The Press.

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1859.

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THE WEEKLY PRESS.

THE WEEKLY PRESS, Vol. 4, No. 21, for SATURDAY, May 21, is one really fine paper. Among the vast amount of interesting matter, original and selected, contained in the number for the present week, will be found the following:

ORIGINAL POETRY.—What Must Be: Inscribed to Manuel A. Gonsoulin.

OUR PORT-FOLIO.—Homœology—Private Coffee-Pots—Disposing of Old Stock—Beautiful Lesson—A Sister's Love—Paul Pry—Hospitals—Newspapers—Dr. Oliver Goldsmith—Dogs—Tread on our Answers—Puzzling a Painter—Injurious Reflections—Paradoxes—Use of Money—Self-Government.

EDITORIALS.—The Three Fighting Men of Europe—The Affairs of Mexico—The European War and our Agricultural Interests—Executive Intervention—The Russian War: Position of the Contending Powers—The Future of Italy—The Significance of the Combatants.

RUSSIAN INVASION OF INDIA—REVIVAL OF THE SLAVE TRADE—AMERICAN FLAG INSULTED IN CHILI—THE ROSETTA STONE—THE RUSSIAN-FRENCH ALLIANCE—LITTLE'S GAMBLING—MORE PROSCRIPTION—CHEVALIER WIKOFF, &c.

POLITICAL.—Political Gossip.

CORRESPONDENCE.—Letters from "Occasional!" Letters from "Touchstone!"—Letter from New York—Letter from Luzerne County—Letter from Pittsburg.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.—Letters from Italy—Foreign News—The Latest News by Telegraph—Foreign News—The Latest News by Telegraph—Home News—Washington, &c.—Summary of News.

THIRD VISIT TO WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PHILADELPHIA MARKETS—Marriages and Deaths—The Money Market—Philadelphia Cattle Market—Baltimore Cattle Market—New York Markets—Stock Quotations, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.—General News—The Present Position of the Sardinian, Austrian, and Papal Armies—Destructive Fire in Baltimore—The Crops in the West—Appalling Catastrophe—The Case of G. B. Loring—The Frauds in Salem—Wonderful Painting—The English Hustings—France, Austria, and Sardinia to the Nations of the Earth—Items of Foreign News, &c.

THE WEEKLY PRESS is furnished to subscribers at $2 per year in advance, for the single copy, and to clubs of twenty, when sent to one address, $20, in advance. Single copies for sale at the counter of THE PRESS office, in wrappers, ready for mailing.

FIRST PAGE.—Mr. Disraeli on the War Question. Books Received: General News. FOURTH PAGE.—Marine Intelligence.

The News.

As if to keep up with the public anxiety for news from Europe, which did not exist in the palmy times of peace, "we have foreign arrivals now almost daily. This morning we have the news by the Canada, intercepted off Cape Race, on Tuesday night. She brings Liverpool dates to the 7th. The Austrians were repulsed while attempting to cross the river Po, but no serious collision had occurred. All the Austrian merchant ships lying in the harbor of Genoa had been seized by the Sardinian Government. It was expected that Napoleon would leave Paris on the 12th, to take command of the French army in person. The Emperor of Austria was also about to take command of his army. Several important changes had taken place in the French Cabinet. The election returns in England, for members of the House of Commons, show a ministerial gain of 25. Cotton had declined still lower. Breadstuffs ditto. Provisions had advanced. Consols were quoted at 90¾ a 90¾.

The Canada brings us news of the death of the venerable Baron Von Humboldt, the great German naturalist and philosopher. The Baron was born in Berlin, September 14, 1769, and was consequently in the 90th year of his age, at his death.

We have, by overland mail, three days later news from California. The approaching political campaign was engaging the attention of parties. The Anti-Lecompton Democrats were working nobly for the cause, headed by the indomitable Broderick. The markets were without much change. From Tahiti we learn, by the same arrival, that the natives were determined to resist the exactions of the French Governor, and a revolution was seriously contemplated.

The steamer Quaker City, from Havana, arrived at New York last evening. No news of importance.

From official advices received at Washington, from Mexico, we learn that the main body of the Liberalist army was on the 1st of May, at Guanajuato, preparing to advance on the city of Mexico. The English and French fleets had left Sacrificios. It was expected that the Constitutional Government would be recognised by England.

Austin, Texas, advices of the 11th instant, state that Captain Bayer entered the upper reserve on the third, with fifty men, and killed fifteen Indians; and fled. A party of dragoons and Indians were pursuing him. There was great excitement; and the Indians in the lower reserve had left their farms for Captain Rice's encampment.

The reports we have had of the extreme destitution existing among the emigrants to Pike's Peak, prove but too true. A despatch to-day from St. Louis says that about a hundred of the poor fellows have returned to St. Joseph, Missouri, and they bring the most deplorable accounts of the sufferings of the returning miners, 20,000 of whom they say, are on their way back, destitute of every comfort, and perfectly desperate, and ripe for any enterprise promising food. The greatest excitement exists and threats have been made against all who induced emigration.

Seven hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars in specie, and several Mexican families, arrived at New Orleans on the 8th inst., in the steamship Arizona, Captain Dennison, from Brazos Santiago. A formidable conspiracy has been recently discovered at Monterey. Three priests are said to be implicated in the plot, and it is thought they would suffer the punishment of death. A great excitement existed through that part of the country.

As the morning train from Buffalo, for New York, was passing a crossing near Syracuse, yesterday, a cow sprang upon the track, throwing the baggage and three passenger cars off the track. Thomas S. Gifford, the conductor, was instantly killed, and from fifteen to twenty persons are reported injured, including three whose wounds are of a fatal character.

Five notorious *chevaliers d'industrie*, named Philip Simpson, Wm. Daily, Alfred Riley, Joseph Riley, and Wm. Forepaugh, whose operations in this city have been very extensive, were yesterday convicted and sentenced at Worcester, Mass., to the penitentiary, for terms ranging from two to three years. As the pardoning power is not often exercised in Massachusetts, the chances are good that we in Philadelphia will not be troubled with the scamps for some time.

The celebrated Goodyear patent, for improvement in India-rubber goods, has been extended for seven additional years.

The steamship Niagara sailed from Boston, yesterday, with over a million dollars in specie on board.

Mrs. Amelia F. Inman, an English vocalist, died suddenly in New York on Tuesday. She was engaged to sing at a concert the same evening.

In the District Court, yesterday, before Judge Sharswood, a verdict for $1,650 was given in favor of John M. Gries against the defunct Bank of Pennsylvania, for his services as architect in the construction of the new bank building.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions, Michael Fahey, convicted of arson, had the light sentence of six months imprisonment passed on him.

The Bachelors' Barge Club, of this city, have arrived in New York, having safely accomplished the feat of rowing their boat the whole distance from Philadelphia, regardless of the dangers of the deep, and the ravaging canaw!!

An excellent report of Mr. Ives's lecture, last evening, at Concert Hall, will be found in *The Press* to-day.

The Savannah *Republican* publishes an indignant protest of the Grand Jury which recently indicted the parties suspected of complicity in the slave trade. The jurymen state that they were compelled, under oath, by instructions from the court, to find a bill in accordance with the law prohibiting the slave trade, but desire to be understood that they did so against their will. The protest is a curious document. It concludes as follows:

"We feel humbled, as men, in the consciousness that we are *freemen* but in name, and that we are living during the existence of such laws, under a tyranny as repugnant as that of the despotic Governments of the Old World.

"Representing the people of the South, firm in their attachment to liberty and strength, have failed to place the stamp of condemnation upon such laws as reflect upon the institution of slavery, but have permitted, unrebuked, the influence of foreign fanatics to prevail in their support. Yielding not to yield, we calmly sentence of prejudiced judges, and disease a mental aberration of the higher law' fanatics, the tendency of which is to debase us in the estimation of civilized nations, is weak and unwise. Enforcing all such laws as would, in consequence of such results, and consequently of manifest injustice, we, unhesitatingly advocate the repeal of all laws which, directly or indirectly, condemn this institution, and those who have inherited or maintain it; and think it the duty of the Southern people to require their legislators to unite their efforts for the accomplishment of this object.

Disraeli's War Manifesto.

On our first page will be found the principal portion of the able and important speech delivered by the Ministerial Leader of the British House of Commons (Mr. DISRAELI), on his re-election by the County of Bucks. It is not to be considered as an ordinary hustings speech, but as actually conveying to the world, in more plain, familiar, and explicit terms than any State Paper could express, the deliberate opinions, while it foreshadows the policy, of the British Government. There is an apparent frankness about it which will scarcely deceive those who are accustomed to the sharp practice of Mr. DISRAELI. There is a certain dignity in this oration, artistically in relief with the familiarity, the free-and-easy homeliness, of some of its passages. All these lights and shadows, we can assure our readers, have been carefully elaborated—every word in every sentence skilfully weighed and placed. For Mr. DISRAELI well knew that he was speaking not for himself alone, as a member of Parliament to his constituents, but as a Cabinet Minister to his country—and not to his own country alone, but, through the press, to the whole world.

The closing passages of DISRAELI's speech undoubtedly show, in their assured and triumphant tone, his decided conviction that the General Election would so greatly increase the Ministerial strength in the House of Commons as to give the Derby Ministry a new lease of power. He speaks of having gained, by the Dissolution, "a *considerable* accession of strength." Now, a majority of only twenty, counting double in a division, would give the Ministry superior force in the House of Commons. Besides, a Ministerial force is under one leadership, while the Opposition consists of many divisions which, save in great party fights, can rarely be got to act together. Around Mr. DISRAELI will gather a strong corps of officials and their friends, and not only these but numerous independent members, and many who are supposed to be neutral, but, on a push, would generally vote with the Ministry on the plea that "the Queen's Government should be supported." On the other hand, there are the Russellites and the Peelites, with PALMERSTON's followers and JOHN BRIGHT's little corps of sharpshooters—considerably strengthened, by the way, by the addition of Mr. RICHARD COBDEN, who has a seat in the new Parliament, for the borough of Rochdale. It is because DISRAELI spoke with a certainty of continuing in office, that every word he uttered has vital strength, and must be considered not oratorical, not personal, but Ministerial.

On the great question, "does England sympathize with Austria, or with Italy?" there can be little doubt that she is not satisfied with the conduct of Austria, not only by misgoverning Lombardy, but by precipitation of the war with Sardinia. Mr. DISRAELI strongly condemns the petty princes of Italy—each of whom is an Austrian prince—"whose administration, generally speaking, was *deplorable*, and who persevered in that administration because they knew that from great reasons of State, Austria, in order to preserve order, would *always interfere* if there were any domestic insubordination or insurrection." Austria's idea of "order" may be estimated from the manner in which her Veneto-Lombardian provinces were kept under by strong military tyranny. If in any one of the four Sovereign Duchies, which lie between Piedmont, Lombardy, and the Roman States, people or ruler showed any inclination to have a free form of Government, with liberal institutions, Austria would call that a breach of "order" and straightway overrun the country with her troops, to restore the accustomed misgovernment. The motive of this is plain:—Freedom is contagious, and it was feared that with free institutions and constitutional rule in Tuscany, Parma, Lucca, and Modena, there would be a demand for the same in Lombardy, where Austria, since 1815, has governed, with undeviating severity and tyranny. Indeed, so much afraid is Austria of the advance of liberal opinions in Italy, that, in February, 1849, when the late King of Sardinia granted a free constitution to Piedmont, the late Emperor of Austria actually offered to give him the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, which has a population of nearly 2,000,000, provided he would break faith with his people, perjure himself, and treat the Constitution as waste paper.

Mr. DISRAELI speaks approvingly of Sardinia, and praises "the admirable spirit" which prompted it, some years back, to emancipate itself from the condition of being dictated to by Austria. "Sardinia," he emphatically adds, "to her honor, laid some foundation at least of public freedom." Even his *quasi* condemnation of the ambition of Sardinia admits her "superiority" to the other petty States of Italy, her great capacity and capability of governing Italy. On the other hand, Mr. DISRAELI assails Austria, by implication, (and a little more,) for having put her foot upon Freedom in Italy, and strongly condemns her for commencing the war. To us it seems inevitable that England will *not* side with Austria.

We lately gave the European opinion, or rather the opinion of the ultra-Tories all over Europe, that the maintenance of "the balance of power" required the most rigid adherence to the Treaties of 1815. But, in despite of these Treaties, Greece and Belgium, separated from the sway of the Sultan and the King of the Netherlands, have been established as independent sovereignties, under the elected monarchs, OTHO and LEOPOLD. The settlement of Europe, in 1815, which replaced the BOURBONS on the throne of France, outlawed the Napoleon dynasty. Yet, in 1830, the BOURBONS were driven out of France, and the Duke of ORLEANS was placed upon the throne; in 1848, the French Monarchy was annihilated, and a Republic established; and, in 1852, the Empire was restored, with NAPOLEON's nephew on the throne.

Every party to the Treaties of 1815 recognized and consented to the various breaches of these Treaties which the above-mentioned events made. Therefore, there can be no objection, but the reverse, on the score of that precedent which red tapists so much are influenced by, to a new settlement of the "balance of power" in Europe.

To such a settlement, which would involve the abrogation of most of the oft-mentioned Treaties of 1815, England would probably offer no objection. Indeed, Mr. DISRAELI distinctly intimates that England would willingly assist in putting European matters on a more satisfactory basis than, owing to Austrian misrule, they now occupy. Mr. DISRAELI affirms that England, even in the event of war, ought not to forego her position as mediator. He declares that England can throw 200,000 soldiers into the scale, if she think fit, and that she will have a fleet in the Mediterranean, as well as in the Channel, and he adds, "I believe that we ought to be prepared—*whether our armies are on the German frontier*, or whether our fleets and squadrons are careering in the Mediterranean or the Adriatic—to watch events, to seize the favorable opportunity when we can terminate the struggle, *and obtain a settlement of Europe*, FOUNDED UPON JUSTICE, and upon those regulations which may admit of a permanent adjustment."

The hint about English and Russian armies upon the German frontier is ominous, shadowing forth a contest in Austria as well as in Italy. But there is moral power, too much neglected in politics, in the declaration that England's part will be to procure the settlement of the present difficulty—properly described by DISRAELI, as a war between France and Austria—"founded upon justice." The treaties of 1815, presupposed, of course, that Austria would govern her Italian provinces with clemency and justice. Austria, failing to do this, has broken the treaties, and, in fact, has continuously violated them, in this manner, since 1815. She is virtually outlawed, before the nations, by her own misconduct, and we cannot see how England, loudly professing a regard for Freedom, possibly *can* give sympathy or assistance to Austria, the tyrant Treaty-breaker.

There is a great deal of Buncombe in what Mr. DISRAELI says about the pecuniary resources of England. He must have laughed in his sleeve when he told one of his constituents, who reminded him of the national debt of England, that eight hundred million pounds sterling was a mere flea-bite. Perhaps so, but it nearly doubles the taxation which which every Englishman has to pay. The interest on the national debt is about £28,000,000 per annum, a half of the ordinary national revenue of England in ordinary years. Mr. DISRAELI brags of the ease with which an annual amount of twenty millions sterling could be added to the English revenue, for ten years in succession, "by simply levying an income-tax of ten per cent." If Parliament consented to the levying of such a tax, it must necessarily be paid. Mr. DISRAELI says it would be "not grudgingly, but heartily given." He is mistaken. England already pays as much in taxes as she can afford, and even more. Taxes are driving British subjects to this country in thousands, and an additional income-tax of ten per cent. would drive them hither in tens of thousands.

England is found by the war in a state of unpreparation, as respects her army and navy. One-half of the soldiers whom Mr. DISRAELI brags of, (and by far the best,) are in India, and independent of the inevitable delay in bringing them back to Europe, it is very doubtful whether India, where Rebellion seems scotched and not killed, could spare them. More than this, her navy is in a state of shameful inefficiency—shameful, for the small results from vast expenditure. Finally, the British nation are opposed to war, on account of the expense. There was enormous cost, and nothing to show for it, at the Crimean War. Indeed, even of Glory it may be said that the French reaped the harvest, and that England had to put up with the gleaning. Mr. DISRAELI well knows that he will best please the enormously-taxed English people by keeping *out* of the war. If England can mediate, as he predicts, so as to settle existing difficulties upon principles "founded upon justice"—which must mean Italy freed from the Austrian yoke—she will deserve well of outraged Humanity.

Still Later from Europe.

One day's later news from Europe, to May 7, has been received *via* Halifax, by the mail-steamer *Canada*. It tells us that, by the latest accounts from Italy, no serious encounter between the belligerents had occurred, though the Austrians had been repulsed, when trying to cross the Po, at Trapinato. Every day's delay is of great importance to Sardinia, as it will allow the French troops to come up in greater force. As yet, to all appearances, Austria had lost much time—and time, in war, is opportunity.

Cotton had fallen in price, probably on the expectation that there would be diminished demand for it, in consequence of the war. Provisions had advanced, but, contrary to expectation, breadstuffs had remained at last prices. In the London Money Market prices had remained stationary.

Baron FREDERICK HENRY ALEXANDER HUMBOLDT, author of "Cosmos," had died at Berlin, in his 90th year. He was born in 1769—the same memorable year in which NAPOLEON, the Duke of WELLINGTON, LOUIS XVIII, Lord CASTLEREAGH, Marshal SOULT, Marshal NEY, Baron CUVIER, MEHEMET ALI, Sir THOMAS LAWRENCE, Bishop MIDDLETON, DUPONT DE L'EURE, and several other eminent persons first saw the light. As a practical man of science, a traveller, an observer and elucidator of the phenomena of nature, a diplomatist, a practical philosopher, and a great writer, HUMBOLDT has made a reputation which will outlive the ephemeral celebrities of the day. He was fortunate in retaining his intellectual faculties to the last. A few days ago we published (in the original French, with an English translation) a letter, dated March 12, 1859, which Baron ALEXANDER DE HUMBOLDT had written, with his own hand, to Mr. CHARLES R. HALE, of this city, one of the editors and translators of the curious "Report on the Rosetta Stone," a copy of which had been sent to the Baron at Berlin. This must have been one of the very latest holograph letters he wrote.

England and the Germanic States.

The position of England and the various States of Germany, headed by Prussia, in the extensive complications growing out of the conflict in Italy, is a subject of vast and absorbing interest. England herself being the only European Government that may be said to repose upon public opinion, or to regard written constitutions, cannot ignore the popular sentiment in favor of Italian liberty. The course of the British Government and her statesmen in regard to the atrocities of the Neapolitan tyrant, suggested by Mr. GLADSTONE's memorable committee, was eagerly responded to by the English masses, who are now on the *qui vive* to detect all departures from this example, and to applaud every effort in the same direction. Prussia and the German States are, at this moment, intensely hostile to Austria, and yet both England and Prussia regard the progress of NAPOLEON with undissembled uneasiness. His colossal preparations long in advance of the present exigency; his navy, now nearly equal to that of England, floating in every sea; his stupendous financial operations, and the apparently flexible determination with which he persists in carrying out his uncle's wishes, are to England, on the one hand, and to Germany on the other, a source of continued discontent and doubt. The phantom of a Gallic invasion of Great Britain is being dimly revived. Under this state of facts, the extension of the boundaries of the French empire, and the gradual absorption of some of the most important of the German States into the growing power of France, may compel both England and Germany to assume such an attitude during the war as will rather favor Austria. The military resources of Germany are enormous. It is computed that, in a few months, she could bring into the field an army of nearly a million of men; and our readers will perceive, in reading over the late speeches of the English Ministry, that Great Britain expects to have no difficulty whatever in raising a most formidable force to maintain whatever position circumstances may compel her to assume. We have made this reference to the position of two leading, and, up to this moment, neutral Powers in the European imbroglio, as one that cannot fail to be interesting to our readers.

Speech of O'Brien at Boston.

The distinguished Irish patriot, WM. SMITH O'BRIEN, having completed an extended tour of 6,500 miles through various parts of the United States and Canada, arrived at Boston on Monday evening last, where he was enthusiastically received by a very large meeting, which he addressed in a short and sensible speech. He was delighted by the general prosperity of the children of the Emerald Isle at all points where he met them during his late journey, and gratified by beholding many substantial indications of the extraordinary advantages this country offers to all who are industrious and prudent to improve their fortunes. He denounced the doctrines of Americanism, and its hostility to adopted citizens, as not only unjust to the latter, but as injurious to the welfare of this country, because one of its greatest sources of wealth was the labor of the emigrants who landed upon its shores; and antagonism towards them here tended to direct their footsteps to Canada, or to induce them to remain in their native countries. In regard to Irish independence, he confessed that in Ireland "public opinion is tame enough," and it is evident that he has but little expectation of a successful Irish revolution in his day.

Treaty with the Apaches.

On the 26th of March a treaty was formed between Dr. M. STEOK, Indian Agent for the Apache Agency, New Mexico, and the tribe of El Pinal Apache Indians, who have been the scourges of the Mexican frontier and the inveterate enemies of the white race as well as of the Pimo and Maricopa Indians. The treaty was celebrated with all the pomp and circumstance usual on such occasions, more than a thousand Indians being in attendance, and all of them having received presents of clothing, blankets, beads, hatchets, hoes, or tobacco. The Indians had some fine specimens of gold in their possession, which they sold to traders in the camp, but they were well acquainted with its value, and would not state where they had discovered it. The San Francisco *Herald* states that the treaty is "a measure of great importance for Arizona and the great overland mail routes, which pass directly through the Apache country, as they will hereafter be exempt from molestation. Americans will now have greater inducements to settle in the rich mineral and grazing region inhabited by the El Pinal Apaches, the valleys and hillsides of which offer unusual advantages for settlers."

General Leslie Coombs had a rough-and-tumble fight recently, with Mr. Henry T. Duncan, in the manager's room, of the Northern Bank, in Lexington, Ky. General Coombs punished his antagonist severely. The General is 72 years old, and Mr. Duncan is over 60.

Mr. Morphy visits the rooms of the Chess Club in New York every evening, and finds players who glory in the honor of being beaten by him. Indeed, should any opponent win a game, nine persons in ten would insist that the champion purposely gave it away.

Lecture by L. Silliman Ives, LL. D.

The announcement that Dr. Ives would lecture at Concert Hall, last evening, for the benefit of the poor of the Cathedral Parish of SS. Peter and Paul, attracted a very large and intelligent audience. The high position which Dr. Ives holds as a man of letters, the benevolent object for which he appeared, no less than the peculiar character of his selected theme, naturally tended to this result. Invitations having been sent to all the Catholic clergy in the city, a large number of them were present and occupied seats on the platform, together with the officers of the Conference of St. Vincent de Paul.

Dr. Ives is at present a professor in Fordham College, New York. His subject, last night, was "The Monastic Institution, in its relation to Society."

When the Professor appeared upon the platform he was warmly greeted with applause. Among his numerous clerical attendants we noticed Bishop Wood, of this diocese; Rev. Thomas Quinn, pastor of the Cathedral parish; Rev. Mr. McNorton; Rev. Mr. Reardon, of Easton; Rev. Mr. Foran, of the Society of Jesus; Mr. Sumner, and others.

In opening his polished and highly-interesting lecture, he said that no one could have an adequate idea of civil society without a thorough knowledge of the monastic institution. He used this term, he said, in its widest sense. He regarded it as standing next in its importance to the Catholic Church to the priesthood itself. Not that it was absolutely essential to the Church, yet he regarded it to be of as much importance to it as the hand is to the human body.

To understand this institution it was necessary for us to look into its history. In doing this we should find that it had not emanated from the Church, but that it had an independent existence, drawing its life immediately from the Almighty God. In its spirit we found the verification of the Saviour's command to "Go sell what thou hast, and give it to the poor, and follow me." He knew of no monastery in the world which, in its origin, had not illustrated this spirit.

He held that every man and woman born into the world was bound, in some way, to act the part of a social being. That entering those institutions was the result of a delusion or misguided zeal he positively denied. It could not be gainsaid that the great majority of the race were acting without regard to the social state. The man, he said, who attempted to give his attention to many pursuits was not likely to succeed in any. This he regarded as a fixed law. The merest glance at society, as at present organized, would suffice to prove that there was a great want in our social system. And how was this great defect to be repaired? By what offering or intercession could this be remedied? He confessed, in answer, that he knew of no offering but the holy mass; he knew of no intercession but the intercession of God's people that could be effectual, and this intercession must be made available by the self-sacrificing devotions of God's people. This, then, was the first work of the monastic institution. As Israel had prevailed over Amalek when the hand of Moses had been upheld, so would this divine social element prevail in proportion as these sacrifices and intercessions were faithful. He feared there was more disposition among professing Christians at the present day to pattern after the pleasure-worshippers of the world than to follow in the footsteps of the meek and lowly Jesus. That good men were a powerful shield to the wicked in securing them against evil was clearly shown, he thought, in the fact that Sodom was promised to have been spared if it contained but ten righteous men.

He next referred more especially to the effect of monasteries upon their inmates; in which it was said that monks and nuns would, from the circumstances with which they were surrounded, feel evil emotions checked within them, which their despisers were strangers to.

He next contrasted the Christian charity, as exemplified in the nunnery, with the social operations of the fireside; holding that the latter were not equal to the former in point of true Christian simplicity. The next relation of this institution to society, considered by the speaker, was, *its direct agency in supplying the remedies of our social state.* One of the greatest wants of this state, he said, consisted in the absence of a proper sympathy between the higher and lower classes of society. This was another defect the monastic institution was best calculated to remedy. Incidents were cited, and authorities quoted with the view of establishing this point.

Edmund Burke had once covered the whole ground, in saying that the monastery evinced an undying and constant interest in the welfare of all men. To monasteries we were mainly indebted for the overthrow of feudalism.

Hume, malignant man as he was, had confessed that tillers of the soil, under a monastic lease, were, in comparison with others, former proprietories. Nor, said he, had there ever been more successful farmers than the monks themselves. They had executed everything in the very best manner, tending to make everything they touched the pride of the people. In view of this, Mr Burke had said that the monks had instructed the people in the arts of agriculture and fishing, and so tended to benefit the people.

Nor did they stop here. The moral and mental instruction of the masses had also been most effectually fostered by the monks and nuns—a fact which the speaker said he need not dwell upon, as all were aware of this who were at all acquainted with Catholic history. In short, the cheering influence upon society of the monk and the nun had been manifested everywhere and had been felt in every ramification of the social state, in a manner more effective than had ever been realized from any other agency.

This institution has fostered art, literature, and science, when the world during the middle ages was endeavoring to bury them. While the nobles and gentry left their homes for devastation, the monks had been assiduously at work in preserving all that was valuable in our social system, from ruin. All upon which Galileo, Newton, and La Place had built their fame had been preserved by, and came forth from the monastery.

But, it might be asked, was it well to sustain an institution like this at the great expense which was necessary for the purpose. In answer to this we might inquire as to the aggregate means of all the monks in the world, and then equally approach it among the whole, and see whether the portion of each would satisfy the grasping ambition of any *mammon-worshipper of the world.* When said he, the work which they performed and the millions which they saved to the State by providing for the poor, were considered, the mere cost of sustaining this institution dwindled into nothing.

The speaker's delineation of the noble charities of the nun in her self-denying efforts to soothe the sick and dying, in pestiferous lanes, in prisons, and on the battle-field, was graphic and eloquent. When, said he, we saw monks and nuns going forth and ministering amid pestilence and death, and offering themselves a sacrifice to some malignant contagion, in order to mitigate suffering, and catch from pestilential lips their last whispers, then come away humbly acknowledging to God that the life they had thus offered to him serving the Master had not been worthy of his acceptance. When, said he, we saw such noble, self-sacrificing devotion to the service of Christ, it was the least that we could do to admit that honesty and honor belong to the monastic institution [Loud and prolonged applause.]

Our nation, he said, was fast filing up with poor, wretched moral delinquents and to what could we look for an agency that would go forth to reach these neglected outcasts but to the monastic institution? None but the monk or the nun had the humility and fortitude to go again and again to the side of those whomest kindness with gross repulse, and endeavor by oft-repeated effort, to rescue them from their ruined condition.

The lecture, throughout, was listened to with evident interest, and elicited frequent applause in the course of its delivery. As a piece of composition, it was a finished production. The manner of its author in delivering it was plain, though pleasing, without any attempt at oratorical display. Dr. Ives himself is a finely-formed, benevolent-looking gentleman, some what past the meridian of life.

French Play, Walnut-street Theatre.

The last performance of the French company brought the very best audience that has yet been seen since the beginning of the thee days. "Glorious days" they have been for Art French population, as well as for the troupe itself. "La Grace de Dieu" (as we have said, "The Rose of Killarney") is a sentimental piece, and again brought before us the gentle Mlle Lorence Chevalier. She invested the character of its heroine with a poetical charm, so graceful and touching, so full of feeling, and so free from vulgar and rant, the very intonations of her voice brought tears to the eyes. M. Edgard in the part of Pierrot contrived to unite the grotesque manners of the peasant with the most exquisite touches of feeling and nature. M. Thiery, as his father, proved himself an artist of the very highest order. What can we say of "Chonchon," Mlle. Eugenie Sen, with the lustrous eyes? The innate type of the Parisian grisette, and the opera *rat*, vanity, fun, and luxury, drew as naturally to Paris as her national music drew Marie back to her mountains. Mlle. Sen's was a perfect piece of acting, relieving agreeably the serious portion of the drama. She is a very handsome figure and was dressed *à ravir*. At the conclusion of the piece, M. Sago thanked the audience in a few appropriate words, and gave us hopes of another visit. We shall welcome them with pleasure. We have no fault to find—the promises made in bills have all been kept. When we said we had no fault to find, we forgot; we have one, but its easily corrected, that is, the tremendously long pauses between the acts. This keeps an audience from eight to eleven for just one piece, and that not a heavy tragedy. This is too much for patience and good humor. The company appear to-morrow in New York.

Col. King, of New Orleans, accompanied by his body servant, was arrested just as he stepped off a steamboat at Pittsburg, by a couple of sharp policemen, who were on the lookout for E. Clay Pate, with a negro whom he recently stole from Missouri. It is a question whether the Colonel or the "stars" were the most surprised at the blunder.

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, May 18, 1859.

I have read a great many liberal Irish, Italian, French, and German journals, and they are full of revolution. Italy has a chance for liberty, and it is to be hoped that she will not be disappointed. Nothing is stated explicitly of the movements in Hungary and Poland, but nobody can say that Kossuth and his compatriots will not seize the present opportunity, and, amid the fiercest complications of the century, strike another blow for independence. But in Ireland there will be much commotion. I doubt the success of any movement there. The old feeling of 1798 flickered up in 1848, and then seemed to expire. However, it is hard to prophesy, for if, as it is suspected, England be drawn into the conflict with Austria against France, the latter will pour troops and money into Ireland, and make that her *point d'appui* for operations against England. The bell has just rung, and we must wait the unwinding of the curtain to see the scenes that are behind it.

If ever there were unfortunate negotiations, those between General Cass and General Herran on the part of New Granada and the United States are the ones. Since 1856 indemnity has been demanded for the lives and property of Americans destroyed upon the Isthmus of Panama. New Granada biggled and the United States stormed and threatened. A minister was sent out, and then differences very strangely arose between the President, the Senate, and the minister of New Granada. And now, after the Cass-Herran treaty has been agreed upon and about to be concluded, it is curiously lost in a river of Central America. It is an unfortunate *contretemps* for Mr. Buchanan's foreign policy, as *The Constitution* deemed it a master-piece of diplomacy. I presume that another treaty, in terms similar to the one that has been lost, will be agreed upon next session, and that the United States will again very courteously and forgivingly and self-sacrificingly bind herself to accept a per centage from extravagant taxes imposed upon her citizens *en transitu* upon a strip of land between the Atlantic and Pacific as compensation for a gross outrage upon the American flag and the murder in cold blood of American citizens. We must, in shame, acknowledge that in Central and South America the talisman to secure respect and safety is not "I am an American citizen," but "I am a British subject."

The War Department is resolved upon the severe chastisement of the Mohave Indians. They are the Bedouins of the plains, and murder and rob the emigrant trains whenever they can waylay them in superior numbers. When reduced to obedience about the only remaining obstacle to a secure trip across the continent will have been removed. It will not be unpleasant news to the troops cooped up at Camp Floyd, Utah, to know that they are to be put *en route* for active duty.

I learn from Californians who came in the last steamer that the Democracy who have adhered to Mr. Buchanan's Administration so long as they could are abandoning it, and supporting Broderick and McKibbin. It is stated that there is every indication of the triumph of the anti-Lecompton men in the coming fall.

The Maine Democracy invite Judge Douglas to attend their convention, and boldly proclaim their determination to send to Charleston anti Buchanan delegates. They copy and endorse the resolutions of the Harrisburg Union State-Rights Democratic Convention of the 13th of April. This is the terrible news that sent the Hon. John Appleton, Assistant Secretary of State, home in post-haste.

Various preparations are being made in this and other quarters with reference to the coming Presidential nomination and election. A very active movement has been set on foot in favor of Hon. James Guthrie, of Louisville, Kentucky, Secretary of the Treasury under the last Administration. The engineer of this movement is Colonel Peter G. Washington, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. Guthrie, who, having abundant leisure now, and being well skilled in politics and politicians, travels through the country, making acquaintances, feeling the pulse of the public, and preparing newspapers for his favorite. The Louisville *Courier*—which is at present the most ultra advocate for Congressional intervention for the protection of slavery in the Territories, is the home-organ of Mr. Guthrie, while here and there, including your own State, may be found others who are always ready, on the hint, to second suggestions of that paper. It is intimated that in Pennsylvania the friends of Guthrie are receiving considerable encouragement from Attorney General Black, who has been exceedingly cosy with a certain political interest in your city, within the last six months. The usual process of bringing out candidates for the nomination of Vice President is resorted to, to favor this organization, and Judge Black is by no means displeased to be considered a prospective applicant for this high—though secondary honor. Mr. Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, is, of course, in the field for the first place. Toucey would no doubt be willing to accept, but he has been very effectually obliterated by the recent Congressional investigations. General Cass, aged and infirm as he is, has long ago parted with ambition, but you may rest assured that the Presidential eye is kept wide open upon all the movements to appoint a successor, and that the utmost jealousy is exercised in regard to them. Mr. Buchanan continues to felicitate himself upon his extraordinary health, and, like all men who once got a taste of the Presidency, will not willingly let go his hold, but will persist in taking all the chances as they arrive. Amid the universal dislocation of parties, and the nervous timidity of partisans, it is almost impossible to cast the horoscope of 1860. Where the man is to be found who can unite the various divisions of the great Democratic party—one who will be true to his own honor and to certain essential principles of government—is *the* question of the day. The spirit incident to the increasing facilities for supplying intelligence to the people, and the appetite for reading and thinking, "which grows by what it feeds upon," will accept no more falsehoods, and will be content with nothing short of the plainest declarations and the most rigid fulfilment of plighted faith.

The Washington *Constitution*, under that illustrious military chieftain, Brigadier General George Washington Bowman, is rapidly achieving a distinction, before which John Jones, of the *Mississippian*, must certainly "pale his inefficacious fires." The *Constitution* is now engaged in the deliberate pastime of proving that Mr. Buchanan has been consistent! This idea, original as it is, seems to give the heroic editor and his assistant immense trouble. The difference between a highly independent Government paper and one which allows itself to become a mere echo of inflated and temporary power—the difference, in a word, between the London *Times* and the Washington *Constitution*—marks the difference between elevated and assured intellect and statesmanship, and grovelling and mercenary subservience to men in office. The London *Times*, early in May, in a formidable editorial, announced that France and Russia had effected a treaty of defensive and offensive alliance. This announcement covered the stock market with a pall of despair. It is estimated that many hundred millions of dollars changed hands, and some of the oldest houses failed under the apprehension this created. Although immediately denied by the organ of the ministry, and even by Mr. Disraeli himself from the hustings, the position and history of the London *Times* entitles its declaration in the premises to implicit confidence. More than twenty years ago this great journal surprised England by announcing that Sir Robert Peel intended changing front on the corn laws; and although his own organ on the next morning nervously denied it, yet a few days proved that the Thunderer knew more of the Prime Minister's secrets than those nearest to him. Not the least interesting of the many phases of the European question is the curiosity of intelligent men to see how the London *Times* will maintain itself under the dread responsibility of having ruined so many important men by a simple newspaper statement. But who believes what the Washington *Constitution* says? What statement in that journal causes the slightest vibration in the public mind? The most insignificant security rests serenely under its theatrical thunder, and the Administration itself is constantly compelled to be correcting its chronic mistakes. Mr. Buchanan always had an idea of beginning a great newspaper under his Administration at the seat of the Federal Government—one bold enough to tell the truth, even to the Administration; entirely independent of the favor of Congress, and, while receiving its share of the patronage of the Government, neither its slave nor its master. Such an enterprise would have cost a large amount of money; but when we look over the vast extent of our country, count up its resources, and anticipate its future, it is not going too far to say that it would have been the commencement of a great success.

OCCASIONAL.

The Ohio White Sulphur Springs.

A new and ambitious claimant for the patronage of the water-place-loving public, and particularly such invalids as can be benefited by the healing properties of superior mineral springs, has arisen in the Ohio White-Sulphur-Springs establishment. It is located eighteen miles north of Columbus, the capital of Ohio, at a point five hundred and eighty-six miles from Philadelphia, five hundred and forty-four from Baltimore, and six hundred and eighty miles from New York, and is within a short distance of several important railroads. An excellent hotel has been erected. It is surrounded by grounds handsomely laid out. Numerous cures have, it is said, already been effected by the waters of the fine springs upon the premises.

MRS. DUFFIELD'S BENEFIT.—This evening that highly popular and deserving actress, Mrs. Duffield, takes her benefit, (at Waln