Arashington Mills, FORMERLY BAY STATE MILLS.

SHAWLE of all mixes in great variety Union BEAVERS and BROAD CLOTHS. BALMORAL SKIRTS. DORSKINS, and Double and Twisted COATINGS. C-4 BACKINGS, and Heavy ZEPHYR CLOTES. Twilled and Plain FLANNELS and OFERA PLAN

Prince FELT CARPETINGS, FROTA NGHAM & WELLS. 34 Bouth PRONT Street, and 35 LETITIA Stre

CLOTHING GOODS. ITALIAN CLOTHS. ALPACAS. SPANISE, BLAY, AND BLOUSE LINENS.

PLAIN AND PANCE DUCKS AND DRILLS. NOW IN STORE, AND POR SALE BY GEO. D. PARRISH.

319 CHESTNUT Street HATS AND CAPS. NEW HAT STORE. JOHN E. FOSTER, NO. 331 OHESTNUT ST. ALEGANT AND EXTENSIVE STOCK HATS AND CAPS.

LOOKING GLASSES.

LOOKING-GLASSES PICTURE PRAMES. ENGRAVINGS, OIL-PAINTINGS, &c., NO. 595 ARCH STREET. GEO. P. BENKERT,
MANUFARURE AND IMPORTER.
PIOTURE, COMNICE AND ECOM. MOULDINGS,
cet-um. Wholestle and Retail.

FOOKING-GLASSES, CRETAIT AND PICTURE FRAMES ENGRAVINGS, OIL PAINTMES, &c., &

JAMES S. BARLE & SON, MPORTERS: MANUPACTURERS. WHOLE SALE AND RETAIL DEALERS. EARLES' GALLERIES,

SIS CRESTAUT STREET,

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS. WILLIAM YARNALL. importer and dealer in

HOUSE FURNISHING G00D8, No 1646 CHESTINUT STREET, mite the Academy of Page Arts.)

WARLE OUTLERY, OVAL WAITERS, MITCHEN TABLES, DOOR MATS, CLOTTES MANGLES, &c., &c. Persons semisonaling Housenempine are particularly byfield, as a community of this stock of Uservi Goods.

CABINET FURNITURE. PRENCH FURNITURE

GEORGE J. HENKELS,

- 594 WALNUT STREET,

ULE, QUADRILLE, MARQUETRIE, 224 ORMOLT ORMOLU WORK Which he will sell at very REDUCED PRICES.

FIRST-CLASS CABINET WARR. GEO. J. HENKELS, · 'sat walnut street. VERY REDUCED PRICES

The largest assortment in the Union, all of New Designs Call and examine before purchasing. next and CABINET FURNITURE AND BILLIAND TABLES.

MOORE & CAMPION,

Re, set gouth second street.

In consection with their extensive chains to see new massing street as reperior stricted of

SILLIAND TABLES.

The projection of the second street of

NEW CABINET WAREROOMS
OFFRID THIS WEEK BY J. HUBBS.
No. 46 South SECOND Street.
FORE GOOD ROOMS Cheeking SINGLANDS

A arge assortment of FURNITURE of every danted and prices. SPORTING GOODS.

GUNS, PISTOLS. SKATES, &c.

PHILIP WILSON & CO. MANUPACTURESS OF SUPERIOR GUNS,

PINE GUNS AND SHOOTING TACKLE, CRICKET BAPS, BALLS. Se., BASE-BALL IMPLEMENTS,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL. THOMAS MELLOR& CO., HOSIERY HOUSE, YAND, GILLMORE, & CO.,

Between MARKET and ARCH Streets. SEWING MACHINES. WHEELER & WILSON. Prices Reduced, Nov. 15, 1860.

No. 46 AND 49 NORTH THIRD STREET,

BEWING MACHINES. 598 OHISTAUT STREET - SECOND PLOOR. HARRIS, BOUDOIR

SEVING MACHINE.

A SAW MACHINE, FOR QUILTING AND HEAVY WORK.

Met only from two species without the trouble of remaker, and gram yith little of no noise, and gram yith little of no noise, and gram yith little of no noise.

TRANSBORISM, Baltimore, Ma. coll-had

THE HEST MARUPAUTURING AND LEWING MACHINES

1 M SINGER 6 CO. S. L. S. L.

COLVENS COMMENT COMMEN have their measures taken for future orders.

A Maria A Ma

VOL. 4.—NO. 100.

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

SURPLUS STOCK

OF FALL AND WINTER

The reduction in prices will commence on

MOURNING STORE.

REDUCED PRICES.

LADIES' FURS

REDUCED PRICES.

In view of the present monetary crisis, the su

ELEGANT

CLOAKS AND FURS

REDUCTION OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT

FOR THE BALANCE OF THE SEASON.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

THE PARIS MANTILLA, CLOAK,

FUR EMPORIUM,

VELVET CLOAKS,

OLOTH CLOAKS,

DRESS GOODS,

GEORGE FRYER'S.

No. 916 CHESTNUT STREET

STAPLE AND FANCY. 600BS.

ZEPHYR. WORSTED, HEST. QUALITY.
GILT TRIMMINGS AND SELTINGS.
CROCHET PRIME AND SELTINGS.
EMBROIDERED GHARE SEATS.
EMBROIDERED GHARE SEATS.
WOOLLEN YARNS, ALL SIZES.
ZEPHYR-KNIT TALMAS AND SLEEVES.
ZEPHYR-KNIT CAPS AND GLEEVES.
ZEPHYR-KNIT CAPS AND GATTERS.

RAPSON'S TRIMBINGS AND ZEPHYR STORE,
Corner EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.

THORNLEY & OHISM'S!!!

One Dollar Silks for 750.!

Dollar Silks for 750.!

Dollar Silks for 750.!

Dollar Fitty-one Sulks for \$1.50!!!!

Dollar Fitty-one Silks for \$1.50!!!!

Bullar Saventy-Swe cent Silks for \$1.50!!!!

EMBUCTION IN PSIUSS!

Long Brocks Shawls, Knoellent, for \$5.

Long Brocks Shawls, Superior, for \$10 to \$12.

Long Brocks Shawls, Very fine, for \$14, \$16, \$18, and \$39.

MRN'S AND BUILD HAMBERS, & Vestings, & Large Stock of Colotts.
Large Stock of Cassimeres, Sattinetts, & Vestings, Blankets, Flannels, Lingua, and Musling.

N. E. Corner EGETH & SPRING GARDEN SE, N. E.—Every article bought for cash.

Bright Soutch Plaids,
Plain Colors,

Styles for Friends, below the antumn rates.
Plain colors and Plaid to 11 Plains BROTHERS.
STAPPLESS BROTHERS.
COMMANNS

Flyant Cloth Cloaks.
Every new style Cost and Cloak.
Every new style Cost and Cloak.
Woollen, Broche, and Black Thibet Shawls.
COPPER & CONARD.
24 Southeast corner NINTH and MARKET.

Bed, Grib, and Cradie Blanketz, Baresiles and Dimity Gaits. Fine Table Licens, Applying, and Towels, 100 Table Licens, Applying, and Towels, 100 Table Southeast corner RINTH and SARKET.

MERINOES, DELAINES, POPLINS. IVE Fine stock Black Dress Goods.

Some dress goods very much reduced.
Frinted Cashmeres, yard wise, 31 cnn 57 cents.

nose Southeast corner NINTH and MARKET.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND SATINETS.
Beavy and light-weight Beaver Cloths.
Tricots, Fronted Beavers, Flam Broadcloths,
Pamoy and Black Cassimeres,
COUPER & CONARD,
nc24 Southeast corner NINTH and MARKET.

LYONS OLOAK VELVETS.
A full line of widths and qualities
1,7000 Black pure Ells Velvets;
Manufactured for our retail trade.
Perfect in quality and color.
Back Figure Brothers,
BOS CHESTAUT and EIGHTH.

NORTH EIGHTH Street, abv. Race, 911 SPRING GARDEN Street.

LIGHT EXPENSE AM AKE
CHEAR GOODS AT
The Model Lace and Embroider Stores.

The Model Lace and Embroider Stores.

CLOAKS.—The greatest bargains in the IVENS'.

CLOAKS.—It you want the best value for your money, go to the City Cloak Store, 142
North EIGHTH Street, above Cherry. no15-1m

CLOAKS.—The CITY CLOAK STORE, 144 North EIGHTH, is said to be the best and cheapest store in the city.

CLOAKS.—A magnificent assortment of all the newest styles imported this season, with every new material, made up and trunned in the very best manner, at prices that dely all competition, at the Paris Cloak Store, notheast corner of Eighth and WALMUT Streets.

CLOTHING.

TAILOR. NORTHEAST CORNER OF SEVENTH AND WAL-NUT STREETS,

PANTALOONS IN FIT A GUARANTEE,

E. O. THOMPSON,

NEW CLOAK ROOM CONTAINS

Rayi Pekins.

Dark Mixtures,

LARGE BLANKETS.

Small Plaids,

nd \$39. NEW CLOAK ROOM!!!
Beautiful Cloaks for \$5.
Fine Beaver Cloaks for \$7. \$8, \$9, and \$10.
Is and Elegantly Trimmed for \$12, \$15, \$18,

TRIMMINGS.

z great variety and choice selections, at

Ladies' dress

INDIA SHAWLS.

SILKS,

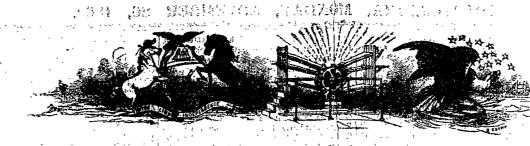
SHAWLS,

708 CHESTNUT STREET.

sare induced to offer their Stock of

ADIES' CLOAKS.

NO. 915 CHESTNUT Street.



PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1860.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1860.

England and the Continent.

he ancient States of Italy.

Men everywhere were seeking and shouting

ecided to be popular; and even the old King

aith, and asked assistance from Protestant

England. This Pope then talked of freedom

and declared he would emancipate his people.

but short-lived, and not very likely ever to

of a province. Scarcely preserving chronol

MILLINERY GOODS. SPECIAL AND IMPORTANT NOTICE! THOS. KENNEDY & BRO. 729 CHESTNUT STREET, BELOW EIGHTH, In consequence of our WHOLESALE TRADE hav-Have opened a SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RIBBONS.

STRAW GOODS. BONNET MATERIALS SILVER WARE.

ESTABLISHED 1812. MOURNING GOODS. AND WILL SELL OFF THE SAME AS

WM. WILSON & SON. COST AND LESS THAN COST. MANUFACTURERS OF

SILVER WARE, SATURDAY, NOV. 24, S. W. CORNER FIRTH AND CHERRY STS.

to match any pattern desired. Persons wishing to have ORIGINAL STYLES will be BESSON & SON.

> IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN ENGLISH. FRENCH, AND AMERICAN PLATED WARES,

furnished with patterns by our designer FREE OF

HOLESALE AND RETAIL RUINDS AND SHADES. RLINDS AND SHADES. B. J. WILLIAMS,

No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET, is the most extensive Manufacturer of VENETIAN BLINDS

WINDOW SHADES. The largest and finest assortment in the city, at the

owest prices.

STORE SHADES made and lettered: REPAIRING PREPARED GLUE. SPALDING'S

PREPARED GLUE!

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NIST." SAVE THE PIECES! DISPATCH!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLOR id tasto. This admirable proparation is used cold, being the

malities of the best cabinet-makers' glue. It may be More anheaive, M. B. A brush accompanies each bottle, PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Wasissels Depot, No. 48 OEDAR Street, New York. HENRY C. SPALDING & CO., Box No. 2000, New York.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

Country Merchants should make a note of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, when making up their list.

IT WILL STAND ANY GLIMAY:

LEGAL.

TN THE UISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. BUSHROU W. KNUCHT VS. ELIZABETH HARMER, Administratory to the Estate of James Harmer, Contractor, and skisabeth Harmer, owner. Levari Facilia, Rayley and Science 1990. No. 70.

September Term. 1800. No. 70.

Septembe

at the southwest corner of Lievenniand narrey street in the city of Philadelphia. containing in front of presiding on said kleventh street twenty feet, more of westward along said Burley sirest eight; we get twenty feet wide street, laid out by Joseph Bwnf. &c. 'will attend to the duties of his spontiment on Tilk'S. DAY, the fourth day of Hecember, at 4 o'clock P. M. at his Office. No. 464 PRUNE Street, when and where all persons interested are required to present their islams, are be debarred from coming in on said many nooli-191. P. P. MORRIS. Auditor. DERRY COUNTY, ss. [SEAL] The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Fheriff of said country, greeting:

We command you that you attach J. Bouglass Brown, late of your country, by all and singular his groods and obsticles, moneys, right, credition, and effects, land and te-

DELPHIA.

TO CHARLES MIFFL'N, or his legal representatives Motice is hereby given, that Richard L. Rdwards has presented a petition to the said Court praying for the satisfaction of a mortgage for \$3.00 on a three-story Brick Messuage and Lot of Ground, situate on the west gade of Tenth street, si feet north of Spruce street, if feet front by \$80 feet deep, given by Benjamin Meredith to Edward Shippen Berd, in trust for 'hayles Mifflin, dated the let day of June, 1816, recorded in Mortgage Book, M. R. No. S, yage 183, at Phi. addelphia, and that unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before Saturday, the first day of December, 1809, satisfaction of said mortgage will be ordered by the Court.

Attorney for Online Light AND 1816. NOTICE.—TO THE HEIRS AND LE-GAL Representatives of DANIEL SCHNEDER, late of East Earl township, Lancaster county, de-

ceased.
You are hereby notified, that by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Lancaster county, to me directed, I will hold an inquest to divide, part, or value the Roal France of DANIEL SUNNEIMER, deceased, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of DECEMBER, A. D. 1800, at I c'olook P. M., on the premises, in East Earl township, Lancaster county, when and where you may attend it you think proper.

B. W. P. BOYD, Berliff. made to the Auditor General of the State of Penn-vania for the renewal of a Certificate of Pennsylva-a State Loan, per not of April 15, 1265, No. 1, 231, for 1, 40.45, dated April 10, 1848, in name of Shillia pinedy, the same having been lest or destroyed.

WURPHY-WHIPPLE IRON BRIDGE. M. STONE, QUIGLEY, & BURTON,
No. 333 WALNUT STREET,
No. 333 WALNUT STREET,
No. 333 WALNUT STREET,
Beg leave to inform Railroad Companion, and others
interested in bridge construction, that they have formed
a connection in business with 10HN W. MURPHY,
tivil Engineer, (author and inventor of the above wellknown plan of iron bridge), and are propared to execute
orders, from any part of the country, from his designs
and personal superintendence.
All letters relating to plans and estimates should be
addressed to JOHN W. NURPHY, Civil engineer,
gnolf-em For STONE, QUIGLEY, & BURTON.

DEPARTMENT AND PROPERTY.

Office S. W. OFFICE CHESHWAYS. Office S. W. OFFICE Cheshrul and Pith Sis.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed
Proposals will be readed. Proposals will be received until MONDAY, Be-camber 3, 1960, until 12 o'clock Mt., for the construction of a Culvert on WALLAGE Street, between Saven-teenth and Kighteenth Streets, two fact my inches in

earth were to enter, and work out a simultancons deliverance; a great, abstract scheme, formed regardless of circumstances, and sure to result in failure and disappointment. The British Premier, in 1849, went almost is far as did our own Secretary, a few months

A very pertinent inquiry was made in the A very portinent inquiry was made in the Austria, after Russia had prostrated Hungary, New York Tribune recently, in regard to the Austria, after Russia had prostrated Hungary, and crushed beneath the iron heel of despetism. Many things done by the old Congress of alleged violation of which Count Cavour and Bouerous use " of a victory which another Vienna were never accepted by the people of the King of Sardinia have been arraigned by referred to "the ancient constitutional rights the Ministers of Russia, Austria, and the roll of Hungary." We wonder whether Palmerpresentatives of the late King of Naples. We sympathize heartily with the spirit in the insulting reply, and the absurd allusion in the appropriation of several of the Italian which the Tribune made the inquiry, and additional terms to "unhappy Iteland," then made by States by Austria. Both measures have been the case was presented by our cotemporary, Prince Schwartzenberg? Chevalier Hülseman fruitful in discontent, anarchy, and revolts. But we have our fears that the Absolutists of was more forbearing than the Prince, or Web-Europe will not yield without a bloody strug ster might have been treated to a homily on gle-to the just demands of humanity and right.

Where we can, we love to approve and approve treated to a homily on the first treated to a homily of the first treated treated to a homily of the first treated firmly together what both geography and cth. plated the mother country; and especially in

ponstitutional freedom and the rights of huler one efficient Constitutional Government manity. As such, we note here with pleathe ancient States of Italy.

Certain historic doubts, and discussions or sure, the proud attitude assumed by English twelve years standing, are new about to be diplomacy in the East, when both Russia and Austria, in the period under review, demandatute Palmerston was truthfully accused of diplomacy in the East, when both Russia and Austria, in the period under review, demandatute Palmerston was truthfully accused of diplomacy in the East, when both Russia and Austria, in the period under review, demandature Palmerston was truthfully accused of the Polish and Hungarian refugees to be surrendered by the Sultan of Turkey. Sir Strategies dupucity in regard to the cause of constitutional rendered by the Sultan of Turkey. Sir Strat-freedom on the Continent, and especially in and deep respect for his country, in his resolution in 1848. So, also, is the sincerity of line support of the Sultan, when he promptly firmly seated on the throne of France, it will support of the Sultan, when he promptly specially become manifest what the specially hecome manifest what the special of a soul backers. firmly seated on the throne of France, it will specified of a senil-barbarous prince, backed by England, steadily defring two of the most ness and truth, in his public resolves. Pal breather of the laws of Christian nations, is one nerston and Napoleon have each heretofore for the brave and generous of all lands to reunity and independence: those of the Emperor are the more recent, but both are well remembered by the world at large. We must confess, we have faith in both, whatever Russia and defied the "unboy alliance" of the four great Powers and generous of all lands to reject with applause. It was well worthy of that Government, which, under the lead of Georga Caming, at an earlier day, had defied the "unboy alliance" of the four great Powers and applause. confess, we have faith in both, whatever Russial great Powers, on various occasions, where the call Anstria, and even Prussia, combined, may principles of justice and freedom were sought

There is a wide difference between the pre-sent state of affairs in Italy—indeed, in all

We set out with an expression of fear that Europe—and during the memorable struggles the more despotic sovereigns of Europe would twelve years agone. In 1847, the cry of free not yield to Italian liberty and independence constitutions and political reform went up to without a struggle; and yet with the belief the through yet divided, clamors. under its present Ministry, would sustai for novelties, until frightened princes suddenly Count Clayour and Caribaldi in any fair and consistent effort in favor of Italian unity. We Prussia and the Pope of Rome entered have preferred to take the Emperor simply at nto the liberal and fashionable movements of his word; perhaps no review of his former the hour. The sunny plains of Italy became policy would aid us in our present confidence. sunnier than usual, and words of freedom were But in the case of England, and especially as nee more openly uttered, amid ruins rife represented by Lord Palmerston, the comwith the glories of Brutup and Cicero. The plaints of Kossuth and Mazzini having evolved new Pope, emphatically menaced by Motter- doubts in the past, it seemed useful to briefly nich, and hoping nothing from the most Christ review that past, in order that we may hope tian Louis Philippe, actually turned from the fairly in the present; we submit whether we Governments which professed to defend his have not thus vindicated our present confi-There has been no very essential or marked

variation in English continental policy for the

with a heart fluttering under the new and ex- last thirty years; but we have been accusquisite luxury of popular applause—a luxury tomed to look for more character and boldnes in the movements of the distinguished Proreturn to him. Palmerston, speaking for mier, to whom we have so frequently alluded England, at this time responded favorably to than to any other prominent mind in England he claims of the Italian Liberals, and sent There is, however, another member of the Lord Minto to the Courts of Turin and Flo. present British Ministry who is, in a manner rence. The wild outbreak in Paris occurred committed to the cause of Italian ameliorain the following year, or possibly English di. | tion. The earnest and intellectual Gladstone domacy in Italy might then have borne more has already distinguished himself in this re tial fruits. Count de Alembert, in Ja. gard. In 1850 Mr. Gladstone left the House nuary 1848, openly and flercely assailed the of Cemmons (where he had rather sided with British Promier in the French Chamber of the King of Naples on the question of Sicily) Abordeen and his party in England ungenerously charged that Lorus Transcessor—A his fished were condeavoring to create revolutions, and the Premier and his party saw ungenoment of condeavoring to create revolutions, and the Premier and his party saw ungenoment of the community will will be the premier and his party saw ungenoment of condeavoring to create revolutions, and the Premier and his party saw ungenoment of the community will be Peers, on account of his liberal efforts. Lord for a visit to Italy, While there he beheld,

England will sustain them. There is a high last stage of trembling anxiety, and pouring out moral sentiment implanted in the British heart. The unreflecting recklessness of the mobs of for wiso purposes, against every species of that day was not more remarkable than many a public oppression and wrong. Our own torefathers cherished this sentiment in their day case of cowardice and folly in the monarchs. and generation, and brought it with them from nistress, Lola Montez, and Frederick William | the mother country. We still profess to preof Prussia, seemed running a race of absurserve it amongst us; and now that we are dity. The Prussian shouted for Gorman taking our place among the most powerful nations of the earth, why should we not exhibit, unity, cringed to the rabid radicalism of the miversities--forgetting that he was brotherin some proper governmental form, our sym in-law to Russia, and cousin to Austria; but pathy in the cause of human rights and national justice? The warning of Washington withal, exhibiting true kingly method in his madness, in sceking meantime to rob Denmark of wisdom uttered to a feeble, struggling, and newly-formed Republic, which had just to note at last the Hungarian struggle, which wrested itself from under the sway of a stumight possibly have been successful, if pid and obstinate sovereign, and a corrupt and

igainst "entangling alliances," were words

Court Plequelmond, in his claborate publics during at their rowy doors, we are compelled to doubt the wisdom of those resolutions, in point of time, at itself. "Agrighterry, "Agrighterry, and the control of the precipitation of those resolutions, in point of time, at least," This gallant cavalor has the champion of the three great Continents." This gallant cavalor has the property of the precipitation of the three great Continents in the world as among a design of the precipitation of the rarries upon the region of the precipitation of the three great Continents in the people of the States and the precipitation of the three great Continents in the precipitation of the three great Continents in the precipitation of the three great Continents in the precipitation of the precipitation of the precipitation of the three great Continents in the precipitation of th dismeter,
All budgers are invited to be present at the opening of Proposals offered, on said day, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Specifications have being day the Department of Surveys, which will be received unless a bond as given, agreeably to an Ordinance approved his 25, 1860.

No bld will be received unless a bond as given, agreeably to an Ordinance approved his 25, 1860.

103EPH SHANTZ,
103EPH SHAN

onflict, in which the oppressed all over the The plain truth is, that neither England nor the United States are objects of very grateful contemplation to despotic sovereigns. The very existence of powerful free Governments is a practical intervention with arbitrary rule. Countries thus enjoying peace, law, and liberty necessarily present painful contrasts later. He ventured to express the hope to with others distracted by civil war, and

England any more than by the people of the United States. Not one single apologist of respectable standing has ever been found in either country for the partition of Poland, or fruitful in discontent, [anarchy, and revolts. The dark deeds of that old Congress are nov rising up in judgment. Victor Emmanuel is to be the first vindicator of historic justice; Kossuth, schooled by the past, is still prudently waiting and watching the sure tide of clogy seem to require should be united unite

be the next. The hour of reunited Poland also approaches. We have faith in the policy of England toward the Continent. As the wearied pen concludes as allotted ask, and the waidering mind wings its way lents at home, a chilling revulsion of thought falls upon us. We have been hoping, and easoning, and pleading in the cause of humanity, and for a union of the States of Italy, as demanded alike by ethnological and geographical affinities, by the dictates of justice, and the memories of a common glory in the past. Yet here, in our consequence of past. Yet here, in our consequence of past. Yet here, in our consequence of the house of king Bomba, or offshoot of the House of hereditary right to rule over us—we are hereditary right to rule over us—we are replaced to a discharged of all connection with the Federal consequence of government the world ever saw; and, that the people of the sequence of government the world ever saw; and, perhaps, making ready to realize ourselved, and—it may be—worse than the poor.

The large of all connection with the Federal content of the sequence of the seque

the nearest ocean; ruinous expenses of government, and taxes without mercy; standing armies, and never-ending internecine strife! Away with this stalking, ghastly shadow of Disunion! There is no wrong that cannot and will not ultimately be righted, by a generous people, within the pale of the Constitution Let the public press everywhere brand deeply the would be political parricides who are plucking at the hopes, and honor, and glory of their country, and selfishly seeking its division! W.

Towanda, Pa. This was what Lord Palmerston had characterized tin the opening speech.

The Action of the Banks.

[For The Press.]
It is admitted on all sides that the feverish exitement about money matters, so far confined to the large cities, is nothing more than a "panio" an alarm without any sufficient foundation.
Money never was more plenty, produce more abundant, foreign balances lighter, and the whole country in a more presperous condition than new. There is, therefore, no other foundation for this alarm than the efforts of stock gamblers and disappointed demagogues, aided by venal newspapers,

Under these circumstances, it was the duty of te banks, exercising, as they do, a controlling influence over the minds of the masses of the people, to so act as to calm and allay this unfounded panio, and not, by any means, to do anything to

are made subservient to the political views of men who will recklessly and traitorously sacrifice the verifying their own extravagant and unfounded political predictions. In either case it is time the country was rid of them. Their course is changing meeratic party in their favor, among whom may be included the writer of this communication. The time has come when a tariff, which will keep down culation worse than usoless, as we will then have an abundant specie circulation from mines of California, Pike's Peak, &c. Banks may then be confined to making discounts and receiving deposits, and we will have no such thing as a suspen-

sion of specie payments.

An Old Weig Merchant.

to note at last the Hungarian struggle, which might possibly have been successful, if Russia hand to interrenced, and with the same hand which struck down the constitutional liberties of the Magyar, swept away also the political independence of Austria!

As we now look coldly back upon the convincion of the failures which followed, and which sent thousands of the disciples of freedom into constrained exile, or to hopoless dangeons. Heartdeep republican as we are, we are yet compelled to admit, that the proclamation of a Republic from the barricades of Paris was both unsuitable and unfortunate. All Europe, upon that movement, became frenzied with excitement, and the most insane projects of government were elaswhere undertaken and all the horrors of blood and rapine. Nothing, after that evert, would satisfy the public craving, short over I Joseph Ropablicans. In Hungary, the Poles tought avowedly, not to win for that country and based of the present possibility of excention, is to be considered, then the resolutions of the Hungarian and presecuted land. If merely greatness in conception, without reference to present possibility of excention, is to be considered, then the resolutions in the world standing at the tor a Ropabblic, which they hoped in the proval. But with the most resolution and powerful authoration in the world standing at the tor a Ropabblic, which they hoped in the prevent possibility of excention, is to be considered, then the resolutions in point of the tory quarter than the world standing at the tory quarter than the resolutions in point of the tory quarter than the resolution of the Hungarian powerful sulterest in the world standing at the tory quarter than the world standing at the tory quarter than the world standing at the tory quarter than the present possibility of excention, is to be considered, then the resolutions in point of the tory quarter than the world standing at the tory quarter than the present possibility of excention, is to be considered, then the resolutions in point of the

the one or the other depends on the conservative men of the country. Other choice, we repeat, they have none. Inaction, or a stubborn refusal to re-cognize the duties of the present, and a blind de-votron to a past which has ceased to be more than a highorical idea, will inevitably give the control of the movement to those least able to make it end in good.

TWO CENTS.

antiable letter on this subject, the Convention setting under such solemn responsibilities, is no the place "for either the timid or the rash." the place. "for either the timid or the rash."
It should be composed of men of, wisdom and experience—men who have the capacity to determine what the honor of the State and the security of her people demand; and patrictism and, moral courage sufficient to carry out their honest judgments." To avoid either timidity or rashiness in the stops which we take as an independent, and severeign people, every true Southers man should use his private and public infinence. "Co-operation with the other slaveholding States, at feast the Cotton States, is a vital necessity. but to insist on such a co-operation as

log prominent supporters of Mr. Bredkinkle termined to offer to the people of Mobile lowing propositions, embodying the views of those who acted with us in the last Preparties and forming a basic for a course of action in which all true lovers of their country, irrespective of parties, may be able to cordially participate. First, that in our-spision the people of the State of Alsbam, in Convention assembled, should declare and make known that the powers granted under the Federal Constitution, being derived from the people of the United States, shall be Fesuried by them, the same having been perverted to our injury and oppression. And that Alsbamas shall declare herself a free and independent State, displayed of all convention with the Kederal Co.

of the earth.

Third, That in the event that the people of the State of Alabama, in Convention assembled, determine to withdraw, in co-operation with other Southern States, that then the action of the Convention shall be final. But if the Convention shall be final. But if the Convention should determine to withdraw separately, and without co-operation with the other Southern States, that such action shall be referred to a vote of the people at the ballot-box. Democratic Appeal from the Free

PRILADELPHIA, Nov. 14, 1860. MY DEAR SIR: The accounts that reach me from the South fill me with apprehensior. The State of South Carolina is rashly urging precipitate action upon an event which must prove the most momentum; in modern history—the destruction of this great Confederacy; and Alabama, also, will soon so called upon to decide her course.

And bears down all before him.
The Southern people are angered at the result of the late election, but I do not think they fairly indepatend the causes which produced it. My esidence from boyhood in Alabama, and my present connection both by interest and sympathy with her fortunes, induces me to write you this citer, to state the causes which elected Mr. Lincoln. My nosition as a member of the State Kr. oln. My position as a member of the State Ex-outlye Committee of Pennsylvania during the re-ent campaign enables me to write advisedly and osilively.

You are well aware that the decisive battle You are well aware that the decisive pastic this can reas was the gubernsterial election in the Btate. The attention of all parties was direct to that event, and when we lost that election it we conceded that the campaign was decided. I would tall the causes which lad to the defeat nowidefail the causes which had to the deseat of our sandidate.

Firstly. We went into the canyais disorganized and the moralized, owing to the two nominations made at Baltimore. The State Quantite profess in their catalities from a special control of the contr

their organ announced that they disclaimed the election of Mr. Lincoln as any verdict in favor of the principles of the Republican party or of hostility to Southern institutions. Fifthly. A great many people were disposed to make a change of administration without caring to examine the principles or the consequences involved. This feeling always exists. Mr. Buchanan's election was the first break in this course of things since General Jaskson's time, and nothing could probably have averted this result. You will, therefore, perceive that our defeat in October, which virtually decided the fate of the November election, was no triumph of Republican principles. Curtin received a majority of thirty thousand, of which at least twenty-five thousand voted for him under some of the above enumerated influences, and if they had not thus been influenced, we should have given Foster (our candidate) twenty thousand majority. Is it not clear, then, that the final result at which the South now proposes to break up this Government, has been caused by casual circumstances, and our bad management, and that it is wrong to construe it into an expression of hostility to the South? There is no doubt that the majority of the people of this State, and of Now Jersey, clearly incline to sustain the South. Is it right, then, to bring upon the country the terrible calamities which will follow distance, because the Democratic party unwisely destroyed its own influence?

The people of the South should not act rashly in this perilous crisis. They should not act rashly in this perilous crisis. They should not allow 'head-strong passion to get the reins of reason.'' No man can appreciate the evils that will follow the dissolution of the Union. It is equally terrible to the people of the South should not act rashly in this perilous crisis. They should not allow 'head-strong passion to get the reins of reason.'' No man can appreciate the evils that will follow the dissolution of the Union. It is equally terrible to the people of the Declaration o

they are considering the circumstances of their position. And should they be called upon to make

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THE WEEKLY PRESS.

Extract from the Speech of Hone Robi.
Barnwell Rhett, before the People of
Charleston, on the 12th of November. should be united in using their power. They have become united, in this election, on the principles of hostility to African slayery in the South. On this principle, purely sectional, they have all the

and fanaticism, they will nove

sources. Then, and not till then, they will be able to appreciate the long forbearance and endarance of the South. Then, and not till then, they will realize what a blessing the Almighty conferred upon them, when he pleace them in union with the South; and they will curse; in the bitterness of penitence and suffering, the dark day on which they compelled us to dissolve it with them. Upon a dissolution of the Union, their whole system of commerce and membrachers will be used. introduced and passed by Congress, they will use the frontier Southern States as their great intermediates on the control of t

will by no means be the completion of our deliverance. There will be great difficulty in limiting the numbers of our bouthern Confederacy. Many of the free States will desire to join us. But there verance. There will be great difficulty in limiting the members of our bouthern Confederacy. Many of the free States will desire to join us. Bat there are three things which, as a humble citizen of the South, I would suggest ought sternly to be insisted on, in shaping its future destinies:

First: The Southern Confederacy ought to be a slaveholding Confederacy. It is no experiment that free governments should exist in slaveholding confederacy. But it is an experiment that free governments should exist in slaveholding confederacy. But it is an experiment to maintain free government times—were built on domestic slavery. But it is an experiment to maintain free government states than capital, and no prosperity can long stave off the dire conflict which must arise between want and affluence, population and capital. When the great majority of the population have no property, which is the case with every nation in Earland and what is property worth with confederacy in and what is property worth with confederacy with dissimilar institutions.

The next point we should insist on is that the power of taxation should be limited. We know how this power has been abused by the present confederacy. The North has wileded, it for their enrichment and aggrandizement, at the expense of the South. The taxes should be just; and to be just, no man should periate to the Government require revenue or restriction.

And the third condition which South Carolina should require is, that the forts and fortresses in our bay should never again be currendered to any power on estith. We have seen the hannon placed in them for our defence turned against us for our saligastion. When our flag again floats over them, let it remain there, until our existence is blotted out as a free people.

With guarantees such as these, what shall prevent the people of the South from being a great and free people? With the bitter experience we have had we can frame a Constitution the best for securing justice and liberty the world has ever seen. With such a Consti

man's folly and wickedness have destroyed. Would that the fingers of a man's hand could come forth, and write upon the plaster of the wall of the fective halls and paleoes of the North those words of terror—"Mere, wene, tekel, updarsin:"—"thou art weighed in the balence, and art found wanting?"—"God has numbered thy kingdom, and finished it:"—the Union is dissolved! Would that the dread news of its dissolution could burst like a clap of thunder over every homestead and hamlet in New England—the Union is dissolved! Would that I could speak, net in the voice of the earthquake, but could whisper in the startled error the oppressor and fanatic, in the still small voice of conscience—the Uzion is dissolved! The Union is dissolved, and henceforth there is deliverance and peace and liberty for the South. We leave it, not in a time of public danger and trouble, but in a time of profound peace with all the world. We leave it victorious in three wars, led on by Southern generals; and with a vast domain of verr, with an enemy thundering on our coasts, but in a time of profound peace with all the world. We leave it victorious in three wars, led on by Southern generals; and with a vast domain of territory, stretching from sea to sea, greater than all civilized Europe contains—the glorious fruits of Senthern statesmanship. We leave it as our forestaters left their union with Great Britain, after a patience of endurance, which they would have secorned; and armed like them, with the mighty consciousness of right, more powerful than armise with banners. The long, weary night of homiliation, oppression, and danger is passing away, and the glorious dawn of a Southern Oonfederor breaks upon our view. With the blessing of God, we will soon be a great people—happy, prosperous, and free.