

"Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence—I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens—the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake; since history and experience prove, that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of a republican government."

"I hope we may find some means, in future, of shielding ourselves from foreign influence, political, commercial, or in whatever form it may be attempted. I can scarcely withhold myself from joining in the wish of Silas Deane—that there were an ocean of fire between this and the old world."

Agents for the "American Organ."

THOMAS E. JACOBS, fifth and sixth wards, office in Old Fellows Hall, near the Marine Barracks. JOHN T. AUSTIN, St. Asaph street, two doors from King street, Alexandria, Virginia. ALFRED LEWELLYN, Richmond, Virginia. W. S. CROWLEY, 146 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Maryland.

JOHN F. HILTON is our agent for Cincinnati and other cities in the west. V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His offices are—Boston, Seelye's Building; New York, Tribune Buildings; Philadelphia, north-west corner Third and Chestnut streets.

The "AMERICAN ORGAN" will be found for sale at ADEE & CATHER, No. 22 Beekman street, New York. A. D. CHAMBERS, Burlington, (N. J.), is agent for the "American Organ" for the State of New Jersey. M. J. BURNS, Farmington, Virginia. W. F. POND, Fredericksburg, Va. J. C. MORGAN, New Orleans.

Subscribers who do not receive their papers will please leave their names and address at the office. All advertisements for the "Organ" should be handed into the office before twelve o'clock, M., of the day of publication.

Trouble in the Foreign Wigwag.

We think it was on the 17th day of October last, that the Washington Union, in one of its lucid intervals, frankly admitted that the naturalization laws are imperfect; that foreigners had on some occasions subjected themselves to just censure; and that it was not entirely certain that the Catholic was the true Christian creed. In the same editorial, the Union man declared, that Native Americans were justly proud of their high prerogatives, and jealous of foreign influence, and that he (the editor of the Union) participated in those sentiments to the fullest extent! We predicted that this open avowal of the truth would lead the Union into trouble. And so it proves, for the Pilot, an Irish newspaper, now makes open warfare upon the administration, for manifesting what it is pleased to call, "a disposition to cheat the Know-Nothingings." We copy the following from the Pilot, to wit:

"WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH THE DEMOCRATIC ORGANS?—We have had occasion more than once, to state that the Democratic party is no more to be relied upon against the Know-Nothing faction than the Whig party is. It is true that the organs, the conventions, and the leaders of the party have publicly declared against Know-Nothingism, but it is equally true that when election day came it was found that, in almost all cases, the Know-Nothing candidate owed his election to the votes of Democrats. The Whigs, Free-soilers, and Know-Nothingings together, could not do what has been done. There are probably as many Democrats as there are Whigs in the Know-Nothing ranks. If they had not turned as traitors against their party the election would tell a different story."

"Now, it appears that the result of the election has frightened the Democratic leaders. The organ of the administration, the Washington Union, has already shown signs of a disposition to court the Know-Nothingings, and the lesser organs are beginning to sing the same tune, though very faintly as yet. The speeches and resolutions of Democratic meetings for the last two weeks do not take the anti-Know-Nothing stand which was taken at meetings held one or two months ago. It is possible that the administration intends to court the forgiveness and the support of the Know-Nothingings. We cannot believe it yet. The Celt appears to be certain that the party is sold. It may be so, but we prefer to wait. A denunciation to this effect, pronouncing a decided opinion upon so grave a question. It is true that the elections have frightened the leaders, who do not like to find themselves in the predicament of leaders without followers, but no victory can atone for abandonment of principle. Besides, the administration will gain nothing by such a move. Between two stools it will fall to the ground. We hope that, if it stumbles, it will not die a disgraceful death."

We admire the frankness of the Pilot in the above extract. We admire its honest enunciation of the truth, that "there are as many Democrats as Whigs in the Know-Nothing ranks." It is true, precisely true, as every honest man will admit, that, without the aid of Democratic votes, the American party could not have succeeded in the late elections. The Pilot speaks the plain honest truth, and we give to it that credit due to an honest confession.

But we must (aside) inform the Pilot, that the Washington Union did not intend, in its admissions of 17th October last, (and above adverted to,) "to court the Know-Nothingings" in sober earnest. The admissions made by the Union, were rather unadvisedly made, by its editor, who was temporarily conscientious, and spoke the convictions of his better judgment. He had then recently assailed the Know-Nothingings, as "intolerant, infamous, deceitful, fraudulent, audacious, and treacherous," and had declared that "no true Democrat would ever join such an unconstitutional party." Several elections had transpired, and it turned out, contrary to the Union's calculations, that a large number of Democrats had joined the Know-Nothingings! The Union was in a fix! It felt that its friends were fast abandoning the administration.

For once, it pondered. The results of its ponderings are found in the Union of the 17th of October; and, at these results, the administration party marvelled, and the Celt and Pilot became deeply incensed. Now, how stands the case? and what ought the Pilot and its coadjutors to do? Why, the Union made an honest confession, though in political parlance, an unpardonable blunder. But, even admit that "blunders are worse than crimes" in the eyes of politicians, yet it surely is not beyond the reach of forgiveness, if the proper means be resorted to!

And when it is considered that it is perhaps the only instance within the present year, and certainly the only one touching the organization of the Know-Nothingings, in which the Union has admitted the truth, we must be allowed to say, that a brief and mild penance should satisfy the demands of the foreign hierarchy in the present instance. We are entirely convinced that the Union will not again commit the offence of speaking its honest sentiments, and we decidedly oppose the infliction of "cruel punishments" for first offences!

The annual session of the Virginia Conference convenes on the 29th inst., at Norfolk. Bishop Pearce will preside over the deliberations of the conference. Wild ducks are very numerous in the creeks running into the Potomac and bay, and are killed steadily in great numbers.

Can this be so?

We sent a copy of our first weekly, to each of the most important post offices in Pennsylvania, asking the postmasters to act as agents for us, as they are allowed by law to do for all newspapers. We have received to-day, a letter from a very intelligent postmaster in that State, who very properly says, that he will cheerfully present the matter to those who visit his office, as it is his duty to do what he can to increase the revenues of the department. He then frankly and distinctly states as follows, to wit:

"Now, sir, I think it would be advisable for you to appoint an agent in every county in the State. You are aware, (No, we were not,) that all the principal towns in the State have Catholic postmasters, and you are sending specimen numbers to them, which will never be given out of their offices, and by these means, your paper will never be known amongst the masses of the people. Foreign influence will deprive your paper of that free circulation which it should have. You know that it is the policy of the Pope to keep the great masses of the people in darkness. This, sir, is not the case with me."

"I am anxious that every American should be on his guard, for the enemy is at hand. The American people should be well posted on all matters that concern their future interests. We are free to confess that this information, from an intelligent postmaster in central Pennsylvania, takes us by surprise. If it be true, that General Campbell has thus posted the spies of the Pope at all the important towns in the State of Pennsylvania, we have only to say, that he deserves the severest reprobation. This thing must be at once investigated. Let us have light. We want the truth, and nothing but the truth, and we must have it. We are not yet ready to be placed under Papal espionage. We shall rebel against it, and, if need be, we shall do more. We call upon our friends in Pennsylvania to come out boldly with all the facts at their command. Our correspondent's statements are true, or they are false. If true, let them be known, and the people will arouse to immediate action. If false, let justice be done to the Postmaster General by an exposure of their fallacy."

Whenever an election occurs now, it would not be amiss to chronicle in advance the triumph of our party, for the returns would be sure to bring us a confirmation of the statement. In all sections of the country the same results are witnessed. The cause of American principles is everywhere triumphant. Look at the two following despatches, received from the two extremes of the Union:

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 28.—At the election held here yesterday for State Secretary, the Democratic nominee was beaten 2,300 votes by the independent candidate, supposed to be a Know-Nothing.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—The city of Charleston yesterday elected three Know-Nothingings to the Legislature to fill the vacancies in their delegation.

House of Selden, Withers, & Co.

The failure of this house has produced considerable sensation in Virginia, where their notes were largely circulated. The Richmond Dispatch says: "So Selden, Withers, & Co. 'wind up.' We repeat our belief that the creditors of the concern will be paid. But we must say, that credits prove the wisdom of Mr. Conway Robinson, in the Legislature, when, in 1862, he moved the House of Delegates to look into the contracts of the Board of Public Works with the house of Selden, Withers, & Co., and urged that the relation between the State and that house should be changed. He made no reflection upon the house itself, but intimated that it was a contract which should be made with no banking-house whatever. Last winter, Mr. Garnett, of Essex, attempted to get the matter up, but with no better success. We do not suppose the State will lose any money by the expiration of the house; but she has learned a lesson which, we trust, she nor her agents will never forget."

The Alexandria Gazette briefly remarks: "The situation of the affairs of Selden, Withers, & Co. is a matter of much interest to the public, in this section of the country, at this particular time. The Paris correspondent of the New York Herald makes the following statement, which we do not altogether credit. Such may have been the determination of a few, but it is scarcely credible that the entire body of Americans in Paris had agreed upon any such exodus: "It is a remarkable fact, and highly curious, that they had in a body determined to leave the city, in case of a refusal to retract the interdict against our minister to Spain. A denunciation to this effect, was actually waited upon Mr. Mason. The departure of the Americans would have been a serious loss to Paris. There are said to be a thousand families of them here, and they are proverbially among the wealthiest and most extravagant people of this gay capital. Their exodus would have made a sensation in more ways than one. The reds think it a pity it did not happen."

GEN. CASS AND THE PRESIDENCY.—Gen. Cass, or at least his friends, do not abandon the hope of elevating him to the Presidency. The Washington Star has declared that General Cass had given up all ambitious longings, looking towards the White House, the Detroit Times says: "The assumption that General Cass has laid aside all aspirations for the Presidency, is entirely gratuitous on the part of our Washington contemporary. Here at home his friends protest against any such a step, and with good reason. It is not the pen, and will, by his own consent, bring him name forward in his own time. We say distinctly that General Cass will be a candidate before the National Convention, and nothing is more calculated to sharpen that determination than just such paragraphs as the above, and the occasional blows which he receives from a large portion of the southern press. Besides, the idea of western Cass men being transformed into the Douglas, is silly to be commented upon."

From the Richmond Bulletin. Virginia Finances. The annual exhibit of the Second Auditor is an encouraging document to all who are interested in the public securities. According to his showing, the entire public debt of the State is \$23,974,176 54, being increased during the fiscal year, by the sum of \$4,332,401 04. Of this, only \$12,087,737 55 is unproductive, the residue of \$11,886,438 99 being productive, the revenue arising therefrom going to the extinguishment of principal and interest of the public debt. The receipts during the year, arising from the fund, amount to \$505,226 21, being an increase of \$79,279 15 over the receipts of the previous year. This goes to the payment of the interest and principal of the public debt. There is now in the State treasury, to credit of this sinking fund, \$1,365,635 62, which, with other moneys accruing, will be ample to meet all claims for principal and interest of the public debt falling due within the present fiscal year.

This statement is sufficient to settle all doubts, if any there be, of the ability of the Commonwealth to meet all her engagements. The temporary depreciation of Virginia bonds is not owing to any want of confidence in the solvency of the State, but solely to the failure of certain banks, whose operations were based upon these securities. The closure of these concerns has flooded the market, and money being somewhat scarce, they have declined. They must soon regain their former popularity, and command a premium, as heretofore. In view of these facts, we pronounce it as our deliberate judgment, that no better speculation ever offered to unweary men than the purchase of Virginia securities at New York quotations. Sagacious capitalists, here and elsewhere, are aware of this, and are putting their nickles into the market. The event will justify their sagacity and our prediction.

The Rev. Dr. Stearns was inaugurated President of Amherst College on Wednesday last.

New York Correspondence.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28, 1864.

As defalcations are the order of the day, I will mention another which fortunately was nipped in the bud yesterday. The paying teller in the National Bank, Mr. Howland, had nearly completed his arrangements, and was about purchasing foreign bills with the funds in his pocket, (\$60,000 to \$80,000), when suspicion was aroused, and on examination the funds were found on his person, with the exception of a few thousands. Mr. Howland has been connected with the bank for some twenty years, and has, until now, enjoyed the entire confidence of the directors. He has evidently been living too fast, and, to keep up appearances, had finally found it necessary to resort to robbery.

The bank statement published this morning shows the following results: Decrease in deposits, \$492,289; decrease in deposits, \$1,846,808; decrease in circulation, \$159,446; and in specie, \$600,649. This contraction from week to week adds much to the great stringency in the money market. The knowing ones in Wall street have long been predicting a speedy termination of the hard times; but I believe money is as hard to procure to-day as it was still for two months. Stocks are remarkably low, and still falling. I really hope we shall soon touch bottom. We cannot go on this way much longer.

A report was presented in the Board of Aldermen last evening, and ordered to be printed, in favor of leasing the south end of the Park for the city post office. The matter has been before the Postmaster General, and he speaks of the location as the most favorable to any in which his attention has been called.

We are now enjoying the most lovely weather you can imagine, and the ladies in Broadway make a magnificent display, dressing in the most costly silks and satins. To see the rich turn-outs in this street one would hardly believe possible during such hard times, but in seeing is believing.

A description of a palace up town was published in a New York paper yesterday, and it was the talk during the day. The owner of the building is S. P. Townsend, the sarasparilla man. The total cost is set down at \$200,000. This same individual owns a bank in New Jersey. While people were wondering how any one could lay out so much money on a single dwelling, news came of the suspension of his bank in New Jersey. This is the most superb dwelling in this country, but it is the general impression that the present owner will not be able to enjoy life in it.

Theodore H. Gray, a printer, was arrested some days since on a charge of throwing vitriol on ladies' dresses when they left places of amusement, churches, &c. Since when, complaints have been accumulating, and at present there must be some fifty or sixty persons who have made statements of the loss of dresses, cloaks, &c. There appears to be no doubt but what he is insane.

One of the most splendid books lately published, will be issued early in December, by D. Appleton & Co. The title of the work is, "The Republican Court; or, the American Society in the Days of Washington." The design of the work "is to give an interesting and faithful view of the private and social life of this country in the days of Washington, referring as briefly as possible to political affairs." The author is the Rev. Dr. Griswold. The work "is to be illustrated by twenty-one portraits of the most distinguished females of the revolution era." It appears to me that this work comes before the public at a very opportune time, and every American who can, ought to possess the book. I have taken the trouble to procure the following letter from this work for your paper, and as it never has been published before, presume it will interest your readers.

Joseph Mandriloff, a French merchant and man of letters, established at Amsterdam, whence he made a voyage to this country in 1784, writes as follows in speaking of Washington: "Why did I not receive from nature the genius and eloquence of the celebrated orators of Greece and Rome? Oh that I could but for a moment snatch their pencils to trace rapidly the picture of the greatest man that America has ever produced, and one of the most celebrated that ever existed! With what energy, with what enthusiasm, would I not speak of his brilliant virtues! who is the man that would be jealous of the homage I pay him? who is the man that would tax me with flattery? We are no longer in those barbarous ages in which men offered incense to tyrants, in which they dared to support their pencils to trace the picture of a great man, and whom they trembled too much to offend. We are no longer in those ages when cruel sovereigns had necessary writers to palliate their crimes, and to praise them for virtues they did not possess. Our more enlightened age presents to us in history sovereigns and men as they really were; in truth is his character."

The public veneration for General Washington is the result of the severest examination of his conduct. Jealous of his glory and the approbation of his contemporaries, he enjoys them without arrogance and without presumption; and if he does himself the justice to believe that posterity, which raises and demolishes statues, will never injure the trophies erected to his memory. The hand of the historian only, who cannot read, or a savage ignorant of his country, with the strokes of his pen, would break his statue, supposing it to be that of a despot. But when from the ruins of the inscription they shall collect the name of Washington, the chief of these barbarians or savages, instructed by tradition of the American revolution, will be avenged for the outrageous attempt, and cause the monument to be repaired. On its base will be read, ignorance had overthrown it, and justice again raised it up: mortals reverse his memory! Having been the soul and support of one of the greatest events of the age, it is not just that Washington should pass his days without a cloud, in the bosom of repose, of honor and public veneration.

"Nature sometimes places the soul of an hero in a feeble body; but when we speak of the brilliant actions of a man whose features and stature we are ignorant of, we are inclined to paint him as endowed with every valuable gift of nature, and please ourselves with believing that his features bear the image of that genius which elevates him above his fellow-men. No person is better calculated to maintain this opinion than Washington. A proper size, noble and well proportioned, an open countenance, soft and sedate, but without any striking feature, and when you depart from him, the remembrance only of a fine man will remain; a fine figure, an exterior plain and modest, a dignity imparted by the strokes of his features, his boldness, an uncommon penetration to seize the whole of things submitted to his judgment, and a complete experience in war and politics; equally useful in the cabinet and in the field of Mars, the idol of his country, the admiration of the enemy he has fought and vanquished; modest in victory, great in the reverse. Why do I say reverse? very far from being subdued he has made every misfortune contribute to his success. He knows how to obey as well as to command, he never made use to power or the submission of his army to derogate from the authority of his country, or to disobey its commands."

"With a perfect knowledge of man, he knew how to govern freemen in peace, and by his example, his activity, his energy, he taught them to love glory and danger, and to despise the inclemency of the climate and the rigors of winter. The soldier, jealous of his honors, feared even his silence; never was general better served and obeyed. More thoughtful of his country's glory than his own, he never trusted to chance; his operations marked by prudence, had alone the preservation of his country for his sole object; he appeared unwilling to possess glory but from her alone; his maxim was always to gain time, to act on the defence, and without attacking his enemies in front, he knew how to harass them, to exhaust their forces by a policy as well as to command, he never made use to power or the submission of his army to derogate from the authority of his country, or to disobey its commands."

"With a perfect knowledge of man, he knew how to govern freemen in peace, and by his example, his activity, his energy, he taught them to love glory and danger, and to despise the inclemency of the climate and the rigors of winter. The soldier, jealous of his honors, feared even his silence; never was general better served and obeyed. More thoughtful of his country's glory than his own, he never trusted to chance; his operations marked by prudence, had alone the preservation of his country for his sole object; he appeared unwilling to possess glory but from her alone; his maxim was always to gain time, to act on the defence, and without attacking his enemies in front, he knew how to harass them, to exhaust their forces by a policy as well as to command, he never made use to power or the submission of his army to derogate from the authority of his country, or to disobey its commands."

"With a perfect knowledge of man, he knew how to govern freemen in peace, and by his example, his activity, his energy, he taught them to love glory and danger, and to despise the inclemency of the climate and the rigors of winter. The soldier, jealous of his honors, feared even his silence; never was general better served and obeyed. More thoughtful of his country's glory than his own, he never trusted to chance; his operations marked by prudence, had alone the preservation of his country for his sole object; he appeared unwilling to possess glory but from her alone; his maxim was always to gain time, to act on the defence, and without attacking his enemies in front, he knew how to harass them, to exhaust their forces by a policy as well as to command, he never made use to power or the submission of his army to derogate from the authority of his country, or to disobey its commands."

"With a perfect knowledge of man, he knew how to govern freemen in peace, and by his example, his activity, his energy, he taught them to love glory and danger, and to despise the inclemency of the climate and the rigors of winter. The soldier, jealous of his honors, feared even his silence; never was general better served and obeyed. More thoughtful of his country's glory than his own, he never trusted to chance; his operations marked by prudence, had alone the preservation of his country for his sole object; he appeared unwilling to possess glory but from her alone; his maxim was always to gain time, to act on the defence, and without attacking his enemies in front, he knew how to harass them, to exhaust their forces by a policy as well as to command, he never made use to power or the submission of his army to derogate from the authority of his country, or to disobey its commands."

"With a perfect knowledge of man, he knew how to govern freemen in peace, and by his example, his activity, his energy, he taught them to love glory and danger, and to despise the inclemency of the climate and the rigors of winter. The soldier, jealous of his honors, feared even his silence; never was general better served and obeyed. More thoughtful of his country's glory than his own, he never trusted to chance; his operations marked by prudence, had alone the preservation of his country for his sole object; he appeared unwilling to possess glory but from her alone; his maxim was always to gain time, to act on the defence, and without attacking his enemies in front, he knew how to harass them, to exhaust their forces by a policy as well as to command, he never made use to power or the submission of his army to derogate from the authority of his country, or to disobey its commands."

"With a perfect knowledge of man, he knew how to govern freemen in peace, and by his example, his activity, his energy, he taught them to love glory and danger, and to despise the inclemency of the climate and the rigors of winter. The soldier, jealous of his honors, feared even his silence; never was general better served and obeyed. More thoughtful of his country's glory than his own, he never trusted to chance; his operations marked by prudence, had alone the preservation of his country for his sole object; he appeared unwilling to possess glory but from her alone; his maxim was always to gain time, to act on the defence, and without attacking his enemies in front, he knew how to harass them, to exhaust their forces by a policy as well as to command, he never made use to power or the submission of his army to derogate from the authority of his country, or to disobey its commands."

"With a perfect knowledge of man, he knew how to govern freemen in peace, and by his example, his activity, his energy, he taught them to love glory and danger, and to despise the inclemency of the climate and the rigors of winter. The soldier, jealous of his honors, feared even his silence; never was general better served and obeyed. More thoughtful of his country's glory than his own, he never trusted to chance; his operations marked by prudence, had alone the preservation of his country for his sole object; he appeared unwilling to possess glory but from her alone; his maxim was always to gain time, to act on the defence, and without attacking his enemies in front, he knew how to harass them, to exhaust their forces by a policy as well as to command, he never made use to power or the submission of his army to derogate from the authority of his country, or to disobey its commands."

"With a perfect knowledge of man, he knew how to govern freemen in peace, and by his example, his activity, his energy, he taught them to love glory and danger, and to despise the inclemency of the climate and the rigors of winter. The soldier, jealous of his honors, feared even his silence; never was general better served and obeyed. More thoughtful of his country's glory than his own, he never trusted to chance; his operations marked by prudence, had alone the preservation of his country for his sole object; he appeared unwilling to possess glory but from her alone; his maxim was always to gain time, to act on the defence, and without attacking his enemies in front, he knew how to harass them, to exhaust their forces by a policy as well as to command, he never made use to power or the submission of his army to derogate from the authority of his country, or to disobey its commands."

"With a perfect knowledge of man, he knew how to govern freemen in peace, and by his example, his activity, his energy, he taught them to love glory and danger, and to despise the inclemency of the climate and the rigors of winter. The soldier, jealous of his honors, feared even his silence; never was general better served and obeyed. More thoughtful of his country's glory than his own, he never trusted to chance; his operations marked by prudence, had alone the preservation of his country for his sole object; he appeared unwilling to possess glory but from her alone; his maxim was always to gain time, to act on the defence, and without attacking his enemies in front, he knew how to harass them, to exhaust their forces by a policy as well as to command, he never made use to power or the submission of his army to derogate from the authority of his country, or to disobey its commands."

"With a perfect knowledge of man, he knew how to govern freemen in peace, and by his example, his activity, his energy, he taught them to love glory and danger, and to despise the inclemency of the climate and the rigors of winter. The soldier, jealous of his honors, feared even his silence; never was general better served and obeyed. More thoughtful of his country's glory than his own, he never trusted to chance; his operations marked by prudence, had alone the preservation of his country for his sole object; he appeared unwilling to possess glory but from her alone; his maxim was always to gain time, to act on the defence, and without attacking his enemies in front, he knew how to harass them, to exhaust their forces by a policy as well as to command, he never made use to power or the submission of his army to derogate from the authority of his country, or to disobey its commands."

"With a perfect knowledge of man, he knew how to govern freemen in peace, and by his example, his activity, his energy, he taught them to love glory and danger, and to despise the inclemency of the climate and the rigors of winter. The soldier, jealous of his honors, feared even his silence; never was general better served and obeyed. More thoughtful of his country's glory than his own, he never trusted to chance; his operations marked by prudence, had alone the preservation of his country for his sole object; he appeared unwilling to possess glory but from her alone; his maxim was always to gain time, to act on the defence, and without attacking his enemies in front, he knew how to harass them, to exhaust their forces by a policy as well as to command, he never made use to power or the submission of his army to derogate from the authority of his country, or to disobey its commands."

"With a perfect knowledge of man, he knew how to govern freemen in peace, and by his example, his activity, his energy, he taught them to love glory and danger, and to despise the inclemency of the climate and the rigors of winter. The soldier, jealous of his honors, feared even his silence; never was general better served and obeyed. More thoughtful of his country's glory than his own, he never trusted to chance; his operations marked by prudence, had alone the preservation of his country for his sole object; he appeared unwilling to possess glory but from her alone; his maxim was always to gain time, to act on the defence, and without attacking his enemies in front, he knew how to harass them, to exhaust their forces by a policy as well as to command, he never made use to power or the submission of his army to derogate from the authority of his country, or to disobey its commands."

"With a perfect knowledge of man, he knew how to govern freemen in peace, and by his example, his activity, his energy, he taught them to love glory and danger, and to despise the inclemency of the climate and the rigors of winter. The soldier, jealous of his honors, feared even his silence; never was general better served and obeyed. More thoughtful of his country's glory than his own, he never trusted to chance; his operations marked by prudence, had alone the preservation of his country for his sole object; he appeared unwilling to possess glory but from her alone; his maxim was always to gain time, to act on the defence, and without attacking his enemies in front, he knew how to harass them, to exhaust their forces by a policy as well as to command, he never made use to power or the submission of his army to derogate from the authority of his country, or to disobey its commands."

his enemies by the experience acquired by mistake. There is not a man, not a monarch in Europe who would not envy the glory of having acted such a part as Washington.

"It is said, the King of Prussia sent him a sword, with this inscription: 'The oldest general of the Old World to the greatest general of the New.' If ever mortal fully enjoyed his reputation during his own lifetime—if ever a citizen found in his own country a recompense for his services and abilities—it is this hero. Everywhere entertained, admired, caressed, he everywhere meets hearts eager to render him homage. If he enters a town, or if he passes through a village, old and young men, women and children, all follow him with acclamations; all load him with blessings; in every heart he has a temple consecrated to respect and friendship. How I am delighted with representing to myself the French general, equally the idol and the hero of his army, saying at table, as he sat near Washington, that he had never known what true glory was, nor a truly great man, until he became acquainted with him. When America, overthrown by the dreadful revolution of nature, shall no longer exist, it will be remembered of Washington, that he was the defender of liberty, the friend of man, and the avenger of an oppressed people."

The Marshal Count de Rochembeau.

Baltimore Correspondence.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 29th, 1864.

The Baltimore American of this morning contains, in extenso, an important decision on the usury law, delivered a few days ago in the United States Circuit Court, by Chief Justice Taney. The decision is on an appeal from the decision in the case of Dill vs. Elliott, tried before the late Judge Glenn; and is the opinion of the court upon the usury law as defined and set forth by the new constitution of Maryland. In substance, the decision takes the ground, that if a greater rate of interest than six per cent. is demanded and obtained upon a promissory note or draft, the contract is thereby vitiated, and the holder can neither recover interest nor principal at law. This decision renders void the law of 1825, which enabled the holder of a note, such as contemplated, to recover the principal and legal interest, even though usurious interest had been stipulated.

The opinion of such a profound jurist as Judge Taney, will doubtless command attention and respect on any question. But, I incline to the opinion, that this decision will have little weight or authority in regulating the monetary transactions of the present day. By almost universal consent, men have come to the opinion that money, like any article of merchandise, is to be regulated in price according to the laws of supply and demand. If scarce and in demand, like all other valuables, it will command a high price; and, if plenty, or not in demand, will fall in market value. Until we have laws in operation to regulate the price of food and clothing it will be folly to attempt to regulate the price of that which we are to give in exchange for those articles.

The nearness of the time for the opening of the next session of Congress, has set many speculating as to the tone and character of the forthcoming executive message, which, if report is true, like the communications of the Washington letter-writer, is to be kept open for the latest news, foreign and domestic. As regards domestic news, I should suppose the occupant of the White House must have had more than enough of late, unless he discredits the newspaper reports, and is waiting for official election returns from Massachusetts, Ohio, &c. Of foreign news, if the President is not fully posted up, he will soon probably be further advanced upon the arrival of the steamer Africa, now fully due at New York, with three days later intelligence.

What a fortunate move it was in the Emperor Napoleon to revoke that prohibition against our valiant representative at the court of Spain. His imperial highness probably forgot that President Pierce and his filibustering ambassador had a mortal antipathy to prohibition, or he would not have been so impolite. His second sober thought has probably saved Paris from sharing the fate of San Juan. How fortunate!

The telegraph informs us this morning that the terrible Know-Nothingings have made their appearance at New Orleans in defeating a regular Democratic nominee for the State Senate. Where will those troublesome fellows go to next? If they go on at this rate we shall hear of their invading the White House ere long!

Having seen what unsuccessful attempts the old parties have made to vanquish the factious intruders, I have come to the conclusion that nothing but the American party will ever be able to circumvent them.

Pacific Railroad.

The last advices from Texas state that the Governor had positively refused to accept the securities offered by Mr. R. J. Walker, and had determined to issue proposals for another contract for building the projected road. Quite a quarrel had sprung up between his excellency and the State treasurer, in regard to their respective powers—each claiming the right to decide upon the question at issue.

It appears that the company have offered as additional security nearly \$800,000, of the stock of the Mechanics' Bank of Memphis, but the offer was not accepted. Much excitement has grown out of the subject.

Polish Demonstration in New York.

The twenty-fourth anniversary of the Polish revolution of 1830 was celebrated in New York last Monday night. The company seems to have been a singular compound of rank abolitionists and gentlemen with very unpronounced names. The speeches were made up altogether of abuse—one set vilifying the people and institutions of the South, and the other pouring out the most terrible anathemas against the despots of Europe. It is a pity that these unfortunate refugees from tyranny should have got into such bad company. The fate of Kosciuszko ought to have taught them a wiser lesson. Speaking of the incidents of the meeting, the Express says:

"There were probably some five hundred Poles present—but the principal speakers, and the principal speakers invited, will be noted, were well-known politicians. Russia was loudly denounced by these gentlemen—so was France, so was England, so was Austria and Prussia. A general declaration of war, indeed, was issued against pretty much all Europe. The Poles listened attentively—but one, read up in the New York 'sympathy business,' could not but regret the bad odor of 'buncombe' and abolition there was about it all. Mr. Hale had much to say about freedom and free speech; Mr. Sumner could not get on without an allusion to the slave-drivers, while the phrase 'irrespective of color' was permitted to have, perhaps unnecessary, prominence in the remarks and writings of sundry other gentlemen. There was but very little applause for the speeches in English, owing to the fact, that comparatively few of the Italians, Frenchmen, Poles, Hungarians, and others understood the language. This was abundantly manifest in the warm and gushing plaudits which greeted Mr. Forotti, who spoke in Italian, and Mr. Cedrowski, in Polish. The meeting was very quiet and orderly throughout."

A suit for a divorce is now pending in the New York courts, the parties to which are Jews, occupying a respectable position in society. It is very rare that our civil tribunals are called upon to take cognizance of the matrimonial disagreements of this peculiar race of people. The details of the evidence in this case are very disgusting.

Personal Incidents Gleaned from Private Letters in the English Journals.

PERSONAL INCIDENTS OF THE CAVALRY CHARGE.

"The charge of the Light Brigade of Cavalry on the batteries of the enemy, some thirty guns strong, though brilliantly and bravely done, was most disastrous in its consequences to that gallant and devoted band; for it seems, that out of 700 who went into the fray, only 150 answered their roll when it was over; and it appears to have been done under a misapprehension of an order from the commander-in-chief. Lord Cardigan pointed out to his superior officer the immense difficulty of charging a battery, flanked by another, into a sort of cul de sac, with the hills lined with rifles and guns; but, receiving the positive order to charge, at it he and his splendid band went, and as they approached within a few hundred yards of the big battery, a shell burst close to him and struck Captain Nolan in the chest, which caused the poor fellow to scream awfully, and his horse turned and galloped to the rear, when his gallant but impetuous rider fell, and was found lying dead. The Light Brigade still kept sweeping on till they were right in front of them, when a 22-pounder round shot fell within two feet of Lord Cardigan's horse, quite lifting him off the ground, but he got in among them, and was, where he always will be when it comes to the point, in the first rank. It seems they stood right through the guns and turned, after killing the men who were serving them. His Lordship's extra aide-de-camp, it is supposed, was wounded and taken prisoner, for he has not since been heard of. Mr. Wombwell, of the 17th Lancers, had a most extraordinary escape, showing a monstrous deal of pluck. His horse was it is said two or three times shot under him, and he was taken prisoner, but while being marched off he saw an opportunity, mounted a Russian horse, and galloped back, rejoicing some of his brigade who had reformed, and charging again without sword or pistol. Mr. Cook, of the 11th, also had a regular run for his life of a mile and a half, pursued by the Russian cavalry, to avoid which he ran under a range of the guns of one of their batteries, and finally escaped. Major Clarke, of the Grays, in addition to a bad cut in the neck, had his horse's tail almost cut off by a sabre cut; and I hear the gallant Adjutant Miller, an unusually powerful man, did extraordinary execution when he got to close quarters with them."

Lord Cardigan was attacked by two Cosacks, who with their lances gave him a most severe and rather staggering hit in his saddle; but his lordship being well mounted, and a good cross-country rider, and, moreover, as cool as brave men ever are in real danger, parried their thrusts, and escaped with the aforesaid prickings in his leg.