The Press.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1860.

FORNEY'S CALIFORNIA PRESS

Will be ready TO-MORROW, at 2 P. M.

Price Six CENTS per copy in strong wrappers, and stamped, ready for mailing.

This paper is published expressly for

CALIFORNIA CIRCULATION,

And contains a complete summary of what has transpired in our City, State, and the Atlantic States, since the departure of the last steamer for California.

FIRST PAGE.—Thomas Muir; Periodical Literature; Important Publication; Personal and Political; Senator Douglas on the Union; Secession Discussed; Thurlow Weed against the Helper Book; From Yucatan. FOURTH PAGE.—Address of the Democratic Members of the Oregon Legislature; General News; List of Letters remaining in the Post Office; Marine Intelligence.

The News.

Thrilling news from Italy! King Victor Emmanuel has joined his sword with that of Garibaldi, and on the Garigliano had met the abdicated Bourbon. The battle was brief, the victory decisively brilliant, and King Frahels of Bourbon lost his last throw for empire. Eleven thousand prisoners were captured, and Gaeta occupied by the Piedmontese troops. King Victor Emmanuel, flushed with victory, was about to enter Naples, and we may next hear of a prince of the House of Savoy on the throne of a Bourbon. An effort was being made by the people of Viterbo and Perugia to obtain the benefits of annexation. The Italian corn crop was deficient. A famine would be terrible at this time, for what would freedom be without food? The report of a treaty between Austria and England was unfounded. There is no news of interest from other trans-Atlantic countries.

A Chinese correspondent of the New York *Times* gives an account of the visit of the Chinese rebels to Shanghae, and their attack upon that place. On the 18th of August a large body of them appeared on the southern side, and were fired upon by the English guards. They then passed round to the eastern suburb, which they occupied, and demanded admission to the eastern gate, which demand was answered with a shower of grape. Notwithstanding the unwelcome character of their reception, they made no belligerent demonstration against the city, their object seeming rather to propitiate the foreigners. From the 19th to the 22d they contented themselves with merely showing themselves before the walls, without firing a shot or making any effort to attack, when a message was sent to them stating that the Allies were in possession of the city, and would defend it. They answered that they had no quarrel with the foreigners, and subsequently withdrew entirely from the vicinity—intimating, however, that were they so disposed, they had a force sufficient to capture the place. The Allies seem to have behaved in the most unwarrantable manner in their defence of the city. Two of the suburbs were burned down by them, involving a great loss, not only to the Chinese but to foreign merchants, and the opportunity, of course, was availed of for murder and plunder.

The Secessionists lose Georgia by a majority of not less than 2,500, Breckinridge having simply a plurality. As it requires a majority of votes to choose electors, there is no choice, and electors will be chosen by the Legislature. The Legislature, however, has adjourned, electors cannot be chosen, and Georgia will actually have no vote in the Electoral College.

We have intelligence from Pike's Peak by the mail which arrived at Fort Kearney on Saturday. The mail brought $11,000 in treasure. There was a movement on foot to run a semi-weekly stage between Omaha and Denver, the business warranting it. The news of Lincoln's election had reached the mountains. There was no other news of importance.

The returns from Virginia, the grand old mother of Presidents, and the State where the happy institutions of stage-coaches and rough roads still flourish, have not yet all been received. The vote is very close, and the counties beyond the telegraph are making their reports with tardiness. We may know the result in California before the Old Dominion is decisively decided for either Breckinridge or Bell. The Bell men are sanguine, and the figures thus far favor them.

A Territorial Relief Convention has been held in Atchison, Kansas, lately. The object of the Convention was to provide measures for the relief of the settlers who are suffering from the destitution caused by drought. An appeal for relief will be made to the Union. The telegraph reports that there is great destitution in the Territory, and seconds the appeal for relief.

Mr. Bonham, of South Carolina, has resigned his seat as a member of Congress. This is another Republican gain in the House.

A Washington despatch in the *Herald* says that a gentleman who had arrived in that city from New Orleans represents Louisiana as sound for the Union. The people are much exasperated against the Republicans, and what they understand to be their policy on the question of slavery, but they do not deem secession necessary or desirable at present. South Carolina may precipitate matters as her political leaders feel bound in consistence to make some demonstration.

We understand, says the New Orleans *Picayune*, that circulars are out in Mexico for the choice of Presidential electors, to assemble the coming month of February, for the election of a successor to the present head of the Constitutional Government, Juarez. This is in accordance with the terms of the Constitution, but in the present state of the Republic, torn and distracted as it is by civil war, we do not see how it can be canvassed to any good effect.

The Right of Secession.

We copy the following from the Albany (New York) *Evening Standard*, a Republican paper, as follows:

The Philadelphia *Press*, in speaking of President Buchanan, says:

"Upon the theory that he cannot move now, South Carolina is now left free, even before she secedes, to nullify the laws of Congress. And the Executive will be unable to send the navy into her harbor, even to collect duties, on the poor ground that he cannot find authority under the Constitution, and his oath of office."

"*The Press* seems to confound 'secession' with 'nullification.' The difference is just the difference between folly and treason. Secession is a harmless offence, provided it is nothing but secession. South Carolina can secede from the United States Senate, from the United States House of Representatives. She can secede from all post-office accommodations, and refuse to put in or take letters from the mail. Every man in South Carolina can carry his own letters if he pleases, and on his own saddle, placed on his own horse. South Carolina may secede from Northern tin pedlers and growers of blue clay indigo. She can refuse to wear goods imported from Lowell, Boston, New York, or London. All these things South Carolina can do, without coming into collision with the United States Constitution or United States troops. South Carolina has even a right to refuse to pay duties on imported goods. But if she does refuse, the National Government has a right to seize goods and keep them till duties are paid. Should South Carolina resist seizure, it would be an act of war, amounting to treason. *The Press* says, that no State has a constitutional right to secede. As the Constitution is silent in this point, we do not see how *The Press* can establish its position. What Jefferson, Madison, and Hamilton said after the Constitution was formed, has no more weight in a legal point of view, than if their opinions had been delivered by John Smith or Richard Doe."

There is a short answer to this. If South Carolina may secede from the Union, any other State may secede. If the act of secession by one or more States is submitted to by those who remain in the Union, and the Executive should take no step to protect the Government from mutilation, *then our republican experiment is a dead failure*. To admit the right of Secession is, in our opinion, to admit that the Constitution contains no provision to defend itself from destruction; and to say that the chief architects of the Constitution did not know how it should be construed, is to echo the worst heresies of the Southern schismatics. It is an alarming symptom to see what fearful strides the idea has made, that a single revolting State may nullify the laws, and break up the Republic. If the Republican party intend taking this position, it had better be announced at once, so that all who believe in the doctrines of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON and JACKSON, should have a chance to look out for themselves. We are amazed that any Northern journal should be found advocating a theory which most of the Southern patriots repudiate, and which, in the North, is confined to the BENNETTS and the O'CONORS.

THE FREE-NEGRO LAW IN MARYLAND.—The following table will show the vote on the free-negro law in the different counties where the act applied:

	For.	Against.
Charles county	328	471
Queen Anne's county	125	1467
Baltimore county	681	5354
Howard county	55	1397
Calvert county	275	761
St. Mary's county	435	816
Kent county	74	1502
Worcester county	842	1217
Somerset county	1486	804
	4,301	13,789

Majority against the law, 9,488.

PRO CONTRA.—Thus, while Maryland, a State which threw a large Breckinridge vote at the last election, and probably cast that vote for him, decides against excluding the free negroes from the State, New York, which decided in favor of LINCOLN, the Republican candidate, declares against allowing the negroes to vote. What a comment this is upon the follies of sectional agitators!

OUR SHORT, EDITORIAL paragraph, classing Mr. SEWARD with WENDELL PHILLIPS, was a mistake. However objectionable Mr. SEWARD's "irrepressible conflict" is to the South, he deserves credit for the general moderation of the tone of his speeches since the election.

The American Union vs. the Southern Confederacy.

Should South Carolina be enabled to attach the rest of the Cotton States to the Disunion locomotive, and with the impulse of her example carry them into the tempestuous ocean of "a Southern Confederacy," what will be the course of the Union men in the seceding States? Will they remain to be persecuted and reviled by the chiefs of the new State, or will they shake the dust from their feet, and follow the flag of the Union wherever it may lead? In looking over the vote thrown at the late election, we find that excepting in South Carolina—where there is in reality little or no suffrage, and where the public opinion is made by leaders and not by the people—where there are generals, captains, majors, and a startling paucity of troops—we find that Judge DOUGLAS and JOHN BELL have received an immense vote—in some cases overwhelmingly against BRECKINRIDGE, and in others exhibiting a strength that signifies an existing Union feeling that can never be extinguished.

We reprint a few examples:

"In St. Louis, Lincoln, 3,662; Douglas, 8,177; Bell, 4,132. In Louisville, the capital of the State of which Mr. Breckinridge was formerly 'the favorite son,' the vote was, for Bell, 3,823; for Douglas, 2,633; for Breckinridge, 859—the vote for the Illinois Senator being nearly three times as great as that polled for the Kentucky Senator. In New Orleans the vote stood: for Bell, 5,210; for Douglas, 2,993; for Breckinridge, 2,625—a majority of more than 300 for the 'Little Giant' over Breckinridge. In Mobile, the capital of the State of Yancey, where Douglas spoke on the night preceding the election, the telegraph announces that '*the city and county give Douglas a majority of 216 over Bell, and 322 over Breckinridge.*' In the chief towns of Virginia the vote for Douglas does not fall much behind that cast for Breckinridge, and the State has, for the first time in her history, been carried by the Opposition party."

Any one who will peruse the Disunion papers will be forced to the conclusion that the doctrines they assert will be practically applied in the event of secession. No man who does not agree with this doctrine will be permitted to remain. Every prayer for the Union States will be punished as treason, and every attempt to effect liberal commercial relations with the free States will be resisted to the bitter end. The act of secession so slight a cause is not only the proof of an existing intolerance worthy of the barbaric age, but a certain promise that this intolerance will and must be applied in regard to all who may flatter themselves that they can remain in connection with the chiefs and followers of the Disunion Confederation, and entertain conscientious and conservative views.

We put out of sight the question of the public safety. It is no purpose of ours to alarm our Southern fellow-countrymen, or to hold up the hideous picture of a servile insurrection; but would it not be well for them to consider that, in proportion as they prepare for a state of separate existence, and probably for a condition of armed resistance to the laws of the Union, and leave, they will to this extent depreciate all their property, whether in slaves or in soil, and whether wealthy men, who desire to live tranquilly, and to enjoy the fruits of their industry and investments, may not prefer removing to other quarters to remaining among those who are making an experiment full of perils.

We know it is claimed th at thousands of Southerners will at once go into the seceding States, should their own refuse to follow the example of South Carolina; but how many people will be willing to carry their goods and their means from a State protected and sheltered by the Constitution and the Union into one that is filled with the elements of tumult and of war? Nor, in the event of secession, will the free States—who will, of course, remain under the flag of the country—be without a warm and hearty support in the South. Should the Cotton States *insist* upon retiring, they will yet leave behind them all the non-slaveholding States, and we have no doubt Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Missouri, and probably Louisiana. Of course, the Pacific States will cling to their present political and geographical relations. We leave those who have a weakness for estimating the prospect of the seceding States, when the act of secession shall finally be consummated, to draw the contrast between the Union without them and their own isolated and independent condition.

The New Oregon Senators.

There has been so much said about the election of Colonel E. D. BAKER and Colonel J. W. NESMITH as United States Senators from the new State of Oregon, that we are at last gratified in being able to print the reason which induced the non-intervention Democrats and the Republican members of the Legislature of Oregon to unite in effecting this result. The short address in another column, signed by the non-intervention or Douglas Democrats in the Legislature of Oregon triumphantly vindicates their conduct, and we do not doubt that they will be sustained by their constituents. It would have been surprising if the extraordinary conduct of General LANE, Dr. GWIN, and other Administration leaders on the Pacific coast, had not awakened the indignation of the Democracy of California and Oregon. That which aroused retaliation elsewhere was met with a similar spirit in those far-off States, particularly in view of the demonstration of General LANE upon the regular organization at Charleston, and his subsequent acceptance of the Secession nomination, for Vice President, at Baltimore. Nowhere has the despotism of the Administration been so mercilessly exercised upon independent Democrats as in California and Oregon; and nowhere has this despotism seemed to be more triumphant. At last the recoil has come. Oregon has led the way, and we trust in a day or two to chronicle the response of her elder sister, the golden offspring of the Compromise Measures of 1850, who came into the Union as a harbinger of peace, covered with the benedictions and blessings of HENRY CLAY and DANIEL WEBSTER.

Fawkes' American Steam Plough.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of the 9th of November has the following notice of the performance of this extraordinary invention. We intend, when leisure and space will permit, to speak more fully of it:

"Yesterday, a trial of one of Fawkes' steam ploughs, which has been built for Col. Wood, for the purpose of exhibiting it in Cuba, took place on an open lot near Harrowgate, in the presence of a large number of farmers and others. The lot ploughed has not been cultivated for many years, and the ground was, therefore, well set in grass, and very hard, but, notwithstanding these drawbacks, eight furrows were made at one time, and the sod completely turned under. The manner in which the work was done elicited the praise of all familiar with the cultivation of the soil. The machine used yesterday is similar in size and appearance to the one Mr. Fawkes exhibited in this city some two years since, and which was described in the *Ledger* at that time; but several important improvements have been added, which render it more effective and less liable to get out of order. In the first place, the drum on which the engine rests, and which gives it the propelling power, has been reduced in weight, and the gearing increased in size, thus giving much more power for doing its destined work. The cylinders are 9-inch bore and 15-inch stroke. The boiler is 5 feet 8 inches high, and 4 feet in diameter. It contains 263 tubes 1½ inches in diameter, and 4 feet 6 inches long. The fire box is 4 by 4 feet 1 inch, and 28 inches deep. The engine is about 30-horse power, and notwithstanding the newness of the machinery, it worked with much ease and with but little noise. An improvement has also been made in the gearing of the ploughs by substituting an iron frame in the place of a wooden one, as was the case in the first one made. The fire box in front, and which rests upon the guiding wheels, has been much enlarged without adding any additional weight to the engine; and in addition to the donkey pumps, which supply the boiler with water when the engine is not in motion, two force pumps have been attached to feed the boiler when the ploughs are at work. The engine and tank are 19 feet long, and weigh about 12 tons. Another exhibition will be given to-day."

SECRETARY COBB AND THE SENATORSHIP—THE MOVEMENTS OF THE SECESSIONISTS.—"Ion," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, thus writes from Washington:

"I mentioned in my letter yesterday that Mr. Cobb had informed his friends in Georgia, the day before the Presidential election, that he would not accept the appointment of United States Senator in case *Lincoln should be elected* President. It is said that he still adheres to this determination, though his friends have a decided majority in the Legislature.

"It is now quite certain that South Carolina will go out of the Union next December, even if she go alone. Whether she will be joined in the co-operation of few or many States, seems to be a matter, will depend upon circumstances that cannot be foreseen.

"It is very certain that m[illegible] the present Administration nor the general [illegible]ment of the country will justify any resort to [illegible] for the purpose of preventing State secession. [illegible] hope is that in due time the Southern States [illegible] themselves undertake the adjustment of th[illegible]-pending difficulties between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States."

LARGE ATTRACTIVE SALE OF FRENCH DRY GOODS, FURS, &c.—The particular attention of purchasers is requested to the large and choice assortment of French, German, Swiss, and British dry goods, fashionable furs, &c., embracing about 900 lots of fancy and staple articles in worsted, woollen, cotton, and silks, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on six months' credit, commencing this morning, at 10 o'clock, to be continued all day and part of the evening, without intermission, by Myers, Claghorn, & Co., auctioneers, No. 413½ and 415 Arch street.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1860

There seems to be a manifest indisposition on the part of the Union papers in the South to attach any importance whatever to the declaration of Mr. Vice President Breckinridge against the organization of the enemies of the country. The Louisville *Democrat*, the St Louis *Republican*, and other influential journals, regard anything coming from Mr. Breckinridge with contempt. I regret this, because, while it has been demonstrated that the Vice President has been a chief contributor to the overthrow of the Democratic party in the late election, this is no time to allow personal griefs to intervene when the welfare of the Republic is to be secured. We have suffered sufficiently from these intestine broils. The wise man accepts the repentance of the penitents with joy, and does not remind them of the error he forgives. I therefore hope that Mr Breckinridge will speak out, and I am encouraged from the tone of his own immediate organ, the Lexington *Statesman*, of a late date—in which there appears a very earnest Union article, that he will do so. The meeting at his own home, which took place on Monday evening last, was an immense outpouring, attended by men of all parties. The president was Thomas H. Clay, the son of Henry Clay, and the resolutions as follows:

[I give them because they are the utterances of the sentiments of the people around the home of John C. Breckinridge, and the grave of Henry Clay, and because they state the case clearly and frankly.]

"*Resolved*, By the people of Fayette county, in Convention assembled, irrespective of party, that Kentucky, in addition to the great national considerations which attach her with unflinching fidelity to the Union, has a peculiar and local interest in its preservation which is not felt by the Southern States that are situated with the gulf on one side of them and a tier of slave States upon the other. Kentucky occupying a central position in the Confederacy, is shut out from intercourse with the world except through the surrounding States. She is therefore dependent upon the Union for the right of exportation and importation, for the right of ingress and egress; and being exposed for seven hundred miles to a free State border, she is dependent upon the Union for security in the possession of her slaves, and for the protection of her people from civil war. That, in our opinion, the permanent continuance of slavery in Kentucky depends upon the continuance of the Union, and the ultimate peaceful and profitable existence of slavery in the Southern States depends upon the continuance of the barrier which the border slave States now afford them against Northern aggression. In view of these great interests, Kentucky is compelled to maintain the Union, and she appeals to the South, as a brave and chivalrous people, to stand by the Union, as the only hope for the preservation of our great national prosperity and the preservation in peace of our Southern institutions.

"*Resolved*, That the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States, as much as we shall deplore the event, affords no cause for a dissolution of the Union. That if he is elected according to the Constitution of the United States, he will be when inaugurated, rightfully its President, and should be maintained as such by all true and loyal citizens of all sections.

"*Resolved*, That under the Federal Constitution the States possess no right either to secede from the Union or to nullify a law of Congress constitutionally enacted

"*Resolved*, That as far as depends upon us, we will stand by, support, and uphold the Union, against all attacks from without or within, and against all *ultraism*, whether at the North or South."

The President is busily engaged in preparing his last annual message. Whether he will speak his own thoughts, or those of his Secession Secretaries, remains to be seen. There is no doubt on the minds of those who know his real sentiments that he entertains certain dangerous notions on the right of a State to secede from the Union—notions not harmonious with his support of General Jackson's proclamation in 1832—but intended to support the new reading of State Rights insisted upon by Messrs. Slidell, Toombs, Cobb, and others. The Postmaster General, Colonel Holt, and the Secretary of War, Governor Floyd, are both very decided in their utterances in favor of the Union. Colonel Holt you will recollect as the same who made the eloquent speech in favor of Richard M. Johnson, in the Democratic National Convention of 1840. He is for the Union all over, and, if the issue is made in the Cabinet, will no doubt be equal to his high reputation as an orator and a patriot. Gov. Floyd represents that portion of Virginia which has always taken ground against the fire-eaters. He has never had any real sympathy with Mason or Wise. His prejudices and feelings go with the masses of Western Virginia, and he is too shrewd and keen not to perceive that, when he returns to the Old Dominion, his interests will be found on the side of those who are standing by the Confederacy as it is. Attorney General Black talks learnedly, with a Shakspearean brogue on his tongue, of the value of Southern commerce to the free States, and the danger of using force to compel a seceding State to return to the Union, but does not seem to have advanced far enough to appreciate the importance of vigorous and prompt counsel to the part of his master, the Executive. General Cass shakes his head lugubriously, and contents himself with lamentations, and Secretary Touucey is characteristically neutral. He ponders over the figures setting forth the vote of Connecticut at the late election, and seems occupied more with reflections as to his own future than with calculations as to the future of the country. He is a true Yankee.

In the midst of these divisions, the President is left to take care of himself. If he does not come up to all the expectations of the fire-eaters they will denounce him bitterly, and if he does he will destroy himself with the great body of the people. Why don't he send for Ames Kendall, who lives near this city, and who knew what General Jackson thought of secession and nullification, and take from him the advice that Mr. Kendall will no doubt be too glad to give?

The newspapers of the border slave States are exceedingly indignant at the threatened withdrawal from the House and Senate of the Representatives and Senators from the cotton States. They denounce such a withdrawal as a base betrayal of them, and a surrender in advance to the Administration of Mr. Lincoln.

After all, the struggle in the South, outside of the Palmetto State, is best understood by the fact that the Bell and Douglas men are resolved to conquer the Democratic organization in their respective States, and to force the Secessionists to the wall by compelling them to raise the Disunion flag. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, is an intellectual and physical wonder. The last time I saw him, some three years ago, he seemed to be on the verge of the grave; and yet this man, with his sickly appearance and emaciated frame, has swelled into almost gigantic proportions in view of the awful crisis depending upon the South. He is the soul of the Union movement all over the South. He sent his brother from Georgia to Illinois, to conduct Judge Douglas into the slave States, and when the Little Giant arrived in Georgia he presented him to the people in a speech of splendid and memorable eloquence. He and Herschel V. Johnson are only waiting the opportunity to force the enemies of the Confederacy under the Disunion flag, and the same thing may be said in regard to those who co-operate with Stephens and Johnson in Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. These men have their own party and political interests to care for. They know that the suggested reasons for the withdrawal from the Union are entirely unfounded, but they wish the fire-eaters to make an issue with public opinion, in order to test the sense of the South on that question.

OCCASIONAL.

To Col. JOHN W. FORNEY, Editor of *The Press*.—Dear Sir: The following is an extract from a reportorial article in the *Sunday Mercury*, of November 18, 1860:

"The seventh of December is fixed for the execution of James Miller. * * * * Sheriff Kern has been unremitting in his attention to the condemned, but his only thanks is a volley of curses at every visit to his cell. The Sheriff informed Miller, on the occasion of his last visit, that he should want for nothing, that he had but to make his wishes known and he should be gratified. Miller, in reply, heaped abuses on the Sheriff, and told him he didn't want to see him any more, except in hell."

The above does gross injustice to James Miller. I have visited him three times, accompanied each time by Mr. Gilpin, my solicitor, and once by Mr. Chase, my chief deputy, also.

The bearing of the prisoner, in my presence and towards me, has always been decorous and respectful, and his conversation and language free from offensive expressions.

I read the article with much surprise and great regret.

WILLIAM H. KERN, Sheriff.

Kansas Relief Convention.

ATCHISON, Nov. 16.—The Kansas Territorial Relief Convention assembled at Lawrence, on Wednesday, and, after a harmonious session, adjourned the same day. Hon. R. B. Mitchell, of Lynn county, was president, and John A. Martin, of Atchison, and R. G. Elliott, of Douglas county, secretaries.

A Territorial Central Committee, composed of thirteen members, one from each Council district, with Gen. S. C. Pomeroy for chairman, was appointed. A committee of five, with the Hon. M. J. Parrott for chairman, was appointed to draft an address to the people of the United States, setting forth the condition of Kansas and asking their aid.

The Central Committee has appointed an executive committee of five, with General Pomeroy, of this city, as chairman.

Contracts have been made with the different railroad companies by which goods and provisions for the relief of Kansas are shipped at merely nominal rates of freight, if consigned to the chairman of the committee, Gen. Pomeroy, Atchison, and marked "Kansas Relief." They will be distributed throughout the Territory, or sent to any particular county, town, or association, if so directed.

A resolution was adopted warning the people of the East against giving money to any of those not having the endorsement of the Territorial Central Committee.

John A. Martin, of Atchison, introduced a resolution returning the thanks of Kansas to Thaddeus Hyatt for his efforts on behalf of its people, which was unanimously adopted

The Convention also passed a resolution introduced by Colonel Holiday, of Topeka, requesting the President to postpone the land sales in the Territory.

The Territorial Executive Committee hold a meeting in this city on Wednesday next.

There is, unquestionably, great destitution throughout the Territory, and there will be much suffering unless speedy relief is afforded.

Public Amusements.

Very little need be written about the theatres and other places of public amusements, this week. Mr. Booth's engagement, at Arch-street Theatre, closed on Saturday evening, and was extremely successful His performance in "The *Fool's Revenge*," where he had to create a new character, as it were, has shown him to possess greater ability than the public had heretofore given him credit for. The play itself, "conveyed," as it is, from Victor Hugo's well-known drama, has not much merit; it was Mr. Booth's performance which mainly made it successful. As it was published, by T. H. Lacey, in London, "The *Fool's Revenge*" *cannot* be the exclusive property of Mr. Booth, or any other person, in this country. Mr. Booth's *Hamlet* has also shown how his mind is maturing. He had a tendency to the extravagance called *rant*, when he first played in this city, but this has gradually subsided, and his acting is as subdued and natural as can be desired. By the way, Mr. Giles has to be mentioned as producing a new stage effect in "Hamlet." He played the part of the Ghost, (which, tradition tells us, was the character represented by Shakspeare himself,) and gave the audience the novelty of *a ghost with boots that creaked!* This evening, Mr. J. S. Clarke, who has let the public see too little of him this season, has his benefit at the Arch-street Theatre The performances will consist of the comedy of "Everybody's Friend;" the Amazonian March, from the "Naiad Queen;" comic dancing, by Mr. Wood, and the new melo-drama, called "The Lonely Man of the Ocean."

On Friday evening, Mr. Shewell, (who was married to handsome and clever Miss Rose Skerrett, exactly a week ago,) will play *Werner*, for his benefit, in Lord Byron's well-known play. This programme will also include "a thrilling Sea Romance," name not yet announced, in which Mesdames Drew and Shewell, Miss Mary Wells, Messrs. Wheatley, Clarke, Shewell, &c., will perform.

A young lady, named Miss Isabelle Freeman, will make her first appearance at Walnut-street Theatre, this evening. She is almost a novice, from Boston, but is said to exhibit considerable promise, and in addition to natural advantages of personal appearance and youth, is reported to have been studying for the profession which she is now entering. A new tragedienne, with intellect, has every chance upon the stage at present. A pretty face, a neat figure, and a handsome wardrobe are fine accessories, but when unaccompanied by talent, can achieve mediocrity only. Miss Freeman's *début* here will be as *Julia*, in the play of "The Hunchback," supported by Mr. Adams as *Sir Thomas Clifford*, and Mrs. Anna Cowell as *Helen*. This play, in common with almost all adapted for a *débutants*, has the misfortune of being rather too well known. It is unfortunate that good new plays—of the class like Knowles's, called the legitimate drama—are as scarce as first-class new performers. We shall be glad to find Miss Freeman's performance realizing the best expectations of her friends. It is not the best policy, we must say, to preface it with a roaring farce. Time was, nor far distant, when we had the play first, and the farce to conclude with.

The programme of McDonough's Olympic Theatre, for this evening, shows that there be two Richards in the field. "The Lonely Man of the Ocean; or, the Night before the Bridal," which will be played at Arch-street Theatre, for Mr. Clarke's benefit, will also be produced at the Olympic, where it has been in preparation for the last three weeks. We shall make a point of witnessing both representations, as a matter of curiosity as well as of criticism. At the Olympic, where he has a superior stock-company, Mr. McDonough will himself appear as *Adam Bashford*, "the Lonely Man." The play will be preceded with a farce, which, as we have already remarked, reverses the usual order of performances.

At Sanford's, where the opportunity of making a popular hit at any passing sensation is rarely neglected, the specialty, at present, is "Van Humbug's Menagerie," and a capital subject it is for a burlesque. Dancing, singing, and Ethiopian performances make up the remainder of the programme.

Messrs. Birch and Sharpley, with Frank Brower and a baker's dozen of performers, open an Ethiopian Opera House, this evening, in Jayne's Commonwealth Building, Chestnut street, above Sixth. If properly managed, this undertaking, in one of the best locations in the city, is sure to succeed.

Blondin, the Niagara rope-walker, who attracted crowds to the Continental Theatre, last week, has been re-engaged for six nights more. Madigan's Circus Company has got an accession of performers, equestrians and athletes. There will be matinées on Wednesday and Saturday, commencing at half-past 2

The Germania Orchestra's Public Rehearsals (a stupid name for first-class performances) have been resumed, at Musical Fund Hall, with the accustomed and well-deserved success.

The Academy of Music is to be opened next week by an opera company, chief in which are Colson, Stigelli, and Susini It is to be hoped that there will be a chorus that can sing, and an orchestra capable of playing in tune. It is stated that the performances are to be limited to four nights a week, which is one too many.

A Slander Refuted.

In the Philadelphian correspondence of the *New York Programme*—a journal which we never thought would have lent itself to any thing so contemptible and wicked as slander and falsehood—it is declared that Mrs. Anna Cowell, the leading *comedienne* of the Walnut-street theatre, has instigated, or joined in a conspiracy "to write down" Miss Annie Wilks, of the same theatre. The *motive* of this impudent accusation is readily perceptible, as well as the *cynene* influence which undoubtedly has suggested, and probably paid for it. A weekly (and extremely weakly) journal in this city, undisguisedly under the same influence, has republished this attack. Miss Wilks, with a readiness and candor which are most creditable to her sense of justice and gratitude, has written a note to Mrs. Cowell on this subject, which we here publish, by request:

"MY DEAR MRS COWELL: "I declare most solemnly that the attack copied in the *Atlas* has "been made through no instrumentality of mine "On the contrary, I deeply regret the spirit "feeling that dictated it. I have no earthly reason for supposing you to entertain any but the "most friendly feelings towards me, and you certainly never have manifested any other towards "me. Written from my bed of sickness.

"Ever yours, ANNIE WILKS.

"Catharine street, November 18th."

LARGE SALE STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE, to-morrow, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange, by order of Orphans' Court, administrators, and others. See Thomas & Sons' pamphlet catalogues and advertisements.

Lincoln in Virginia.

HANCOCK COUNTY, VA—Lincoln, 254; Breckinridge, 262; Douglas, 85; Bell, 33

BROOKE COUNTY, VA—Lincoln, 178; Breckinridge, 451; Bell, 173; Douglas, 76.

MARSHALL COUNTY, VA.—Cross Roads precinct—Lincoln, 18; Douglas 10; Breckinridge 5; Bell, 2.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION IN THE STATE PRISON, AT AUBURN, NEW YORK.—The Auburn *Advertiser* of Wednesday evening says:

"A boiler in the machine shop of Sheldon & Co. exploded this afternoon about 1 o'clock, with terrible force, scattering ruin all round, and badly injuring the shop building and its contents. The noise of the explosion was heard all over the city, alarming our inhabitants and creating great excitement. The engine boiler was situated in a small brick house adjoining the main building, and this house was completely destroyed. The main building was also damaged to the amount of several hundred dollars. The engine was forty horse power, and was blown into four separate parts, one part being moved to the west forty or fifty feet. One was blown over the main building, landing in the centre yard. Another was blown over the main building and the west Prison wall, landing in the Insane Asylum yard; and the fourth piece going over the south wall, and landing near John Curtis' coal yard, a distance of near fifty rods. One of the parts, it was thought by many who saw it, was blown at least five hundred feet in the air. The shop is about two hundred feet in length, and in the end near the boiler, the machinery, tools and fixtures were scattered in the confusion hardly a window or sash but what was broken. In the centre of the room, one hundred feet from the boiler, Mr. N. Davis, the keeper, sitting in his accustomed seat, was thrown to the floor. In the office of the company, at the extreme west end, two hundred feet from the boiler, two window sashes were removed from their place.

"What is more remarkable is that no more personal injury was done. Gilbert Wooley had an arm broken; Wm Woolfer a rib broken; both convicts. No others injured.

"The boiler is, of course, a total loss—seven or eight hundred dollars, also causing a great loss of time, there being, we believe, seventy-five hands in the shop, and this being the only finotive power. It will necessarily take three or four weeks to replace it."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Judge Cadwalader—David Mathews vs. The Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad and the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. This was an application for an injunction to prevent the defendants from using a "spark arrester," which is alleged to be an infringement of plaintiff's patent. On Saturday morning a demurrer was argued on the part of the defendants, but the court overruled it.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Sharswood.—Bligh vs The American Fire Insurance Company. Before reported. The argument of counsel occupied the entire session of the court on Saturday. In charging the jury, Judge Sharswood reserved two points—one, whether the plaintiff, Mrs. Bligh, could recover without showing a separate estate out of which the policy was secured, and the other, whether she could recover without first submitting to the company's proposition to appoint appraisers to value the stock damaged. The jury will render a verdict this morning.

COMMON PLEAS—Judge Ludlow.—Stull vs. Stull's Estate. This case, which has occupied the court for several days, was concluded on Saturday morning, with a verdict for plaintiff. It was a feigned issue to test the ownership of a certain promissory note, and a peculiarity of the case was the fact that Mr Stull, the plaintiff, although no lawyer, managed his own cause, and did it well; notwithstanding the old adage, he was successful.

QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Allison.—A court was held in the Nisi Prius room for the purpose of hearing the argument on the motion for a new trial in the case of John Donnelly, convicted of the charge of being accessory before the fact of a larceny. The case was held under advisement.

QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Thompson.—Desertion cases were taken up in this court.

LATEST NEWS

By Telegraph to the Press.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1860.

The Presidential Vote of Georgia Probably Lost.

Mr. Secretary COBB, leader of the Secessionists, may be checkmated in all his plans by the result in his own State. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE has not carried Georgia, and the Legislature, under the State law, will be called upon to select the Presidential electors. The law of Congress provides for the choice of Presidential electors on the same day; and as Georgia did not settle that question at the late election, it is probable that the vote of the State of the Secretary of the Treasury may be lost to Mr. BRECKINRIDGE.

Judge Douglas in New Orleans in Good Health.

The rumor that Judge DOUGLAS is in Mississippi, in ill health, is entirely unfounded. On Thursday last he was at New Orleans, in capital condition, and has just prepared an unanswerable letter to a joint committee, composed of the friends of BELL and DOUGLAS, in which he declines a public entertainment, and at length states his views as to the future of American politics.

Governor Houston, of Texas.

SAM HOUSTON, the Union Governor of Texas, will checkmate WIGFALL and his set, in that State, by refusing to call a special session of the Legislature to deliberate upon the necessity of carrying "the Lone Star" out of the Confederacy. Huzza for San Jacinto!

Senator Slidell's Re-election.

Great rejoicing is expressed in this city at the Disunion manifesto of Senator SLIDELL, and earnest hopes aroused that he may be beaten for re-election to the Senate; but the Senator's friends are quite confident that he has capacity and funds enough to secure his return.

Louisiana will not Leave the Union.

The Union men of New Orleans laugh to scorn the idea that the State admitted into the Union under the auspices of THOMAS JEFFERSON, and sealed to the national compact by the blood of the heroes who fought under JACKSON in 1815, will ever leave the Confederacy.

Thorough Combination of the Douglas and Bell men in the South.

The friends of DOUGLAS and BELL all over the South are uniting in solid column Some will of course go with the Secessionists in the Cotton States, but for every leader thus lost they will gain ten from the Breckinridge party. Colonel WILLIAM H. POLK, of Tennessee, will be presented by the Bell and Douglas interests for Governor of that State, and the Constitutional candidate for President in the late election, will, if he chooses, be elected, under the same influences, to the Senate, in place of ANDREW JOHNSON, who, in the Presidential contest, went against his old friend and his chief supporter in the homestead bill, and for the Disunion candidate.

Judge Douglas on the Right of Secession.

I learn that the distinguished Senator from Illinois, in his speech at Kingston, Ga., distinctly stated that the Constitution of the United States *conferred no right upon any State to secede from the Union, and that if any such State did so secede the Executive should resist it.*

Moderation of the Richmond Enquirer.

The moderation of the Richmond *Enquirer* is a tribute to the Union sentiment in Virginia. That State will never follow South Carolina.

Senatorial Election in Illinois.

The re-election of Hon. LYMAN TRUMBULL, Republican Senator from Illinois, is generally conceded here.

From Pike's Peak.

FORT KEARNEY, Nov. 17.—The western stage coach, which left Denver on the 12th inst, with a full complement of passengers, the mail, and $11,000 in treasure, passed here at an early hour yesterday morning, bound for Omaha; but, by some mistake, the telegraph package for this office was not handed in until this morning.

By it we have the following Denver advices:

The Denver *Mountaineer* (extra), of the 11th, says the western stage-coach reached here about half past twelve on the night of the 10th, bringing Hinckleys & Co's messenger, with a single despatch containing all the Presidential election returns received at Fort Kearny by telegraph, up to the evening of the 7th.

By private correspondence we learn that this news reached Denver, was published and started for the mountains over six hours ahead of that taken out by extra pony express

It is thought here that travel would justify the Western Stage Company in running a semi-weekly coach between Omaha and Denver, and hoped that they will soon make the increase.

The pony express which left St. Joseph on Thursday passed here at five o'clock P M., on Friday.

The weather is cloudy and mild.

Later from Tampico.

SPECIE OF THE SEIZED CONDUCTA—CONTENDING CLAIMANTS—CAPTURE OF GUADALAJARA AGAIN REPORTED.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 17.—The schooner