The Press

PHILADELPHIA: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1857.

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

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HOW TO KEEP POTATOES.
HINTS FOR THE SEASON.
STICK TO THE FARM.

THE WEEKLY PRESS is published on Saturday at $2 per year, in advance, for the single copy, and to clubs of twenty, when sent to one address, $30, in advance. Single copies for sale at the counter of THE PRESS office, in wrappers, ready for mailing.

Persons sending clubs of twenty or over will please bear in mind that the paper then ordered cannot be discontinued until subscribers, ordered on some one day of the year, shall expire, and that some of our friends have ordered it. Our heavy lists compel us to adhere to this rule.

IN THE FIRST PAGE—The Telegraph; Letter from Sebastopol, No. 2; Letter from Washington; The Currency; The Republic of San Marino; Resumption of the Farmers' Bank of Bucks County; New Patents Issued; General News; A Sad Story; A Voice from Old Virginia.

LABOR MOVEMENTS.

We perceive that meetings are being held in this city as well as in New York, called in the name of the unemployed laboring masses. At some of these meetings the most violent language is used, and at several the remedies suggested lead us to suppose there is a good deal of selfishness at the bottom, and that many of the managers are influenced by purely mercenary considerations. Now, while we are disposed to go as far as the farthest in support of those who are really deserving, and while from the first we have not hesitated to take the broadest ground in favor of instant and practical relief for the honest workingman, whose self-respect will prevent them from taking a jump, and who look only to employment, we are free to declare that in our opinion very few of the really deserving are interested in these assemblages or take a prominent part in them.

Twenty years ago, when, in a moment of popular excitement, an attack was made in New York upon the warehouses in which flour was stored, the only effect was to prevent the farmers who had flour to sell from sending it to that great city, and this example is full of instructive warning at the present time. No good is to be accomplished by idle threats. The whole community is filled with benevolent men who are ready to assist the worthy poor, and to do everything within their power to give work to those who decline charity; but it is well to remember, that while the relief of the suffering is a first consideration, there is another element, in which society is nearly as deeply interested, and that is THE PRESERVATION OF PUBLIC ORDER.

In such a crisis as this there are many selfish demagogues, worthless and scheming men, who take advantage of the calamity under which all classes groan, for the purpose of advancing their own peculiar interests. These we do not speak for the working people of Philadelphia; least of all do they represent the hard-handed masses who have suffered from paper money when they recommend the issue, by our public authorities, of a new batch of small notes, under the delusive cry of alleviation to the poverty stricken. It is well to reflect, that while the citizens of all parties are meeting in their respective wards and taking steps to provide means for the protection of those who are without labor and without food, there is no call for excited assemblages and inflammatory harangues, the end of which may be a popular convulsion, and a resort to force; and it is also well for the leaders in these assemblages to understand that the moment the peace and order of the city of Philadelphia are threatened, it will call forth thousands of citizens, who, while perfectly willing to give from their own store a large share to relieve the suffering of their fellow-creatures, will be resolute and determined in supporting the authorities of the city in every measure that may preserve tranquillity and put an end to violence, however it is issued.

In reality, no portion of the community would suffer more deeply, any class, from riotous demonstrations, than the industrious and deserving poor. They could derive no advantage from any acts of violence and robbery, though a few villains and bold villains might. If to the existing evil of a disordered financial condition (from which we trust we are already slowly, and surely, recovering) be added the chaos of social disorder, they will be the greatest sufferers. Let us, then, be cautious, where bread and work for all will be plenty, where the resources are ample and unbounded, by such a disturbance of confidence as may lead to western public confidence, to block up the wheels of trade and industry, to intimidate and endanger capital, only adds to the improbabilities of their obtaining that which alone could furnish them with permanent relief—employment.

In this country the causes of unemployed ordinary circumstances are not such as to produce violent and revolutionary demonstrations. Our government is not one stained with fraud and wrong, maintained by force, and prostituted to the benefit of the few at the expense of the many. It is a Government of the people, for the people, and by representatives for their benefit. Property is always taxed heavily for the support of the poor, and taxes have almost driven us out of city when actual want among the really deserving was unknown. Now that an extraordinary emergency is among us, extraordinary exertions will be, and are now being, made to meet it by the charitable citizens. But the Government of the people, and the public peace, must and will be maintained, at every hazard. The true interests of all classes, rich and poor, are alike involved in its preservation.

OUR BREMEN CORRESPONDENCE.

On our first page will be found a second letter from Sebastopol, written by a Philadelphia artisan, in the employment, as adviser, of the Diving Company now engaged by the Russian Government to raise up the numerous vessels which, towards the close of the late Crimean war, were sunk in the harbor of Sebastopol, to prevent the entrance of the French and English ships-of-war. A third letter, also full of interest, and written with the same natural simplicity, we shall specially present to our readers.

In a short time, we hope to receive the first of a series of letters from Alexandria, in Egypt, written expressly for THE PRESS, by a well-informed resident, who has such peculiar sources of information, that we believe he will sometimes enable us to anticipate the intelligence by the India Overland Mail.

In our paper of to-day, we publish the first of a series of letters from Africa, which, we know, will be appreciated for the information they convey.

The anticipation of receiving daily news from Europe by the sub-Atlantic telegraph, was so decided, when the publication of THE PRESS was commenced, last August, that we thought it unnecessary to make arrangements for original Correspondence, from London and Paris. It seemed to us that the public would have little interest in perusing the details, in Foreign Correspondence, of events on which Telegraphic communication had "posted them up" a fortnight before. But as there is an end of the sub-Atlantic telegraph, (for some months, at least,) we have no doubt that original Foreign Correspondence, communicating such interesting particulars respecting persons and events as do not find their way into European newspapers, may be valued by our readers. They will be accepted, at least, as proof of our continued determination not to spare expense or pains in giving the fullest and most reliable intelligence from all quarters. Such letters, from Paris and London, we have arranged to receive, and publish in this journal. They will have the merit, at any rate, of being written in all good faith, by reliable persons, and in the respective localities whence each letter will be dated.

THE FLIGHT OF GOVERNOR WALKER. Some of the Republican papers have been printing letters written from Kansas stating that Governor WALKER has been compelled to fly the Territory before the awakened wrath of the so-called pro-slavery party, on account of his rejection of the Oxford and McGee frauds. We perceive that several of our local papers have fallen into the same error. We think if there is any one thing in ROBERT J. WALKER's career for which he is distinguished more than any other, it is his moral courage—his nerve in a crisis, and his unflattering fidelity to the positions he deliberately assumes. There need be no apprehensions entertained in respect to Governor WALKER. He will not fly from Kansas. If he should leave for Washington he will do so as an honorable man, and will return to the theatre of his operations as coolly and as calmly as he left it.

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

We have again to mention that the places of public amusement were well attended last night. Charles Mathews gains more and more on the favor of his audience. Arch Street, Walnut Street and National Theatres crowded. At the last-named place the burlesque on "The Travatore" is admirable; the Anvil Chorus is worthy of the Academy.

Madame Frezzolini's concert was well attended. Madame Amalia Patti Strakosch, though not announced, is quite well, was the star of the evening. Madame Ole Bull, in Meyerbeer's "Ah! Mon Fils," and in Balfe's "Bride of Satalamo," with extraordinary effect and power. Thalberg played, as he always does, more brilliantly, and as a substitute for a violoncello solo, some performances on the violoncello, most of most successfully. Madame Frezzolini, we must say, has not fulfilled our expectation. Her voice was good, (as we heard it some twelve years ago, in Europe,) but, whatever the cause, she has by no means merited unqualified commendation. Her middle notes are exquisitely harmonious, but when she gets above them her expression is at fault—harsh and shrill. No doubt she was a fine singer. We have seldom heard Thalberg to more advantage. The second concert takes place to-morrow evening, when Frezzolini, Patti Strakosch, Thalberg, Vieuxtemps, and Klotzer, (the violoncello player,) will make a great and attractive combination of talent.

This evening, at the Musical Fund Hall, Madame Lola Montez will deliver her new lecture, "On Gallantry." She has created quite a furore, and was serenaded after private residence by a large and enthusiastic Germania Band on Tuesday evening. She has been strongly urged to repeat her lecture on "Beautiful Women," and, we dare say, will repeat the whole course.

LECTURE ON JAPAN.—Since Commodore Perry's negotiation of a treaty with the Japanese Government, which before was a terra incognita to the commercial world, much interest is justly manifested in everything touching the peculiar institutions of that people. In aid of this spirit of inquiry, we are pleased to learn that arrangements are being made by a gentleman who was the first, and possibly the only American, who resided for any time in the Empire and mingled with the people, to deliver a lecture having for its subject the customs, religion, and arts of the Japanese. We have heard the lecture much praised both for its matter and style, and we therefore hope that the public may soon have an opportunity of hearing one who has had such peculiar facilities to gather information.

GOVERNOR WALKER'S COURSE IN KANSAS.

[For The Press.]

MR. EDITOR—Dear Sir: Permit an old personal friend, and, as you know, a life-long and consistent Democrat, to congratulate you on your zealous and able espousal, in THE PRESS, of the course pursued by Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton, in the rejection of the fraudulent election returns of Oxford district, and M'Ghee county, in KANSAS. This is no more, however, than I would have expected from you, in view of all your political antecedents.

Will do I remember with what fearless and intrepid zeal, through the columns of the old Lancaster Intelligencer, you battled against the Millerites, Young romanstown, and Huntingdon Broach frauds, perpetrated by the Ritner and Stevens dynasty in the year 1837, and against the entire combination of ballot-box stuffers and pipe-layers of this State, by whatever sobriquet they were known. If you could wink at similar frauds now, no matter by whom perpetrated, or even fail to denounce them, you would strangely falsify the unbroken current of your political life.

If the Democracy of Pennsylvania have been consistent, manly, and straight-forward in any one particular more than in another, it has been in discouraging and denouncing election frauds, as their entire past history shows. They very justly regard the purity of the ballot-box as undergirding the entire social and governmental fabric of the country, and when the elective franchise is polluted at the fountain, all the streams that emanate thence must be poisoned likewise. "When the foundations are destroyed," asks a sacred writer, "what shall the righteous do?" So in politics. When the original source of power is corrupted, what other dependence have we? Then every hope of the patriot is blasted.

It is equally true that the Democracy of Pennsylvania, in all contested election cases, have invariably looked more to substance than to form. Legal forms and technicalities, it is true, they have not despised, but they have not given to them an importance beyond what they have deserved. They have not suffered form to be observed at the expense of truth, justice, honesty, and the sacred and inalienable right of man. Ritner and Stevens had certain forms of law on their side, when they sought to introduce fraudulent senators and representatives into power in 1836; but the Democracy looked to the intrinsic equity and justice of the proceeding—to the end more than to the means. These are the principles of honest hearts, and in these dictates, which spring up spontaneously in the souls of men, the masses share. I have somewhere read or heard of a starched exquisite, who had all his life been reading CHESTERFIELD, and who had imbibed such an excessive zeal for dilettante and gentlemanly etiquette, that when he saw a young lady fall into the river, she had to be introduced to him, and duly bowed, before he could do so for the reason that he had not the pleasure of an introduction! An honest, unsophisticated, sincere, generous man, would have looked to results, irrespective of abstract technicalities, and saved the life of the lady. But not so a stickler for forms! I do not know that Governor Walker has even disturbed the so-called "forms" of law. I do not believe he has.

I am inclined to believe, from what I have read, that even this poor accusation cannot be urged against him. But, even if he has, the people are not, by any such flimsy argumentation, to have sand thrown into their eyes, and have their minds diverted from certain stupendous and fundamental truths, which rise as much, in point of grave and solemn import, above all technicalities and abstractions, as human life rises, in the scale of relative value, above Chesterfieldian etiquette and kid-gloved and starched-collar gallantry and politeness!

Besides, there is a just jurisprudence dispensed over the affairs of men from the heavens; and this righteous and equitable overruling justice was distinctly recognised by Mr. Buchanan at the close of his able and excellent letter of acceptance of the Baltimore nomination. That jurisprudence is never exerted on the side of wrong.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11, 1857. O. P. Q.

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of The Press

Clayton Bulwer Treaty Annulled—Yrissari soon to be recognised as Minister from Nicaragua—A Representative of the United States Government to be sent to that State—England Checkmated—Hard Money Message of Mr. Buchanan—Right of State Banks to circulate Bank-Notes—Bankrupt Law for the Banks, &c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11, 1857.

This Government is now pursuing a policy with regard to Central American affairs which will, no doubt, soon deduce, from their present entanglement and confusion, order and help for our great interests in that quarter. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty, unexplainable as has been, and is, its provision to challenge the agreement of the contracting parties, will be thrown aside, and thus will be carried out the universal desire of Democratic members of the last Congress, and negotiations between England and the United States, having for a basis the points involved in that instrument, with others which have arisen since, will be once more renewed. The rights and interests of this Republic, I am led to believe, will be advanced and adhered to in these negotiations with all force and determination, and whatever conclusion may be reached will certainly provide for them explicitly and to their most extensive requirements.

Costa Rica is pushed forward in her unwarrantable invasion of Nicaraguan territory according to all reliable accounts current in the political circles of Washington, by Great Britain, who, although now fighting millions of insurgents in her colonies, and with difficulty raising men and means for the struggle, still looks with longing eye to the control of the rich trade which will pass over the routes through Nicaragua, from ocean to ocean. Guatamala and San Salvador do not look with favor upon the growing arrogance of Costa Rica. Speaking through their minister to the United States they utterly disagree with that Power in the reasons given by her rulers for the blockade of the San Juan river, and will oppose her in the execution of her tyrannical design in forming an alliance for the threatened war with their sister State. Yrissari is this minister, and beside being accredited for these States, he is accredited here as the diplomatic representative of Nicaragua, the name of one of the Presidents of that State being attached to his credentials. It has not been officially announced to the Department of State that Martinez has been elevated to the Presidency of Nicaragua, to take the place of the temporary Government, created by necessity, after the expulsion of Walker; but it has been announced that there was no opposition to him, Jerez, his colleague, and his party, uniting in his support. Under these circumstances, then, it is more than probable that in a short while Mr. Buchanan will recognise and receive Señor Yrissari, and at once reopen that official communication with Nicaragua which has been so long closed. As soon as this is done, a minister will be despatched there to take charge of our affairs. The President is casting about for the proper man for this responsible trust. He has fixed it as a sine qua non that nobody will be selected that does not speak the Spanish language.

It is time, indeed, tha the United States should have a settled policy in that quarter; that active efforts should be made to support the interests of this country there, and to thrust aside England, who, above-board or under-board, as it suits her, seeks to gain, with right or without it, the control of the great channels of commerce the world over.

It is rumored that Mr. Buchanan, in his first annual message to Congress, will take bold ground on the currency question; that he will re-affirm the principles laid down so clearly in his celebrated speech on the Independent Treasury Bill. He believes that it was the intention of the framers of the Constitution to establish a hard-money currency, and that the action of Congress since has been a steady departure from that intention. It will be his object, then, to retrace the false steps taken, and to bring the Government back to the rue ground.

The issue will be made in the next Congress, whether State banks have the constitutional power to issue circulating "promises to pay." There will be a large party to take the negative of the argument, who will not, it is said, yield until a decision has been given on the question by the Supreme Court of the United States. A general bankrupt law for the banks will be presented for action. This will provide a fixed legal course for putting into liquidation insolvent banks all over the Union.

A despatch from New York was last night received at the White House, stating that the arrangements ordered for protecting the property of the Government in that city in case of a riot, had been promptly and fully made, and that these arrangements had restored public confidence and probably prevented serious disturbance.

Alexander Chesney, of Pa., has been appointed route agent of the Post Office Department on the line from Williamsport to Sunbury, at a compensation of $600 per year.

Marcus L. Pillow has been appointed a first-class ($1,200) clerk in the Pension Bureau.

W. B. Tayler has been appointed an examiner in the Patent Office, vice A. Herbert removed.

P. S. Clark has been appointed an assistant examiner, vice W. B. Tayler.

Returns of the survey of township lin es in Nebraska have been received at the General Land Office of townships 5 to 12 N., of ranges 1 to 4 east of the 6th principal meridian through which counties Big Blue river.

Also, the surveys of township lines of townships 17 to 20 N., of ranges 1 to 8 east of the same meridian, and through which course Platte river and Elkhorn river.

The receipts into the United States treasury from customs, sales of public lands, and other sources, during the quarter ending September 30, amounted to $20,929,817.81. During the same period the expenditures of the Government amounted to $23,714,528.37. The expenses of the War and Navy Departments were over $11,000,000.

X. Y.

WENDELL PHILLIPS AT CONCERT HALL LAST EVENING.

The announcement that Wendell Phillips, of Boston, was to lecture at Concert Hall last evening, on the "Lost Arts," attracted a very large and intelligent audience long before the hour of commencing. The lecture was an extemporaneous effort, and abounded in learned allusions without number, showing that the subject selected was one to which he had devoted much research. The frequent applause with which he was greeted by the audience was sufficiently expressive of the approval which the lecture met with from his hearers. Among the distinguished members of the school which Mr. Phillips represents, on the stand we noticed Messrs. J. Miller McKimm and James Mott. At eight o'clock the lecturer was introduced to the audience, and addressing the ladies and gentlemen assembled, said:

He had great pleasure in taking his place among the corps of lecturers in these Northern States this season. He considered that the system of Lyceum, now in progress among us, was destined to become one of the foundations upon which the destiny of our future rests. This system of lecturing had been introduced in Europe some years ago, but from its uncongeniality to their civil arrangements, it had died out, but he was glad to say had been again revived among the Anglo-Saxons of this Western world. Thousands of men were now nightly listening to intelligent lectures upon almost every subject all over our country, and it was not predicting too much to say that that Saxon blood, with ice in one hand and granite in the other, would yet stamp its indelible impress upon thirteen States of this Union.

But to come more directly to the subject of the lecture, he would now briefly examine into the reality of the modern progress in the arts and sciences of which we boast.

The phrase was often used, "What would our grandfathers say if they could see what we are doing?" He was afraid that the nineteenth century was too much in the habit of taking off its hat to itself, and boastfully arrogating to itself a credit to which it was not justly entitled. Nor was this characteristic merely applicable to the present age. Long before Romulus was, Greece had been familiar with arts to which her more boastful successor, Rome, had never attained.

If we went back to the cradle of time we should find, he thought, that the spirit of the nineteenth century was not strictly one of progress. In many respects we were even willing to admit this. In the arts of painting and sculpture, for example, we acknowledged our want of proficiency. The comments upon such works as Powers' Greek Slave were not that it was perfect, but that it reminded us of Pabian, showing that we did not claim an equality in this respect with the ancients.

He could show that even many of our best newspaper jokes had a very respectable antiquity, and, as an illustration of this, he cited quite a number of ludicrous instances, that were received by the audience with great merriment.

Some of the jokes, claimed to be of modern origin, he traced to authors who lived fifteen centuries ago, and alleged that even they had stolen them from sources still more ancient.

But it was not these arts, but those of a more practical and useful character, for which the present age boasted such unparalleled pre-eminence. He illustration of our error in this respect, he said it is only one hundred and fifty years ago the discoveries and novelty of arts recorded in old Greek works were put down as fabulous, and yet upon examination, it was found that many of them had, since then, assumed a practical shape. There were usually two ways in which these old records were treated. One was to reject them, because we did not comprehend them, and the other was to wait until we had progressed far enough in science to test their truth.

The logic of rejecting every new thing that we did not understand, and because we did not understand it, was here dealt with by the lecturer in a masterly manner. Strabo, in commenting upon the machines used with such mighty force by Archimedes in the siege of Syracuse was willing to admit the truth of the history because he understood the power of the lever; but respecting the statement that Archimedes had noted a successful of mirrors in such a way as to set the ships of the enemy on fire, he was inclined to believe it fabulous. Yet, after the test which Buffon made in the south of France of the truth or possibility of such a means of warfare having been actually employed by Archimedes, the fable was at once credited.

The art of glass-making the lecturer proposed as a first principal branch of the arts which, instead of being peculiar to modern times, had actually deteriorated in many particulars. The assumption that glass was a modern invention was effectually contradicted in the fact that the modern exhuming of a city, overwhelmed seventeen centuries, had brought to light beautiful specimens of this artificial crystal. Many of the arts connected with glass-making had actually been lost. It was said that tumblers had been found in China which, when filled with water, presented the appearance of being filled with small fishes, and which disappeared with the ejecting of the water from the glass. Then again, the colored glass of antiquity had never been equalled in modern times, not even by the most celebrated French artisans. The glass in the windows of old churches, upon which the storms had beat for three hundred years, were so perfect, that a modern had exclaimed, on looking at them, and the "dim religious light" which they caused, with the true feelings of a poet, that "they were not glass, but that heaven had sent them down for man's special comfort."

It was far more interesting, however, to know whether the ancients had used this material for scientific purposes—telescopes, microscopes, &c. Everett had in one of his eloquent lectures recently remarked that when Galileo had first looked through that tube of his own inventing, then the moons of Jupiter had burst upon human vision for the first time. But in this Mr. Everett was certainly mistaken. Thousands of years had looked upon those orbs before Galileo lived, as might well be inferred from the fact that modern discovery had turned up from the misty relics of the past pieces of glass which men of science were prepared to say had once formed parts of the telescope.

As an instance of the minute mechanism of the ancients, he related a case of golden ants having been found so near the same size of the natural ant that, held a few feet from the eye, their legs were imperceptible, and yet, minute as these must have been, there was a machinery within them by which they moved as if with natural locomotion. He believed that modern times claimed no parallel to this. He had in his own possession an image of Hercules engraved on an ancient silver piece no larger than a quarter of a dollar.

In looking at this with the unaided eye there was nothing extraordinary in its appearance, and yet when the microscope was applied, the very hairs of the eye-lashes were distinctly visible; and modern art partially professed to do no better than this. In dismissing the article of glass, the lecturer thought that there was now sufficient evidence to believe that the telescope had been known to the ancients, that it had no brother but the Pentateuch, and even that was a younger brother.

The lecturer next took up color as an illustration of his theme, and showed that the ineffaceability of the colors used by ancient artists had never been equalled in modern times.

Raphael's paintings, executed three hundred years ago, looked as fresh to-day as the day they were finished, and yet Raphael was but a boy in the subject he was now discussing; and, upon the whole, he thought these old barbarians knew almost as much as we do. (Great laughter and applause.)

The French boasted of being the first colorers of Europe; and yet, if they went to the vale of Cashmere, where girls made shawls worth $10,000 apiece, they would see colors not only that they could not imitate, but that they were totally ignorant of.

The metals were next introduced by the speaker, and various instances were given to prove that even in this boasted branch we were behind the ancients.

There was a legend extant, that the steel of the ancient swords had been tempered by the soldier seizing the weapon by the hilt, pulling it from the fire, and rushing up some mountain pass, waving it as he went, and thus secured its superior temper by the cold air to which it was submitted.

This, of course, was an exaggeration, yet it was evidence that they were not ignorant of the manner in which steel is produced.

But if he had not already transcended the limits of a Lyceum lecture, he should like to advert to a few of the mechanic arts.

The pyramids of Egypt were here cited and dwelt upon as an instance of the unparalleled mechanical skill of past ages. A very notable feature of those pyramids, was that in the top of the great pile which covers the king's tomb three holes had been discovered.

In order to ascertain whether these were connected with the tomb underneath, a cat had been placed in the tomb and a kitten let down from the top by a string. Twenty-four hours afterwards the cat and the kitten were found together in the tomb! So that these old barbarians had even considered it worth their while to ventilate their tombs, while we, in this excessively intelligent and enlightened nineteenth century, had not yet progressed so far as to properly ventilate our dwellings.

Medical science was the next topic of the lecturer. He believed that this was the last discovery claimed by medical science; and yet there were numerous instances in history, many of which were quoted, to prove that the efficacy of water as a remedial agent was known and practised by the ancients. Charles Lamb had said that the water cure was at least sold as the Blood, although that particular application of its principles had killed a great many more than it cured.

Among the concluding topics introduced, was the balloon triumph—as was claimed—of modern times. He (the lecturer) had long entertained that this was at least a very subordinate idea of the modern sight claim a title to; but even this had been wrested from us, by a recent discovery of Layard, among the ruins of Nineveh, viz: a slab upon which was sculptured a garden filled with spectators, looking up into the air at a fleet of balloons.

The concluding remarks of the lecturer were chaste and impressive, and embodied in a strain of rare eloquence the idea that arts were only worthy of being preserved and improved as they were made to subserve the great purpose of human elevation.

Mr. Phillips spoke near an hour and a half, and returned from the stand, at the close, amid rounds of rapturous applause.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Comonfort Dictator—Martial Law Proclaimed.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 11.—The steamship Tennessee has arrived from Vera Cruz, 7th inst., with advices from the city of Mexico to the 4th by mail, and the 6th by telegraph.

The Tennessee brings over half a million in specie, and highly important intelligence.

On the 4th inst. the political guarantees of the new Constitution were suspended, and President Comonfort was clothed with dictatorial powers.

Martial law has been proclaimed in the district of Cuernavaos, in consequence of serious difficulties between the Spanish and Mexican citizens.

General Alvarez was still successful against the rebels in the South.

Later advices from Yucatan state that Campeachy had surrendered to the Government troops. The revolution in the province had, however, taken new life, and, indeed, the whole of the people were in arms.

Washington Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—General Denver, the Commissioner on Indian Affairs, to-day wrote a letter to Brigham Young, in reply to his communication of the 12th inst., administering to him a sharp rebuke for the improper manner of administration of the Indian Superintendency in Utah. As he exceeded the appropriations by more than $31,000, he has no reason to complain that his drafts have not been paid. So far from encouraging amicable relations, Mr. Denver tells him he has studiously endeavored to impress upon the minds of the Indians that the Mormons are friends and the Government and the people of the United States enemies to the Indians.

The rule is to withhold annuities from hostile Indians, and Mr. Denver knows no reason why this should not now be applied to Mr. Young. In reply to Mr. Young's objection to the presence of troops, Mr. Denver says if it is his intention to preserve peace, they will not interfere with him. However, the Executive has no alternative but to crush out the rebellion, and for this purpose all the forces of the Government are placed under his control. Young's claim for double salary is against the law, but if it shall be ascertained that his expenditures were properly made, he will be paid if Congress make an appropriation for that purpose. [This intelligence was published in our Washington letter of yesterday.—ED. PRESS.]

A number of white men having unlawfully intruded on the Cherokee neutral grounds, and resisted all efforts to remove them, application has been made to the Government to eject them by force.

From Nebraska and Utah—Colonel Johnson's Position—Three Government Trains Burnt by the Mormons, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 11.—Advices from Fort Laramie to the 22d ult. state that Col. Cook's command, the second dragoons, were four miles this side of the fort, and had encountered a snow-storm five days previously.

Col. Johnson, who has in command the Utah expedition, was last heard from when two hundred and thirty miles beyond Fort Laramie. The snow was seven inches deep a hundred miles this side where the express left him. Owing to the slim supply of corn, and the entire absence of grass, the team and dragoon horses were falling rapidly.

News had reached Fort Laramie that the Mormons had burnt three Government trains consisting of twenty-five wagons, near Green river, ninety miles behind Col. Alexander's command, which constituted the vanguard army.

It is rumored that the 5th and 10th regiments of infantry, and the artillery battery, will take possession of the Mormon villages on Bear river, and make it their winter quarters.

Arrest of Gen. Walker at New Orleans—Admitted to Bail.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 11.—General Walker was arrested late last night, on an affidavit made by the custom-house officers in relation to his filibustering designs. He was immediately admitted to bail in $2,000. His arrest is not likely to interfere with his plans.

The Freshet in New York.

ALBANY, Nov. 11.—The rain storm in the western part of the State was the heaviest that has been known to prevail for years, and has proved very destructive. Several culverts on the New York Central Railroad have been broken, and the roads have been washed by overflow by the canal breaks. All the cars are from the West have been detained, and none are sent in that direction. A train broke through a culvert at Rochester, precipitating six cars loaded with grain into a ditch. There was no person injured.

Hopes are entertained that the old road between Syracuse and Rochester will be passable to-night.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 11.—The railroad track immediately adjoining the Marine bridge has been washed away the length of three rails. The water is so high as to render the bridge impassable for trains. No part of the bridge has been yet carried away. The water is beginning to subside.

We learn that a portion of the bridge near Corning has been washed away, but particulars have not yet been received.

The Freshet in New York—Damage to the Erie Railroad.

ELMIRA, Nov. 11.—The New York and Erie and Williamsport and Elmira Railroad bridge is nearly gone, and no trains can pass over it. The New York and Erie Railroad track is greatly damaged, and all the bridges upon the various streams in this vicinity have been carried away, so that no trains are running in any direction. The water is now falling slowly.

Fires at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 10.—A fire broke out this morning in the lard-oil factory of Henry Bayle, on Sycamore street, which was completely destroyed. Loss $10,000; no insurance. Another building, occupied by E. B. Townsend, pork-packer, was also highly damaged.

The steam store of R. H. Coit, on Water street, was discovered to be on fire about 3 o'clock. Fire extended to the upper story, and the roof, which was also entirely destroyed. The stock of goods, which $1,000 was insured, is a total loss.

ALBANY, Nov. 11.—The flouring mill of Moses Eddy, at Waterford, has been destroyed by fire. Loss $40,000.

Sailing of the Persia.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The Persia sailed for Liverpool, at noon, with $600,000 in specie.

Bank Robbed.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The Goshen Bank of Orange county, New York, was last night robbed of $30,000 in bills, and all the specie contained in the vaults.

The Arabia's News.

BOSTON, November 11.—The wires on the Newfoundland Telegraph line, which were prostrated by a heavy storm which prevailed on Monday night, are not yet in order.

NEW YORK, November 11.—The Newfoundland line closed at 8 o'clock, and the Arabia's news had not been received up to that time at the St. John's office. The steamer will be due here on Friday.

Destructive Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—The buildings Nos. 13, 14, and 15 Tremont Row, have been destroyed by fire. F. A. Jones & Co.'s dry-goods store is included in the destruction. They lose $25,000. The loss on the other stores has not been estimated.

Resignation of Gov. Izard, of Nebraska.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 10.—Gov. Izard, of Nebraska, arrived here yesterday, en route for his home in Arkansas. He has forwarded his resignation to Washington.

The Wisconsin Election.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 11.—The election of the Democratic State ticket in Wisconsin is generally conceded, although the Republicans will have a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

The Ohio Rising.

WHEELING, Va., Nov. 11.—The Ohio River, at this place, is twenty feet, and rising. Boats are plenty, and rates very low to all accessible river points.

Terrible Tornado.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 10.—A terrible tornado prevailed in the vicinity of Brownsville on Saturday.

Fire at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 11.—The factory of the North Carolina Cordage Company was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss amounts to $50,000, of which $12,000 is insured in Northern offices.

Markets.

MOBILE, Nov. 10.—Cotton.—Sales of three days, 7,200 bales; prices 12a12½.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11.—Flour dull. Wheat dull, and a shade lower. Corn unchanged. Whiskey 22a23 cents.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 11.—The Cotton Market is unsettled, awaiting the expected news from Europe by the Arabia. Sales to-day, 1,000 bales, receipts 4,700 bales; molasses declined 1c; lard in barrels 13c; eastern hay $18; Exchange on London 10½ on New York 1 per cent. premium.

AUGUSTA, GA., Nov. 11.—Cotton. Sales 400 bales. Market closed buoyant at 12½a12¾ cents.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 11.—Cotton. Sales 590 bales at 12a12½ cents.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 11.—The cotton market for Cotton closed to-day at 12a12½ cents.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 11.—The sales of Cotton to-day were unimportant, although prices advanced ⅛c cent. Sales at 11¾a12 cents.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 11.—Cotton. Sales 900 bales at full prices. Good Middling 12a12½ cents.

THE CITY.

The Unemployed Workingmen of the Seventeenth Ward.—Another Demonstration at Washington and Jefferson Streets.—Fall of the Platform.—The meetings held in different sections of our city, during the past few days, by the unemployed workingmen have all been very largely attended, and of a character evidently earnest. In a number of cases the speeches have been filled with the most inflammatory remarks, the tendency of which is certainly injurious to the order of the community and the general welfare of society.

Yesterday afternoon, shortly after two o'clock, between two and three thousand persons assembled at the corner of Washington and Jefferson streets, agreeably to the adjournment of another meeting, which was held at the same place on Monday, in pursuance of the following extensively circulated call:

"To the unemployed workingmen and mechanics of the Seventeenth ward: Believing for some time past that a movement would be made by the citizens of our ward towards relieving the suffering and distress which prevail to a great extent in our midst by those whom fortune or other circumstances have placed above want, and as no action has been taken on the subject, and as our patience is exhausted, we now call upon the workingmen, and all those who sympathize with them, to assemble at two o'clock P. M., at the corner of Washington and Jefferson streets, to take into consideration what is best to be done to relieve the wants of suffering humanity. By order of the committee of arrangements."

The meeting was organised by calling William J. Ash, of the Seventeenth ward, to the chair, and appointing Mr. Axe as secretary. A weakly-constructed platform, at an elevation of some eight or ten feet from the ground, answered the purposes of a rostrum, and was surrounded by about one-fifth a body of workingmen as we have ever seen gathered together on one occasion.

Mr. James O'Conner, chairman of the previous meeting, was introduced to the assemblage, and stated that in company with others who had been appointed to wait on Mayor Vaux, in relation to the mass meeting of the unemployed workingmen which is to take place this afternoon in Independence Square, he had discharged that duty in the morning. The interview was described as being of the most pleasing and satisfactory character. The Mayor had spoken to them very frankly on the subject which now so much occupies the public mind—that of adding speedy measures of relief for those who are bowed down by distress, and who are willing but unable to obtain employment, and had promised the committee that whatever he could do toward assisting them in the prosecution of any peaceful and lawful object would be very cheerfully done. (Enthusiastic appl