ARRIVAL OF THE BOHEMIAN.

Nothing Relative to the Congress.

THE ENGLISH NAVAL RESERVE FORCE.

Position of France toward England.

DECLENSION OF PRINCE CARIGNAN.

FRY THE AMERICAN TRINGRAPH CO.'S LINE, 21 WALL STREET. PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Nov. 29, 1859. The steamship Bohemian, from Liverpool at 10 c'elock on the morning of the 16th inst., arrived here at 84 o'clock this (Tuesday) evening. Her dates are

two days later than those already received. The steamship Bohemian, Capt. Grange, brought fifty passengers and a fair cargo. This is her first trip. She did not touch at Queenstown. Among her pas e engers are the Hon. John Ross and family.

The steamship Europa, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool at 5 o'clock on 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 -t Liverpool on the morning of the 13th 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 iplomatic language, what it is which the Emperor andiplomatic 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 Wateski'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, 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. Smethurst was to be announcement of habens cornus and charges

The announcement that Dr. Smethurst 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 78 years old. In the Administrations of SirfRobert Peel he held high offices. The London Times, in an editorial 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 have promulgated its plan for creating the proposed reserve force of naval volunteers. The enrollment of the 30,000 men authorized by Parliament commences on Jan. 1. Attractive in

teers. The enrollment of the 30,000 men authorized by Parliament commences on Jan. 1. Attractive in-ducements are offered to volunteers. Capt. McClintock had read before the Royal Geo-

Capt. McClintock had read before the Royal Geo-graphical 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 100 men were taken prisoners and placed in irons.

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

LATEST.

JATEST.
LONDON, Wednesday.

The Daily News (city article), under the date of

The Daily News (city article), under the date of Tuceday evening, says:

"Funds opened heavy under the influence of unfavorable forebodings respecting the relations between England and France. After a decline of ½ to ½, however, the market rallied, and closed at the best quotations of the day, about 1-16 higher than yesterday. In the other departments of the Stock Exchange a gloom was observable in the morning, but a decided advance took place in the afternoon; still, an active demand for money at 2½—this being the bank minimum—prevailed in most quarters, while many houses ask 2½ w2½ per cent.

recent.

"The £98,000 by the Europa and Hammonia was purchased for transmission abroad. foreign Exchanges this afternoon were steady, and in one or two instances, including Hamburg, rates were a trifle higher.

The London Times (city article) says:

"The English Fands opened this morning with a very heavy appearance, from the prospects of foreign politics, but soon a rally was caused by investments on the part of the public. There was a full demand for money to-day, and but few transactions occurred at a lower rate than 2 \$\frac{3}{2}\$ cent.

lower rate than 2 F cent.

"The Railway market was heavy in the morning, owing to the recent speculative sales, but subsequently railied, and closed about the same as yesterday.

"An effort is made by several journals this morning

to rally public epinion.

The Daily News says that it is undoubtedly the dry of the press to criticise the acts of foreign Gov-ernments, but not to assume the existence of secret motives at variance with their words and deeds, and then circulate suspicions founded upon mere assump-

The Morning Star says that there is a plot on foot

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

The Pays says that the extraordinary credit of thirty

pedition.

The Moniteur publishes the report of Admiral de Genouily on the light of the 7th September with the Cochin Chinese, in which the enemy suffered severe

Cochin Chinese, in which the enemy sunfered severe less. 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 Desseps had gone to Constantinople. The Paris journal La Presse had given a crushing reply to the anti-English pamphlet of Jourdain, editor of the Siecle.

The house of Vigeuri, of Toulouse, had failed. The house of vigeth, of Tombuse, and march.

Their liabilities amounted to eight millions of france.

An improvement had taken place in the Paris Corn market, and Wheat and Flour were both dearer at many of the provincial markets. The Routes closed on the 15th at 70f., being an advance of an ith.

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 Minghotti and Chevalier Peruzzi, who had

Chevalier Minghotti and Chevalier Feruza, wo make 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:
"I am deeply moved by your offer, and tender my thanks to the assemblies and people of Central Italy who have given me so great a proof of their confidence. I believe that in making this offer you are influenced less by my personal merits than your devowho have given me so great a proof of their confidence. I believe that in making this offer you are influenced less by my personal merits than your devotedness toward the King, and by your feelings, which are not only liberal and national, but also those of order and respect for monarchical institutions. Weighty reasons of political propriety and the approaching Congress deter me, much to my regret, from responding to your appeal and accepting the charge offered me. This forbearance on my part and the sacrifice I am thus making will prove more useful to the interess of our common country, than if I had acted otherwise. Nevertheless, I thought to do an accepting the person who ought to be intrusted with the regency of Central Italy. Return my thanks to the people you represent, and tell them their perseverance and their general conduct deserves the sympathies of Europe. Tell them to reckon always on the King who will support their wishes, and who will never Europe. Tell them to reckon always on the King who will support their wishes, and who will never abandon those who intrust their destinies to his loyalty." Prince Carignan then summoned Chevalier Buonco-mongaie to undertake the Regency, who intimated his readness to accept the honor and responsibility of that

At the latest accounts Buencomoagnie was about to

Leave immediately for Central Italy, to enter upon the functions of his office. Rumors had been current of a ministerial crisis at Turin on the Regency question, but they were denied.
The Paris correspondent of The London Hereld repeats that Austria, at the eleventh hour, positively refused to sign the instrument of peace if Carignan accepted the Regency of Central Italy. The Opinione of Turin says that there are 6,000 Venetians enrolled in the army of Central Halt.

An address emanating from a portion of the priest-hood of Lombardy had been presented to Vistor Emanuel, urging him to redress by law the attempts of those who proclaim that temporal power is necessary to the Charch.

There is nothing of moment relative to Spain and

The Spanish Government has chartered five steamers at Genos, semigang to the actual Atlantic Company.

The Spaniards charge the English with supplying the Moors with weapons, and instructing them in their

Active preparations for war prevailed in Spain.
A telegraph cable between Ceuta and Algesiras was
to be laid.

Au Imperial autograph letter has been addressed to the Minister of Finance, expressing the desire of the Emperor to make good the deficit in the budget of 1860 to 1861. In order to carry out the desire of the Emperor, a Committee will be appointed, whose work is to be terminated at the end of March, and the result submitted to the Council of the Empire. The number of members of the Council of the Empire will be tem-porarily increased for the discussion of this subject.

GERMANY.

In the sitting of the Federal Diet on the 12th, the affair of the Constitution of Hesse Cassel was referred

PRUSSIA.

Thuringen, Oldenburg and the Hansenic towns voted for the reestablishment of the Constitution of 1831. The representations of some of the other Governments voted in favor of the Constitution of 1852, and others abstained from voting at all.

The Committee has unanimously adopted the proposal concerning the reorganization of the Federal Military Constitution, and has sent its report to a Special Military Committee.

The London Post shows this Hesse Cassel question to be one of great interest, and says, the action of

to be one of great interest, and says, the action of Prussia in favor of restoring the Constitution is the most emphatic recognition yet, given by her of her determination to support popular government and na-tional right in Germany.

RUSSIA.

RUSSIA.

A letter from Berlin says that Prince Gortschakoff has addressed a circular to the Russian diplomatic agents abroad relative to the Breslau interview. It appears certain that neither Prussia or Russia will support the projects of the Italian Confederation.

The London Deily News says that the pressure in commercial circles at St. Petersburg is so severe that the Minister of Finance has permitted persons baving to pay duties at the Custom House to lodge failway shares in lieu of cash. Mercantile stock and share property is described as almost unsafable. The rate of discount has risen to 8½ per cent. The collapse is attributed to the share mania which has prevailed in Russia during the last few years, combined with a widely ramified paper system among manufacturers widely ramified paper system among manufacturers and others. The latest accounts say the pressure was diminishing, the rates for money having receded.

The protecting Powers had claimed from the Greek Government the payment of 900,000 francs yearly for

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—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 liquity, and prices were weak.

STATE OF THADE IN MANCHESTER.—The advices from Manchester are more favorable. The market was firm, and, holders demanded an advance for Goods and Tarks.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFF'S MARKET.—Messra. Richardson, Speace and Co. report Wheat firm, but sales aminiportant; holders demanded an advance. Flour firm with a business at full though unchanged rates. Corn quiet, but firm. Messra. Wakefield and Nash quote Wheat advanced 102d, but give no quotations.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.-Beef was dull. LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Peet was during took inscitue, but prices steady. Lard quiet and prices steady. Lard quiet and prices steady. Lard price quiet, but rm. Sugar steady. Rice firm. Pig Iron dull at \$2/30523. Lowin steady at 4/44/1 for common. Pot Askes quiet at 27/6; earl Askes sho quiet at 27/9. Spirits Turpentine dull.

London Markets.—Breadstuffs had an advancing endency. Sugar quiet, but steady. Corres firm. Rice ro., Other strictes unchanged.

on Money Market.—Consols closed on Tues-LONDON MONEY MANAGEMENT AND ADDRESS OF STREET, and were fillinois Central shares had declined \$3 \$\vec{p}\$ share, and were quoted at \$6742 discount; U. S. 5s, 94\frac{1}{2}\$ Illinois Central 7s, 78; Eric 3d Mottgage bonds, 58.

Missonri Legislature.
Sr. Lous, Tuesday, Nov. 29, 1869.
The adjourned session of the Missouri Legislature met at Jefferson City yesterday. Governor Stewart's message, which is almost entirely confined to the discussion of the railroad question, will be ready to-day.

The Indian's Mails, &c.

PORTLAND, Mc., Thesday, Nov. 29, 1859.

The steamer Admiral arrived this forenoon from St.
John, bringing the mails of the wrecked steamer
Indian; also the purser, chief steward, and 14 steerage passengers. The passengers are A. G. Howland,
J. Dulster, Nettie Dulster; Ernestine, Roralie, Samuel and Matthew Dulster; Mrs. Eickman, Jos. Marie,
Anteine Borgensen, all for New-York; Richard Brown,
G. Cromen, and Wm. Cross, for Toronto, and Mr.
Pearson, for Montreal. Julie Eickman, aged 26, and
Eva Eickman, infant, for New-York, were drowned.
The eargo was mostly for Canada.

DEATH OF WASHINGTON IRVING.

The announcement of the decease of the beloved patriarch of American literature, although his declining health for several months past suggested the anticipation that the event could not be far distant, will send a thrill of surprise, as well as of sorrow, throughout the community. He died on the evening of Monday, baving been apparently not more unwell than he had been for several months past, until a short time before his death. He retired to his room about 10 o'clock, feeling more languid then usual, and complaining of a pain in his side. Soon after he had reached his room, and while his niece was standing by him, he suddenly fell, and almost instantly ceased to breathe. His death was in accordance with the uniform tenor of his life, calm, peaceful, gentle, sustained by the sweet domestic charities, and faultless in the manner of its approach, tempering the bitterness of grief to the large, as well as the narrower circle, of which he

Washington Irving was born in the City of New-York, April 3, 1783, and was accordingly past the middle of his seventy-seventh year, at the time of his death. The spot on which he first saw the light was near the old Dutch Church in William street, between John and Fulton streets, and the venerable mansion, which was the scene of his boyish sports, has only within a few years given place to the business improvements which have changed the aspect of that portion of the city. His father was a native of Scotland, and bis mother was an English woman. Mr. Irving's early education was limited to the advantages then afforded by the ordinary schools of New-York; and he had scarcely attained the age of sixteen when he commenced the study of law. His first literary productions were a series of letters on the drama, the social customs of New-York, and various topics of current gossip, published under the signature of Oliver Oldstyle, in 1802, in The Morning Chronicle, a newspaper edited by his brother, Peter Irving. These essays, although bearing the stamp of youth and inexperience, were favorably received by the public, attracted general notice, and were widely copied by other journals, An edition of them was issued by some sbrewd pubisher in 1824, although without the author's con-

After pursuing his legal studies for a few years, Mr. Irving's health had become so far impaired, as to suggest the necessity of seeking recreation and a change of climate by visiting Europe. He accordingly sailed for Bordeaux in 1804, traveled through the south of France to Nice, visited Genoa, Siedy, Naples, and Rome, at which last named city, he made the acquaintance of Washington Allston, who warmly recommended him to devote his life to the pursuit of art. He extended his travels to Switzerusual quiet and rest which his constitution has Petersburg Guards. Next came the Montpeller were maliciously cut at Bridgepor usual quiet and rest which his constitution has prung Guards, and a detachment of eighty-three cadets from much interference with business.

years returned to his native country in 1806, com-

plefely restored to health. He now resumed the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in the autumn of the same year, but never engaged in the practice of the profusion. At the commencement of the following year, the first number of "Salmagundi" made its appearnee-a semi-monthly periodical, to which he was the principal contributor, in connection with his brother, Mr. William Irving, and the since distinguished author, Mr. James K. Paulding. The livehumor and brilliant satire of this work made it a favorite with the public, although it was discontinued after the twentieth number. In December, 1809, he gave to the world a still more characteristic specimen of his peculiar genius, in "Knickerbocker's History of New York," which has since maintained the position, which it gained at once, as a master-piece of jubilant irony, audacious extravagance, and picturesque delineation.

In 1810, Mr. Irving was admitted as a partner in the extensive commercial house of two of his brothers, which was conducted by them in New-York and Liverpool, with the understanding that he should not neglect his literary pursuits for the details of business. During the war with Great Britain, in 1813-14, he published a series of naval biographies in the "Analectic Magazine," and in the autumn of the latter year he was appointed aide-de-camp and military secretary of the governor of New-York, with the rank of colonel. On the close of the war, Mr. Irving again embarked for Europe in the spring of 1815, with the intention of devoting some time to travel, but the financial difficulties which followed the return of peace, caused the bankruptcy of the house, in which his brothers had given him an interest, and he was thus led to look to the labors of his pen as the means of subsistence. The first-fruits of this change in his fortunes was the "Sketch-Book," (1819), the successive numbers of which were trans mitted from London, where they were composed, for publication in New-York. The success, which immediately attended this work both in America and England, was, in the highest degree, cheering to the author. With the natural modesty, which was always a delightful trait in his character, he was diffident of his power to interest the public. He submitted this new venture to the world, with no sanguine anticipations even of a kindly reception. Much less did he dream of the beautiful fame, of which it was to prove the commencement. But it soon won all hearts. Its genial glow of feeling, its delicate tenderness of sentiment, the exquisite flow of its narrative, and the liquid melody of its diction, exerted a winning force over every

class of renders. After a residence of five years in England, Mr. Irving removed to Paris in 1820, where he remained about a year, when he returned to England and published "Bracebridge Hall" in the Spring of of 1822. He subsequently took up his abode at Paris, Bordeaux, and Madrid, where he remained two years, publishing, between 1824 and 1832, the "Tales of a Traveler," "The Life and Voyages of Columbus," "Chronicles of the Conquest of Granada," "Voyage of the Companions of Columbus," and "The Albambra." In July, 1829, he was appointed Secretary of Legation to the American embassy at London, which office he held until the return of Mr. McLane in 1831, when, after remaining a few months as charge, he resigned on the arrival of Mr. Van Buren. While in England, Mr. Irving received the well-deserved compliment of one of the fifty-guinea gold medals, provided by George IV. for eminence in historical composition

-the other being awarded to Mr. Hallam. In May, 1832, after an absence of seventeen years, Mr. Irving returned to New-York, where he was welcomed with the warmest demonstrations of public honor, and personal regard. The greetings, which had awaited his arrival, were such as are rarely accorded to the most eminent national benefactors, and perhaps, never before to one whose highest claim on the gratitude of his countrymen was the productions of his reagic pen. Soon after his return to the United States, he made an extensive tour in the West, of which he has left an animated record in the "Tour on the in the same year by "Abbotsford and Newstead Abbey" and " Legends of the Conquest of Spain." In 1836 he published "Astoria," and in 1837, the Adventures of Capt. Bonneville in the Rocky Mountains and the Far West." In 1839 and '40, he contributed a series of graphic papers to the Knickerbocker Magazine," a portion of which with other fugitive pieces were afterward published in a volume entitled "Wolfert's Roost."

In Feb., 1842, Mr. Irving was again summoned o diplomatic services, having received the appointment of Minister to Spain. He remained in this capacity at Madrid until 1846, when he returned some, and from that time resided at the celebrated rural retreat at Sunnyside, on the banks of the Hudson. After his return, he published the "Life of Goldsmith." "Mahomet and his Successors," and templeted his "Life of Washington," the great work which was at once the employment and the solace of his declining years, and which will prove a lasting monument to the subject and the

The character of Mr. Irving was cherished with such admiration and delight in the hearts of his countrymen, that a cold analysis of its qualities, almost within the hour of his departure, would be no less impertinent than superfluous. The largusge of ford eulogium bas been lavished in his praise. Our most eminent writers have loved to make his virtues the theme of cordial panegyric. In truth, the sympathy which he called forth by the sweetness and kindness of his heart was not surpassed by the homage which was freely paid to the splendid endowments of his intellect. It was the man, more than the author, in Washington Irving, which commanded such reverence and love, from neighbor and friend. With his innate turn for humor, he combined a tender appreciation of every form of loveliness and worth. His nimitable satire was never malignant, but even in its most spicy manifestations, always preserved a genial element. His lambent sarcasms won admiration not by their bitterness, but by their brilliancy. He had such a genuine love of nature as to make affectation with him impossible. It is as a sincere, generous, large-hearted, and healthyminded man that he will be remembered with lingering affection, even if the lovers of literature could ever forget the debt which they owe to the productions of his rare and beautiful genius.

THE LAST HOURS OF WASHINGTON IRVING. Mr. Irving, aside from the asthmatic complaint, with which he has been for some time ailing, has also experionced, for several months, frequent attacks of evere pain in the region of the heart, accompanied by difficult respiration, which, occurring at all times of the

to despondency, which it has been the effect of those by whom he was surrounded, to dispel by means of diversion in various forms. So frequent had been his sleepless nights that it had been a custom with his niece to place in a convenient position near his beds de several interesting books with which he moght, on waking, while away the lonely hours of night. Upon the evening of his decease Mr. Irving had passed the hours in lively conversation with his three nieces and his nephews, Mr. Pierre Trying and Mr. Ebenezer Irving, upon which occasion he manifested quite a cheerful disposition, and engaged with his usual pleasing manner in the subjects of conversation. At about halfpast 19 o'clock he retired from the drawing-room with a view to retiring for the night. He manifested no signs of unusual indisposition, though as upon frequent occasions before, expressed a fear of unsound sleep and broken rest. Upon approaching his bed-side he was observed to manifest a sudden and severe attack of pain in his left side, pressing his hand suddenly to the spot, and at the same time he was observed to fall parially to the floor. The household were soon around him, but only to witness his lifeless form, though not until a physician had been called and restorers applied was it ascertained to a certainty that life was extinct. Mr. Irving has for some years been a communicant of Christ Church, Turytown, and during a period of four or five years he has acted as warden in the same church. As a resident of the ace which now bears his name, he has ever been iversally regarded as a most amiable and sociable neighbor, and as such his sudden demise has cast a gloom over the entire community. The funeral will take place on Thursday next, at Christ Church, Tarrytown. The remains will be deposited at Mt. Pleasant Cemetery, within the family inclosure.

FROM CHARLESTOWN. A VISIT TO THE PRISONERS. A CARICAPERIST REBUKED.

Brown Preparing his Public Letter HE WILL MAKE NO SPEECH. NO ONE TO VISIT BROWN.

A GUARD OF 2,500 SOLDIERS.

THE RAILROAD SEIZED UPON BY THE STATE Visitors to be Turned Back.

NORTHERN REPORTERS DRIVEN AWAY. Passports Required by Passengers.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. CHARLESTOWN, Nov. 28, 1859, IN THE JAIL.

Gen. Taliaferro has issued the strictest orders that ntil the hour of the execution, no person shall be allowed to visit the condemned, unless bearing a special permit from him. Last evening I obtained a permit and, with a few others, entered the jail and conversed with the occupants of the various cells. I first saw Brown and Stephens who are still in the same cell, and will continue so until death parts them. Brown recaived the entire party with cordiality. He set aside his workthe letter of which I told you yesterday, and turned around in his chair—excusing himself, however, from rising, as he was unable to stand without some pain. He did not say whether this pain was caused by the fetters upon his ankles, or otherwise. I should suppose not, as the chains are light, and so arranged that he er not find much difficulty in walking. In all his conversation Brown showed the utmost gentleness and tranquillity, and a quiet courtesy withal, that contrast ed rather strongly with the bearing of some of his visitors. He repeated that he was in every way reconciled to his destiny, and spoke cheerfully of what wa to come upon him. He was several times importuned for his autograph, but without avail. He seems to have a great repugnance to parting with any of his handwriting. A correspondent of one of the illustrated papers used every argument to induce him to rield this point-told him that the proprietor of the aper with which he was connected had given Mrs Brown \$50 for her photograph, and so forth. Brown answered that he was surely very grateful for every kindness to his wife, who was truly deserving of them nil, but that not even this consideration would overme his unwillingness. The reason he gav that his autograph bad been sought, personally and by letter, by hundreds of persons, and that if he should attempt compliance it would deprive him of all the ime that remained to him on earth, which he ought to ccupy differently. As he could not gratify all, he uld refuse all, without exception. I am very glad that the correspondent did not obtain the autograph. He would have employed it as a new means of casting

Brown said that for the last three or four days, he had felt much better than at any previous time since h was wounded at Harper's Ferry. Stevens is rapidly caining strength, and displays a liveliness that astonshes all who see him. When the party left the cell bands were shaken all around. So far as Brown was concerned it was an honest expression of good will. With most of the rest it was like a salutation of Ju-

ridicule upon the man who is so soon to die. His

odions caricatures of Brown's person should have sat-

I next saw Hazlitt, who was the last captured of the prisoners, and who is yet to be tried. There is some question about his identity, although the authorities profess to have the most positive evidence of his participation in the invasion. His room, like those of all the others excepting Brown and Stephens, is on the second floor of the jail. With him, are the negroes, Green and Copeland, who are to be executed on the 16th of December. The negroes had nothing to say of special interest, and Hazlitt was mute, excepting when a little son of the jailer, who had crept into the cell, approached him, and strove to gain his attention with his innocent prattle. He then uttered a few playful words, but was again immediately silent. Hazlitt is quite youthful in appearance, and has little of the air f an outlaw about him. Here, as in Brown's cell, the

shaking of hands was ceremoniously performed. When I entered the chamber of Cook and Coppic found the former busily writing, and the latter reading his bible. Cook at once rose and welcomed the party eagerly. He seemed much agitated, and with ifficulty controlled himself. All who so desired, pro cured his autograph, which is singularly clear and elegant. Cook spoke with great emotion of his wife, who is now with his friends in New-Hampshire. I was pleased to hear this, because the people hereabout have for ever declared that he heartlessly married the young girl only for the purpose of establishing himself more fully in the confidence of the community, with a direct view to the preparations for the outbreak. H and his companion, Coppic, who said but a few word while I was present, have now no thought of averting

I shall not probably have another opportunity of visiting the prisoners while they live. I am glad : know that all seems now as well with them as it can be in this world.

THE MILITARY.

Yesterday was throughout a busy day. I hav spoken of the additions to the military forces, but some more particular details have since been put in my possession. The first reenforcement that arrived yesterday afternoon was a portion of the 39th Regiment of the day and night, have had the effect to disturb the State, and consisted of the Petersburg Grays, and the

an impaired temperament and a degree of the Virginia Milbary Institute at Richmond, commands, ed by Major William Gillam; also a smaller detachment under Major Thomas Jackson, bringing fully equipments of artillery, and two twelve pound howitzers. These endsts present a eurlously juvenile appearance. None of them seems to be more than twenty

years old. The preparations for resisting the enemy which with never come, are now complete. Does it seem strange, that word enemy? It is the only one used here, when the Northern men are spoken of. Cannon are planted in front of the Court-House, the jail, and in positions commanding all the main streets. The approaches to Charlestown are also strongly guarded. At Harper's Ferry there are companies of Virginia militia, and United States troops. At Martinsburg there are three or four hundred soldiers. Elsewhere it is the same.

The women of Charlestown labored earnestly yester day to provide comforts for the newly-arrived warriors. They sewed bed-ticks all the afternoon, and in the evening the soldiers stuffed them with hay, brought into them in big country wagons. Some of the churches are occupied by troops. But in the religious services yesterday, I learn that no allusion whatever wamade to Brown, he having refused the spiritual ministrations of all the clergymen who have approached

To the Associated Press.

CHARLESTOWN, Tuesday, Nov. 29, 1859. Gov. Wise has issued a proclamation, announcips that the State has taken possession of the Wincheste and Potomac Railroad, and that on the first three days of December it will be used entirely for military purposes. He also warns the people of the State to remain at home on patrol duty on the day of the execution, to protect their own property. Women and children will not be permitted to approach the scene of the execution, and strangers are cautioned that there will be danger to them in approaching Charlestown, or near it, on that day; that, if it is deemed necessary, martial law will be proclaimed and enforced.

Gen. Taliaferro has also issued a proclamation today, announcing that all strangers who cannot give a satisfactory account of themselves will be promptly arrested; that all strangers approaching Charlstown, by rallroad or otherwise, under the pretext of witnessing the execution of John Brown, will be met by the military and turned back or arrested. He also emphatically warns the people of the county to stay at home and protect their property, assuring them that information from reliable sources indicates that by so doing they will best consult their own interests. Several reporters of the Northern Press, having arrived at Harper's Ferry yesterday, were compelled by the military to return to Baltimore. It is said that Brown stated to a gentleman, yesterday, that he had now no hope of a rescue, on account of the extent of the military preparations; but that his boys would never have permitted his execution if there was any prospect of an attempt proving to be successful. The military now in Charlestown numbers over 1,500, and several more companies will be here to-morrow, swelling the number to 2,000.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 29, 1859. Four companies of United States Artillery from Fortress Menroe will arrive here, via Norfolk boat, o-morrow morning. Two of these companies will take their position at Fort Henry and the other two will proceed immediately to Harper's Ferry, where they will be stationed in the Armory grounds, take with them guns and camp equipage, and remain until all executions are over. The military movements are all by special trains and do not interfere with the through travel of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The report that the cars are invaded and the passengers searched for arms is entirely fabulous. Passengers are not taken for Harper's Ferry unless they previously satisfy the President and officers of the con pany that they have a legitimate business there, and by an arrangement with the Governor of Virginia they are furnished with passports.

The four Companies from Fortress Monroe are all to go to Harper's Ferry in the morning, under com-

special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribun

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Tuesday, Nov. 29, 1859. At Brown's request, few persons were admitted to see him yesterday. The Rev. Mr. Waugh, a Methodist clergyman, was with him some time, and again visited him to-day. Brown has also been much occupied with writing his explanatory letter. The spot of the execution will probably be a field half a mile distant from the Jail, where the land lies so that a vast concourse can witness the event. Brown is reported to have said to-day that he intended to make no speech from the scaffold, and that the precaution of a circle of troops to pr his words being heard was needless. He also told me he has nothing in the way of a confession to minority compared with the Opposition vote.

There are new eighteen hundred soldiers here. By Friday morning there will be at least twentyfive hundred.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

ARRIVAL OF THE YORKTOWN. The United States Mail steamer Yorktown, Capt.

Shufeldt, arrived at 8 o'clock p. m. last evening from Havana, having left that port Friday last, 25th, at 41 cleck p. m., making the voyage in four days and Gen. Concha will remain upon the Is'and in an un-

fficial capacity through the winter.

The West India mail steamer Trent, from St. Thomas, on the morning of the 20th, arrived at Havana the afternoon of the 25th, with the mails and 60 passengers for Cuba and Mexico, with about 500 bot-ties of quick-silver. The health of St. Thomas was

ties of quicksilver. The health of St. Thomas was improving since last dates, the inhabitants and authorities of the city taking increased precautionary measures toward furthering the sanitary regulations of the city. The weather has been good.

The American brig St. Mary's, Capt. Johnson, from New-York for Martinique, and which had been towed into St. Thomas dismasted and for repairs, would leave for sea in a few days. From a passenger by the Trent, who left Jackmel on the 12th inst., we are enabled to give the particulars of the loss of the Seanhe light, who left particulars of the loss of the Span-sh steamer Victoria (built and insured in New-York while on her passage from St. Thomas to St. Jago de Cuba. She called at Jacmel on Sunday, the 6th inst., and on the evening of the same day, in leaving port, she struck on the reef at the entrance of the harbor, and there sunk to the upper deck, very little being saved beyond the cabin furniture and outfit of the vessel. It is thought the machinery of the steamer will be a total loss.

EIGHTH WARD.-The delegates to the Convention the nomination of School Officers in this Ward, met ast night at a private dwelling in Vandam street, and minated for Commissioner Henry A. Morgan; for Trustees, W. F. T. Chapman and John Van Riper; and for Constables, Abraham Moses and William Jones. The Convention adjourned without nominating an

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-The Huguenots-Meyereer's masterpiece-will be given to-night (Wednes day with the following cast: Mme. Gazzaniga, Mme. Colson, Mme. Strakesch; Signors Stigelli, Junea Amodio, and Weinlich.

-To-morrow (Thursday) Miss Parti will appear in La Sonnambula-being the second character of her list. She had great success last evening.

THE QUICKEST TIME ON RECORD .- We received New-Orleans papers last night brought through by Adams's Express Company in four days. This is the uickest passage ever made.

The wires of the American Telegraph Company

were maliciously cut at Bridgeport yesterday, causing

CITY POLITICS.

mechanics and workingmen were out of employment

and many of them were suffering for the necessar

RE. BAVEMEYER AND THE WORKING MEN. During the panic of 1854-55, when thousands of

ife, a number of gentlemen assembled to take into means of immediate employment and relief of the industrial classes, above referred to. Upon feliberation, it was determined to held a public meeting, so as to cells: the sympathy and cooperation of all public synited men of this city in the movement, and a committee was appointed (of which I was a member) to obtain the names of prominent citizens to a call for the same. In the discharge of this daty, I called ou several well-known citizens, and among the at the Hos. William F. Havemeyer, now a candidate soy the Mayoralty. After I had stated to him that the object of my visit was to obtain his signature so a call for a public meeting to devise means of relief for the mechanics and workingmen then out of employment, I presented the written call, which he peremptorily declined to sign. I was about to leave, when he requested me to remain, saying that he had a word of advice for me. Being desirous of having the views of so prominent a citizen upon the subject, I complied with his request and remained, when, to my great-surprise, he (Havemeyer) said that the troubles of the mechanics and workingmen arose from their extravagance in dress and living; and, further, that the fact was, the mechanics wore broadcloth clothes when they should dress only in tox cloth. "Why, Sir," said he, "not long ago I took a journey through the West, where I found the same state of thinga—mechanics wearing broadcloth coats and their wives and daughters elle dresses. Now, if mechanics were tow cloth, and their wives and daughters common stuff, there would then be no occasion to hold such meetings." I alluded to the suffering of the industrial classes, and urged their wives and daughters common stuff, there would then the not had a suffer, what is it to me? I do not admit the claims of this portion of the community; to which he replied, "What have I to do with it? Suppose they do suffer, what is it to me? I do not admit the claims of this portion of the community on me. It's nothing to me; it is a matter of their own business. I replied that I did not come there to enterint as a member of it was determined to held a public meeting, so as to

It's nothing to me; it is a matter of their own business. I replied that I did not come there to enterinto an argument with him on the subject, but as a member of a Committee to obtain his signature to the call; but I would ask him what distinguished our country from all others; was it not the disposition of the mechanic and workingman to elevate his social position; and was not that the foundation of our commercial and national prosperity! and added, that when the times were such that the mechanic could not order from the tailor, and the tailor from the manufacturer, then the business of the latter must stop; and a derangement of the financial market must be the consequences; and that he must admit that it was not the patronage of the wealthy that sustained trade and commerce; but the meancy and trade of the million. He (Havemeyer) replied in such a haughty and overbearing manner that he would not sign the call, and had no sympathy with its objects, that I remarked I did not think I had committed an unpardonable offense in presenting the claims of so large and deserving a class of our citzens, and then took my leave.

No. 189 West Eighteenth street.

Perconally appeared before me, this 25th November, 1850, S. Lee Perkins, and made oath to the truth of the foregoing.

WM. H. BROWNE, Notary Indie.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF NEW-The defeat of Fernando Wood at the coming election

for Mayor is the duty of every one who has an interest in the welfare of New-York, of every friend of good' soverument, of every lover of law and order, of every tax payer. How shall this object be brought about ! not by wasting strength, influence and votes on several opponents, but by easting them in solid column, in favor of one true honest man. Which one then of the opposing candidates starts with the strongest chance of success ? which with the largest number of votes al-

ready pledged to his support? Weigh the strength of a firm organization with that of a divided opposition-what are the facts ?

At the last election for Governor, 1858, the united Democratic vote was 11,151, against which Morgan, Republican, received 21,622, and Burrowes, American

At the same election the Democratic vote for Sheriff was, Kelly 39,090; the Republican with American in-dorsement, Albertson 29,837. At the same election for District-Attorney, Waterbury, Democrat, received 37, 616, and Andrews, American, with Republican indorecment, 30,486.

The vote for Controller of the city, in December of

the same year, presents the following results: the Tantmany nominee, Purser, received 18,383; the Mozart, Russell, 11,993, and the candidate of the United Opposition, Haws, 33,469, a total of 61,000. The vote for Governor of the Alas-House, at the

same election, with candidates from all parties in the field was, for the Tammany candidate, Townsond, 16,-487; for the Mozart, Lynch, 15,628; Brueninghausen, publican, 17,846; Wagner, American, 12,295. At the recent election for State Officers the united

Democratic vote, with American indorsement, was: for Secretary of State, 38,462, while for Democratic Controller, without the indorsement, only 34,534 votes were cast. The total vote 57,000.

either faction of the Democratic party is in a large offer. Gov. Wise has sent orders that no person shall be admitted to the Jail until after Brown's execution.

There are now eighteen hundred soldiers here.

There are now eighteen hundred soldiers here. 1858, at which time no side issues were presented,) enough of itself probably to elect their candidate, and certainly with the aid of that friendly indopsement never wanting when city interests are at stake.

In the above statement no reference is made to the municipal vote of 1857. The enormous frauds prac tised at that election, and the peculiar position of parties, offering no grounds for deduction. At that elec-tion 84,106 votes were polled, of which, for Mayor, Tiemann received 43,198, and Wood 40,908. The vote for Governor of Alms-House affords some basis for a reckoning of comparative strength; Smith, Republican, received 23,982 votes; Wagner, American, 16,332; Dugro, Democrat, 42,340. Thus, dividing the Demoeratic vote, the Republican vote is in excess of either

This statement clearly shows that the one and only way to defeat Wood, is to rally to the support of the strongest candidate. Let every man who has this cause at heart, swell the ranks of that powerful organization whose banner is City Reform, and whose Standard Bearer is GRORGE OFDIKE.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. ADDRESS OF THE GERMAN REPUBLICAN CENTRAL

The German Central Republican Committee, at its last ression, on Friday, Nov. 25, unanimously ratified the nomination of GEORGE OPDYKE for Mayor, Solo-MON L. HULL for Corporation Counsel, WILLIAM T. PINKNEY for Alms-House Governor, and resolved to

support the same with all its energies. As to the qualifications of Geo. Opdyke for the Mayoralty, even the opposition recognizes them. Ordyke is a man of great discretion and untiring energy, an enemy of all schemes of robbery, a fee to Opdyke is a man of great discretion and untiring energy, an enemy of all schemes of robbery, a foe to corruption of every sort, and a true and open friend of clear, unadulterated right, as he proved in the last Legislature in Albany. Of his opponents, Pernando Wood is so well known a politician that it is conscessary for us to say anything against him; and, as for his competitor, the candidate of Tammany Hall, Wm. F. Havemeyer, of whose personal honesty there is no doubt, he is at present of an age when the arduous duties of the Mayoralty might too easily be exhausting, and is in a position which makes him dependent on those who have nominated him—men like Capt. Bynders, Jim hving, Tom Byrnes, and the like. What Havemeyer was in 1845 and 1848 he cannot be to-day. The present corruption of Tammany Hall will overpower him; and that he yields to its influence is shown by his acceptance of its nomination after having two years ago, peremptorily declined the nomination of the independent voters of New-York when they called upon him to stud as their, candidate against Fernando Wood. A man already aged, and overwhelmed with business of all sorts, is obliged to yield because Tammany field needs him for its sulvation. His administration would show that his Tammany friends led him, and the city would never except from their destructive influence.

But if you believe the election of Opdyke to be impossible, and that, in consequence of his running.