The Press.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1859.

FIRST PAGE—Hon. Reverdy Johnson on the Rights of the People in the Territories; Personal and Political; Religious Intelligence; The Chestnut-street Bridge; Correction. FOURTH PAGE—The Courts; Weekly Review of the Philadelphia Markets; Marine Intelligence.

The News.

The New York *Herald* of yesterday says that information was received at the Marshal's office that the brig J. P. Hooper, now lying at pier No. 44 East river, had been engaged on a slave voyage, from which she had just returned. The marshal and two of his deputies proceeded to the vessel, and took possession of her. It is stated that the J. P. Hooper was fitted out at Charleston, S. C., and went to Havana, thence to Cienfuegos and the coast of Africa, where she took in a cargo of negroes, and landed them on the south side of Cuba. After landing the blacks there, the mate took the vessel into Campeachy, obtained fraudulent papers, and sailed for New York, where he was dispossessed by a power of attorney sent on from Charleston by the owners. When she was first fitted out she was a schooner, but the mate had her altered to a brigantine, and brought her as such to that port. Her name is in very small letters, and she has been totally divested of her internal fittings as a slaver. Captain Payne, of the J. P. Hooper, took passage on board a bark for New York, but died on the voyage. His remains were kept and buried at Staten Island. Deputy Marshal Miller is now in possession of the slaver. The mate is anxiously looked for, and it is probable the brigantine will be sold for the benefit of the United States Government.

The steamship America, Captain Moodie, from Liverpool on the afternoon of Saturday, the 23d ultimo, arrived at Halifax on Thursday afternoon. The departure of the Great Eastern for America had been postponed *sine die*, and would probably not take place this year. The details of the peace treaty of Zurich show it to be but a mere amplification of the Villa Franca agreement. By it the rights of the grand dukes are reserved. Spain is dissatisfied with the terms offered by Morocco, and war between those Powers is considered imminent. The Sardinian Government has issued a decree for a loan of one hundred million francs. The breadstuffs market was dull and nominally particular change in rates. The provision market was quiet. Consols closed on Friday, the 22d, at 96⅝@96¾, for both money and account. The money market was slightly more stringent.

Peter Armorer was arrested in New York yesterday for assault and battery upon his child. He beat his child, a boy of about three years old, till his eyes were blackened, and his face and whole body were covered with bruises; and when the mother interfered to keep him from killing the child he seized a kettle of boiling water and threw it, or rather poured it on her head, holding her in the mean time, to prevent her escape. He was committed.

Yesterday the wind was too high for the inflation of Mr. Lowe's balloon in New York; consequently, the gas was turned off. As soon as the wind lowers somewhat, the inflation will be resumed.

Just before the steamer Europa sailed from Boston last Wednesday, three men, named John B. Ross, David Leach, and Adolph Bishop, were arrested on charges of forging the name of Mr. Bonner, of the New York *Ledger*, to a check on the Nassau Bank.

Mr. Kyle, who was so brutally murdered in Baltimore on election day, was buried yesterday. Many of the best men of Baltimore attended the funeral, to show their respect for the memory of the deceased.

The express from Pike's Peak arrived at Leavenworth on Thursday night, with the comfortable sum of $30,000 on consignment and in the hands of passengers. This does not look as if the Pike's Peak stories were "all humbug."

At a recent meeting of the New York Sanitary Association a series of statistics were read relative to the number of persons who do business in the city, but who reside in the adjoining cities and towns. The aggregate of arrivals in and departures from the city were, for one year, computed to be 87,255,610, an average of 265,000 a day.

The Chicago papers of Wednesday, received last night, bring us particulars of the distressing accident on the Northwestern Railroad, a short telegraphic account of which we have already given. The *Journal* says:

"The public excitement relative to the terrible casualty near Watertown, Wis., remains unabated. The Briggs House was thronged this morning with an anxious crowd of people eager to learn every detail concerning the fatal accident. The affair has cast a gloom over a large part of the community, for the reason that it is an unusually mournful event. Large preparations had been made for the enjoyment and pleasure of our Northwestern friends. The excursion train left Oshkosh with a large crowd of passengers, in high spirits, when, in a moment, the train is hurled from the track by an unforeseen accident, and the festivity is changed to mourning.

"Mr. Geo. B. Edwards, of Shawano, Wis., who was aboard the train, furnishes us with the following interesting particulars:

"The train consisted of thirteen cars, densely crowded with passengers, many in each car being obliged to stand up. They left Oshkosh at a quarter before seven yesterday morning.

"At half past ten, between Jefferson and Watertown, about eight miles from the latter place, the casualty occurred. Mr. E. was sitting in the front car, next to the baggage car, when he suddenly heard a peculiar noise and at once concluded either that the road was very rough or that the engine was running off the track. Before he had time to think, the passenger car was running upon the ties and the baggage car driven into it, smashing it to pieces. The floor of the passenger car ran on that of the baggage, while the roof of the baggage car was thrown into the former. Not a seat of the car but was smashed to pieces.

"The forward end of the car was let down into the mud and water, and many were injured by being caught and jammed between the beams. Mr. Edwards was injured somewhat by his leg falling a stove upon one of his legs, but escaped by crawling through the window. A young man who was sitting upon the seat behind, talking with his sister, was killed, but his sister escaped.

"The tender was badly smashed up, but the engine is comparatively uninjured. The sixth car was jammed into the fifth one, and broken up. The engine, tender, baggage and first passenger car were thrown into the ditch, and the rest of the cars remained on. The back cars were uninjured, the passengers merely feeling a shock and concluding from the sudden stoppage that an accident had occurred.

Revenue and Taxation.

Considerable changes in the system of British revenue finance are about being agitated for. At the close of the recent meeting, in the north of England, of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, it was announced by Lord BROUGHAM that a meeting had just been held in an adjoining room, upon the subject of Financial Reform, at which had been discussed the respective merits of direct and indirect taxation.

It had been ascertained, he said, that the indirect taxation of the country pressed with great weight on the great body of the people, being raised on the five articles of tea, sugar, malt, tobacco, and spirits, and the sum raised on these articles amounted to no less than £50,000,000 annually. How to do without these millions was another question. If he said to Mr. GLADSTONE, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, "You ought to go away with the tax on these articles," the reply would be, "I quite agree with you; it is a great hardship that such taxes should be raised, but I cannot do without the money." On considering the subject the meeting came to a most reasonable conclusion—viz: "That, as far as possible, indirect taxation should be replaced by direct taxation," meaning by "as far as possible," as far as was consistent with justice to all classes of the community, and to all sorts of property, and as far as was consistent with the exigencies of the public service, the navy, the army, and civil government, and also, as far as was possible, consistent with keeping good faith with the public creditor. That phrase, "as far as possible," covers all these matters he had now enumerated. It was the feeling of the meeting that the best sort of tax was a wealth-tax—a tax on capital, whether that capital consisted of land, or money, or goods, or furniture, or any species of feasible and tangible property.

Upon one point, Lord BROUGHAM said, the financial reformers had been unanimous. There were, besides the articles he had mentioned, 485 articles subjected to duties of various sorts, and these duties which crippled our foreign trade and our domestic industry, did not produce more than £700,000. Could there be any doubt that the duty, so far as these 485 articles were concerned, should be got rid of. And that they should get rid of a proportion of the army of tax-gatherers employed to levy the duties. The reduction which would thus take place in salaries would go a considerable way to lessen the loss that would accrue from giving up the £700,000.

The popular saying that "the Queen's cheese is lost in the parings," will here recur to the mind. It is probable that of the revenue from 485 articles which yield £700,000 per annum, fifty per cent. are paid for the collection. If the duties on these articles were wholly remitted, the loss to the Public Revenue would be comparatively small, and the whole army of custom-house officers and excisemen could be dismissed. We do things very unwisely, in this country, at times, but anything so flagrant as this is intolerable, and nothing could make it stand. It is considered that the cost of collecting the public revenue of England might easily be reduced one half.

The Power of Office.

A good many people are exercising themselves with wonder, that the entire population of the South should be excited by the experiment of JOHN BROWN and his followers upon the people of Virginia. A sensible solution of this wonder would be found in the fact that there is a population in that part of the Union which is supposed to be discontented with its condition, and the efforts of fanatics on the one hand, and the fears of timid men on the other, find, in this reason, encouragement and excuse. We propose presenting a subject much more difficult of settlement, viz: Why is it that the white masses of the Democratic party allow themselves to be cajoled, counteracted, and controlled by a few office-holders? That the feeling of the Democrats in this part of the Union is very generally against the follies of the Administration, even the dependents of Federal power themselves cannot honestly deny. And yet, these dependents control the masses at the present time, have controlled them in the past, and will continue to do so in the future, unless these latter vigorously and promptly revolt against their self-constituted masters. We leave it to others more interested and more curious in these matters to explain the secret of the extraordinary influence of the paid adherents of the Administration over the majority of the Democratic party.

As an evidence of the indignation which the persistent intolerance of the officials of the General Government has excited in other quarters, we copy the following letter from a Boston paper, addressed by a Democratic member of the Massachusetts Legislature to the secretary of a Democratic committee. It is so frank and explicit that we desire to preserve it as a model for the imitation of those who are now suffering under the lash of official arrogance in this vicinity:

"BOSTON, October 20, 1859.

"O. O. MORSE, Esq., Secretary of the Newburyport Democratic Committee:

Dear Sir: I received your letter inviting me to address the Democracy of your vicinity, and was gratified to know that you remember me as a Democrat and desired to hear me upon the principles of that party. For two reasons I fear that I shall be obliged to decline your invitation:

"First. I do not think I shall have sufficient leisure to prepare and deliver any addresses this fall.

"Second. I am a rebel, and can hardly be considered orthodox in the present condition of the Democratic doctrine.

"I am disgusted that we are controlled, silenced, and crushed by a few demagogical office-holders. We went to Worcester, three to one strong in favor of Douglas, and in favor of saying so; but when there, we were silenced and trampled down by a small band of office-holders, who defeated us, and won through discipline and trick. They gave us the 'glittering generalities' of popular sovereignty as chaff for the bolts, and doubtless we from giving the enunciation of those principles practical direction by declaring for Mr. Douglas, their clear expounder and fearless champion. And when driven from direct resolutions, we were coolly told by Hallett that what they had given us, to wit, the popular sovereignty resolution, was nothing, meant nothing or anything, according to the occasion or purpose for which it was used.

"Now, when a few office-holders, whose brazen lips are applied with unfailing caution to the yielding pap of the National treasury, avowedly and excitingly chest the popular will and delegy, I ask what is this thing which is christened Democracy, people's rights, &c.? I adhere with fond affection to real Democratic doctrines. I rebel against the dictation of arrogant, office-holding, who, receiving the people's favors, should be the people's servants rather than the people's dictators.

"I am, with great respect, yours truly,

"GEORGE M. STEARNS."

As a harmonious conclusion to this article, we now respectfully present to our readers the following extract from the great speech of the present President of the United States—MR. BUCHANAN—delivered in the House of Representatives, of which he was then a member, in 1826:

"My colleague has declared that he would not have introduced such resolutions because they might tend to injure the Government of the country in the estimation of the people. Against this petition I take leave to enter my solemn protest. Is it the republican doctrine? What, sir! are we to be told that we shall not inquire into the existence of abuses in this Government because such inquiry might tend to make the Government less popular? This is now doctrine to me—doctrine which I have never heard before upon this floor."

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"The nature of man," says Mr. Buchanan, "is the same under republics and under monarchies. The history of the human race proves that liberty can never long be preserved without popular jealousy. It is the condition of its enjoyment. Our rulers must be narrowly watched. Whom my colleague advanced the position which he did, he could not have foreseen the consequences to which his doctrine would lead; I know that he never could have intended that it should reach thus far; but, yet my inference is perfectly fair when I declare that it is a doctrine which tends to the calm of despotism. It is the maxim of despots, that the people should never inquire into the concerns of Government. Those who have enslaved mankind, from Cæsar to Bonaparte, have always endeavored, by presenting them with amusements, and by every other means in their power, to attract the attention of the people from the conduct of their rulers."

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"But has the gentleman from Pennsylvania adverted to the consequences of his doctrine? There is no danger from patronage. If so, there is no occasion for jealousy on the part of the States towards this Government. All the principles which actuated our fathers, which made them watch the Federal Government with Argus eyes, for the purpose of retaining it within the limits of the Constitution, were utterly vain. Power, in my part, judging from history, when this Government was commencing its operation, when this patronage was comparatively small, it required the immense weight of character which the Father of his country possessed to put the wheels of the machine into successful motion. I think there was then more danger of a dissolution than a consolidation of the Confederacy. I should think, if the words had some meaning, have been a Federalist, rather than an anti-Federalist. I have been called a Federalist, and I shall never be ashamed of the name. The times have since greatly changed. The power and the patronage of this Government have been extended, and are felt in every neighborhood of this vast empire. There is now infinitely more danger of consolidation than of disunion; and the States should now be jealous of every encroachment upon their rights. The argument of my colleague would put them to sleep. Upon his theory the British Government must be very weak, because it possesses ten, nay, I might say twenty fold, the patronage of this Government."—*Gales & Seaton's Register of Debates, Vol. IV, Part I, page 1862, et seq.*

The Pledge of 1856.

Our faithful correspondent, "Occasional," sends us the following resolution adopted by the great Democratic mass meeting held at Independence Square, in Philadelphia, on the 17th of September, 1856—the anniversary of the adoption of the Federal Constitution—and asks that we should give it a prominent place in THE PRESS. After the organization of the meeting, which was presided over by GEORGE M. WHARTON, Esq., assisted by such men as HENRY HORN, JOSIAH RANDALL, FREDERICK FRALEY, GEN. ROBERT PATTERSON, CHARLES MACALESTER, F. Y. WOLGAMUTH, JOHN O. JAMES, HUGH CATHERWOOD, WM. O. KLINE, HON. WM. M. HESTER, and GEN. GEORGE M. LAUMAN, of Berks, HON. FRANCIS W. HUGHES of Schuylkill, HON. S. A. BRIDGES of Lehigh, HON. ALEXANDER E. BROWN of Northampton, HAMILTON ALDRICKS of Dauphin, N. B. BROWNE of Philadelphia, and others, MR. WHARTON, the president of the meeting, came forward and used the following language, which, in less than a year, he formally deserted:

"There are several questions now at issue before the people of this country, BUT THE QUESTION OF ALL QUESTIONS, as I regard it, is the true construction of the Constitution, and the proper action under it, *in the matter of slavery in the Territories belonging to this Union. Shall the people who go to the Territories and make them their homes, settle that point for themselves, or shall others settle it for them?* Shall they, from our own consciences and their own self-interest decide it, or shall other persons' consciences and others' self-interest determine it? Are the inhabitants of the Territories mere *children*, in a state of pupilage, or are they *men*—hardy and intelligent men, capable of civilization and the founders of empires? *I say this is* THE QUESTION, because upon its solution depends, in a great measure, the permanence of our Union."

JOHN W. FORNEY, Chairman of the State Central Committee, said he had been directed by a Committee to offer certain resolutions, among which was the following:

"*Resolved*, That, inasmuch as the Compromise measures of 1850 were agreed upon and consummated by the joint efforts and votes of the leaders of the two great national parties in the Congress of the United States, and, inasmuch as the Kansas and Nebraska bill reaffirmed the great popular principle of those Compromise measures by providing 'that it is the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any State or Territory, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States,' *we, representing the entire Democratic party of Pennsylvania, and tens of thousands of those who have followed the leadership of Clay and Webster in former conflicts, RENEW THE PLEDGES OF OUR DEVOTION TO THE COMPROMISE MEASURES OF 1850, AND THE PRINCIPLE CARRIED OUT BY THE LEGISLATION OF 1854.*"

☞ Our readers will notice in another column of *The Press* the advertisement of Dr. Osmun, the well-known young oculist, who has determined to practise his profession in the city of Philadelphia, and who has come among us armed with testimonials of the highest character. Dr. Osmun has spent some time in the celebrated Eye Infirmary and Medical School at Strasburg, and the Royal University at Leipsic; has studied under Liebig, and has the certificate of Professor Graefe, of the Royal University of Berlin, who is said to be the greatest oculist living. He has also had a thorough experience in London and in Paris. Dr. Osmun is a young man, notwithstanding his high celebrity, and has, we are happy to say, resolved to test his fortune and his fate in our good old city.

Ten Days from Europe.

We recollect when news from Europe in three days was thought no tardy communication at this season. The *America* steamer arrived at Halifax yesterday, having left Liverpool on the 25th ult., and her news reached us by telegraph yesterday afternoon.

The intelligence is not very important, except that the English money market is easy, consols closing, on the 24th, at 96 to 96¾. Cotton was slightly on the advance, and breadstuffs and provisions *in statu quo*. As might have been expected, ever since the accident, the doubt which existed as to the voyage this season of the *Great Eastern* across the Atlantic seems to have settled down into a certainty that she will *not* leave England earlier than the spring.

The terms of the Zurich Treaty have been made public, and are much the same as those agreed upon at Villa Franca. Lombardy is transferred to Piedmont, and, at a Conference of the leading European Powers (not the usual Five Powers), the final settlement of the Italian Duchies' question will be made. VICTOR EMMANUEL, meanwhile, calls for a loan of $100,000,000, which is a large sum to want or solicit under existing circumstances. But what the ruler of Piedmont and Sardinia might find it difficult to obtain, is not so difficult to him who now has fertile Lombardy annexed to his dominions, with a pretty strong chance of also obtaining the Duchies before twelve months pass over his head.

Who are to be the Victims?

Since our correspondent of yesterday called attention to the use being made of the United States Mint by the custom-house clique, in the election of delegates on Monday, several gentlemen have called to say that the same *game* is being played with the *navy yard, United States arsenal, custom house*, &c. Promises of office, employment, &c., are made to every Democratic voter who this clique think can be reached by such means, "if they will only carry the delegates in the precinct or ward," for them.

Now, as all those *in office*, or who are *now employed*, are stimulated to work for the delegates in the expectation of their being continued, one party or the other—the *ins* or the *expectants*—must be cheated, unless the Government intends to largely increase its employees in this city. As no such increase is expected or intended to be made, there will be cruel disappointments after the delegate elections. How many Democrats would be caught with such chaff?

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4, 1859.

Owing to the persistent efforts of the Administration to rescue itself from the obligations entered into in 1856 in regard to the rights of the people in the Territories, a good deal of confusion and disputation has grown out of the discussion of that subject. Although much has been written and spoken, and some complaints have been made that too much time and paper have been consumed by the controversialists, the fact that the question will come mainly in issue next year will render everything that has been, or may be said, worthy of remembrance and preservation. The contest has now assumed a shape which every independent voter can comprehend, almost at a glance—particularly since the exhaustive argument of Hon. Reverdy Johnson. *The Administration has formally taken the fatal position that it never was intended by the Democratic party that the people of the Territories should exercise any control whatever over the subject of slavery, while they remain in a territorial condition, and plants itself upon the ground that all our pledges and declarations, from* 1840 *down to* 1856, *simply meant that the question of slavery could only be reached when the people of a new State come to form their Constitution.* In this latter position he never has been disputed by any party! A more ridiculous spectacle of stultification and tergiversation has never been witnessed in political annals. The attitude occupied by Judge Douglas and his friends is that always occupied by the Democratic party, and any doubts that may have been entertained in regard to it have now been so effectually cleared away by recent discussion, that no party in the free States can take ground with any hope of success against the platform occupied by Douglas and his friends.

You have been in the habit, lately, of publishing extracts from the speeches of Howell Cobb, of Georgia, on this now disputed question, and your article the other day presenting his opinions in 1854, while he was Governor of Georgia, shows where he stood at that early stage of the contest. I have not seen in your paper, however, a speech pronounced by Mr. Cobb on the 17th of September, 1856, at Independence Square, in the city of Philadelphia. It is so emphatically the position of the Democratic party to-day, and so emphatically not the present position of Mr. Cobb, that it deserves to be placed upon record, alike as your own vindication and his condemnation:

"Why is it that our Constitution recognises and authorizes the principle of popular sovereignty? It makes their own laws, and that the people of all the other States shall do the same thing? Is it because the people of each and all the States, being capable of self-government, are left free to make their own laws and govern themselves? I want you to understand *that it is because you are a citizen of Pennsylvania that you have the capacity to govern yourselves.* The people of Georgia have the same capacity and the same right. *Suppose you go to Kansas, what will be your condition there? Whenever the citizens of that Territory? They are met from Pennsylvania and from Georgia, men from Massachusetts and South Carolina, men from all the States of the Union, who recognized in their recognition of the principle of self-government in Pennsylvania or in Georgia, are as capable of the same right in the Territory of Kansas!*"

Great interest is felt in the coming election in New York. The President has directed that all the members of the Cabinet should write letters to that State, placing the responsibility of the Harper's Ferry tragedy upon the Republican party—an experiment which may or may not be successful. That Governor Seward and Mr. Giddings, and some other of the leaders of the Republican party, have indulged themselves in violent expressions against the South for years past is true, but that the masses of the Republican party sympathize with the movements of Brown is, in my opinion, a calumny quite as great as the charge that that event was the result of the labors of any considerable body of men.

It is a little singular that the very organs that were so horror-stricken when the murder of Broderick was charged upon the Administration should now seek to fasten the odium of the Harper's Ferry tragedy upon a large portion of the American people. In my opinion, this medicine of the Cabinet, however effective it might be if administered by others, will not sit so easily upon the stomachs of the people of the Empire State, if proffered by such bungling doctors as the President's constitutional advisers. There are many candidates for the Presidency in the Opposition party, who desire the defeat of the Republicans in New York, in order that Seward may be gotten out of the way, and in this effort they are assisted by the Americans. The Democrats of New York have a capital ticket, and their platform has been liberally construed. In the election of their delegates to Charleston, they have given great offence to the Administration, and nothing will prevent their success but the follies of the Cabinet in interfering in the elections in that State, and the attempt of the Administration to hold the Republicans, as a mass, responsible for the Harper's Ferry tragedy.

OCCASIONAL.

Public Amusements.

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.—Each successive representation of "Geraldine" is really a new triumph. The play is so well put upon the stage and so admirably acted that, notwithstanding the one great improbability of its plot and the anachronism of having Crusaders and a Crusade in the reign of any of the English Edwards, it is in favor with the audience. It has been judiciously curtailed, which improves it for the stage, and is fairly entitled to be called a good acting drama, with several striking situations, and an effective dialogue. We know not how Miss Heron played *Geraldine* in New York and Boston, but can well believe that her acting gave vitality to the play. One of the York critics said "She *made* the play;" which was praise somewhat too strong, perhaps. Certainly, she produced a great effect upon those who witnessed her performance. And so with Mrs. Waller, who has mastered the idiosyncracy of the character, so to say, and worked it up, by wonderfully fine acting, into something unusually effective and attractive. Her performance is fine, all through, but in the fourth and fifth acts her performance was thrilling and deeply impressive. Her death-scene, last night, was terribly true—even yet the fixed glare of the eyes and drop of the under-lip seems before us in sad and awful reality. She has made as much of the part as the part can bear.

No one can say that a Shakspearian play has been "made" by the acting of any body. A dramatic work, which is the production of creative *genius* is ever superior to the performer's talent. Who has yet *acted* up to the full realization of *Lady Macbeth*, for instance, though Mrs. Siddons did and Mrs. Waller does perform that character most admirably? The reason why they have not quite realized all of the poet's conception is that Mrs. Siddons and Mrs. Waller, great though their powers, were yet not equal to Shakspere. On the contrary, most other plays owe as much of their success to the *actors* as to the *authors*. You read Shakspere, and the beauty, force, and appropriateness of the language, no less than the fitness of the situations, so deeply interest you, that in your mind the play acts itself. Read a modern play, which may be advertised and placarded as the greatest dramatic production of the age, and you may wonder how it succeeded. See it performed, with the aids and appliances of scenery, music, and such accessories, and good acting, and it may achieve a great success. *Thus* it is that acting may be said to *make* the play. Talent may produce it, but it requires Genius to give it palpable life, upon the stage.

There is a great deal of talent and considerable promise in Mrs. Bateman's play. In the hands of a common-place artist, its one fine character might be ineffective. Mrs. Waller, on the contrary, who is a very Queen of Tragedy, infuses it with her genius, and, breathing life into it, entrances all who look and listen. We put the fact thus plainly, because it is the truth, and because, oddly enough, various paragraph notices of "Geraldine" in some daily papers, raise up the play to the seventh heaven of hyperbolical eulogy, and either omit all mention of the great *tragedienne*, or damn her with faint praise. What the object can be in depreciating the actress and exalting the writer, we are unable to comprehend. One lady is surely entitled to as much consideration as the other. Besides, it was Philadelphia which first, in this country, recognised Mrs. Waller's genius, and we are jealous of her fame.

The whole characters were well filled. Mr. *Perry's Bard* is powerful, and the first act, in which he appears, is extremely striking, ending with the heroine falling down, alarmed and subdued by his fearful curse. Mr. Shewell (though he will say *cuivent* and *cuif'n*) acts with a great deal of talent. A little too cat-like in the fourth act, whereas the part resembles a clerical *Iago*, with a seemingly honest front, but his final speech when he throws off the mask, is very impressive. Mrs. Thayer looked the old woman "of the period," as Mrs. Jarley would say, and Mr. Bowers (a jester who never once raises a smile) spoke his part of the dialogue well. It was not his fault if it was deficient in what excites mirth.

Two other characters, and those leading ones, remain to be noticed—Mr. Keach's *Hubert* and Miss Millor's *Edith*. The part of *Hubert* is not a very demonstrative one; but it is not a feeble walking-gentleman part either. Mr. Keach played it very judiciously, and his declamation was very good. The little episode of adventure in Syria, which he has to tell, he related so as to interest the audience. Miss Millor's *Edith* was played very prettily, but the part requires more. It needs *power*, which Mrs. Cowell could have given it, and we regret that she did not sustain the character.

The music between the acts was as unappropriate as possible, of course. That eternal twoddle-dee with the violins perpetually assails the ear. Before the last act the music was much better than before.

ARCH-STREET THEATRE.—That extremely popular adaptation called "Dot," which so immediately obtained celebrity at this theatre, seems likely to be played—until further orders. It is probable that the actors will *tire of* it much sooner than the public. At the lowest calculation, it is "good" for a few weeks longer. This evening it will be played first, and followed by the "French Spy," as an afterpiece. This is a very attractive combination.

SIGNOR BLITZ, the magician, ventriloquist, and wonder-worker, holds a levee this afternoon, at his new saloon, N. E. corner of Chestnut and Tenth street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALES.—LOANS AND REAL ESTATE, Tuesday, 8th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, and 7 in the evening, by order of Trustees, Executors, and others. See Thomas & Sons' pamphlet catalogues issued to-day, and advertisements under auction head.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM EUROPE.

THREE DAYS LATER.

THE STEAMSHIP AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

TERMS OF THE TREATY OF ZURICH.

THE SAILING OF THE GREAT EASTERN INDEFINITELY POSTPONED.

Encouraging Experiments on the Atlantic Cable.

EXCITEMENT IN PIEDMONT.

Rumored Revolutionary Movement at Palermo.

A SARDINIAN LOAN.

War Between Spain and Morocco Imminent

ADVANCE IN COTTON.

CONSOLS 95⅞@96.

HALIFAX, N. B., Nov. 4—The royal mail steamship *America*, Capt. Moodie, which left Liverpool at 3 o'clock P. M. on October 22d, arrived at Halifax at 6 o'clock this evening.

The America left Halifax at 10 o'clock P. M. on Thursday for Boston, where she will be due on Saturday morning. She passed, October 25th, at 8 o'clock P. M., off Head of Kinsale, the steamship Asia, from New York for Liverpool.

The steamship Vanderbilt, from New York October 8th, arrived at Southampton on the evening of the 19th.

The steamship City of Baltimore, from New York October 8th, arrived at Queenstown at 4 A. M. on the 21st, and at Liverpool early on the morning of the 22d.

The steamship North *American*, from Quebec October 8th, touched Liverpool at 5 P. M. on the 20th ult.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

A Zurich telegram of the 18th says: "The principal points of the treaty of peace between France and Austria have been agreed upon by plenipotentiaries, and are as follows: Austria gives up Lombardy, except Mantua and Peschiera, and as far as the frontier line, fixed by special commission, to France, who transfers it to Piedmont. Tuscany acquired in Lombardy are to be paid by the new Government. Piedmont is to pay Austria 60 000,000 florins, and be responsible for three-fifths of the debt of Monte-Lombardo Venetia, making the debt, in all transfers, 75 000,000 florins. The new Government and the Italian Powers will unite their efforts, in order that *reform* in the Papal States may be carried out by the Pope. The rights of the dukes of Tuscany, Modena, and Parma, are expressly reserved to the two Emperors, who undertake to use their influence with the Italian Powers, that they may adopt the same form of a Confederation of all the States of Italy. Venetia, under Austrian rule, is to form part of the Confederation. Ratifications will be exchanged at Zurich within fifteen days. The treaty is merely an amplification of Villa Franca agreements.

A Zurich telegram of the 21st announces that Count Colloredo, Austrian Plenipotentiary, was attacked with a paralytic stroke, and it was difficult even to get the best bills discounted below 2½ per cent. No gold was withdrawn from the bank, but large remittances of Australian, including a portion of the £115,000 just received per ship Yorkshire, were made for exportation. The foreign exchanges were steady, except bills on Belgium, which were rather lower.

The *Times'* city article, dated Friday evening, says: A telegram from Madrid, to the effect that the Spanish Government had resolved to declare war against Morocco, caused the funds to open with great heaviness, and, although it was afterwards shown to be erroneous, the simple fact being that a Madrid paper had advised the Government to go to war, the recovery at the close occasioned demand for money to-day, and a few transactions took place at 2½ per cent. The market for railway stocks is unpublished with the funds and slightly declined. The Grand Trunk of Canada, however, advanced one per cent, and the Atlantic, St. Lawrence, and Great Western of Canada also improved.

The *Times* announces another large Russian failure—that of Mr. Gutzkow, an extensive manufacturer at Moscow. His liabilities are £240,000 sterling. It is reported that he has committed suicide.

The weather is very winter in England, and there is considerable frost and snow.

FRANCE.

It is reported that the Emperor refused to grant an audience to a deputation from Bologna, but had received those from the Duchies.

The Sardinian Minister of Foreign Affairs had left Paris for London.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* continues to point out the immense naval armaments, particularly at Toulon, where no less than twenty-two large ships are being constructed.

The Bourse was dull and declining. Routes closed heavy on the 21st, at 64f. 65c.

The projected Chinese expedition had been discussed in the Council of Ministers. It was proposed to dispatch eighteen thousand men, but nothing definite was arrived at. The troops would not leave before the end of the year.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says he is still informed that France has claimed her war expenses from Sardinia, and the Sardinian envoy's mission to Paris is supposed to have reference to the question of debt as well as the Duchies.

Accounts from Cochin China say that the French forces were so worn out by fatigue and disease, that they were preparing to abandon Tourarin, and return to Chun. The only point which the admiral will not abandon is Segon, where extensive fortifications had been raised, and a strong garrison will be left.

ITALY.

Marshal Vaillant is reported to have written to Napoleon, suggesting the occupation of the Duchies by French troops, to prevent civil war from breaking out.

The Neapolitan army on the Roman frontier was increasing.

It was rumored that troops had landed at Ancona.

Considerable excitement prevailed in Piedmont, on account of the conditions of the Zurich treaty. The King of Sardinia, in receiving a deputation from the municipality of Genoa, reiterated his intention to defend the cause of Italian independence to the utmost of his power. He expressed his hope that the wishes of Italy would be granted.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* says that the object of the Sardinian Minister for Foreign Affairs visiting Paris is to obtain the Emperor's consent, pending the Congress, to the occupation of Central Italy by Piedmontese troops, and the appointment of Prince Carignan as Regent of the Duchies and Legations.

The Commercial Council of Milan had voted 100 000 francs towards Garibaldi's subscription for the purchase of muskets.

It was reported at Turin that, in consequence of Neapolitan war ships having been signalled in a hostile attitude off the coast of the Romagna, a Piedmontese squadron had been ordered around into the Adriatic.

It is asserted that there has been a revolutionary movement in Palermo, but it was quelled immediately. A letter says one hundred and fifty rebels were killed, but it lacks confirmation.

Justice continued to be energetically carried out in Parma. Nine arrests had taken place. The municipality had determined on the destruction of the column on which the head of Ahriti was placed.

It was expected that the effective strength of the new Sardinian army will be 300 000, exclusive of the rifle corps and military marine. In addition there will be throughout the kingdom about 600,000 national guards.

Financial affairs in Naples are represented as critical. A loan of 20,000,000 was spoken of.

LATEST.

TURIN, 21st.—The official Piedmontese *Gazette* publishes a decree authorizing the Finance Minister to contract a loan of one hundred million francs, by means of the alienation of the rentes and the public debt to that amount.

Count Rozier, minister of Belgium, has arrived at Turin.

SPAIN.

The *Correspondencia Autografa* announces that in consequence of unsatisfactory declarations, made by the Emperor of Morocco, the Council of Ministers has resolved to have recourse to arms. The same journal approves the action of the Government in ordering the Spanish consul to leave Tanziers.

The Spanish bishops, in imitation of the French, had commenced publishing pastoral letters in defence of the temporal power of the Pope.

LATER.—MADRID, Oct. 20.—The reply of Morocco to the guarantees demanded by Spain not being satisfactory, war seems imminent. A council of ministers, presided over by the Queen, has been convoked.

The Spanish funds declined to-day more than 1 per cent.

AUSTRIA.

It was expected that the Emperor of Austria would have an interview with the Emperor of Russia, at Breslau, on the 23d of October.

RUSSIA.

Messrs. Stieglitz & Co., the court bankers at St. Petersburg, had announced their intention to retire from business at the close of the year.

SWEDEN.

The King of Sweden was about to propose the abolition of the severe punishments inflicted upon those who quit the established Church.

TURKEY.

Ali Pasha, the Grand Vizier, has been dismissed. He was to have accompanied Prince Napoleon Paul Demidoff, it was also expected, would be dismissed.

The Turkish government received with the recent proposed assassination, had died at Kutely.

A vessel with Circassian emigrants had been wrecked, and 203 lives lost.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—[From the Brokers' Circular.]—The sales of the week show an advancing tendency, particularly for all clean descriptions, owing to the scarcity. On middling qualities of American, particularly for New Orleans, there has been quite an advance of ¼d. The sales of the week, of all descriptions, footed up to 86 bales, of which according to rule, took 2,500 bales, and exporters 8,000, the market closing steady. The sales on Friday footed up 8,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were for speculation and export, the market closed steady at the following authorized quotations: New Orleans fair, 7¼d; middling, 6¾d; Mobile fair, 7¼d; ditto middling, 6¾d; Upland fair, 7¼d; ditto middling, 6¾d.

The stock of cotton in port, according to the last weekly returns, footed up 519 000 bales, of which 372,000 were of American, and 147,000 of other kinds.

MANCHESTER MARKETS.—The advices from Manchester were unfavorable, especially for India goods, which had a downward tendency.

HAVRE MARKETS.—Cotton advancing, particularly for fair and good fair, which bills are quoted at 1c. higher, including the 10th, footing up 5,000 bales. New Orleans *tres ordinaire* 116f. ditto fair 130f. The stock in port was 44,000 bales. Wheat of all sorts had declined somewhat by ditto fair 130f. The stock in port was 44,000 bales. Wheat of all sorts had declined somewhat by 1f. Ashes dull, and prices weak. Coffee firm. Oils unchanged, with an upward tendency in price. Rice firm. Sugar dull. Lard firm but dull. Whalebone inactive.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence, & Company report Flour dull at 24s@26s. Wheat also dull; red 9s 3d@9s 6d; white 9s 6d@10s. Corn quiet but firm; mixed 34s@35s; yellow 32s 6d@35s 6d; white 35s@37s 6d quarter.

Messrs. Rathbone, Alston & Company report a decline of 1d on Wheat since Tuesday.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Messrs. Richard, Alston, & Company, Richardson, Spence, & Company, James, Mellenry, & Company, and others report lard quiet but steady. Pork dull and inactive, but speculators would buy at a reduction from extreme prices. Bacon dull and quotations nominal. Lard firmer at 57s 6d for American, quotations 57s 6d@58s. Tallow dull at 37s 6d for American. Tallow firm; butchers' 39s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—The Brokers' circular reports ashes steady at 25s for old pots, and 27s 6d@28s 9d for new do; and 27s 6d@28s for pearls. Sugar important, at an advance of 6d@1s. Cuba 38s. Coffee quiet. Rice firm. Pork steady; Philadelphia 38s. Bacon Baltimore 27s@28s. Lard. Fish. Oils dull. Linseed Oil 28s@28s 3d. Rosin dull and lower; common 4s 2d@4s 6d. Spirits Turpentine dull, at 38s 3d@35s 6d.

Barnes, Brothers report Breadstuffs very dull, but steady. Iron steady at £5 10s@£5 15s for bars and rails. Sugar firm with a quotation of 38s for Cuba. Coffee Concon 1s 3d. Cotton dull, and weaker in prices. Indigo sales less animated, and quotations unquoted with difficulty. Linseed Cakes in better demand; New York £9 10s; Boston £9. Fish Oils inactive. Linseed Oil 28s. Rice quiet. Tallow dull at 38s 6d. Spirits of Turpentine steady.

FINANCIAL.

The London money market was slightly more string