Free-state men were found there the next Thursday night, they would kill every one of them, and they could command force enough to carry the threat into execution. My brother replied to them that he should not be found there, as, before this, he had made his arrangements to be in another part of the territory.—It was known to the Free state men of that section that this threat to destroy them had been made, and, before Thursday night came, DOYLE and others were destroyed—they being of the number of those who had threatened the destruction of the free state settlers. The effect of this was, the Border-Ruffians became terror-stricken and left the territory.

I have this account of this affair from my brother and his two sons; also from a sister and brother-in-law (now living in Kansas, who had personal knowledge of the transaction; and the statements of all of whom upon any subject was never questioned by any one having anything like a perfect knowledge of their characters. J. R. BROWN.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 22, 1859.

The Products and Language of Japan.

Rev. Mr. JENKINS, who has just returned from a trip to the Japanese Empire, thus writes of the manufactures, products, and language of Japan:

The five and twenty millions who people the Japanese Islands are industrious enough to be perfectly independent of all the world besides for their manufactured clothing, and, indeed, they can undersell Manchester and Lowell in cotton fabrics, and Nankin, Soochow, or Bombay in silk manufactures, and France or China in porcelain; while copper, gold, and silver have long been abundantly produced, and coal is dug out at the foot of hills a thousand feet high, and by the water's edge, in the port of Nagasaki, and in many other situations—although MARCO POLO was thought to be stretching far beyond the bounds of truth when, in the thirteenth century, he reported the people in these regions to be in the habit of cooking their rice with "black stones." The land also produces an abundance of rice, wheat, and other grain, sweet potatoes, and various kinds of vegetables—sufficient to sustain its population, which is no denser than that of Great Britain and Ireland, and not half as dense as in the great plain of Kyangsoo, in which we live in China. We need a hundred millions of pounds of rice to give the people of a neighbor, in China, a breakfast, and that would support the Japanese Empire two whole days. The numerous coves, bays, inlets, harbors, and gulfs, which indent and inclose the thousands of islands of which the Japanese group is composed, furnish an abundance, too, of excellent fish, and while in Nagasaki I enjoyed, for the first time since I left America, a dinner of fresh lobster. The common laboring people are much more energetic than the Chinese, as they have not yet been stupified by opium smoking. The shop keepers and trades peoples are affable, polite—always using towards foreigners a respectful demeanor in conversation. The upper classes are overbearing and supercilious to their inferiors, always exacting the most humiliating postures and language from those below them; and it is indeed said that in Japan a man must never attempt to rise above the occupation of his father.

The language of Japan is a mellifluous polysyllabic language, with declensions and conjugations, and has not much in it that resembles Chinese. True, there have been some ingraftings from that great continent, but the Chinese has not so much affinity to Japanese as French has to the English.

The alphabet with which Japanese is written has been borrowed from the Chinese, by taking certain characters from their sound only. These alphabetic symbols are forty-eight in number, and by combinations of them, all words are spelled, somewhat after our method, but I think the introduction of the Roman alphabet would be a great benefit to the nation for it is admirably suited to write their language and to express its sounds. It is common to print all the Chinese classics in Japan in large Chinese characters, and to print the Japanese meaning in small Japanese characters by its side. I have now before me a set so printed, which I got in Jpan.

The salutation—*ohio*, (the final o not sounded) the equivalent of good day: the common drink of the people in *cha*, tea, or *meedso*, water, or *sakee*, arrack; the boys in the streets are all *moscoe*, and the girls are all *moosmap*; the men are all *otoko*, and the women are all *onna*; the commonest designation applied to Mrs. JENKINS, who, to the astonishment of the Japanese, accompanied me everywhere, in streets, shops, houses, and temples, was *epi-po ka*, very handsome; and, indeed, one Japanese went so far as to propose an amount of money to buy her of me, while the little girls would come up the hill after her in dozens; and some would remain till we had to tell them to come back to morrow, and then, after giving her a lesson in Japanese, they would depart with a polite bow and *si-o-na-ra*—good by.

Another Arctic Exploring Expedition.

It has generally been supposed that, even prior to the recent discoveries of Capt. MC CLINTOCK, by which the fate of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and his associates was almost clearly ascertained, all further attempts at exploration in that quarter had been fully abandoned. The Boston *Journal*, however, thus announces the organization of a further enterprise of the kind:—

We are authentically informed that the expedition proposed to our countrymen by Dr. I. I. HAYES, the surgeon of the KANE expedition, is now actually being organized, and will probably start early next Spring, under the command of Dr. H. himself. That gentleman has been frequently before the public in our principal cities to present, in lectures, the cogent reasons which exist in favor of another expedition up Kennedy channel. Such is his confidence in the correctness of the views entertained by Dr. KANE respecting discoveries about the North Pole, that he proposes to undertake, in his own person, the verification, which nothing but a series of extraordinary accidents that could not have been foreseen, prevented his commander from completing. All the leading scientific societies of the United States have already appointed committees to co-operate with Dr. H. in an enterprise so full of promise in many scientific relations. The expressions of interest in the work have not been confined to this country alone. The Vice President of the French Geographical Society, M. DE LA ROQUETTE, has been so far convinced of the importance of the expedition to the development of physical geography, that he has become a subscriber to the fund to the amount of 500 francs. The president of the Royal Geographical Society of London, Sir RODERICK MURCHISON, at a recent meeting of the eminent body over which he presides, announced the subject as one of leading importance to geographers.

This expedition, however, is to be strictly American, and the necessary funds will be raised by private subscriptions. The amount required is about $30,000, and liberal contributions have already been made. All our scientific societies are actively enlisted in the enterprise, and have appointed a committee to promote it.

I DON'T think, Miss, that your inland manner would suit me. Probably not, sir, for yours is very outlandish.

The Successors of Eminent Men.

It is remarkable, in many instances, how soon the line of descent of men of great genius has been cut off. We have no male descendants of WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, MILTON, Sir WALTER SCOTT, or Lord BYRON. Sir ISAAC NEWTON left no heir. The male branch of Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN's family is extinct, and the female line nearly so. The races of Sir JOSHUA REYNOLDS, Dr. JOHNSON, OLIVER GOLDSMITH, TELFORD, and BRINDLEY, have ceased to exist; and a hundred other famous names might be mentioned to show to what a great extent this fact may be considered as a natural law. We had recently another illustration of this, when the grave closed upon the only son of GEORGE STEPHENSON without leaving any direct successor.

More of the Washoe Silver Mines.

The Nevada *Democrat* has derived the following information from Mr. FOSTER, an expressman between its town and the Washoe Valley district:

The ledge of COLLINS & Co., situated four miles from Washoe Lake, was discovered about the 1st of October. The proprietors took some specimens of silver ore from the croppings of the ledge, and sent them to San Francisco to be assayed, which yielded $940 a ton. It is owned by immigrants, who are without means to work it at present, but they regard it as of great value, and consider their fortunes made.

The ore from the ledge of SUTTLE & Co., situated about four miles east of Carson City, near the river, assays at the rate of $1,300 a ton. The ledge was discovered about three weeks ago, and the ore assayed at Carson City.

A number of other silver mines, supposed to be valuable, have been discovered within the past few weeks, but the above are all from which Mr. FOSTER could obtain the result of essays. Adventurers from California are continually arriving, and prospecting parties can be seen traveling over the country in every direction, searching for new veins. We have never been able to gather any definite information in regard to the thickness of these veins of silver, or ore, nor of the amount of labor ordinarily required in getting it out; but interests have been sold in one or two of the mines at almost fanciful prices, and the lucky owners in other veins refuse to sell out on any terms. Mr. FOSTER informs us that in one of the leads which he examined, the vein of silver ore was from two to four inches in thickness, enclosed in a heavy quartz ledge. The quartz yielded some $20 or $30 a ton in gold, and the silver ore contains more or less gold.

Last Friday week, a miner who was prospecting near the toll road, between Gold Hill and Carson river, dug into what he supposed to be a vein of decomposed quartz, a quantity of which he packed to the nearest water and washed out eighty pans, from which he realized $135. The work was all done in one day. His discovery becoming known, a large number of miners were attracted to the place, who were prospecting for other leads at last accounts. A gentleman of our acquaintance, who has been engaged many years in quartz mining, and who visited Washoe valley last summer, told us some months ago that the eastern slope of the Sierra would yet become the richest silver mining country in the world. At the rate discoveries are now being made, his prediction is likely to be verified.

Attempt to Burn the U. S. Penitentiary.

The Washington *Star* gives the particulars of the attempt made on Saturday night to burn the United States Penitentiary in that city. The plot, it seems, was laid by GEORGE NELSON, a discharged convict, whose term of service expired on the 24th inst. His plans of operations were well laid a month previous to his discharge, and he mentioned the same to convict KELLY, wishing him to assist in the matter, which was refused, and KELLY further used every effort to persuade him against the attempt. Nevertheless, NELSON persisted in his plans, and, on leaving the prison, told KELLY that on Saturday night, at 9 o'clock, he might look out for the fire. On Saturday afternoon, KELLY divulged the matter to the Deputy Warden, who immediately communicated it to the Warden, and arrangements were entered into to arrest the parties in the event of the plans being carried out. Accordingly three guards were made acquainted with the circumstances, also three confidential convicts as assistants. NELSON's programme was as follows:—At nine o'clock at night, he with his accomplices, were to repair to the east corner of the prison and next to the Arsenal. An accomplice, a mulatto man by the name of PENNY, was to scale the wall and set fire to the carpenter shop, and in the midst of the alarm and excitement they intended to enter the west front building and carry off from the Warden's office the iron safe, containing the money of the institution. Thus, plunder seemed to be the main object. At the hour mentioned they met and made the attempt to get over the wall, when both were captured. NELSON making desperate resistance, Deputy Warden SENGSTACK drew his revolver and shot him in the back, inflicting a severe wound. Some other accomplices were seen at a distance, but who made their escape. Had the plan been successfully carried out, no doubt at this moment the entire block of prison buildings would now be laid in ruins. NELSON is a powerful and muscular man, measuring six feet and six inches in height. He is a native of North Carolina, and was sentenced for three years for passing counterfeit coin. PENNY is a mulatto, the son of a white woman. He has served two years in the Penitentiary already, although he is only 24 years of age. NELSON died in the County Jail Sunday night.

Marvellous Inventions.

Among the numerous marvellous inventions which American genius has produced, within the last few years, are the following, compiled from the Patent Office Report:

The report explains the principles of the celebrated HOBBS lock. Its "unpickability" depends upon a secondary or false set of tumblers which touches the real ones. Moreover, the lock is powder-proof, and may be loaded through the keyhole and fired off, till the burglar is tired of his fruitless work, or fears that the explosions will bring to view his experiments more witnesses than he desires.

A harpoon is described which makes the whale kill himself. The more he pulls the line, the deeper goes the harpoon.

An ice-making machine has been patented which is worked by a steam engine. In an experienced trial it froze several bottles of sherry and produced blocks of ice the size of a cubic foot, when the thermometer was up to eighty degrees. It is calculated that for every ton of coal put into the furnace it will make a ton of ice.

From Mr. Examiner DALE's report we gather some idea of the value of patents. A man who had made a slight improvement in straw-cutters took a model of his machine through the Western States, and after a tour of eight months returned with forty thousand dollars. Another man had a machine to thresh and clean grain, which, in fifteen months, he sold for sixty thousand dollars. These are ordinary cases, while such inventions as the telegraph, the planing machine, and india rubbr patents are worth millions each.

Examiner LANE's report describes new electrical inventions. Among these is an electrical whaling apparatus, by which the whale is literally "shocked to death." Another is an electro-magnetic alarm, which rings bells and displays signals in case of fire and burglars. Another is an electric clock, which wakes you up, tells you what time it is, and lights a lamp for you at any hour you please.

There is a "sound-gatherer," a sort of huge ear trumpet, to be placed in front of a locomotive, bringing to the engineer's ears all the noise ahead, perfectly distinct, notwithstanding the noise of the train.

There is an invention that picks up pins from a confused heap, turns them around with their heads up, and then sticks them in papers in regular rows.

Another goes through the whole process of cigar making, taking in leaves and turning out finished cigars.

One machine cuts cheese; another one scours the knives and forks, and another rocks the cradle; and seven or eight take in washing and ironing.

There is a parlor chair patented that cannot be tipped back on two legs, and a railway chair that can be tipped back in any position without any legs at all.

Another patent is for a machine that counts passengers in an omnibus and takes their fare. When a very fat man gets in it counts two and charges double.

There are a variety of guns patented that load themselves; a fishing line that adjusts its own bait, and a rat trap which throws away the rat, and then baits itself and stands in the corner for another.

There is a machine also by which a man prints instead of writes his thoughts. It is played like a piano forte. And, speaking of pianos, it is estimated that nine thousand are made every year in the United States, giving constant employment to one thousand nine hundred persons, and cost over two millions of dollars.

A Night in a Pigeon Roost.

Just now the wild pigeons roost in innumerable numbers in the Chenango Swamp, Crawford county, Pa., about two miles east of the Ohio. The swamp is about ten miles long, by two or three wide, grown up with tamerack or larch trees, and alder bushes. The editor of the Ashtabula *Sentinel* has been among the pigeons. He says:—

When within two miles of the roosting place, we began to hear the roar of the wings of the millions of birds there congregated, which literally equalled the roar of Niagara. But the sights and sounds that greeted us as we neared the swamp beggar description. There were probably a hundred hunters assembled and at work. These were divided into parties of not more than two or three—some in the tamerack and some in the alders. The birds rose in a mass and settled in the trees; and when fired upon there, they flew to the bushes. This changing continues all night. At a single shot, the flock always rose and flew a short distance, to settle or to be fired upon again. This scene lasted all night. The usual mode of hunting the pigeons is for two men to go together—one with a gun, the other with a bag, and lantern and matches. Assume as the shot is fired, the bag man strikes a lum (and "bags" the birds; and this must be done speedily or the wounded ones will hide and be lost. Shot-guns is quite a heavy load for any man. We "in cout" under five dozen very soon. We were told to fire with one barrel at the bushes, and with the other at the "bile up." The term *bail up* is a very natural one, for at every shot the flock will rise straight upward, and after circling a few moments, make a swooping course and then alight, perhaps within a few yards of where they rose. The number killed seems almost incredible. One man killed four dozen at a single shot, and nine *hundred* in a night.

Perilous Adventures on the Plains.

The Lafayette (Ind.) *Journal* publishes a lengthy letter from GEORGE WISTER, of that city, addressed to the father, from Carson Valley, on the 20th of September, giving an account of the privations he had encountered, and the imminent dangers he had escaped, while on his way over the plains for California. We make an extract:—

I was captured twice by the Digger Indians on the Humboldt river, and once by the Goose Creek Indians. I escaped from them once through the interference of a white man living among them—supposed to be a Mormon—but was not so lucky the last time, having received a severe cut with a knife, two inches long, in my left breast. It was not a fair blow, or would most probably have proved fatal. I drew my revolver and shot him in the back of the head, and prepared to shoot him again, but discovered other Indians near.

I was afraid of being caught again, so I ran as fast as I could to escape them. In retreating for safety, I ran into the bushes amidst another body of Indians, who were in the act of stripping the body of a white man, who had just been killed. One bloody devil of an Indian tore off his scalp. The unfortunate man belonged to our train, by name THOMAS HARDISE, from Ohio. In my surprise and alarm, I gave a most infernal yell, which brought a body of our men from the other side of the creek, which saved me from a horrible fate. The Indians were surprised, and did not seem to know how to act.

But a sad and bloody strife ensued. Our party killed five Indians on the spot, and took twenty prisoners. The remaining nine were hung on the following morning. This was done by placing the tongues of two wagons together, and tying a rope at the apex. The Indians were made to stand upon a horse, the rope was adjusted around the necks, the horse was then driven from under the gallows, and each one was thus launched into eternity. It was a sad scene, but one of terrible necessity for self-preservation.—One of them proved to be a white man, evidently a Mormon. He was stripped—the iron rods from behind the end gates of five wagons were used to whip him until he was nearly dead; they were then heated red hot and pushed into his flesh.

Oh, it was horrible and revolting; yet I, with many others, stood and saw him suffer. They burned him so that at last he did not seem to care any more for it than the mere prick of a pin. A first he cursed, and swore that his friends (the Indians) would have revenge for this. They then hung him, and tied the knot in such a way as to prolong his suffering. He was then cut down and ta