The Press.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1860.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The circulation of THE PRESS exceeds that of any other daily paper in Philadelphia, with a single exception. Satisfactory proof of this fact will be cheerfully given to advertisers.

FIRST PAGE.—The Treason of General Charles Lee; The Explosion of the Propeller *Globe*; Will of the Late Senator Broderick; General News; The Grand Trunk Railway. FOURTH PAGE.—Secretary Cobb's Old Notions of Secession; Marine Intelligence.

The News.

We are overwhelmed with Secession rumors from the South. Many are wild and Quixotic, many the result of misapprehensions and misrepresentations, and many the legitimate consequences of an intense and unnatural popular excitement. There is an unconfirmed rumor that Vice President Breckinridge is about to proceed to South Carolina, to make Union speeches. In Virginia the Union feeling was very strong. An attempt was being made in the Georgia Legislature to pass a bill declaring Georgia out of the Union. Another resolution was under consideration instructing the representatives of Georgia to resist the counting in the electoral college of the votes of any State which had nullified the fugitive-slave law. From Washington we learn that the President is about to address a proclamation to the turbulent citizens of South Carolina, admonishing them of their obligations to the Union, and his duty in this crisis.

We have later news from Europe by the steamship *Bremen*, which arrived at New York on Sunday night. The Prince of Wales had not arrived at Plymouth on the 30th ultimo. An engagement took place between the Neapolitan royalists and the Piedmontese on the 26th ultimo, in which the former were defeated, leaving a large number prisoners in the hands of the Piedmontese. V. Emmanuel had arrived at Sessa, and was expected to enter Naples on the 30th ultimo. He had been joined by Garibaldi. The voting in the kingdom of Naples for annexation to Sardinia resulted in 1,102,499 in favor, and 9,371 against it. Austria has announced that she will not abandon the system of non-intervention in the affairs of Italy. The returns from the British War Office show the expenses for the current year to meet the expenses of hostilities in China to be about £10,000,000. The Duke of Decazes, one of the notabilities of the first Empire and the Restoration, died in Paris on the 25th ultimo. The Warsaw Conference had broken up without coming to any result. In the Liverpool cotton market, on the 24th ultimo, considerable excitement existed, and prices for American descriptions advanced ½d per lb.

We learn from New Granada, by newspapers from Carthagena, dated October 17, that the Government had granted permission to the United Company to proceed with their boats up the Magdalena river, and it was hoped communication would be specially opened with the interior. One of their steamboats had started up the river on the 1st of October, but returned next day with the loss of the second engineer, and, having secured another, proceeded again immediately. A second attack had been made upon Santa Martha, but the Liberals were repulsed. Arbalado, having received reinforcements from Aspinwall, by the English steamer Saladin, was confident he could defend the city successfully against any force which could be sent against him from the Clencys.

News from Europe two days later than the advices by the *Bremen*, elsewhere published, are furnished by the *North American*, which arrived at Quebec on Sunday evening. The report that France had prohibited the blockade of Gaeta was confirmed. There were many military movements of magnitude going on in France, and there was every indication of an eventful spring campaign. Austria persists in regarding her policy as purely defensive, and declares that in her military operations she anticipates a conflict with the Italian States, and will confine her energies to resisting any Sardinian invasion. The German journals were unanimous in pronouncing the Warsaw Conference a failure. Spain had announced her intention of remaining neutral in the affairs of Italy. There was much speculation in the Liverpool cotton market, and prices had advanced. In London, consols were quoted at 92¼@93

We have received intelligence from Salt Lake City, under date of the 20th ult., giving full details of important matters in Utah Territory. The principal topic or excitement current at the time our correspondence was written was in regard to the approximating legal collision or conflict of authority between Federal Judge Cradlebaugh, of the Second Judicial district, and Judge Flenniken, who claims to be the regularly appointed successor of the first-named gentleman. It appears that Judge Cradlebaugh was appointed to his present position by the President for the term of four years, the period designated by an act of Congress, and hence he denies the authority of the President to remove him before the expiration of the prescribed term, unless for malfeasance in office. The opponents of Cradlebaugh argue that the power of the President to appoint implies the power to remove an officer, hence they insist on the regularity of the appointment of Judge Flenniken. This conflict of authority at the present time is very embarrassing to the Federal court business, as there are a large number of important cases pending in all the districts of the Territory which require speedy investigation. Governor Cumming has called an extra session of the Legislature, which will take measures to adjust the matter.

European Affairs.

Of course you recollect the proverb, "When rogues fall out, honest men get their due." Austria and Prussia have had a misunderstanding with Russia, at the Warsaw Conference, and therefore NAPOLEON narrowly escapes a great combination—a revival of the "Holy Alliance"—which was to have been made against him, then and there, England not objecting. We are not going to "endorse" NAPOLEON as an honest man, but he is less of a rogue than his rivals, for he does not indulge in the bare-faced hypocrisy of pretending to be better than his neighbors.

The three Great Powers which met at Warsaw had distinct and selfish motives—as monarchical institutions always *must* have. Prussia wants to become the leading Power in Germany, Austria wants to maintain her Imperial sway, and also to regain her personal and family influence in Italy. Russia desires to have an European ascendency, and therefore went in, very strongly, for a revision of the Treaty of Paris, made at the close of the Crimean war. To use a familiar phrase, the Czar came it a little too strong, and the Regent of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria had to determine not to assent to his proposals. Considering that three contracting parties—France, England, and Sardinia—were wholly unrepresented at Warsaw, the idea of nullifying the Treaty of Paris was preposterous. Not being able to agree upon a mutual line of policy, the Czar, the Regent, and the Austrian Emperor separated, without coming to any arrangement—without a single protocol having been drawn up. The illness of the Czar's mother, which was probably invented and telegraphed for the occasion, was the pretext for the breaking up of the Conference.

So, nothing has come of it. NAPOLEON might have been annoyed, had this Trinity of Sovereigns agreed to combine against him. VICTOR EMMANUEL might have been put to a non-plus. But matters remain in *statu quo*.

Austria now announces, in a diplomatic communication to France, that she means to pursue a *defensive* policy, and nothing else, in Italian affairs; that she adheres to non-intervention; that she increases her military force in Venetia, not to make but to repel attacks.

The Pope, acting upon sensible advice, has resolved not to leave Rome. *That* is his proper locality. *There*, with little interruption, the Sovereign Pontiff of the Catholic faith has had supremacy, from the very commencement of Christianity. Whether as a spiritual, or a temporal prince, or as both combined, Rome is the very best place for the Pope.

The Neapolitan Royalists are displaying a great deal of unexpected courage. After their Volturno defeat they again had the courage to attack the Sardinians, and, though defeated finally, fought with undoubted bravery.

The King of Naples appears to have retreated on Gaeta, and the Sardinian fleet had stormed that place. But the French fleet had interfered to prevent such folly. VICTOR EMMANUEL should recollect the time-tried Spanish adage—*Make a bridge of gold to carry over a flying enemy.* Where is the use of blockading or bombarding Gaeta, the port from which FRANCIS of Naples will have to fly when his last chance is gone?

GARIBALDI and VICTOR EMMANUEL had met, but the latter had not entered Naples.

THE CATHOLIC HERALD.—This denominative journal has passed into the proprietorship and editorship of John Duffy, Esq., well known as an experienced and able writer. There is no reason whatever why the *Catholic Herald*, under this new regime, should not obtain a circulation and wield an influence equal to what is possessed and exercised by the *New York Tablet*, *Boston Pilot*, and *Irish American*, the best Catholic papers in the United States.

"Forney's Philadelphia Press—Who Owns It?"

We observe, from "Cleveland's" Washington despatch of yesterday, that Forney's Philadelphia *Press* has come out with an article highly favorable to Lincoln, and manifests a disposition to give his Administration a cordial support. This was to be expected. We have been informed, by an authority in which we place implicit confidence, that the paper is owned and controlled by several Republican gentlemen in Philadelphia, and that Mr. Forney is paid so much a week for editing it, and giving to the concern the benefit and prestige of his name. Through the whole Presidential campaign just passed, it has been unmistakably for Lincoln, and against Douglas. Mr. Forney himself was never a friend of the latter, although his hostility to President Buchanan threw him on the same side during the Lecompton struggle. In his heart he has always disliked him.

We return our thanks to the editors of the Cincinnati (Ohio) *Enquirer* for the foregoing important piece of information, which we extract from that journal of the 9th inst. The article in THE PRESS "highly favorable to LINCOLN," to which the *Enquirer* refers, was written in the temper that should animate all men to see any Administration of the American Government honestly and patriotically conducted. We have never known a Democrat chosen to the Presidency who was not anxious to secure the favorable opinion of his former adversaries. One of the pleasant recollections of 1856 is that which recalls the general manifestation of a disposition to give the incoming Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN a cordial support, on the part of those who had just previously opposed him. But to make our relations to Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration still clearer, (though we hope not more offensive in the eyes of the *Enquirer*,) we beg to state additionally, that it would give us great pleasure to sustain him in all his trials during his Presidential term, should he indicate a proper spirit in favor of the Union of these States, in support of the protection of American industry, and in assisting to rescue the country from the perils that surround the slavery question, by refusing to sanction the intervention of Congress.

So much for this part of the charge of the *Enquirer*. Now as to the ownership of THE PRESS. There is not a dollar of Republican money, and there never has been a dollar of Republican money—directly or indirectly—invested in THE PRESS. We have never borrowed a dollar from a Republican. Not only is THE PRESS the property of the editor whose name stands at the head, precisely where it stood on the first of August, 1857; but when it was established he had scarcely means enough to purchase the type upon which it was printed. From that day down to the present hour, THE PRESS has not received three hundred dollars, in all, of advertising or printing patronage from any Republican State, city, or county Administration or organization. It has got nothing from the Administration of Governor PACKER, which it has supported steadily from the first; for, with all his disposition to encourage THE PRESS, he had no patronage to bestow. Although for years past, owing to the proscriptive and dictatorial policy of the custom-house officers in this vicinity, and the arrogance of their masters at Washington, THE PRESS has greatly assisted the Opposition by opposing the Administration candidates in this city, it has neither asked, nor has the Opposition offered, (with one or two exceptions,) any of their advertising to this journal.

The success of THE PRESS results entirely from the public favor with which it has been received from the day it was started; and we are vain enough to believe that the influence it wields, and the circulation it has obtained, is, in some part, the fruit of the industry and the independence that have characterized its management. The editor gives to it all his time, and when absent, in the discharge of official duties, never allows a day to pass without contributing to it. In fact, our only ambition is to make a good newspaper.

As to the other charge, that THE PRESS has been unmistakably for LINCOLN and against DOUGLAS in the late canvass, that is so old a story that it only deserves to be revamped in the malignant columns of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. We did not support Judge DOUGLAS as the *Enquirer* and other papers of that school have supported him, by aiding to re-elect notorious Lecompmites to Congress, and by supporting the Fusion tickets in Pennsylvania and New York, which looked to the election of BRECKINRIDGE. But, accepting his platform as a pledge, through all time, of his determination to uphold the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, we opposed all those who opposed it, and without becoming his partisan, have, we think, contributed something to the purification of the Democracy in this quarter, by aiding to rescue them from the meretricious embraces of a fusion with the Disunionists, and all others known to be adverse to our old-fashioned creed.

We do not profess to have been controlled by likes or dislikes in our newspaper course. If Mr. BUCHANAN had been faithful to his pledges, common sense (and self-interest if you please) would have prompted us to forget any personal animosities for the common good, and, if we had been disposed to support a personal friend—irrespective of all ideas of right and wrong—it is probable we might have ranged ourselves under the banner of JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, with whom, during a number of years past, we have maintained the most intimate and confidential relations. It is evident that the *Enquirer* desires a controversy with THE PRESS. We cannot accommodate it in this respect, although we tender it a gratuitous piece of advice: Assaults upon the motives of men, and pure fabrications like the foregoing, both entirely unprovoked, neither prepare the way for harmony among individuals, nor for concert among politicians. The Administration leaders and papers in Pennsylvania, after three years' hard labor at the business, have finally tired of attacking THE PRESS, and we are sorry that a journal professing to be in the confidence of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS should at this late day attempt to imitate their calamitous example.

The "Right" of Secession.

There is no subject upon which the real patriots of this country—those whose names all parties respect and venerate—those who have won immortal fame, and whose deeds illuminate the brightest pages of our national history—have evinced a more marked uniformity of opinion, and a more earnest feeling, than in regard to the preservation of the Union intact and unbroken. There are no models of American eloquence which approach in fervor and sincerity the appeals which have been made, not by one, but by all, the really great national statesmen our country has produced in favor of the Union and against the dangerous, heretical, and untenable doctrine of Secession. WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, MADISON, and JACKSON were the authors of many great State papers, but their highest genius was displayed in defending and eulogizing the American Union. CLAY, WEBSTER, BENTON, DOUGLAS, CASS, and a host of other distinguished Senators have made many effective speeches, but upon no subjects were their remarks so impressive as those which related to the preservation of the General Government.

It is a matter well calculated to excite profound astonishment that after the whole series of questions involving the nature of our General Government—the manner in which it was formed, and the rights reserved to the States and to their citizens—have been discussed time and again, by men of the first ability, with direct reference to an issue identical to that which South Carolina is apparently determined to enforce upon the nation now—and after there has been on each occasion the most convincing and unanswerable arguments elicited to justify the practical overthrow of the Secession doctrine which has always occurred—it should again and again be revived despite the overwhelming array of authority, of, argument, of everything which men of sober judgment or of enlightened patriotism are in honor bound to respect, which is solemnly recorded against it.

Who that reads WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address, or MADISON'S letters in regard to the conditions upon which New York and Virginia proposed to ratify the Constitution, or JACKSON'S famous and ever-to-be-remembered proclamation in reference to the South Carolina nullification movement of 1832, or WEBSTER'S speeches on the State-Rights theory in 1830, or the speeches in Congress in 1850 in defence of the Compromise Measures of that year, or such documents as the letter of Hon. HOWELL COBB, (written in 1851,) which we publish this morning—can entertain a rational doubt of the thoroughly revolutionary character of the doctrine of Secession? It has no basis in the Constitution, and no solid legal authority to sustain it.

The American people cannot too highly estimate the importance of preserving the unity of the Federal Government, even if any one or half a dozen States become seriously dissatisfied with it. In the very nature of things no association of a large body of men, whether it is social, religious, or political, can so administer its affairs as to exactly please all parties at all times. But the "greatest good of the greatest number" must nevertheless be maintained. If each individual State, in a moment of pique or passion, can set the General Government at defiance, and by its own volition assume an entirely independent attitude, the Constitution is scarcely worth more than the paper upon which it is printed, and the General Government, which has secured for us peace and unbounded prosperity at home and respect abroad, is but a mere flimsy structure which any boisterous gale may blow into oblivion, and thus sweep the United States of America from the list of nations.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, November 12, 1860.

Whatever may be the issue of the struggle now going on in the South, the spectacle of thousands of Southern men rallying under the standard of the Union presents a subject for national congratulation, and is an element out of which, hereafter, a glorious Union party may be created. It would do your heart good to hear what some of the abiest and most influential Southern statesmen now say in favor of the threatened Republic Deploring the national peril, they seem to rejoice at the opportunity this peril gives to them to exhibit their self-sacrificing patriotism. It is refreshing to turn from the wild and illogical rhapsodies of such men as Colcock and McGrath, of South Carolina, and such men as Toombs and Cobb, of Georgia—to the calm, convincing, and overwhelming appeals of the Soulés, the Polks, and the Gardners. When this is the case in the South, why should not the whole people of the North, without exception, be rallied on the side of the Union?

It was bad enough and degrading enough for Northern politicians to give aid and comfort to the Disunion ticket in the late election. It was morbidly exciting to all patriots to witness the conduct of office-holders of Pennsylvania and certain of their misguided followers upon the only National Democratic candidate in the field. But can it be possible, with the fruits of these ill-judged and insane demonstrations in support of the Secession party in the free States, spread out before all eyes, that any portion of our Northern people will follow the Cushings, the O'Conors, the Tylors, and the Bakers hereafter? Are we to have a Secession and a Disunion party in New Jersey and Pennsylvania from this time forth? Is the test of Democracy which has, in succession, been Lecompton, the English bill, and then a war upon Judge Douglas: to be extended into an endorsement by the Democratic masses of the doctrine that a sovereign State may leave the Union whenever prejudice, or passion, or revenge may prompt her?

The fire-eaters of South Carolina and Georgia have passed resolutions in favor of the men who voted for Breckinridge and Lane in the free States, directly after they had denounced the Union as infamous and injurious to them, and declared for a separation from the North, and for a destruction of all our great Northern interests. Is the Democratic organization in Pennsylvania and elsewhere to be controlled by men who, from having aided the Disunionists to secede from the National Democratic Convention, intend to continue their course after these Disunionists have seceded from the Confederacy? These are inquiries that must force themselves upon the consideration of your people, if they have any design or desire to have a Democratic party hereafter.

Frightful as the consequences of secession will be upon the South, should the plans of the conspirators succeed, and heavily as these consequences must fall upon the North and Northwest, there are certain reflections suggested by the present condition of public affairs which deserve to be pondered by all patriots. If the ground is taken that a State may secede at will and pleasure—that South Carolina may dismember the Union whenever her interests or her prejudices impel her so to do—and if the plausible, pernicious theories of Charles O'Conor and men of his school are to be followed out to their legitimate conclusions, what is to prevent the great cities of the North and Northwest from cutting loose from the rural or country districts? "Paris is France," and because "Paris is France," Louis Napoleon, holding, as he does, the heart of the Empire in his hands, can starve or crush the people of the distant provinces at his will. Nothing has been more discussed, and alternately more complained of, than the repeated acts passed by the Legislature of the several States in regard to the management and control of the great cities in such States. One day it is the Republicans or the Americans who denounce the Democrats of the interior counties for daring to legislate for Philadelphia, New York, or Baltimore, and, as parties change, the next day we hear the Democrats upbraiding their political opponents for doing the same thing. When Baltimore was overrun by a mob, and good citizens were shot down in the streets, simply for the expression of their political opinions, and when the conservative sentiment was utterly paralyzed in that city, the people of the interior counties rose in their majesty, and the Legislature passed a police law which gave order to Baltimore, and security to property and to life. And on more than one occasion the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania has interposed for the benefit of Philadelphia.

Suppose, under the easy theory of South Carolina, the local majorities of the cities should declare themselves independent of the States, on the ground that municipal rights had been invaded, and that powers were exercised by the representatives of the people of the interior counties in derogation of these rights—or upon any other ground—where would this confusion end? We should be at the mercy of a mob—a mob to day composed of the hired bravos of one party and to-morrow of the paid Janizaries of the other party. There would be security neither for life nor property. No restraint could be extended for our protection, and no sympathetic movement among our brethren of the interior for the amelioration of our condition. It shows the wisdom of our republican experiment, and the wonderful prescience of those who framed the incomparable machinery of the government of the States, that, up to this period, all classes have been benefited, and all interests protected—the weak against the strong, and the nearly right against rights—so far as any human skill can accomplish such results.

Look at New York city, however. She is the emporium of American commerce, and to her is awarded the palm of superiority, because she receives into her capacious harbors vessels from all the nations of the earth, and is growing rich herself from this almost inclinkable trade. But New York is also the seat of sympathy for secession in the North. If there is a Disunion party anywhere in the free States, it is in New York city, and for the simple reason that she is all the time lifting her voice and extending her hands for the money and the trade of the slave States. Her lawyers and her journalists have created the impression that her manufacturers and her mechanics, her merchants and her jobbers—indeed, every branch of enterprise and of art—depend mainly for subsistence upon this commerce. You have already pointed out the manner in which, before the last Presidential election, the doctrine of secession was advocated as right and practicable by Mr. Charles O'Conor, and now, when the South is preparing to cut loose from the North, and adopting measures preparatory to the passage of a non-intercourse code, taxing Northern fabrics and products, expelling Northern citizens and prohibiting the emigration of others, the shrewd and calculating financiers of commercial New York city will, if they choose, throw themselves upon the new-fangled idea that a State may secede from the Union with impunity, and that the hand of power shall not be used to restrain or to retain her.

For if a State, why not a city? The great city of New York is at this moment prosperous under the wire rules enacted into a law by the Republican State Legislature at Albany. The legislation she was indebted for a peaceful election on the 6th of November. If the police had been in the hands of one party alone, there is little doubt that illegality and fraud would have been followed by riot and bloodshed. It was by organizing the police force under a fair and tolerant commission that tranquillity reigned at the Presidential election. But this legislation displeased the partisans, and was bitterly denounced, and is still declaimed against as an invasion of municipal rights, and an insult to the boasted independence of the great metropolis. Now, under this provocation, (if I may call it such,) and the anxiety to retain and extend the trade of the city of New York with the South, do not be surprised if the Secession theorists and metaphysicians in that quarter should presently advise the erection of New York into an independent or free city, from which, when the Union is broken up, slavers may be fitted out to trade with the coast of Africa, and obtain sympathy and comfort from the Southern Confederacy, now in course of incubation! What a splendid ruler of such a San Marino would my excellent friend Fernando Wood be! Bold, able, adroit, wealthy and ambitious, he would in fact be the monarch of a community with a population as great as two or three of the Southern States, and would hold in his hands patronage almost equal, under the new circumstances of the case, to that distributed by the President himself.

I have thus pointed out what may be regarded as the natural and logical consequences of the theory of Secession, and I leave it to statesmen to deliberate upon; expressing my amazement that any newspaper in the free States should not have seen the question in this view long ago.

The telegraphic despatch from the Cincinnati *Commercial*, that Major Breckinridge has gone to the South to take the stump in favor of the Union, and against the Seceders, is not believed in Washington. That the Vice President will refuse to sanction the course of Toombs, Yancey, & Co., I have no doubt; but, until he finds himself sustained by the Administration here, he will not consent to be made a cat's-paw for the President. Besides, it would not be a very gracious task for the Vice President to go into the cotton States to take ground against those who have been serving him, and to run the risk of securing their ill-will. He has not done this as yet, and, much as I should like him to do so, I do not believe he will. OCCASIONAL.

Our New York Letter.

MORRISSEY AND OLD ABE: THE FORMER WINS $8 000 ON THE LATTER—"DOLLY" DAVENPORT BAGS $600—THE BOSTON MILITARY AND THEIR GENERAL SCOTT FLAG—SCARE AMONG THE VOTE BROKERS—MONEY CLOSE—BANK SUSPENSION—FALL IN STOCKS—A NEWSPAPER CANDIDATE FOR SPEAKER—RE-ELECTION OF SEWARD TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE—REMARKABLE CENSUS OF NEW YORK CITY—LAST OF JIM CROW RICE—THE TEA REVOLUTION—STOCKS, &C.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, November 12, 1860.

Among the winning men on the Presidential election, one of the most successful is Morrissey, the pugilist. I was conversing on Friday with an acquaintance, who stated that he acted as stakeholder of a bet between the brawny John and another party to the amount of eight thousand dollars, and had only an hour before paid over to said John that amount in good current money. As a general thing there was little betting on the election. Persons accustomed to wager, and who bet to win, were unable to place anything to suit them. Few were willing to bet against Lincoln, and none against Morgan.

The gory Colonel "Dolly" Davenport had a complimentary benefit at the New Bowery Theatre on Friday night, the success of which may be inferred from the fact that there was $900 in the house. This, at twenty-five cents down stairs and a shilling up, may be considered fair. Adolphus cleared $600 by the manœuvre, which he promptly handed over to his mother and sister, and this morning left for New Orleans.

A dingy, mouldy-looking flag, carried in the ranks of the Boston National Guard, as they marched up Broadway this morning, brought back reminiscences of battles in Mexico. The flag was presented to the company *in* Mexico, by General Scott, for gallantry in many a hot contest, and may well be prized by them as one of the choicest souvenirs of the war. A detachment of the Eighth Regiment are philandering them about as I write.

Within a week a notable change has come over that class of money speculators who deal in commercial paper. Frightened by the general scare at the secession and the preliminary movements for secession; alarmed at the refusal of Southern merchants to meet their engagements; and in the dark as to what course the banks of New York will decide upon pursuing, they have simultaneously hoarded square out of the market, buttoned up their wallets, and settled themselves back to wait the issue of events. The consequence is a pressure in Wall street, and the greatest difficulty in negotiating loans, even on securities hitherto deemed unexceptionable. In a convention held on Saturday with the cashier of one of our oldest and most opulent institutions, I was told that they were contracting operations as rapidly as possible consistently with the rights of their customers, and declining to make any loans on demand.

Money is to-day very close and hard. The Breckinridge parties are stringent, and good names are offering at 1a1½ per cent. per month.

It is currently reported that the Bank of the State of South Carolina has suspended. The bills of this institution, I understand, have been as much distrusted among the banks of that city as here, and all Charleston money is now at a large discount. The brokers of Wall street are buying more, except at a discount of ten and twenty per cent., and in small amounts only at that.

The stock market suffered a further important fall to-day. The pressure to sell was very marked throughout the entire list, particularly in the railroad shares, the sudden decline of which had destroyed margins, and brought contracts to an abrupt settlement.

The *Tribune* and *Evening Post* have already cantered out a candidate for Speaker of the Legislature in Mr. Littlejohn, and it is understood that the Albany *Evening Journal* goes with them Their man is Lucius Robinson, of Chemung, formerly on the editorial staff of the *Evening Post*, and at one time editor of the *Sun*. He is said to be a very good man; but Littlejohn will "never give it up so." He is as clear a strategist as Weed, and very strong with the lobby men, contractors, plunderers, and gridiron-grabbers generally. There is in the State and in the Legislature a stiff force opposed to the domination of Weed; and Littlejohn, of all others, is the man to combine and make it efficient. He was in Albany last week, but did not call upon Weed or the Governor.

In the first thing in the programme after the opening of the Legislature is the re-election of Seward to the United States Senate. The talk about his retiring was all bosh. He will take his credentials, and then be governed by circumstances. He has no notion of being left out of the Senate and everything else; that's not his style.

Captain Rynders belligerent as he is in matters political, is terribly exercised about Mr. Buchanan's the business of his office with commendable assiduity. He has nearly completed the census returns, and tells me that the footings will show a population in the city of New York of about eight hundred and fifty-five thousand. *Including Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Staten Island*, we have an aggregate population of about one million one hundred and twenty-five thousand.

The last legal recognition of Jim Crow Rice was taken to-day in the surrogate's Court. His property was small, and willed to his four daughters. The will was admitted to probate.

The *Evening Post* must have its joke "amidst the ruins of the Republic!" Thus: "The Charleston *Mercury* says that South Carolina has thrown the tea overboard. The North has done more; it has thrown the U. S. and T. overboard."

HURON

Public Amusements.

THE FIRST CONCERT OF THE SEASON.—After a long dearth of really good music, we awake to a new sensation. The first concert of the season will be given at the Musical Fund Hall this evening. True, we had but recently a spasmodic attempt at opera with the Patti branch of the New York divided company, under the Strakosch regime. Still later we had a glimpse of Colson, Stigelli, and Formes, on the Prince of Wales' night, but it was *but* a glimpse: "They came like shadows—so departed." So comes the long promised Inez Fabbri—the disappointed of many managers. She makes her first appearance at the Musical Fund Hall *this* evening, in conjunction with Signor Stigelli and Carl Formes. Of Madame Fabbri we know nothing except from New York report. We are told that she possesses one of the finest soprano voices yet heard in this country, and *correct* it is that she achieved most enviable laurels in Gotham as a lyric tragedienne of the first class; but we prefer to judge of her merits by *hearing* her, when we shall render unto her the position she merits. At any rate, great curiosity is evinced to hear Madame Fabbri, of whom so much has been said and written, and she may rely on a warm reception. Signor Stigelli is favorably known to our opera-going community as a tenor singer whom it is always a pleasure to hear, after the gaucheries of Brignoli—who lopes about the stage as if he had neither part nor parcel with the *mise en scene*, and that singing his *rôle* was an effort which he was not called upon to exercise, and for which he was not paid. It is really refreshing to meet with a sound, earnest artist, like Stigelli, who loves his art, and does all that he possibly can to advance it. This will be Stigelli's first appearance in America as a concert singer, though in Germany he has long been celebrated as such, thanks to the *vim* and artistic skill he displays in interpreting the German songs of his own composition, many of which on their own merits have achieved vast popularity, as, for example, "The Brightest Eyes" and "The Tear," which will long remain popular bonbon ballads. For Carl Formes it is needless to say one word of commendation—he is too well known, and too highly esteemed for us to sound his praises at this late hour. In addition to other pieces, he this evening sings Mozart's grand aria from "Il Flauto Magico," and Schubert's famous song of "The Wanderer"—enough. Mr. Richard Mulder, a pianist, new to us, accompanies the party. He is said to be a fine artist.

BLONDIN AT THE CONTINENTAL!—Last night, the Continental Theatre was about as full as possible, a great crowd having been drawn by the announcement that Mons. Blondin, "late of Niagara," (where he had no *falls*,) would exhibit some of his daring and skillful feats The performance was announced to commence at half-past eight, but it was not until nearly nine that the first feat was performed. The delay was caused by several ponderous attempts on the part of a Clown (W. H. Gardner) to be facetious. A cast-iron voice, a monotonous delivery, and a *repertoire* of antiquated bad jokes, with a remarkable modern attempts, *ought* to be out of fashion, in the ring, now-a-days Half a dollar would buy a good stock of respectable jokes—or, indeed, a sufficient quantity could be selected from the back numbers of the Sunday papers.

Mons. Blondin's performances, last night, were on the tight rope. He has grown stouter, but not less active, than when we last saw him—a few years ago, with the Ravels, at Niblo's Garden. He showed wonderful alertness, self-confidence, boldness, and perpetual presence of mind. His most surprising performance was a polka upon stilts, after which he walked down the rope, still on the stilts, from the stage to the orchestra, and back again. He seemed as much "master of the position" without, as with the balance-pole. In a word, Blondin is a wonderful performer, and will draw immense houses at the Continental while he remains, which will be all this week.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S FAREWELL.—To-night is the last that five of George Christy's admirable Minstrel Troupe, at Concert Hall, as he appears in Washington on Monday next. This week will be a gala one—as the entire resources of his mammoth company will be brought into play, to give eclat to the valedictory performances. Those who have not yet attended the séances of Christy's Minstrels will do well to avail themselves of the few opportunities that are left.

ELEGANT FURNITURE, PIANOS, &C.—A large stock of superior furniture, mirrors, pianos, carpets, &c., will be sold at auction this morning, at 10 o'clock, at Birch & Sons' store, No. 914 Chestnut street.

LARGE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES AND TRAVELLING BAGS.—The attention of dealers is directed to the desirable assortment of boots, shoes, brogans, carpet bags, &c., embracing samples of 500 cases of prime and fresh goods, to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on a credit, commencing this morning at 10 o'clock, by Myers, Cleghorn, & Co., auctioneers, No. 413½ and 415 Arch street.

LARGE SALE TO-DAY.—Valuable real estate, stocks, &c., at twelve o'clock, at the Exchange. See Thomas & Sons' pamphlet catalogues and advertisements.

LATEST NEWS

By Telegraph to the Press.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to the Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12, 1860.

Hon. William B. Reed.

This distinguished mandarin, ex-minister to China, was in this city two days last week, evidently greatly dissatisfied that the Union has not perished according to his epitaph published in the custom-house organ of your city before the late election. He has been in the Democratic party about four years, and having, in that time, assisted Mr. BUCHANAN to demolish that organization, is charged that he has not been equally successful in overthrowing the Union.

Planters Moving North.

Letters received from Virginia intimate that numbers of the wealthy planters have avowed their determination, if the attempt to break up the Union shall succeed, to locate in the free States.

Chief Justice Taney.

This distinguished friend of Gen. JACKSON cordially re-echoes the sentiment of AMOS KENDALL, in denouncing every attempt to break up the Union as treasonable in the last degree.

The National Intelligencer.

This truly conservative journal is doing great service in reproducing all the former declarations of the present fire-eaters, when they were Union men, against every effort to destroy this Confederacy.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

Breckinridge for the Union.

HE WILL ADDRESS THE COTTON STATES.

CINCINNATI, Nov 12.—This morning's *Commercial* says that Mr. Breckinridge has determined to make a trip to the cotton States and address his fellow-citizens, urging them to be true to the Union.

The Rumor Contradicted.

LEXINGTON, Ky, Nov. 12.—The rumor that Mr. Breckinridge is going South to make Union speeches, or in any manner interfere with the troubles of secession, is stated by that gentleman to be without foundation.

The Secession Movement in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Nov. 12.—The affairs in the South attract much attention here.

The people are calmly awaiting the issue.

Meetings will probably be held in the different counties before the Legislature meets, for the expression of public opinion. The vote of the State has not yet been ascertained. Both the Bell and Breckinridge parties claim the majorities. Several counties have not been heard from.

Reported Suspension of the Bank of South Carolina.

NEW YORK, November 12.—It is reported that the Bank of South Carolina has suspended specie payment.

THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

A Bill Introduced Declaring Georgia out of the Union.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Nov. 12.—Mr. Hartridge introduced a resolution in the House, this morning, declaring Georgia to be out of the Union.

A bill making a similar declaration was also introduced, which provides for calling a Convention to ratify the secession. Both were referred to a committee to report upon the matter.

The resignation of Governor BROWN is to take place on the 4th of March, unless Georgia secedes before that time.

AUGUSTA, Ga, Nov. 12.—In the Senate the bill to suspend the penalties for the suspension of specie payments by the banks passed second reading.

In the House, the Convention bill was read a third time and passed unanimously. The title was changed, and the act was sent to the Senate to be ratified to-morrow morning.

Mr. Trenholm's resolutions, that the joint Committee on Military of both Houses be instructed to prepare a plan for arming the State during the recess of the Legislature, and the Committee on Finance be instructed to prepare a scheme to raise the necessary supplies, were adopted.

Mr. Coffin proposed that the president of the Bank of the State be authorized to advertise till the 23d of November for sealed proposals for a loan of $400,000. He was authorized, but refused to say that he would take $10,000 at 1 per cent premium. The proposition was not considered.

The bill providing for the arming of the State was recommitted.

A resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the propriety of fortifying the various exposed towns on the sea-coast was lost.

The House met this evening and read the bank bill a third time. The title of the bill changed the act, and it was sent to the Senate for ratification.

The Electoral Vote of the Northern Cotton States to be Thrown Out.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Georgia, Nov 12.—A resolution was offered in the House to-day instructing the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State to resist the counting in the Electoral College of the votes of the States which have nullified the fugitive slave law. Its consideration was made the special order for the 20th inst.

A resolution was also offered contemplating the call of a Southern Convention in February, at Atlanta.

One of the provisions of the "retaliatory bill" exempts all foreign goods and merchandise imported in Georgia and other Southern ports from State, county, and corporation tax from the 1st of January next.

A bill has been introduced in both houses calling a Convention, to which all Federal affairs shall be referred.

IMPORTANT RUMOR.

South Carolina's Declaration of Independence presented to the President.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—It is reported that the Declaration of Independence of South Carolina was laid before the President to day.

The rumor needs confirmation.

The President to Issue a Special Proclamation

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—As far as can be ascertained, there is no disposition, either on the part of the Administration or of gentlemen of political prominence here, to interfere with the present Southern movements, except, perhaps, in a friendly spirit.

It is now probable that the President will *not* issue an address or proclamation, as the election of delegates to the South Carolina Convention will take place at an earlier day than was recently anticipated, and as in consequence there would not be sufficient time for the general promulgation of an appeal through the annual message, he was originally contemplated. This subject was to-night under consideration

Such is the alarm that Washington will not be continued the seat of the Government, that the value of real estate has been sensibly affected by the secession movement

It is understood that Tom Corwin, of Ohio, can, if he will, occupy a prominent position in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet; and in the event of his declining to do so, an invitation will be extended to Mr. Ewing or Mr. Vinton, of the same State.

Mr. Graham or Mr. Badger, of North Carolina, are also as confidently mentioned in this connection.

Union Meeting at Henderson, Ky.

HENDERSON, Ky., Nov. 12.—A large and enthusiastic Union meeting, irrespective of party, was held to day. Ex-Governor Dixon presided.

Strong Union speeches were made by Bell, Breckinridge, and Douglas men.

Union resolutions were unanimously adopted, in which secession is strongly deprecated.

A meeting of the people of the whole State has been called for Saturday next.

Effect of the Secession Movement on the Money Market.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 12.—The brokers are charging five per cent. discount on South Carolina and Georgia bank bills.

Union Meeting at Lexington, Ky.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 12.—A meeting of the Bell and Douglas parties was held here to-day, at which resolutions were adopted denouncing in strong terms any attempts at secession or disunion by any State.

Patriotic speeches were made by Leslie Combs and others

THE GEORGIA MILITARY CONVENTION.

Strong Secession Speech of Governor Brown.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga, Nov. 12.—The Military State Convention met to-day.

The attendance was large.

Resolutions were passed favoring a secession from the Union.

Governor Brown made a strong resistance speech, declaring the right of secession, and the duty of other Southern States to sustain that right. If the Federal troops attempted coercion, he said, then for every Georgian who fell in the conflict, the heads of two Federal soldiers should atone for the outrage on State sovereignty