The Press.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1860.

FIRST PAGE.—Notices of New Books; Personal and Political; The Presidential Canvass; Proceedings of City Councils; Legal Intelligence. FOURTH PAGE.—General News; Marine Intelligence.

The News.

The pony express arrived at St. Josephs, Missouri, yesterday morning, with three days' later news from San Francisco. There was much political excitement, the anxiety to hear from Pennsylvania being intense. It was claimed by the Republicans that the strength of their party in the Pacific States would be enhanced by the success of their party in the Middle and Western States. Governor Downey thinks the State will go for Douglas, and that the Republicans will beat the Secessionists. The Bell and Everett men would generally sustain Douglas. Senator Gwin and General J. N. McDougal had been making bitter speeches against each other, and it was feared a duel would take place. There is nothing of importance from Oregon.

There was a fatal accident at Scranton, Pennsylvania, yesterday. A coal car, containing a number of miners, was thrown down a declivity a distance of several hundred feet. Eight of the miners were instantly killed, while two others were so injured that their lives are despaired of.

Both branches of Councils held a meeting yesterday. The Select branch was engaged in considering the public buildings question. Mr. Wetherill endeavored to have the proposed buildings located on Penn Square, but this proposition was lost, by a vote of 9 yeas to 12 nays. The Chamber then determined to place them on the Walnut-street front of the square, by a vote of 13 to 9. The resolution was then passed, with a proviso that the buildings should not cost over $400,000. In the Common Council, an ordinance was offered authorizing a loan of $325,000, to pay the funded debt. A resolution was offered by Mr. Megargee authorising the Mayor to vote at the next meeting of the Pennsylvania Railroad stockholders, against permitting the directors to pay a commission to freight-carriers. Mr. Miller thought that the intention of the mover was to ruin the company! After this, the resolution was postponed.

We have intelligence from Hayti to the 8th instant. James Redpath, a noted Abolitionist of the revolutionary school, and a biographer of John Brown, had received a popular ovation at Port-au-Prince on the 27th of September, the occasion being his departure to the United States. Speeches of the most ultra character were delivered, and toasts drank to the honor of Thaddeus Hyatt, Victor Hugo, M. de Lamartine, and the memory of John Brown. After the banquet, Mr. Redpath was accompanied to the vessel by a torch-light procession, amid great enthusiasm.

The Union men of the South, whether under the banners of Douglas or Bell, are consulting on the propriety of a union for the sake of the Union. In Atlanta, Georgia, a meeting of the Douglas and Bell leaders will be held to-day for the purpose of consummating a fusion, if possible.

Ex-Governor Wise delivered a speech yesterday at a Breckinridge barbecue in Princess Anne county, Virginia. The speech occupied three and a half hours in delivery, and was devoted to a plea for a united South, and a rhapsody on war and disunion. He advocated the formation of minute-men throughout the whole South, and called upon all men to join in the movement.

The cry for relief from famishing Kansas is being responded to by the people of the West. Trains containing large quantities of potatoes, flour, corn, and groceries arrived in Atchison, Kansas, within the last few days. The provisions were collected in Illinois. The other Western States will join in the work of relief, and the wants of Kansas may be expected to be speedily supplied.

The Union—Will it be Preserved?

One of the characters in BULWER'S Play of "Money" says that, during his short political experience, he had survived no less than seven complete "destructions of the British Constitution;" and if he had lived in this country he would have been subjected to a still more trying ordeal. In free nations, where the liberty of speech and the freedom of the press prevail, and where political power emanates from the suffrages of the people, men talk fiercely and unreservedly about overthrowing governments and destroying constitutions, but they rarely resort to such extreme measures. In despotic countries, where real or imaginary grievances cannot be safely denounced in public, the people often have no other mode of obtaining redress or satisfaction than by tempering despotism with assassination, or by commencing serious and determined revolutionary movements which overturn dynasties, and sweep away all old political landmarks.

We have now been living for nearly four years under an intensely sectional Administration, blindly devoted and subservient to the dictates of the South. A change is apprehended, but it is scarcely possible that the Administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN can become more odious and offensive to the people of the Southern States than the Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN has been to the people of the North. The Federal officials located among us have rendered themselves as obnoxious to Northern freemen of all parties as any men LINCOLN can appoint will be apt to prove to the people of the South. The Northern Democracy and the consistent adherents of the old Democratic creed in the South, have offered, as a successor to MR. BUCHANAN, a truly national statesman, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, who has been as faithful and as zealous a champion of all the real rights of the South as any man in this country, but he has been most vindictively and unjustly assailed. In defiance of all the precedents and usages of the Democratic party, a separate Secession nomination has been made, and the Southern leaders have insisted upon establishing a direct issue between an avowed Southern sectional candidate, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, and the candidate of the Republican party. The decision of that issue against them is almost inevitable, as they, indeed, supposed it would be from the very outset, and they are now discussing whether they will submit to an official result which will be the natural offspring of the policy they have adopted, and whether the election of a Republican in the manner prescribed by the Constitution shall be considered a sufficient cause for the dissolution of the Union.

No political experiment since the world began has proved as decidedly successful as the American Confederacy. All the great aims of its founders have been substantially realized. Although there is scarcely a section of our country in which hair-splitting abstractionists or noisy demagogues have not at some period made bitter complaints against the Constitution, or the powers exercised under it, yet there is not a State in which the benefits of the Union are not daily and hourly felt, notwithstanding the loud clamors which Abolitionists and Fire-eaters conspire to fulminate against it. No two sentiments are more deeply enshrined in the American heart than those of JACKSON and WEBSTER—"The Federal Union—it must be preserved," and "Liberty and Union—one and inseparable." And there is no more clear and imperative duty enjoined upon all American citizens, no matter what may be their political sentiments, than to assist in sustaining the righteous authority of whoever is legally elected President of the United States. Acquiescence in the will of the majority, constitutionally expressed, has been the only bond which has kept us together in spite of our bitter and vindictive partisan conflicts, and when that bond is broken our whole system of democratic government must necessarily be destroyed, and the iron hand of a military despotism invoked as our only protection from anarchy.

No Administration in this country can expect to escape the close scrutiny and determined assaults of its political adversaries. All its important movements will be jealously scanned, and whenever it deviates from the strict line of constitutional duty, its derelictions will be boldly proclaimed throughout the length and breadth of the land, and for its wrong-doings it will speedily be punished by a withdrawal of the public confidence, and thus be shorn of nearly all its influence and power. But it is one thing to assail the measures of a President in a constitutional mode, and another to attempt to destroy our Government, either by inducing any of the States to secede, or by setting at defiance important laws of Congress. The best of patriots have frequently inaugurated earnest legitimate opposition to men high in power, and to measures which they believed to be radically wrong and unjust; but revolutionary and treasonable movements can never be justified, except as the last resort of a long-suffering and oppressed people. The true test of the capacity of a nation for the enjoyment of the inestimable blessing of a free constitutional government, is the ability of minorities to acquiesce in decisions on minor points adverse to them, relying upon constitutional guarantees for the support of all their sacred rights. Those modern republics which have failed, perished because their people did not possess this essential attribute of the power of self-government. It is the first duty of every man who loves his country, whether he lives in the East, West, North, or South, to preserve it from anarchy—to see that the will of the people, in the selection of their rulers, is respected—that the Confederacy, formed not for the benefit of any one, but for that of all portions of the country, is maintained intact—and then to watch, as closely as he can, the acts of those entrusted with power, and to denounce and oppose them as earnestly as he chooses, by constitutional means, when he believes them to be unwise, unjust, or prejudicial to the interests of the nation.

We confess that the signs of the times indicate an intense feeling in some parts of the Confederacy in regard to the result of the Presidential contest. It is difficult to believe that all the fearful threats which are daily made will practically amount to nothing—and a somewhat serious demonstration of some kind may therefore be expected. What shape it will take future events alone can determine. But we believe Senator DOUGLAS, in his reply at Norfolk to the interrogatories there propounded to him, laid down the only true basis of action. It has unfortunately happened heretofore, on several occasions, that the authority of the Federal Government has been defied; but the contests which have thus been engendered have only served to strengthen its power. In the early days of our constitutional history, Pennsylvania, now so staid and conservative, was one of the most refractory of States, and on two occasions a portion of her citizens resorted to what was equivalent to an armed rebellion against the laws of Congress. But experience and reflection modified her ultraisms and rendered her one of the most loyal Commonwealths of the Union. Firmly believing, as we do, that the best interests of the South, as well as of the North, are involved in the preservation of our present system of Government, no matter what party triumphs in the Presidential election, we are loth to believe that a majority of her citizens will allow themselves to be induced by rash leaders to assume a determined attitude of hostility to the Union, and thus to open a Pandora's box of evils, to inflict serious injury upon themselves as well as upon the people of the North. Is it not rather to be expected that a full discussion of the disunion project, if it must be forced upon them as a horrible reality, will result, like all former agitations of a similar character, in a conviction that it is far better "to bear the ills we have than fly to others that we know not of?"

Are We on the Eve of Dissolution?

The New York *Herald* of Wednesday has another panic article, the most of which is of sufficient importance to lay before our readers. We copy:

"To-day we publish another batch of revolutionary documents, which are of the most terrible import. And the terror with which they are invested is enhanced by the melancholy fact that the people of the North do not realize the danger which is at hand. They are buying and selling, and marrying and making merry, as if no cloud darkened the horizon, and as if no calamity were looming up before them. So did the inhabitants of the buried cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii just before their destruction. They diddled and danced and made merry, and pursued their ordinary occupations without a thought of the future, when suddenly they were overwhelmed from the crater of Vesuvius with red-hot cinders and scoria and lava, and have only been disinterred from their fiery grave after the lapse of centuries. We are on the brink of a social and political volcano, and we are lulled into perfect security by slumbering fires rumbling sounds beneath and the smoke above that always proceed from fire. The explosion may take place at any moment, and yet we are apparently as unconcerned as if it were a thousand years ahead.

"Some of those who do pay attention to the ominous signs of the times say that the cry of secession at the South is but the old cry of 'wolf.' But, suppose it is: the wolf comes at last, and we are unprepared for his attack on the fold

"It will be seen that Louisiana and Florida are likely to identify themselves with the Southern revolution, while a voice from Alabama reiterates her determination not to submit to the tyranny of the North; and in South Carolina decisive measures are indicated for precipitating the crisis. Mr. Mason, of Virginia, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the United States Senate—the highest official position in that body—delivered a speech two or three days ago at Richmond, in which he shows the progress of the anti-slavery sentiment at the North, and that the Republican party are identical with the Abolition party—that such are the aggressions of the North that the South is now at their mercy in the Union—that the balance of power in Congress which protected the South is lost—that not only will the President be elected by the North, but that a majority of the House of Representatives and of the Senate are from the same section. In the next Congress the House of Representatives will probably be Republican, and the Senate will soon be of the same complexion. From fifteen free States in 1850 there were only thirteen members in opposition in the Senate, and only five of them abolitionists. Now there are twenty-five from the same States, pledged members of an organization upon the basis of destroying the social fabric of the fifteen States of the South. The leaders of this sectional party, arrayed on a geographical line, do not hesitate to say that they look forward to the time as near at hand when, in addition to the President and the two branches of Congress, they will have the control of the Supreme Court of the United States—all that is wanting being the death of two or three aged gentlemen. Having secured a majority in that tribunal, who, contrary to its decision in the Dred Scott case, will decide that the slave institution is not protected or recognized by the Constitution, they have only to proceed to its total abolition by writs of habeas corpus and other measures foreshadowed in their programme.

"Under these circumstances, we revive in *De Bow's Review*, in a powerful article, shows that the only chance for the safety of the South and its institutions is to retire at once in peace from the Union; and for the sake of peace we are sorry to say that we fear the danger of this step is imminent. To those who talk of coercing the Southern States into the Union, after they have seceded, we recommend the perusal of this able paper. Coercion is much easier said than done.

"The apprehension of what is coming has already operated on the banks in the South, and if the panic should extend there, it will soon be felt in the North; felt in the factories of New England; felt in the commercial cities of the seaboard; felt by the merchants of this city; felt by all classes. It was in the South that the terrible financial revulsion of 1837 commenced which shook the North through its whole extent, spreading ruin and dismay. If the panic which is now threatened in the South should increase, the consequences to the North would be worse than they were in 1837. If they are preparing for revolution, they will, of course, deem it the most prudent policy to keep their money among themselves, and not send it for goods to the North; the chances, therefore, are that a stagnation in business, and a commercial revulsion, commencing at the South, will soon carry desolation and calamity to the North."

It is not necessary to inquire into the motives of the author of the above article, who one day predicts that MR. LINCOLN'S Administration will be conservative, and the next that his more election will break up the Union. Nor will we ask what the Northern people have done that this terrible catastrophe should be precipitated upon them. It would be futile to draw a contrast between the follies and fanaticism of extreme men in the North, and the arrogance and aggressions of extreme men in the South. The best way to meet the crisis which is said to be upon us, is to ask what remedy is proposed by those who claim that the Union is to go to pieces because the majority of the people insist upon constitutionally electing a man of their choice President of the United States.

If MR. LINCOLN were withdrawn to-morrow, does the *Herald* suppose that the people of the free States would vote for JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, the candidate of the Southern Disunionists? Does not the editor of that paper also know that these Disunionists speak of JOHN BELL and of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS with as much bitterness as they do of ABRAHAM LINCOLN? That the Charleston *Mercury* has announced that DOUGLAS shall be treated with personal violence if he enters South Carolina, and that MR. YANCEY, and his friends in Alabama and elsewhere, have made a record upon JOHN BELL proving that he is little better than an Abolitionist?

The *Herald's* panacea for all our troubles is that the fusion electoral ticket in New York should prevail, in order that the election of President should be thrown into Congress. With the notorious record against DOUGLAS and BELL of the men who propose to control the entire South in both branches of the Congress of the United States, the effect of sending the election of President to Congress would, of course, be *to elect* JO LANE *President of the United States by the vote of the Senate—a man who would be in the minority, not alone in the popular vote, but in the Electoral Colleges.* And will the *Herald* tell us that such a finale to the campaign would bring peace to the Union? Would it destroy the Republican party? Would it not rather reanimate that party to such a degree as to put the South in the wrong henceforth—as MR. BUCHANAN put it in the wrong on the Lecompton question—and in the course of its delegates at Charleston and at Baltimore? And would not the Republicans, in 1864, come up to Washington with superadded power, not only in population, but in sentiment—not alone in numbers, but in the justice of their cause?

Where, in such an event, would be the National Democracy of the free States? They have been compelled to carry many burdens heretofore, and to apologise for many betrayals of principle on the part of their chosen representatives, but what, with such a man as JO LANE elected President, would be their condition?

The *Herald* is greatly alarmed at the present state of Southern feeling, and at its possible effects upon Northern commerce and industry, but we think it would require more than the usual patriotism and virtue and disinterestedness of even that immaculate journal to discover the medicine to heal the double wound that such a sequel to the present struggle would inflict, alike upon the peculiar institution of the South, and upon the substantial interests of the North and Northwest. One consequence would be inevitable—the utter extinction of all national men in the free States.

Common sense is the attribute most needed at the present time, and the remedy for all imaginary or real evils, is to let MR. LINCOLN'S Administration, if his election shall take place, be tested by that rule. He will have his destiny in his own hands, and if he chooses to attack the rights of any portion of the American people, those who will not resist him will be in a feeble and contemptible minority. Panic-makers and Disunionists may labor to produce dissensions for their own sakes, and it is probable trouble may come under the circumstances; but the best way to meet the crisis, if one there is to be, is by meeting it with the weapons furnished by Common Sense.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, October 25, 1860.

I learn that it is the intention of Judge Douglas, in the speeches he proposes to make in the far South, to handle the dangerous heresy of disunion without gloves. His efforts will undoubtedly result in great good to the country. The conservative men who have drooped under the incessant appeals of the Disunionists to the passions and prejudices of the Southern masses are buoyant with hope at the news of his coming. They know with what unshaken courage he met and overthrew the Northern fanaticism which assailed him at Chicago after the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and they have an abiding confidence that at Atlanta, Mobile, and other Southern cities, he will expose and frustrate the treasonable designs of the Breckinridge leaders. He has thrown himself boldly into the contest, careless whether his chances of election to the Presidency are great or small, and he will fight on against the disunion conspiracy to the last gasp, knowing full well that "the path of duty is the way of glory."

KAPPA.

Whether the threats of secession made by Southern orators and Southern journals are the mere empty and exaggerated language of an exciting Presidential canvass or not, it is, nevertheless, the fact that there never was, since the adoption of the Constitution, less ground on the part of the South for a dissolution of the Union than now. General Harrison and Millard Fillmore, when they were presented for the suffrages of the Southern people, had much worse records on the slavery question, in a Southern point of view, than MR. Lincoln now has; at least, they had as bad; and yet their claims to the Presidency were upheld upon every stump in the South. General Harrison was elected, and still the South did not consider his election sufficient ground for secession, nor did they secede when Vice President Fillmore became President by reason of General Taylor's death. Southern men passed the Missouri Compromise measure of 1820, recognizing the principle of the Wilmot Proviso, and excluding slavery or involuntary servitude from all of the Territories of the United States north of 36 degrees 30 minutes of north latitude. Yet the South did not secede. Better counsels prevailed, and she still remained in the Union. It is true that on one occasion a meeting of Southern members of Congress, to discuss the propriety of withdrawing their seats and returning to their homes, ended in their resuming their seats and proceeding as usual with the ordinary legislation of the country. Nor is it less true that the men who now lead the Breckinridge movement are the same who made warfare, long and bitter, against Clay and Webster, and Douglas and Bell, and Cass, and the host of patriots who sustained and passed the Compromise measures of 1850. They solemnly protested against those measures and appealed to the people. In the Senate they shrank from an avowal of their real design, quailing before the terrible invective of Clay and Webster; but when they went before the people they raised the disunion banner, and it is a proud fact to recall, that, the patriotism and indignation of the people being aroused, the fire-eaters then suffered a Waterloo defeat. In 1852 their platform, since attempted to be erected by a Congressional caucus into an unchangeable law for the Democracy, was denounced by the two great National Conventions of that year, and the principle of non-intervention, the soul of the Compromise measures, was reaffirmed. You will recollect, too, that some of the very men who arrogate to themselves the make law for the Democracy were those who, in 1852, like Lawrence M. Keitt, now anxious to represent South Carolina in the United States Senate, repudiated all affiliation with the Democratic organization, stating that they were outside of all organizations. Nobody who witnessed them can ever forget the stormy scenes which marked the opening of the last session. Day after day, and week after week, the House of Representatives swayed to and fro in a tumult of conflicting opinions. Southern members who had sent out to their constituents speeches full of wrath and vituperation against the Republican members, went so far as to sign a paper pledging each to the other to retire in a body, if a "Black Republican" or an endorser of the "Impending Crisis" was elected Speaker. Governor Pennington, of New Jersey, was elected. He had avowed himself a "Black Republican," he had voted for Mr. Sherman again and again, and he appointed Mr. Sherman chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, the most responsible position in the House, and yet the Southern members did not retire. On the contrary, Mr. Boocock, the Breckinridge candidate for Speaker, with unheisitating politeness and courtesy, joined Mr. Sherman in escorting the honorable displeased upon them of escorting the newly-elected Speaker to the chair. After the election had taken place, all excitement subsided, and the House proceeded to the consideration of the business of the session. If those Southern members had retired from the hall and gone home, their people would undoubtedly have sent them back, or more probably they would have elected others in their stead, of which it is to be presumed the sitting members have a lusicome fear. So it is that many believe it will be when the Presidential contest is decided. It is alleged that those who have seen most of the Presidential elections are well aware how hard it is to create the faintest excitement after the result is once certainly known. The masses of our people are practical, and after they have lost or won, so far as their party predictions are concerned, they relapse into their ordinary avocations, eschewing politics till the next election. I pray it may turn out so.

The Southern Disunion papers teem with eulogies of Garibaldi, high wrought, but eminently deserved. They rejoice in the approaching disenthralment and regeneration of divided and long-oppressed Italy. Recalling the days of her ancient glory, repeating the undying story of stern, unselfish Roman patriotism, gilding again under the fascination of the words and orators of classic Rome, who have always inspired enthusiasm with love of liberty, they swell into a torrent of fond predictions of the time soon coming when the Italian people will again be great, happy, and free, and of denunciation of treacherous diplomacy and State-craft interposed to obstruct "Italian unity," from which that grand result is to flow.

I am sure that so noble a sympathy meets with a hearty response in the North. But while these exponents of disunionism follow their republican instincts in favor of Italian unity, do they not overlook the stinging rebuke it applies to their own efforts to destroy the American Union? Does the history of the separate Italian republics teach no lesson of anarchy, civil war, fraternal bloodshed, and gaunt famine? I appeal to you whether a stronger illustration could be given of the devilish malignity of the Disunion leaders.

"Oh, Fortius! is there not some chosen curse,
Some hidden thunder in the stores of heaven
Red with uncommon wrath, to blast the man
Who owes his greatness to his country's ruin."

OCCASIONAL.

Letter from "Kappa."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, October 25, 1860.

Major Toobman, an adopted citizen, of Polish birth, and elector on the Douglas ticket in the Alexandria district, Virginia, addressed, last night, the Douglas Association of this city, in an eloquent and able manner.

We are living in strange times. Not only our Union, but the whole world, is in danger. The millennium is to commence in 1867! A Mr. Baxter, of England, lectured, the night before last, at the Methodist church on Ninth street, and last night before the Young Men's Christian Association, before large audiences. His lectures are advertised as "The awful national calamities prophesied to be impending, and the coming of Christ to judgment, about 1864-68, according to eminent English writers (names), with a glance at the political destiny of America, England, and France." In order to convince myself that, in the year 1860, in the capital of the most enlightened country in the world, such nonsense could be announced in earnest, I concluded to attend the lecture. There was quite a large and intelligent-looking audience present. The lecturer regarded his subject as one of the most momentous and important that could possibly engage the attention of man. Many persons' minds were prejudiced against the idea of its being possible to tell of the time of Christ's coming to the earth, because of the declaration of the Bible, that "of that day and hour knoweth no man; no, not even the angels in Heaven." If such persons would only consider the various connections of this portion of Scripture, their minds would at once be relieved of all doubt and hesitation arising in consequence. He exhorted all to search the Scriptures diligently, that they might understand these things. There was a double blessing invoked upon those who read the book of revelation, while upon those who disregarded its teachings were to be heaped fearful anathemas and curses.

The lecturer then proceeded to demonstrate that the year 1867 had always been looked forward to as the period of Christ's second visit to the earth. At this time Christ would first appear in the air, in order to take up the righteous dead and righteous living; and then, as soon as this was accomplished, desolation and judgment would be brought on the wicked who were left behind. Some supposed that this uprising of the righteous would take place so imperceptibly that it would be some time before the wicked ones on the earth would be aware of it; and it was thought, also, by many that God would refuse then to listen to the prayers of the wicked ones.

It was the opinion of nearly all of the eminent believers in this doctrine that the present Emperor of France was in a short while to become the "Great Anti-Christ" spoken of in the Bible, and after the Jews had been restored to Jerusalem, Napoleon, in his zeal for the infidel cause, would lead one of the largest and most imposing armies that had ever been known to a successful attack upon that ancient city. He would consign large numbers to destruction, and put others to the sword. Just at this time, when the Jews would be reduced to the last extremity, Christ, in answer to their prayers, would descend to the earth, and would pour out upon these oppressors hail and fire, and destroy five-sixths of them. As the Emperors of Russia and France were to be combined in this dreadful onslaught, it was not definitely determined which would be the more conspicuous. The millennium was to begin after the battle of Armageddon, in which all the wicked would be destroyed. It was not supposed that the whole earth would be destroyed by this conflagration, but the cities and towns would remain very much as they existed previously.

We say a great deal about superstition and ignorance among the Turks and heathens. But I hardly believe that they have ever surpassed the above. The lecturer either knows what he says, and then he abuses the credulity of the masses, or he does not, and then he ought to be placed in a lunatic asylum. Is this another proof that we are not such an enlightened people as we, under other circumstances claim to be? If we were so, such lectures would not be delivered, and no Young Men's Christian Associations would countenance them.

Gen. Lane and his friends feel awfully bad. *The Constitution*, of this morning, makes Judge Douglas responsible for the General's political annihilation, because he had stated to Burlingame—"I have got Joe Lane's head in a basket." Yes, and Douglas will have more of you yet! Even if not elected, he will be more powerful than ever before, as he will have the balance of power at the new Congress in both houses. His enemies will disappear one after the other.

KAPPA.

Letter from New York.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 25, 1860.

The anti-Republicans had a very large meeting at the Cooper Institute last evening. Edward Cooper presided, aided by a large number of vice-presidents. The only speakers were Gen. Leslie Coombs, of Kentucky, and the Douglas candidate for the Vice Presidency, the Hon. Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia. Mr. Johnson reiterated the statement frequently made by him in this campaign, that the election of Lincoln would endanger the Union, although he did not consider that fact of itself sufficient to justify secession. He made a strong appeal to the people of New York to defeat the Republican party, and thereby save the country from disunion, anarchy, and civil war.

In the Union Defense Committee, several appointing teachers in the evening schools, together with the expenses of said schools, and the abuses connected with them, was discussed last evening, and a selection of a committee was appointed to investigate the subject. The school estimate for 1861 was reported at $1,300,000, and the same ordered to be sent to the Board of Supervisors to be incorporated in the tax levy.

Mr. Lowit Paulsen, the celebrated chess-player, is still in town. As a player, the celebrity of Mr. Paulsen is well known to that of the Old World. He gave an exhibition of his power at blindfold chess playing, at the Mercury chess-rooms last evening. There was quite a large number of ladies and gentlemen present. Messrs. Julien, McCutcheon, Wollheim, and Chamier took the boards, and the only blindfold games were played with them for gentlemen. Mr. Paulsen began playing at five o'clock, opening the first game with the games with the Sicilian, the second with the Evans, and the third with the Evans gambits, the third game being drawn. Mr. Paulsen won all the game with Mr. Chamier, which was drawn. The games concluded at eight and a half o'clock. They present no points of interest.

Mr. Wood, the present proprietor of the old Bowery Theatre, has sold out the remaining part of his three-years lease to Messrs. Spalding & Rogers, the well-known circus managers, who will turn the theatre into a circus

The Syrian Relief Fund, in this city, amounts to $18,544.69.

In my letter of yesterday I mentioned that Garibaldi, when in New York, was employed in the Parafine Candle Co., which was burned and destroyed by fire lately. The statement is corroborated by Mr. Rider, the agent, who says: "The Company for which I leased the United States Parafine Candle Company, of which Mr. A. Meucci was superintendent. The renowned General Garibaldi never worked in this factory, but he, Salvi and Meucci were arrested for debt while John Brown, near this place, and engaged in the manufacture of tallow candles for near three years."

The match for $500 between two trotting horses, which was to come off on the Union Course yesterday, proved a failure, as one of the horses broke into a run on each of three attempts to forget the stormy scenes which marked the opening of the last session. Day after day, and week after week, the House of Representatives swayed to and fro in a tumult of conflicting opinions. Southern members who had sent out to their constituents speeches full of wrath and vituperation against the Republican members, went so far as to sign a paper pledging each to the other to retire in a body, if a "Black Republican" or an endorser of the "Impending Crisis" was elected Speaker. Governor Pennington, of New Jersey, was elected. He had avowed himself a "Black Republican," he had voted for Mr. Sherman again and again, and he appointed Mr. Sherman chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, the most responsible position in the House, and yet the Southern members did not retire. On the contrary, Mr. Boocock, the Breckinridge candidate for Speaker, with unheisitating politeness and courtesy, joined Mr. Sherman in escorting the honorable displeased upon them of escorting the newly-elected Speaker to the chair. After the election had taken place, all excitement subsided, and the House proceeded to the consideration of the business of the session. If those Southern members had retired from the hall and gone home, their people would undoubtedly have sent them back, or more probably they would have elected others in their stead, of which it is to be presumed the sitting members have a lusicome fear. So it is that many believe it will be when the Presidential contest is decided. It is alleged that those who have seen most of the Presidential elections are well aware how hard it is to create the faintest excitement after the result is once certainly known. The masses of our people are practical, and after they have lost or won, so far as their party predictions are concerned, they relapse into their ordinary avocations, eschewing politics till the next election. I pray it may turn out so.

The Southern Disunion papers teem with eulogies of Garibaldi, high wrought, but eminently deserved. They rejoice in the approaching disenthralment and regeneration of divided and long-oppressed Italy. Recalling the days of her ancient glory, repeating the undying story of stern, unselfish Roman patriotism, gilding again under the fascination of the words and orators of classic Rome, who have always inspired enthusiasm with love of liberty, they swell into a torrent of fond predictions of the time soon coming when the Italian people will again be great, happy, and free, and of denunciation of treacherous diplomacy and State-craft interposed to obstruct "Italian unity," from which that grand result is to flow.

I am sure that so noble a sympathy meets with a hearty response in the North. But while these exponents of disunionism follow their republican instincts in favor of Italian unity, do they not overlook the stinging rebuke it applies to their own efforts to destroy the American Union? Does the history of the separate Italian republics teach no lesson of anarchy, civil war, fraternal bloodshed, and gaunt famine? I appeal to you whether a stronger illustration could be given of the devilish malignity of the Disunion leaders.

"Oh, Fortius! is there not some chosen curse,
Some hidden thunder in the stores of heaven
Red with uncommon wrath, to blast the man
Who owes his greatness to his country's ruin."

OCCASIONAL.

Letter from "Kappa."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, October 25, 1860.

Major Toobman, an adopted citizen, of Polish birth, and elector on the Douglas ticket in the Alexandria district, Virginia, addressed, last night, the Douglas Association of this city, in an eloquent and able manner.

We are living in strange times. Not only our Union, but the whole world, is in danger. The millennium is to commence in 1867! A Mr. Baxter, of England, lectured, the night before last, at the Methodist church on Ninth street, and last night before the Young Men's Christian Association, before large audiences. His lectures are advertised as "The awful national calamities prophesied to be impending, and the coming of Christ to judgment, about 1864-68, according to eminent English writers (names), with a glance at the political destiny of America, England, and France." In order to convince myself that, in the year 1860, in the capital of the most enlightened country in the world, such nonsense could be announced in earnest, I concluded to attend the lecture. There was quite a large and intelligent-looking audience present. The lecturer regarded his subject as one of the most momentous and important that could possibly engage the attention of man. Many persons' minds were prejudiced against the idea of its being possible to tell of the time of Christ's coming to the earth, because of the declaration of the Bible, that "of that day and hour knoweth no man; no, not even the angels in Heaven." If such persons would only consider the various connections of this portion of Scripture, their minds would at once be relieved of all doubt and hesitation arising in consequence. He exhorted all to search the Scriptures diligently, that they might understand these things. There was a double blessing invoked upon those who read the book of revelation, while

Park Benjamin at Musical Fund Hall Last Evening.

A large audience was assembled at Musical Fund Hall last evening to hear a lecture by Park Benjamin, Esq. The lecture was a poem, and was noticed by us when delivered in this city more than a year ago. The lecturer promised to deliver it last evening with the "modern improvements," and he kept his word; so that it was not only as *good* as when he last gave it before a Philadelphia audience—which to those who heard it then would not be small praise—but better. Mr. Benjamin was gratified at his flattering reception, and from the applause which he elicited, his audience were no less pleased with the evening's entertainment.

He prefaced his poem with a few remarks, contrasting the superior facilities for lecturing in this city, with the want of them in New York. He was happy to come upon that familiar platform to state, that of all the halls he had ever lectured in, from Maine to Missouri, "Musical Fund" was, in all respects, the most pleasant. New York, with all her population and wealth, was sadly behind Philadelphia in this particular, and he recounted the public halls of our sister city, from the Cooper Institute down to Clinton Hall, specifying their several defects as he proceeded, in order to illustrate this fact; adding that, with the exception of their Academy of Music, New York had no hall at all comparable with the one he was then in. Nor was this defect confined to the lecture-rooms of New York; her court-rooms were unfit for the purposes to which they were devoted; that one of their judges (Pierrepont) had actually, in consequence, resigned his position on the bench. He was pleased also to appear in that hall, from the fact that in the same place, years ago, he had lectured eight consecutive evenings, Sunday excepted, greeted with audiences such as the proudest tragedian might be proud of; and then, with a few more compliments, one of which was bestowed upon the "praiseworthy society at whose instance he appeared," he concluded this part of his introduction in prose, before commencing his satirical practical essay on "The Press."

Having historical facts for many years been connected with the press, he claimed to speak from a personal knowledge of his subject. The editorial fraternity of the newspaper press were complimented in the outset as being of all men the most indispensable and the worst paid. Men with less than a thousandth part of their talents in other professions amassed fortunes, whilst the editor's life was an unrequited struggle. Nor could the *power* of the press be ignored. Senator Toombs had commented on the extent of his power, and he reflected his contempt for that mightiest power in the land. "Hark! from the *tombs* a doleful sound," he evidently thought in point.

"I sing the Press, prolific theme!"

was the rapturous opening of the poem proper, and for one hour the various phases of his subject were passed in humorous review in the author's happiest style. Among "the modern improvements," Heenan and Sayers, the Great Eastern, and the visit of the Prince, figured most conspicuously. Some of the "points" made by allusion to these were very fine, and, were it allowable, in a good-natured way, for us to emulate the author's exquisite satire, we might add that a few were a little *too* fine, although upon the whole we have seldom heard an original poem better sustained throughout, and rarely as well.

The Italian question was, of course, not overlooked, nor Garibaldi's praises left unsung. Said he—

"Alas! that lovely Italy should be
Always victorious, and never free!"

Some of his portraits were as graphic as they were terribly severe, especially that of a famous leader of a famous press, who (more than once)

"——Started on a certain track,
But, courage failing, took his passage back.
What were his politics no one could tell:
Now he supported Pierce, and now for Bell"—

at once the friend of freedom and the slave. His mere name was a disgrace. With slanders and libels he had commenced his base career; but now that his dotage was begun,

"Slanders and libels were his no more he can;
He only spoke and wrote for Mat Ann."

But, as it would be as unfair to form an opinion of a poem from "here and there a line" as it would be to estimate the value of a house from a "specimen brick," we can probably do our readers a better service than extending this notice, by advising them to hear Park Benjamin to-night for themselves, at the same hall, on a *new* lecture, entitled "Fiction and Fact."

Later from Hayti.

[From the New York Post.]

CURIOUS OVATION TO AN AMERICAN ABOLITIONIST—HIS SPEECH—HONORS TO LAMARTINE, THADDEUS HYATT, VICTOR HUGO, AND JOHN BROWN—DANISH REMONSTRANCE AGAINST SLAVERY.

We have to day received Hayti papers up to the 8th instant, with the latest details of Hayti news.

James Redpath, a well known Abolitionist and friend of John Brown, was the recipient of a popular ovation at Port-au-Prince on the 27th of September, on the occasion of his return to the United States. The *Progres* says:

"James Redpath—such is the name that we now seek to specially honor—James Redpath, one of the most active members of the Abolitionist party—James Redpath, the indefatigable emancipationist, one of the glorious survivors of Harper's Ferry, the biographer of the martyr John Brown, and the recipient of his last words."

Thursday, September 27th, was the day, and the large *Hotel des Antilles* the place, chosen for the ovation so marked by true confidence and hearty cordiality.

M. J. M. Duval, President of the Assembly, opened the ball with a speech by saying:

"Gentlemen: On this occasion let us give a new testimony of acknowledgment to all those who preach Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity. The first toast is to him who has contributed most to the triumph of the sacred cause of liberty and the regeneration of the African race—Mr. James Redpath."

Mr. Redpath, in reply, delivered a speech in English, which was rendered in French as he spoke by a gentleman present. After thanking his entertainers for the ovation, and alluding to Justice Welsh, was admitted to bail in the sum of one thousand dollars.

Mrs. Edward S. Livingston, relict of Edward Livingston, the statesman and jurist, died at her residence, Montgomery place, on Wednesday afternoon at five o'clock. Mrs. Livingston was in the seventy-first year of her age, having been born in the year 1781. She was troubled with no special disease, and expired simply of old age and debility. She leaves behind her but one child, Mrs. Edward Livingston, wife of Dr. Thomas P. Barton, of Philadelphia.

STOCK EXCHANGE—SECOND BOARD.

9000 Cal State 7s	92	50 Panama R	121½
1000 do	92¼	50 Chi & Al R	135 65
3000 Erie R 1st mtg	106⅞	50 do	64½
1000 do	106⅞	100 Chi R & Q	81
16 Erie Railroad	33	50 do	81
100 do	35 36	50 do	81½
200 do	35 32	150 do	81¾
100 do	32½	50 do	80 50½
100 do	32½	200 Harlem R	50
100 Hud Riv R	40 37	100 Reading R	50 44⅞
50 do	40	1000 do	44⅞
50 do	40 37½	100 Mich Cen R	63
100 do	40 38	200 do	63
50 do	40 37	200 do	63
100 do	37½	100 do	63½
100 Harlem R pr	50	100 do	63½
150 do	43½	100 Mich S & N I R	17½
50 Ill Cen R	87½	300 do	17½
100 do	87½	50 do	17½
100 do	87½	50 Mich S Guar stk	55
100 do	87½	50 do	55 40
100 do