The Press

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1858.

To Advertisers.

THE PRESS continues to increase in circulation daily and largely. Our books are open for inspection to all who doubt the fact that our circulation is larger than any other paper in Philadelphia, but one. *Advertisers, take notice.*

FIRST PAGE.—Books on our Table; A Well-timed Tribute; Mr. Reed and Count Putiatine in China; Foreign Miscellanies; General News; The City. FOURTH PAGE.—List of letters remaining in the Philadelphia Post Office up to 12 o'clock M., Saturday, November 6.

The News.

The steamship Circassian, of the Galway and New York line, arrived at St. Johns, N. F., on Saturday, bringing advices from Liverpool to the 26th ult., three days later than those received by the Arabia. American produce of all descriptions was dull, and cotton is reported slightly lower. Consols in London, on the 26th, were quoted at 98⅛@98¾ for both money and account. The steam frigate Gorgon, which had been engaged in taking soundings for a telegraph line from the banks of Newfoundland to the British Channel, via Fayal, had arrived at Plymouth. The submarine cable between Calais and Dover has ceased working. It is supposed to be broken.

The recent disorders in Baltimore furnish a terrible picture of the state of society in that city. Some time since Police Officer Benton was killed by some of the rowdies who infest that city. Last week Henry Gambrill was convicted of this murder. Shortly after his conviction the telegraph announced that an attempt was made to rescue him, and an attack upon the jail was threatened, so that it had to be carefully guarded. Meanwhile George W. Rigdon, one of the most faithful and exemplary officers of the police, whose testimony had formed an important portion of the evidence upon which Gambrill was convicted, was waylaid and instantly killed while quietly standing at his own house. A man named Peter O'Brien was seen running from the neighborhood of the house soon immediately after the murder. He was arrested by a policeman, and on the way running to the place of his confinement he was shot by a bystander, who claimed that he was standing by Marion Gorgas when the latter shot Rigdon. There was a strong disposition to lynch Carre when he was first captured, but the officers succeeded in locking him up before this project was fully arranged. If we are to judge from the violence which prevails at Baltimore on election days and such terrible occurrences as we have briefly narrated above, rowdyism is rampant and supreme, and a reign of terror of the worst description is established in that unfortunate city.

The telegraph reports that there is a prospect of the election of the Douglas Democratic State ticket in Illinois. When it is remembered that, although in 1856 Mr. Buchanan carried that State through the division of his opponents, the majority of the candidate for State Treasurer, upon whom both wings of the opposition united, was *twenty-five thousand*, the significance of the present result will be better appreciated. While in the Slave Northern States, where the Lecompton policy of the President was endorsed, the Democratic flag has been trailed down low in the mire of defeat and disaster, in Illinois a perfect revolution in favor of that party has been achieved, in spite of the hostility of the Administration, by an honest adherence to the pledges and principles of 1856.

In a very large number of the cities and leading towns of the country salutes of a hundred guns have been fired in honor of the victory of Judge Douglas in Illinois.

In Wisconsin, it is supposed that Charles Larrabee, Dem., has been elected to Congress. This is a Democratic gain, as the entire delegation of the State in the present Congress are Republican.

Senator Hammond, of South Carolina, in a recent speech at Barnwell, said that the idea that Kansas could be a slave State always was a delusion, and, after confessing that it was almost certain that the Lecompton Constitution was obnoxious to the people of that Territory when it was first presented to Congress, he adds: "I confess my opinion was *that the South herself should kick that Constitution out of Congress.*"

The London *Times*, has published a second article on Diplomacy in China, principally referring to the course of the Russian minister, whose diplomatic skill is highly complimented. In referring to the treaty made by Mr. Reed, the *Times* says that it is "probably the weakest and most worthless document that lies among the archives of Washington."

Chihuahua is represented by late news from Mexico as being without any Government. The people are divided into small parties, without support from either of the leading parties whose constant broils plunge the nation into anarchy.

A terrible catastrophe happened in the New York harbor on Saturday. The propeller Petrel, built for a pleasure yacht, but lately employed as a tug on the North river, when off the foot of Jay street suddenly burst her boiler. There were on board at the time four persons, one of whom escaped with only a severe wound in the head, but the others were killed instantaneously.

The weekly statement of the Treasurer of the United States shows a reduction of $546,720.27 in the balance in the Treasury. The receipts were $382,503 90, and the drafts issued $1,120,224 26.

General Wm. Walker, the renowned filibuster, arrived at Washington on Saturday.

Some of the Mayor's special police made a descent on Saturday upon four offices in the Arcade, Nos. 18, 21, 22, and 23, and arrested the parties transacting business in them, on the charge of selling lottery policies. The accused were each held in $800 bail for further hearing. This business is carried on in Philadelphia to an extraordinary extent.

Count Gottmer Sostein arrived in this city on Saturday morning, having in custody Alberto Bergez Angier, who is charged with having forged the name of Edward Aimetok to a check on the Bank of North America, for $1,500, some months since. He had gone to New Orleans, where he was arrested.

The proprietors of the Pine-street omnibus line have applied for an injunction to restrain the Philadelphia and Gray's Ferry Passenger Railway Company from running their cars until they shall have purchased the omnibus stock used on Pine street. The case will be heard on Wednesday next.

A fracas occurred at a drinking-house, No. 1708 Carleton street, near Vine, yesterday morning, between several Irishmen, which resulted in the death of one of them, named William McNeelis. Full particulars of the shocking occurrence will be found in our local columns.

The jury in the case of Henry Drew, charged with procuring one Theodore Richards to vote illegally, after being out for several days, failed to agree upon a verdict, and were finally discharged by Judge Thompson.

The number of interments in this city for the week ending November 6 is 126—sixty-four adults and sixty-two children. Fifteen of the deaths were caused by consumption.

A chess tournament between the players of the New York Club and of the Athenæum of this city is in contemplation. It is to be played by telegraph.

Another Atlantic Cable.

The most important intelligence received by the steamer Circassian, which arrived at St. Johns, Newfoundland, on Saturday—making the voyage from Galway in ten days, having left on the 26th—is that preparations were on foot for laying *another* Atlantic Cable. Indeed, the British steamer Gorgon had arrived at Liverpool, from Fayal, having been employed in taking soundings. It seems that, as indeed was expected from the first, the electrical communication cannot be relied upon, from shore to shore, for a distance so great as, say 2,000 miles, between Newfoundland and Ireland.

It would appear that the present purpose is to run the Cable from Trinity Bay to Fayal, and thence to the English Channel, (Southampton, probably being the terminus,) and thus dividing the continuity. Of course the laying of this Cable, or any other, cannot be proceeded with until next year. Indeed, on the principle of Mrs. Glass's celebrated receipt for making hare-soup, commencing with, "First catch your hare," we might say, "First make your Cable!" It is to be hoped that *two* Cables will be simultaneously manufactured, paid out, and laid. If ever there were a case where the aphorism "Two strings to your bow" ought to be carried out, it is this.

THE PHILADELPHIA TRADE CIRCULAR.—The first number of a new monthly paper thus named has just been issued by Kershaw & Jeffreys, 12 North Third street. It is to be devoted to making known to the world the manufacturing and commercial advantages of this city. It is handsomely printed. Our own modesty forbids any eulogy upon its merits, saying that *four* of its leading articles, occupying some three columns, have been "*conveyed*" from *The Press*, without a word of acknowledgment, and are presented in this new journal as *original*!

REAL ESTATE SALE OF BROOKS AND BEAR ESTATE.—Thomas & Sons' catalogue for to-morrow evening's sale comprises thirty properties—and some of them very valuable—to be sold peremptorily, besides a large amount of valuable bank and other stocks. See advertisements.

The Walnut-street residence may be examined on application to the auctioneers.

Important Facts and Figures.

The Democratic party was in a minority in Illinois, in 1856, of some twenty thousand on the Presidential vote, adding the FREMONT and FILLMORE columns together. Now, under the lead of Judge DOUGLAS, and under the influence of Popular Sovereignty, honestly advocated, the Democrats have secured the State Legislature, a majority of Congressmen, and, from late indications, a decided majority of the popular vote over the combined Opposition. This extraordinary result has been achieved with the whole power of the Federal Government enlisted against the Democratic party in Illinois. The President, his Cabinet, his office-holders in every State of the Union, and an army of expectants, strained every nerve to overthrow Senator DOUGLAS and to assist the Republicans. To accomplish such a catastrophe, the organization and the principles of the Democratic party were both openly rejected and deserted. Independent or irregular candidates were put in nomination by the General Administration in the Representative and Congressional districts, and a bogus State ticket nominated—all these being against the regular Democratic candidates. The most merciless proscription and corruption were resorted to by the agents of Mr. BUCHANAN, acting under his direct instructions. All office-holders were removed who would not oppose DOUGLAS, and their places filled by those who were ready to comply, and the *Union*, and New York *Herald* and other outside Lecompton organs, maintained a threatening and proscriptive tone, so as to remind the emissaries of the General Administration that they could only earn their wages by the most shameless and reckless and persistent efforts against DOUGLAS and the Democratic masses of Illinois. The figures speak eloquently of the awful overthrow of all these schemes, and of the unparalleled success of the noble statesman they were intended to destroy.

But the fact which stands out most conspicuously is the vote which the Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN, backed by an array of patronage and an amount of means never before enlisted in any similar campaign, received in Illinois. OF OVER TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY THOUSAND VOTES THROWN IN THAT STATE ON TUESDAY LAST, ONLY THREE THOUSAND WERE GIVEN TO THE ADMINISTRATION TICKET! We turn from the reflections which such a sequel suggests, in mingled pity and contempt for the men who so deliberately provoked the fate which has overtaken them. Never has an arrogant despotism been so fearfully condemned. Never have faithless public servants been so indignantly castigated.

And it is those three thousand office-holders and office-seekers that the Washington *Union* calls the Democratic party of Illinois! The *Union* is the fit organ of such a party. It is a specimen of characteristic idiocy that, with the angry voice of the great West still sounding in its ears, the *Union* should continue to insist that Judge DOUGLAS should be expelled from the Democratic party. Even in that journal of Saturday last a grave editorial appears, the object of which is to show that the distinguished leader of the Northwestern Democracy cannot remain in the Democratic party.

American News--from Abroad.

At a great mutual admiration gathering, lately held in Manchester, (England,) where Lord JOHN RUSSELL was complimented by every speaker, and showered down praise and blarney upon every one, in return, no less a personage than the real "Sam Slick," (Mr. ex-Justice HALIBURTON,) declared that, in a very short time, the trade with China will be carried on mainly through the Canadas and by Vancouver's Island from the port of Liverpool, a route of two thousand five hundred miles shorter than the present one. This evidently alludes to the railroad, from Halifax to Frazer's River, which there is some talk of constructing. We have already stated the *pro* and *con* of that subject. No doubt, England would desire to have such a road, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, wholly through her own territory in North America. But there are three difficulties to overcome: First, the expense; next, the almost impossibility of obtaining a sufficient number of horny-fisted laborers to construct the line; lastly, the probability that, during several months in each year, the snow, frost, and ice will render such a railway impossible to be used.

An English journal informs us that the proprietors of the Galway line of steamers have contracted with the British Government to run weekly, and carry the mails, to St. Johns, Newfoundland, or to Halifax, Nova Scotia, and are bound to make the run within seven days from port to port. As yet, this has been done only *once*, we believe. It seems almost impossible, with the vessels now employed, to do this in the time. The great object, it is said, is practically to bring London and Washington within seven days communication, by the telegraph, and so, in a manner, be independent of the ocean cable. Practically speaking, however, though advices could be brought in this brief period, not only to Washington, but (which is much more important) to Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, Mobile, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago, and other great cities, passengers and letters will be from ten to twelve days before they disembark at New York. No Galway steamer, we believe, has yet arrived at New York in ten days.

Lastly, Lord PALMERSTON's own London journal, the *Morning Post*, states that negotiations which Mr. PIERCE failed to complete have been resumed by Mr. BUCHANAN, the President of the United States, with the Chief of the Republic of St. Domingo, for the cession of the bay of Samana, at the eastern end of the island. The *Post* adds, "this port could easily be converted into a second Sebastopol, which would give its possessors the command of the neighboring seas. The pretext alleged by Mr. PIERCE was, that he wished to obtain a coal depot for the accommodation of United States men-of-war." On this, the *Post* (or rather, Lord PALMERSTON, who is the known proprietor and secret editor of the paper,) argues that this manœuvre is intended, by the United States, as preliminary to the annexation of St. Domingo, and calls upon the British Government to interfere, and stop the negotiation.

Every one who knows any thing of foreign politics is well aware that Lord PALMERSTON does not care a pinch of snuff what the fate of St. Domingo may be. But he is ever anxious to show his antipathy to the United States, and is anxious to throw a difficulty in Lord DERBY's way. It is not probable, however, that on any statement in the *Morning Post*, the Derby Ministry will do any thing in such a question as this.

Lord DERBY, however, has made one mistake about the United States, owing to a high sense of courtesy towards PALMERSTON. Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY, who spent such a time at Washington, and has lately departed to trouble the waters in Central America, was appointed by Lord PALMERSTON, whose constant aim has been to get such territorial possessions in Central America as would give England a greater influence there than is possessed by the United States. Lord DERBY should have recalled this diplomatic creature of PALMERSTON's, as soon as ever his own stay in office appeared permanent. He did not so withdraw him, and may yet have to rue the consequences.

The Next Congress.

The Washington *States* of Saturday contains the following speculations on the political complexion of the next Congress:

"The next Congress will be Democratic to a certainty. Our readers may rely on this as a fixed fact.

"In the elections which have already taken place for members of Congress the position of parties stands: Democrats 49, Republicans 102.

"The States yet to elect are Alabama, Connecticut, California, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia, which elect eighty-six members. In the present House they stand as follows:

	Dem.	Rep.	Amer.
	67	7	12
Add already elected	49	102	..
	..	..	..
	116	109	12

"In the States yet to elect the Republicans may gain two members in Connecticut, and the Democrats will, in all probability, gain six members from the South Americans in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, North Carolina, and Maryland. Such a result will make the next Congress stand: Democrats 120, Republicans 111, South Americans 6, which will give the Democrats a majority of three over all; and if the fourth district in Michigan has gone Democratic, as reported, the Democratic strength in the House will be 121, and a majority over all of five."

Real Estate in Philadelphia.

To insure pecuniary success in life, three great lessons must be learned—first, how to make money; second, how to save it; third, how to invest it judiciously and safely. There are many men who learn how to make money, whose expenditures keep pace with their incomes, and who spend fortunes as rapidly as they accumulate them; and there are many more who, having learned both how to make money and how to save it, deem themselves perfectly secure, yet are often summarily stripped of all their possessions, because their means are invested in unsubstantial, or unprofitable and unproductive enterprises. How many sad proofs of this danger were afforded by the financial revulsion of 1857! How many great houses, which had weathered all the storms of years, were suddenly prostrated! How many business-men, who had grown gray in making and saving money, found themselves penniless by the sudden transformation of stocks, notes, bonds, and sundry other supposed evidences of wealth, acquired by the proceeds of the assiduous labors of their lives, into worthless paper!

While these periodical prostrations suggest great themes of thought and new fields for action and reform to politicians and statesmen, each individual intent upon his own personal advancement, or the welfare of his family, should be profoundly impressed with the practical lesson they teach by thousands of examples, passing before his eyes, of the necessity of investing his money in a manner absolutely safe, if he wishes to retain a competence. The lesson has not been lost; for already we find, as one of the legitimate results of the experience of the last fifteen months, a growing disposition to purchase real estate in our city. For some time before the panic real estate was a drug in the market. Prices were high, but scarcely anybody wanted to buy it. Capitalists shunned investments in real estate. They wanted to make money rapidly, and thought they could do that best in other quarters. But now, as a retrospective glance is cast over the past, what a contrast is witnessed in the respective condition of those who two years ago selected, and those who then discarded investments in real estate! Hundreds of millions of dollars have been lost. In mercantile, mining, manufacturing, and stock-jobbing circles, an almost universal shock has been felt. Financial ruin has been scattered on every side. When the pressure came, it swept over these interests like a tornado, prostrating all who came before it.

Yet, while it is true that during such periods real estate may decline in nominal value, or be less saleable, its intrinsic value is not diminished. The storm howls, rents may decrease, property which must be sold does not bring so good a price, but the generality of real estate owners incur no serious positive losses,—they retain their possessions, and when the storm is over, instead of being ruined, they are not at all injured, but, on the contrary, often benefitted by an increase in the value of their property, which arises from an improved appreciation by the public of the security of such investments.

The growth of Philadelphia, great as it has been in the past, cannot but be still greater in the future. Already in territorial extent, and in the number of her houses, she is by far the largest city in the New World. She has still room for unlimited expansion, and, what is more important, the solid advantages which will inevitably render that expansion necessary and certain. Great as has been her success in manufacturing industry heretofore, the harvest she will yet reap from her close connection with the extraordinary and inexhaustible mineral wealth of Pennsylvania will far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the present day. Philadelphia is destined to greatly outrank any other city in the world as a manufacturing centre. The advantages she enjoys by her natural location, her facilities for obtaining raw material, the genius of her artisans, and the impetus which her past experience and success has given her, will tell in the future, and that speedily, with wonderful effect upon her fortunes. Among the necessities of the country is an increase in the custom duties. The demands of an exhausted Treasury place the question of the tariff beyond all the contingencies of politics, so far as this is concerned. The duties must and will be raised, and to a great extent will inevitably be more protective than the existing ones. When this revision of the tariff takes place, as it must and will, soon, there can be no reasonable doubt that manufacturing industry of all kinds will be greatly quickened. And no point in the United States will feel this change more speedily, or be more advantageously affected by it, than Philadelphia.

Another important agency that eventually will tell with great effect upon the prosperity of this city is just beginning to exercise its full influence. We allude to the completion of the chains of railroad connection by which we enjoy a decided advantage over all other Atlantic cities in the race of competition for the trade of the great West. The fact that the shortest and best route from New York to Chicago is *through our city* will lead to important results hereafter.

Gifted by Nature with the many advantages we possess, and cheered on to exertion by the great success of the past, a splendid future opens before us. And when a city advances, as Philadelphia must, no class of men reap so large a share of the solid advantages of its progress as those who are interested in real estate. It is not singular, therefore, that the money which has so long been locked up in vaults is beginning to seek safe and promising investments in the property of our city.

Mr. Cobb on Popular Sovereignty.

There is nothing more refreshing, even to the uninitiated eye, than a great painting or poem by a great master. Nor is there any object more inspiring to an American than the productions of those statesmen upon whom we are in the habit of relying as leaders and guides. Such a man was HOWELL COBB, of Georgia, before he attempted the arduous task of breaking faith with a free and an intelligent people. His conservative character—his well-known national inclinations—his hostility to sectionalism—had given him a strong hold upon the masses. In an evil hour for himself and for his country, however, he fell away from a course of public life which was rapidly making him one of the most influential of all our statesmen. He thought the North would tolerate him in a surrender to the little blusterers and factious fire-eaters of the South, and that in aiding Mr. BUCHANAN in his treachery on the principle of Popular Sovereignty he would be sustained by his countrymen. He has been disenchanted by this time. But whatever Mr. COBB may choose to do, however he may turn his back upon his pledges, and upon his arguments in favor of Popular Sovereignty, he cannot destroy the records where those pledges and arguments are happily preserved. At a moment like the present, when the Washington *Union*, doubtless under Mr. COBB's counsels, continues its assault upon Senator DOUGLAS because of his eloquent support of Popular Sovereignty, and demands his exclusion from the party for taking almost precisely the ground, and carrying out precisely the policy, insisted upon by Governor COBB two years ago, we think the following extract from the great speech of HOWELL COBB, delivered at West Chester, Pa., on the 19th of September, 1856, and published in THE PRESS September 12, 1857, a most useful reminiscence. Those who are fond of studying the works of the masters could not well be furnished with a more striking and faithful picture than the following. Read some of the italicised passages, and see if the COBB of 1856 and the DOUGLAS of 1858 do not stand upon precisely the same ground; and read in others a full vindication of DOUGLAS in his great struggle; and then remember that, only for being consistent and right, the shameless proscription of the General Administration is being continued against the Illinois Senator:

"Now, the only question is, are you willing that the *bona fide* citizens of Kansas shall settle the question? The complaint was that a majority had not been heard; the bill provided that the majority should be heard. The complaint was that citizens had been driven off by improper interference; the bill provided that there should be none hereafter. The bill provided, by all the means which the power of our Government was capable of bringing to bear, that a fair, *bona fide*, honest expression of opinion should be given by the people there, and that it should be the law of the land.

"I say that that principle was right. Now, gentlemen who belong to the opposition party—the supporters of Fremont for the Presidency—tell me, are you willing for the people to decide this question for themselves? *You are not willing; you know that you are not. You are willing that they shall decide some questions for themselves; you are willing that they shall decide the question of your rights and my rights—of the relation of husband and wife, child and parent. All the principles of government controlling the title to property, regulating life and liberty—my life, my liberty; your life, your liberty—the dearest rights of freemen, purchased by the blood of Revolutionary battles—these great and inestimable rights everybody is willing to entrust to the hands of the people of Kansas; but you will not trust them to decide upon the question of 'niggers.'* [Applause.] Your life and liberty, if you go among them, is not too dear nor too important to be entrusted to the people of Kansas; *but we cannot trust them, say our friends of the Fremont party, to decide upon the question of slavery. I stand upon a principle. I hold that the will of the majority of the people of Kansas should decide this question; and I say here to-night before this people, and before this country, that I for one shall abide the decision of the people there. I hold to the right of the people to self-government.* I am willing for them to decide this question. If I be a member of Congress when this question shall come before that body, if a majority of the people there decide in favor of slavery being a part of their institutions, I shall vote for their admission with their pro-slavery Constitution; if, on the other hand, *a majority of the people there decide that they do not want slavery, and present a free-State Constitution, I will vote for their admission into the Union as a free State, in obedience to the voice and will of the people.* [Applause.] I stand by my principles; I intend to carry them out; I care not how they operate. Principles are dearer to me than the results of any election, any contest in Kansas. *I would not plant slavery upon the soil of any portion of God's earth against the will of the people. The Government of the United States should not force the institution of slavery upon the people either of the Territories or of the States against the will of the people, though my voice could bring about that result.* I stand upon the principle:—*the people of my State decide it for themselves, you for yourselves, the people of Kansas for themselves.* [Applause.] *That is the Constitution, and I stand by the Constitution.*"

The Schuylkill Bridge Loan.

Few acts of our present municipal Government have proved so generally acceptable as the final passage, on Thursday, of the ordinance providing for the erection of a bridge over the Schuylkill at Chestnut street. The tardiness of the action, however, detracts somewhat from its grace, and we fear the public have spent so much breath in asking that they have little left for thanking. If our Councils, therefore, will make amends for their dilatoriness in yielding to the public demands for that which for years has been admitted on all hands to be of immediate and urgent necessity, they will lose no time in performing the remaining legislation requisite to perfect the matter. To effect this, a "Bridge loan" is wanted by the terms of the ordinance, and this, we trust, will be passed as speedily as the legal forms will allow.

We indulge in the hope that no penny-wise and-pound-foolish policy will be permitted to interfere with the prompt execution of this important improvement. The petitions urgently calling for it which have been so profusely showered upon Councils have more significance than is usual with such documents. They have been signed by a class of men whose names are rarely seen to such papers—men who know that their names mean something, and who, therefore, do not lend them at the call of the first comer. Our heaviest tax-payers and our largest business firms will be seen there—gentlemen who, in the end, bear the weight of any unnecessary outlay, and yet who, in this case, without a dollar of direct interest in the result, see their eventual advantage in contributing to that which is requisite to provide for our city the means of its metropolitan expansion, and to secure against impending contingencies its immense and increasing trade. In the present instance, however, their liberality will hardly be put to the test, for the immediate result of the improvement will be an enhancement in the value of property on both sides of the river, which (to say nothing of the real estate held by the city) will speedily return to the treasury, through increased assessments, much more than the interest on the bonds; and in this view alone the bridge may be regarded as a most profitable investment, without referring to its other and far greater advantages.

When an expenditure is thus urged by those who are to pay for it, we can see no reasonable grounds for refusing the request; and though loath to judge harshly of motives, should opposition arise, we should be inclined to ascribe it to a desire for the cheap popularity which is thought to accompany the outcry of economy—or at best to the short-sighted vision which cannot distinguish between a business investment of capital and a reckless and prodigal extravagance.

Public Entertainments.

Concerning Arch-street Theatre, during the past week, we have but to say that the new drama called "Pauvrette," produced on Monday evening, has been so successful that it will certainly run the whole of this week, and probably has sufficient popularity, which is the life of a play, to run even through a third week. Mr. Boucicault is the author, and to those who know how he composes plays that announcement indicates that he has "adapted it" from the French. The very competent and usually well-informed critic of the *Sunday Transcript* assures us that the original piece is taken "from a mushy-pathy rose-water morality story of Marmontel's, entitled La Borgere des Alpes."

Bouncicault, however, is so much in the habit of beating all other dramatists, by stealing the ready-made brooms, while others only appropriate the raw materials, that we suspect he has taken "Pauvrette" from some French piece based on Marmontel's story. However, it is a drama artistically put together, containing some excellent "situations," set off with several good "effects," and remarkably well played. Mrs. John Drew, Miss Emma Taylor, Mr. Wheatley, Mr. John Gilbert, and Mr. Shewell, have the leading parts, and do the fullest justice to them. The scenery is capital, the stage machinery works well, and full houses are very well pleased. It will be repeated this evening, and upon every evening during the week.

At the Walnut-street Theatre, as we have already had the gratification of recording, Mrs. Bowers had an immense benefit on Wednesday evening, despite of the weather. This evening, the tragedy of "Caius Marius," by the late Mr. R. P. Smith, will be produced. It was played, many years ago, on the same stage, we believe, with Mr. Forrest in the leading character, and now, by his permission (for he purchased it from the author) is reproduced. The cast includes the main strength of Mrs. Bowers' excellent company—viz, Mrs. Bowers, Mrs. Conway, Mr. Conway, Mr. Richings, Mr. Keach, Mr. McDonough, and Mr. Perry. A new pantomime, by the Zavistowski juvenile ballet and pantomime troupe, will also be played. On Thursday evening, with new scenery by Heister, a new original play (in four acts, with a prologue) will be produced. It is entitled "Five Nights on the Delaware."

The Academy of Music opened on Monday evening, with "La Traviata," with Madame Colson as the heroine. She made a very favorable impression, not only as a singer, but by her very effective powers as an actress. Her good looks, fine voice, dramatic ability, and exquisite taste in dress, made her a favorite at once She repeated the performance on Friday evening, with still greater success, and her station as a first-rate dramatic vocalist was confirmed. This evening she sustains the *rôle* of *Marie*, in "La Figlia del Regimento," (which opera will not be repeated,) Signor Barili making his *début* as *Sulpizio*. Madame de Wilhorst appeared on Wednesday evening, in "Lucia di Lammermoor," the most lugubrious of Donizetti's operas.

In the part of *Lucia* she scarcely came up to the expectation which the public were led to form of her, from her Manager's very strong recommendation. Indeed, the managerial criticism, in advance of the performance, was rather against her, because, as the old proverb says, "good wine needs no bush." In the third act, however, she sang not only sweetly but effectually. On Saturday evening, she appeared in "La Sonnambula," an opera much better suited for her than the other. In the duet "Prendi; l'anel ti dono" with Brignoli, that human icicle did not sing his best; neither, as far as could be judged, did he try to do so. Indeed, his carelessness or coldness was too marked not to be noticed. Amodio's "Il Raviso" was miserably sung, and out of tune also. How we longed for Badiali! In Act II, the performance was better, but not much.—*Amina* singing sweetly, but *Elvino* (Brignoli) taking matters with surprising coolness, if not carelessness. In act III all redeemed themselves. Brignoli's "Ah! perche non posso," (generally known as Still so gently o'er me stealing,) was well rendered—but he might have sung it better. De Wilhorst's "Ah! non credia" was given with exquisite expression and pathos But her final effort, "Ah! non giunge," was indeed a song to hear. It was encored, as it deserved to be, and a shower of *boquets* rewarded the effort. Her voice is sweet, but not strong, and her higher notes are good. The arrangements for this week, as far as announced, are "La Figlia del Regimento," this evening; "Lucia di Lammermoor," at a *matinée* to-morrow; and "La Traviatore," on Wednesday evening, with Signora Parodi as *Leonora*.

At the Philharmonic Society's first concert, to take place at Musical Fund Hall, on Thursday evening, Madame Colson, Madame Patti Strakosch Signor Labocetta, Signor Barili, and Signor Carletto Patti, (the violinist,) will perform. Maurice Strakosch will direct.

Park Benjamin, one of our very best lecturers will speak to the public this evening, at Musical Fund Hall, upon "The Ridiculous in Life."

Rembrandt Peale repeats his lecture, with exhibition of paintings, at Musical Fund Hall, to-morrow evening. The subject is "Washington and his Portraits."

Signor Blitz, a sort of human magnet, so great is his power of attraction, continues to receive his friends at Assembly Hall, every evening, with afternoon performances for their juveniles on Wednesday and Saturday.

Last, and certainly not least, the National Circus, Walnut street, reopens this evening. We understand that it has been expensively and extensively renovated in every respect. Mr. L. D. Lent, the manager, has collected a fine company of equestrians, acrobats, gymnasts, clowns, all so on, with highly trained horses, and a great variety of novel and attractive performances. Miss Sallie Stickney, young Hernandez, and a crowd of other first-rate performers, are in his company.

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, November 7, 1858.

The rumor that Walker intends to make another descent upon Central America gains ground. I trust there will be short work made of this man Walker. A gentleman now in this city has given me an account of some of his cruelties while in Central America on a former occasion, which, if true—and I have good reason to think they are—will make the people indifferent to any fate that may befall him. It is said that American residents, even his own countrywomen, did not escape these atrocities. "I wish," said my informant, "that Senator Toombs, who denounced Commodore Paulding so bitterly for his proceedings against this notorious filibuster, could hear from the lips of a fair American lady an account of Walker's doings. I know he would never again speak in his defence." I trust our own Government will arrest his new career of piracy, and that England and France will hold off; but, in any event, the time has gone by for manufacturing sympathy for Walker. Now that Sir Gore Ouseley has left for Nicaragua, a great deal of indignation is manifested that he should have been permitted to bear so close a relation to the Executive, while he himself held a commission from a Government which for years has been our rival in Central America. His official relation was, of course, well known at Washington, and was the subject of much curious comment. Shrewd, inquiring, and experienced, connected with some of our American families, and acquainted with Mr. Buchanan while the latter was American Minister at London, he was occasionally accepted to do the work of deceiving our rulers and of getting all the secrets of the State Department. Just at this moment, when England has begun to bluster and to threaten, when she talks of taking the Central American question into her keeping, Sir Gore is off with a full budget! I shall be gratified if nothing more comes of this affair than words; but the thing looks squally, to say the least of it.

The *Union* begins to figure for the House of Representatives, and comes to the conclusion that great power will be held by the anti Lecompton Democrats! I have repeatedly stated that such would be the result. The *Union* states the case as follows:

"It will be seen that, though the Democratic party should elect men of their own in every Southern district now represented by Americans, it would still have but a *hundred and twelve*, a minority of the House. The admission of Oregon would give another member; but there would still be but a hundred and thirteen of the hundred and nineteen necessary to a majority. Nor is it probable that the party will elect more than six or eight in place of the twelve Americans now representing Southern districts; and so it is hardly possible that the full strength of the party in the next House can be more than about one hundred and ten in two hundred and thirty-six, or even seven. On the other hand, it is obvious that neither branch of the Opposition will have control of that body; for there will be but one hundred and eleven Republicans, twelve anti-Lecompton Democrats, and say four or five Southern Americans. In other words, the complexion of the House will be very similar to that of the session of 1855-'56, which was signalized by so long and excited a struggle for the organization of that body; yet it is to be considered that if as good an understanding shall subsist between the anti-Lecompton Democrats and the Republicans as subsisted between the whole, Mr. Harris, of Illinois, acted as leader of the coalition, the Black Republican strength in the House will be as decided as one hundred and twenty-four, or a clear majority, exclusive of such Americans as Winter Davis, of six in a full House."

In the same number of the *Union* the question is gravely asked whether Judge Douglas shall be permitted to remain in the Democratic party When the figures show that the Administration-polled less than three thousand out of a vote of 240,000, in Illinois, the propriety of proscribing Judge Douglas may be realized. The *Union* speaks by authority. There will be no cessation in the war upon Douglas. The President is more resolute and vindictive than ever, and his advisers find that they are too fully committed to recede. Madness really rules the hour.

It begins to be believed that Mr. Buchanan really intends to recommend a fair revision of the revenue laws in his annual message. There is no doubt that he has lately repeated his opinion in favor of specific duties. Mr. Cobb is, however, steadily opposed to this change.

General Joseph Lane, of Oregon, and ex-Governor Isaac Stevens, of Washington, both delegates from those two Territories, have been here nearly all the recess. General Lane waits to be admitted as a Senator with his State, so as to take his seat at an early day—while Governor Stevens is laboring hard to secure such protection to the settlers in his Territory as will ward off the incursions of the Indians. The last accounts show that the savages are pretty well under subjection.

The approaching nomination for Governor, in Virginia, excites much interest. It will be a tumultuous gathering.

Hon. Sherrard Clemens is, I am happy to say, in a fair way to recover from the wound inflicted by young Wise in their late duel. His death would have been a sad termination to this unpleasant affair, and I congratulate both parties on the prospect of his recovery. OCCASIONAL.

How Our Taxes are Collected.

[For The Press.]

Under the above caption, Professor Leidy, in the columns of *The Ledger*, has furnished us with a communication which seems to entitle him seriously on the character of some of our very worthy officials; but I believe that his intention is only to admonish the tax-payers to take good care of their receipts, if they would not subject themselves to another tax, equivalent to one already paid, as he has been. I have the charity to believe this to be his only intention, and not to impute directly or indirectly, either upon the competency or the integrity of the officials, who are, to all intents, a perfect reflex of the "sovereign people" In brief, allow me to show the Professor how this anomaly may have happened without nullying the reputation of any one, and in doing this I shall give my own experience.

I called at the office of the receiver and tendered him the money for three different tax-payers. Referring to his books, "Sir," said he, "those claims have all been settled and credited to the several accounts" My dear sir, I said, I think you are mistaken; I know that neither of them has been paid; but, whether or not, I would pay them if he would be kind enough to indulge me with a receipt, which he courteously did, observing, at the same time, that the books in the office were in such a mess as to make it almost impossible to glean intelligence from them. On my question, why is it so? he replied, "that persons or clerks were employed not for their capacity, but for their subserviency to the dicta of pot-house politicians and political demagogues." Duly appreciating the logical accuracy of his reasons in general, I cannot consent to its special application, as I am rather inclined to believe that when Professor Leidy paid his bill, the amount probably corresponding to mine, he gave me and my two friends the credit. But there underlies all this a monstrous accusation, viz: "The Receiver of Taxes last week published an account of the enormous sum of one and a half million dollars unpaid. Now, how can he possibly say this, with the foregoing facts before him? There may be two millions unpaid, and there may not be a half-million, for all he knows or can know from the wretched condition of the accounts. Query—Mr. Editor—how long will it be before our good people will cast off the incubus of political fraud and peculation which is crushing them to the earth, under the disguis of patriotism? H.

THE COURTS.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

[Reported for The Press.]

QUARTER SESSIONS.—Judge Thompson.—An apprentice case was heard, in which Valentine Barrett was asked to be discharged from the custody of his master. Valentine was discharged by Judge Thompson on the ground of the informality of the indentures

The jury in the case of Henry Drew, charged with procuring one Theodore Richards to vote illegally at the late election, in the Fourth division of the Fourth ward, came into court and stated they had not agreed. The foreman said they stood now about the same as when they went out, and one of the jurors complained of being very unwell. The juror referred to said on account of his sickness (asthma) he was not able to lay down, and had sat up for the last two nights. The rainy weather was greatly against him, and if compelled to return again he would not know what to do, as he could hardly draw his breath. Judge Thompson then discharged the jury.

Edward Mulholland, convicted of malicious mischief, was sentenced by the court to pay a fine of one cent, pay the costs, and undergo an imprisonment of thirty days

Several cases were heard in which fathers, on account of age or infirmities, wished their children to support them. In one case it was refused by the court, on the ground that the relief afforded by children to their parents was not intended for those of intemperate habits; but for aged and temperate ones.

The desertion cases were then taken up.

DISTRICT COURT—Judges Sharswood, Stroud, and Hare—The usual business.

COMMON PLEAS—Judge Ludlow.—Whitsons & Skillman vs The Philadelphia and Gray's Ferry Passenger Railway Company—Application for Injunction.—Saturday morning an application was made on behalf of the complainants, who are the proprietors of the Pine-street omnibus line, for an injunction to restrain the Philadelphia and Gray's Ferry Passenger Railway Company from running their cars until they shall have purchased the omnibus stock used on Pine street. The case was continued until Wednesday morning next, to give the railroad company time to file their answer and affidavits.

Tom. Vance.—This young and pleasing comic singer, well and favorably known to the *habitues* of Thomas's varieties last season, has returned to Philadelphia after a very successful tour in the Southwest, and has been engaged by the enterprising and popular Wm. W. Long, Third street below German, where, no doubt, he will become quite a feature of attraction.

GAMBLERS "PULLED."—Late on Friday night a descent was made on an alleged gambling house, at No 903 Chestnut street, and Louis Rementer and Charles Bonsall were arrested, and the tools of the tr