The Press.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 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.

EIGHT PAGES.—Actors' Salaries; The Union Spirit in North Carolina; Personal and Political; John Drew in Ireland; One Session in our Public Schools; Letter from Lancaster; Mrs. Lincoln; The Storm on the Lakes; Legal Intelligence.

FOURTH PAGE.—Gov. Herschel V. Johnson on the Crisis; The Vote of Virginia; Marine Intelligence.

The News.

Further news from Europe has been received by the steamship *City of Baltimore*, which arrived at New York yesterday. The Prince of Wales had not arrived at home, and his royal mother, anxious for his safety, had despatched the steamer *Himalaya* in search of the royal fleet. Other vessels were preparing to go on the same errand. The Orange disturbances on the occasion of the Prince's Canadian journey would be brought before Parliament. M. Thouvenel was about to resign the Department of Foreign Affairs in the French Ministry. England and France were endeavoring to urge King Francis to abandon Gaeta. He had not, however, announced any such intention. Garibaldi had been appointed a general in the army of King Victor. Before retiring to his home, in Caprera, he had received the most extraordinary manifestations of respect and sympathy. Lamoriciere had issued a history of the Italian campaign, in defence of his own conduct as general of the Papal forces.

Hon. J. M. L. Curry, of Alabama, has denied the charge that he was out in opposition to the movements of the Secessionists.

A meeting of the conservative citizens of Louisville, Kentucky, was held on Monday evening. They passed resolutions declaring the devotion of Kentucky to the Union.

The latest advices from Utah are to November 2. There had been a considerable fall of snow throughout the valley, followed by cool weather. No damage of consequence had been done by the snow, as the crops had all been harvested. Brigham Young, accompanied by Elders Kimball and Wells, with a select company, had started on a tour to the south. His particular destination and business were not generally known; but it was thought that he intended visiting some of the new Mormon settlements in that region. An association, known as the "Deseret School Teachers' Association," had been formed at Salt Lake City, the avowed object of which is to promote the advancement of education, &c. There had been numerous cases of horse-stealing in the Territory, some of which had been traced to Indians, who alleged that they were in collusion with white men.

The national council of the Choctaw Indians have passed an ordinance to purchase 65,000 bushels of corn for the relief of such of their people as are suffering by reason of the severe drought of last summer.

Senator Douglas, in a recent speech made by him at Vicksburg, Miss., declared that he was in favor of the maintenance of the Union under the Constitution, and said the Administration of Lincoln was powerless, as both houses of Congress were opposed to his policy, and if the South kept her members in their seats he would be unable to carry out a single measure of Republicanism. He was repeatedly cheered by the crowd, and the Senator remarked that he considered it a good omen that Union sentiments were still appreciated at the most important points in Mississippi.

The San Francisco *Herald*, of the 25th ult., notices the arrival there of Lieut. Mowry, United States boundary commissioner to run and mark the line between California and the United States Territories along her eastern frontier, with his principal assistant, Lieut. J. C. Ives, United States topographical engineers.

The Hon. Herschel V. Johnson, late candidate for Vice President on the Douglas ticket, has written a letter to the people of Georgia taking the ground of Mr. Stephens, deprecating secession movements in advance of aggressions under Mr. Lincoln's Administration, and advocating the policy of standing upon the Georgia platform of 1850.

The overland mail, which arrived in San Francisco on the 23d ult., carried a report from Tucson that "Governor Pesqueira had been deserted by his Secretary of State, Manuel Monteverde, and other leading men, and that he had suffered a defeat in a pitched battle with the Gandaristas, or friends of Manuel Gandara, who, at the last advices, were in possession of the Plaza of Hermosillo. It will be remembered that, according to former advices, President Juarez had conferred the Government of Sonora upon General Lazberg, a Swede by birth, but a naturalized citizen of Mexico, and that Pesqueira had refused to recognise the authority of Juarez." We quote from the San Francisco *Herald*, which adds: "Should the Gandaristas ultimately prevail, and there is little doubt of their doing so, it will become a question whether General Lamberg will become the successor of the gubernatorial chair, or whether Gandara will install himself in that office. General Lamberg is a man of extensive travel and fine educational attainments."

Although Alabama seems to have determined to attach herself to the lightning train of South Carolina, which proposes to run out of the Union *over a very crooked track, with plenty of steam and no engineer*, we are happy to chronicle the fact that the Douglas and Bell voters of that State have issued an address in which they declare that they are for co-operation with other Southern States, and not for separate State action. This is signed by that old Pennsylvania favorite, JOSEPH C. BRADLEY, and others.

THE BENEFIT OF MR. WILLIAM WHEATLEY, at the Arch-street Theatre, on Monday evening last, was one of those significant manifestations that ought to convince him that his genius and industry are not forgotten by his *friends and fellow-citizens. A good theatre*, well and carefully conducted, is an important institution in a great city, and while we are not in the habit of commenting upon such subjects editorially, we think Mr. WHEATLEY, in his profession, deserves all that the people of Philadelphia can bestow upon him.

THE DISUNIONISTS begin to snuff civil war in the gale. They light their bonfires, sport their cockades, sing their songs, and write their poetry, but now and then the idea suggests itself whether there may not be a musket or a cannon ball at the conclusion of the argument. Gentlemen, you ought to remember that no revolution ever stood the test of *history that had not a just cause at the basis.*

THANKSGIVING NIGHT.—It will be seen, by an advertisement in another column, that B. P. Shillaber, Esq., of Boston, known as the author of the sayings of Mrs. Partington, and celebrated the world over as one of the first humorists of America, will deliver a lecture before the Harrison Literary Institute to-morrow evening, at Concert Hall. Mr. Shillaber has prepared an entirely new lecture for the Harrison, and we are assured that it will surpass any of his previous attempts at a genuine entertainment. Mr. Shillaber is a stranger in Philadelphia, and as the proceeds of his lecture are to be devoted to a purely literary and praiseworthy purpose, we anticipate for him a large and fashionable audience. The Harrison is a useful association, and should receive the patronage of the community.

DEATH OF AN AGED CITIZEN.—The community will be pained to hear of the decease of Thomas Stewart, Esq., of this city, which took place at his residence, in Vine street, at an early hour yesterday morning. While on an errand of mercy, a few days ago, he missed his foothold on the cars, and fell to the ground. Being afflicted with a severe cold, his system did not resist favorably from the injury. He was in the eighty-first year of his age, and enjoyed the respect and confidence of a large circle of friends. Mr. Stewart was appointed United States Appraiser for this port in 1816, and was continued in office through the various Administrations until 1849.

LARGE SALE OF DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, FURS, &c.—The attention of purchasers is requested to the large and valuable assortment of British, French, Swiss, German, and American dry goods, fashionable furs, &c., embracing 650 packages and lots of desirable assortment of staple and fancy articles, in woollen, worsted, cotton, linen, and silks; including a large assortment of ready-made clothing, &c., to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on six months' credit, by Myers, Cleghorn, & Co., auctioneers, 413 and 415 Arch street, commencing this morning, at 10 o'clock; to be continued the greater portion of the day, without intermission.

VALUABLE FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.—We would call the attention of those seeking safe investment to the sale, by order of the Orphans' Court of Gloucester county, N. J., on to-morrow, Thursday, November 29, at 2 o'clock P. M., of a valuable farm of land, comprising two hundred and fifteen acres, nearly all cleared and under cultivation. It is most favorably located sixteen miles from Camden, on a superior turnpike road. Handbills may be had at N. F. Pancoast's, auctioneer, 421 Chestnut street.

ADDITION NOTICE.—The attention of the trade is invited to the sale of five hundred lots assorted goods to be sold this morning by N. F. Pancoast, auctioneer, 421 Chestnut street. Included will be found new styles embroideries, flouncings, embroidered and hemstitched handkerchiefs, black lace veils, black silk velvets, trimmings, one hundred cartons rich velvet flowers, Germantown fancy knit goods, hosiery, cricket jackets, &c.

A Kind Word for the South.

While the organ of President BUCHANAN, (the *Constitution*) daily stimulates and applauds the Disunionists, and glories as in a labor of love, in disseminating the most exaggerated misstatements of the purposes of Mr. LINCOLN and his friends, the Union men in the Southern States should not fail to hold up before the people the unanswerable fact, that if that section now occupies a false position, it is mainly owing to the unjust and tyrannical course of the President and his advisers. We are not disposed to open old irritations, but when a newspaper, unquestionably speaking the sentiments of the Executive, refuses to aid in calming the political tempest, it is well that the responsibility of much of the present excitement should be located exactly where it belongs. The New York *Herald*, a few days ago, distinctly charged that if Mr. BUCHANAN had not persisted in his despotic Lecompton policy, the American people would not now be mourning in the face of a gloomy future. Bankruptcy would not brood over our great cities. Starvation would not threaten our laboring population, and political mal-*contents* would not riot in the prospect of their country's ruin.

The people of the South hesitated a long time before they endorsed the President's course on the Lecompton question. Governor WISE was one of the first to admonish them of the danger of rushing their destinies upon such an issue. Senator HAMMOND, of South Carolina, characterized it as an unworthy and wretched trick. In Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee, and even in Mississippi and Alabama, from which the first threats of the fire-eaters came, there were patriotic newspapers and men who deplored or condemned it. And so of the proscriptions of honest Democrats which followed fast upon it. We happen to know that, while finally the President's great blunder was forgotten in what he contrived to give the appearance of devotion to the South, there remained, and remains among the hearts of our countrymen in that quarter, with rare exceptions, a firm belief that if he had acted differently all would now be well. His name was not mentioned in the regular Democratic National Convention. No resolution of approval of his Administration or himself was offered at Charleston, or at the adjourned session at Baltimore. Even the friends of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE refused in their sectional and unauthorized meeting to pay him the poor tribute of a cold and passing compliment.

Thus it is clear that the beginning of our divisions cannot fairly be attributed to the masses of American citizens residing in the Slave States. The source of these dissensions is to be found among the leaders who now clamor against the Union, and who presented the test to Mr. BUCHANAN, which he accepted, and then attempted to force upon the country. Let the patriotic men, North and South, bear this fact in mind. It is historic truth, and it will only be forgotten, and the offence which it commemorates forgiven, when those who are chiefly responsible shall prove their real repentance, by yielding to the majesty of the laws, and bowing before the verdict of the ballot-boxes.

THE letter addressed by our esteemed fellow-citizen, DAVID SALOMON, Esq., to the people of Alabama, which we published from the *Mobile Register*, on Monday last, has been read with much interest. Mr. SALOMON has resided in the South for many years, and is now actively engaged in heavy business in Philadelphia. His appeal to his old friends is thus welcomed by the *Register* of the 20th:

"We publish this morning a letter from Mr. David Salomon, of Philadelphia, well known here as a resident of Mobile for many years. His appeal is natural and just from his present point of view, and, so far as it urges upon the South forbearance and moderation (combined with unyielding firmness) in the present crisis, it accords with the promptings of our own judgment. Mr. Salomon, as well as the many friends we are happy to know that *we have at the North*, will bear in mind the exigent circumstances by which the whole country, and especially the South, is surrounded. An effort was made in the late canvass to save the Union, by an appeal to the people of both sections to sustain the only principle in reference to the vexed question of slavery on which it could subsist, to wit: the principle of non-interference with that question by Congress in any manner or shape. No man will doubt or deny that we have fought for the establishment of that vital principle of the Government with all the vigor and constancy in our nature."

Population of Philadelphia.

The evident inaccuracy of the late United States Census, so far as Philadelphia is concerned, renders it necessary, if our actual population should be ascertained, to have a new local enumeration of the inhabitants. Hundreds, we might say thousands, of persons were omitted. Within our own personal knowledge at least twenty houses were passed by, when the census-takers were supposed to be doing their duty. The enumeration which the City Councils desire to have made, will probably show our population at about 650,000 actual inhabitants—*not*, as in New York, where a fourth of the business people live on Long Island or Jersey. To insure accuracy, the City Census should be taken all upon one day.

A Private Letter from Texas.

We print a portion of a private letter from a gentleman now in Texas—born in Western Virginia, and well known in Pennsylvania. The writer has for the last two years been engaged in business in Texas. He says: "I despair of now making a dollar this winter, and if I can find a purchaser will sell out, even at half price. I assure you the 'signs of the times' here betoken trouble in the South and North. Since the news of the election of Lincoln reached here, in New Orleans and Galveston everything has almost stood still, and *the people* (I mean the masses, not the politicians or traitors, but the mechanics and the planters and their families, one and all,) are deeply and unmistakably alarmed; and it is the honest belief that nothing but a Southern Confederacy can save their homes, their property, and even themselves from the fanaticism of Northern Abolitionist. While they frankly acknowledge many good and true conservative friends at the North, the recent election shows conclusively to their minds that they are now overwhelmingly in the minority and becoming more so every year. The South will now make a decided stand of some kind, as certain as the world goes round. During the past week I have been at Galveston, Houston, and many other points. The stars and stripes are run down, and the original Texas banner of the "lone star" put up instead.

The people of Texas say that 'if the South will go together and act as a unit in treating with the North, then Texas will go with them, and if otherwise, Texas will again assert her independence, and keep the 'lone star' up." This is not the clamor of mobs, but the result of cool deliberation, and proceeds from county mass meetings, conducted in an orderly manner by able and intelligent, and worthy-looking citizens as you find in any State of the Union. At a meeting held here yesterday, this county, which is rich and flourishing, the men, women, children, and even the negroes, turned out.

Volunteer companies are forming everywhere. Agents, or drummers of Northern houses, are not allowed to travel in the interior of the State, unless they are strongly backed and vouched for by prominent houses in Galveston or Houston. Those who voted for Bell and Douglas now fall into line upon the one great question, and I think them right! If the fools at the North desire to precipitate this Union into disunion, they now have the opportunity, and while many good men in the South deprecate disunion until the last hope is gone, I have still to meet one who will not instantly take up arms against the Federal Government attempting to keep any one State from going out. This issue will be met, and I think, very properly, too, before Mr. Buchanan goes out of power.

I voted, as you know, for Mr. Bell, but still my feelings are all with the South. On the whole, I do not regret that such is the case. We will never be better prepared for it. It is high time that the overlasting negro question was for once and forever settled.

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Academy of Music.

The opera of "Ernani" is to be played this evening. It is popular, but not hackneyed, and Colson's singing and acting, to say nothing of the male vocalists, will draw a good house.

It has often surprised us, when operas are announced with which the public are only too familiar, that managers do not revive those, of undoubted merit, which gave pleasure to connoisseurs in former years, and would now delight a new generation. For example "Tancredi", "Semiramide," "Medea" (in which Pasta was so grand), "Masaniello," "La Cenerentola," "Otello," "La Gazza Ladra," "Fra Diavolo," "Gustave III.," and half a score of others equally good. But it seems that there is a fashion in music; Verdi and Donizetti and Helevy and Meyerbeer have pushed Rossini and Auber to the wall, and the rule seems to be—better indifferent new works than the best by the composers who were popular years ago.

Mrs. John Drew's Benefit.

This evening, at Arch-street Theatre, that excellent actress and universal favorite, Mrs. John Drew, takes her benefit. For particulars read the advertisement. Better still, do *not* read it, but go to the theatre, with a certainty of being gratified. As *Julia* says in the Hunchback, "Do it!"

DRAMATIC WORKS.—The large and curiously selected dramatic works in the private library now being sold by Messrs. Thomas, will come under the hammer *this* evening.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, November 27, 1860.

On more than one occasion I have distinctly asserted that Chief Justice Taney would be expected to resign his position in order to give Mr. Buchanan an opportunity to reward Judge Black or Caleb Cushing. My statement was as repeatedly denied; and even yesterday, in the face of what is known to be the case, a contradiction was sent over the telegraphic wires that the venerable head of that high tribunal had come to no such conclusion. I repeat that he will certainly retire at an early day. His increasing years and infirmities may have rendered this step necessary, but another reason is supplied by those who profess to know.

One of the main objections to Mr. Lincoln by the meddling Disunionists is that which predicts that he intends nominating, for any vacancies that may occur in the Supreme Court of the United State, none but ultra anti-slavery jurists. Doubtless, Justice Taney, in his earnest desire to preserve the Union, thought that by withdrawing from the bench, and thus enabling Mr. Buchanan to appoint a Democratic successor, one of the obstacles to peace would be removed. In this sense, let us construe his forthcoming resignation.

Two new members of the Supreme Court will take their seats in a short time, and one of these will probably be the Attorney General of the United States. His friends anticipate that the Senate will promptly confirm him, but on account of his active sympathy in all the late proscriptions upon good Democrats, he may, and I think will, be steadily opposed, even by Southern men. Who will succeed him in the Cabinet? You have more than one aspirant in Philadelphia *for the honor of holding* that place for two or three months.

The late Commissioner to China, Hon. Wm. B. Reed, and that eminent judicial "wonder" Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, would gladly accept the position if tendered to them. The latter will put forth the strongest claim. He will tell the President that Mr. Reed is a new-comer in the Democratic ranks and that ever since he came over nothing but division and disastor have been our lot. But how can the President resist the other reasons for Judge Cadwalader's appointment as Attorney General—particularly the brevity, the clearness, the Johnsonian vigor of his opinions, and the despatch and dignity of his judicial conduct? Mr. Buchanan is so well acquainted with the human character, however, and so accustomed to do what he does in the way of appointments, that I doubt not he will need no further suggestions on this head.

There is another Pennsylvanian, not of Philadelphia, who would make a capital Attorney General under any Administration. I allude to Edwin M. Stanton, the former law partner of Judge Shaler, of Pittsburg, and now a successful practitioner in this city. Here is a man who, without having ever filled a political office, is, by common consent, esteemed to be one of the most profound, intrepid, and thorough lawyers in America. He has been employed to aid the Government in many of the most intricate cases, and much of the credit, bestowed upon Judge Black for the manner in which certain fraudulent California claims were probed and exposed, is due to Mr. Staunton. His practice *has already grown to be enormous*, and I question whether he would consent to leave it, even temporarily, to occupy a new station, however honorable or high.

The unkind comment of the Edinburgh *Review* for October, upon the President's splendid reception of the Prince of Wales, at the White House, excites great indignation in official circles. The O. P. F. has read the article, under the head of "The Presidencyship of Mr. Buchanan," and does not conceal his mortification and chagrin. It is so cateful, caustic, and candid in exposing his manifold transgressions, that he believes it to be the production of his old friend, Lord Palmerston. You know that Palmerston always distrusted Buchanan, and that the latter heartily cohced the feeling. What renders this sharp review all the more galling in high quarters, is the fact, notorious here, that the President expected to propitiate the Queen and her Ministry to such an extent as to be able to make a European reputation. In the existing divided condition of the Presidential family, Mr. Buchanan has concluded to refer the article above alluded to to his chosen friend, the ex-Commissioner of China, Hon. William B. Reed, who, having over-matched her Majesty's diplomatists, is, therefore, qualified to undertake the task of replying to this unexpected assault. A friend, at my elbow, suggests that the authorship of this unfriendly criticism may fairly be attributed to the confidential friend of Mr. Buchanan, Francis J. Grund—"the basest Hessian of them all," (to use the language of Jefferson Davis)—who is now abroad receiving the pay of the Administration, and is undoubtedly looking forward to be retained in some important position under Mr. Lincoln.

OCCASIONAL.

E. H. Chapin at Concert Hall.

The second lecture of the People's Literary Institute course was delivered at Concert Hall, last evening, by the Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., his subject being

"MAN AND HIS WORK."

The audience was brilliant and large, the hall being completely filled, and the orator of the evening quite sustained his wide reputation as an eloquent lecturer.

On being introduced, Dr. Chapin said that the best apology for the subject of the present lecture was the fact that it touched everybody. In the theme proposed, he wished to speak mainly of man's pursuits, and that under two heads:

First, of *Laws*; second, of *Estimates*.

The searching analysis of the age in which we live, recognized and demanded law in everything. No analogy, he said, held more perfectly correct than that which exists between the human body and society. Thus, corporate humanity has its eyes, brains and tongue, however much the two latter might at times be separated. The fact that men become what they *will*, was only true in the sense that what men are they had willed to be. Some men had a remarkable diversity of talent; but unless these diversified faculties were brought to bear upon some common object, they seldom amounted to anything more than *remarkable phenomena*.

In the course of time the more productive elements of society peeled off. It would be found, upon the closest scrutiny, he thought, that every man had his place; and as all unity was founded on diversity, so would it be found that the highest diversity was based upon the grandest unity. The first thing to be observed in finding a man's true position in life was his personal aptitudes. It was a sad thing to see men out of their gear, who kept slipping and stumping through the entire revolution of their life; men whose life was a sort of "pot luck" *from first to last*. Some held their places in society more by adroitness than gravitation. Yet, no man should carry to excess the notion that he is out of his place. The elasticity of human nature was marvellous in conforming itself even to that for which it is not best fitted. In his own place every man had his inspirations. His argument in this connection was mainly directed against the false idea of *high* work and *low* work. Except in a *moral* aspect, such distinctions were absurd. What, he would ask, were the high and the low when compared with the infinitude of God's work?

But, passing from these personal aptitudes, he next took up the law of *balance*. We talked of the liberalizing tendency of certain pursuits. He held that this was a false position. Excluding a man from one everything else that he was fitted for pursuit, whatever it might be, would inevitably distort his balance. The clergyman who never studied anything but what applied to his profession was sure to get a sort of white-cravat idea of the world, with, perhaps, a little sprinkling of dyspepsia in it. It was a good rule of life not to be too much addicted to one thing. The law of balance required a due proportion between the thinking and executive faculties. Some men's brains were nothing but scheme factories, and it was a great misfortune to the world that these scheme-s had sometimes *succeeded*. The man who *had an idea*, a thing which not every man could coast of, and worked faithfully to carry that idea out, would at least afford one success, to about twenty fizzles. Some men had the reputation of being practical men, who were in fact the most impracticable men in the world. Or this class were those ultra conservatives, who had such a deep moral abhorrence of progress, that were it not for the law of gravitation, the world in its revolutions would undoubtedly be twitched from under their feet, leaving them sticking in blank space!

One other phase in which this law of balance was considered was what the lecturer denominated *too much* and *too little*. Under this head he drew a masterly picture of the difference between those who are doomed to endless, unremunerated toil on the one hand, and on the other, those who, from having nothing to do, are obliged to "kill time." Of the latter, we had not a large proportion in this country. He also portrayed the distinction between men who are working themselves to death, from necessity, and those who are doing the same thing without this compulsion. The law of balance in work was a divine law, and could not be infringed with impunity.

Another law involved in human pursuits was the law of *just measure*. It was a prime condition of all work that it should be morally unimpeachable. Man should not only consider the effect of his work on the world at large, but also its effect upon himself. The work which made his purse swell and his soul contract, until the latter became invisible, was manifestly wrong. It was the quality, and not the quantity, that was to be considered in the examination of this subject. What he wished to say particularly about the law of just measure did, however, not apply exclusively to a strictly *moral* phase of the question. From the experience of Galileo and Columbus, it came to pass that many a fiddle brain recognized himself as too big for his age! Upon the whole, the speaker was of the opinion that genius meets its due recognition. The notion, he said, should be scouted, that genius must necessarily be erratic. One had given us the definition of genius, that it was the ability of lighting one's own fire; another, that it was *patience*, and so on, and certainly the history of the most brilliant geniuses of other days went far to establish the fact, that this gift is not necessarily divested of either common sense, or common places in life. As the converse of the position here taken, he considered the practical effect of *short* measure, in which the tricks and shams of society were dissected and exposed without stint.

He next passed from the consideration of laws to that of *estimates*. Two or three specific points were presented. First, the mental quality, nobleness, and intellectuality requisite and manifested in various pursuits. He said it is *not* everybody "that can keep a hotel." "Flash" *saying as this* was, it was true that a certain amount of brains was necessary to direct the service and oversee the feeding of thousands in a proper way. The romance of labor, in its multiform application, afforded a fine field for the display of the lecturer's peculiar powers of description and philosophy. He knew it was said that the mainspring of success in business was a hard heart and a good digestive apparatus. This was a mistake. He next considered the *martyrdom* of work. The steel-grinders of Sheffield, who had to stoop over revolving stones day in and day out, and inhale the particles of metal, rarely reached middle age.

He then ran through the catalogue of the various occupations, mainly in foreign countries, which were detrimental to human life, in which he showed that we enjoy many articles of luxury and comfort, the history of which, if known, would be a sad tale of wretchedness and death. All this subject might, however, be summed up in *success* and *failure*. It was not uncommon for the world to applaud success, while it ignored the means by which it was achieved. The world's estimate of failure, too, was equally fallacious. We were apt to be selfish in our troubles. Practically, the effect of a boy's failing to get his price at school, and Napoleon losing his crown at Waterloo, was the same. Nothing was more erroneous than the idea that failure always presupposed carelessness. The great law of charity was here magnified by the lecturer with signal power. All lies were failures, whether mercantile, political, clerical, or diabolical, and so every impostor, as he was only lie personified, was necessarily a failure also.

In conclusion, he said we could not be judged for what society *now* possessed, as that was a work of the past and of others; ours was the work of the future. And with reference to our country, the question of *liberty* now was: Shall the experiment succeed, or shall the crucible be broken in the process of its development? He closed with the thought that, considered in all its relations, the grandest achievement and work of life was life itself.

LATEST NEWS

By Telegraph to the Press.

FURTHER FROM EUROPE.

THE CITY OF BALTIMORE AT NEW YORK.

A Steamer Sent in Search of the Prince of Wales' Fleet.

Garibaldi Appointed General in the Italian Army.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool on the 14th instant, arrived at this port this afternoon.

The steamship *Canadian* arrived at Londonderry on Wednesday.

There will be no departure of steamers from Galway until the sailing of the steamer *Prince Albert*, on December 18, the steamer *Leinster* not being ready for service.

Up to the time of departure, no news had been received of the whereabouts of the Prince of Wales' fleet.

The steamer *Himalaya* had been sent out in search of the fleet, and other vessels were preparing for the same errand.

A seaman on board the ship *Jeremiah Thompson*, at Liverpool, had been brutally beaten by the boatswain, and died from the effects of the injuries he received. The boatswain, John Keggan, jumped overboard, and was drowned.

A subscription had been started in England with the view of presenting Captain Wilson, of the brig *Minnie Schiffer*, with a proper testimonial for his rescue of the passengers and crew of the steamer *Connaught*.

It is stated that the circumstances attending the Orange demonstrations in Canada will be brought before Parliament early in the session.

The report is received that M. Thouvenel will soon quit the French Foreign Office

The formation of a French squadron in reserve, to be ready in spring, is positively announced.

The Paris Bourse had been buoyant and higher but relapsed and closed dull.

It is said that the representatives of France and England have recommended the King of Naples to abandon the contest.

Farini has been appointed Viceroy of Naples.

A new council has been formed, including Peorio and other Liberals.

Garibaldi has been appointed a general in the Italian army.

AUSTRALIA.

Melbourne dates to the 25th of September have been received. Commercial affairs were rather more favorable.

The shipments of gold to England during the month amounted to 130,000 ounces.

THE BANKS OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

LATHAM—London.—The drain upon the Bank of France continues to become more active, and those who contend for gold continue to raise the rate of discount by the Bank of England to 5½ per cent. will be decided upon by Thursday.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

The London *Times* has no doubt that the Allies have taken possession and occupied Pekin, and will continue to hold possession of it during the entire winter.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A subscription had been set on foot in England with a view of presenting Captain Wilson, of the *Minnie Sheffer*, with a picture of the rescue of the passengers and crew from the burning steamer *Connaught*. The painting of the picture had been entrusted to Mr. Brierly, the eminent marine artist, who had been furnished by Captain Leitch with full particulars of the event.

Several disturbances of a serious nature occurred in Dublin. In one of them the Kildare St. Club-house was totally burned, and three domestics perished in the flames. The loss was heavy.

The Paris papers state that the circumstances attending the Orange demonstration in Canada, on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales, will be brought before Parliament early in the session. The *Pays* eulogizes the loyalty of the Orangemen, and attributes all the unpleasantness to the insulting and overbearing conduct of the Duke of Newcastle.

A long-pending law case of "Shedden versus The Attorney General and Patrick," in which some American interests are involved, was probably decided in the Divorce Court. A Miss Shedden advocated her own cause, and addressed the court in speeches occupying several hours in their delivery.

FRANCE.

Detachments of troops were being despatched every day by the Lyons Railway to Marseilles. These troops are to proceed to Rome to complete the war materiel and stations of the regiments stationed there.

It was stated authoritatively in Paris that all men on unlimited leave of absence had received orders to remain in the localities where they are stationed, and that if wanted, they may be called upon at the earliest moment.

Accounts from the French manufacturing districts are satisfactory.

Wheat continues firm in Paris.

The Bourse had been buoyant, and rentes had touched 70.45, but on the 13th it was depressed, and the closing price was 70.10.

The Minister of the Interior had addressed a circular to all the prefects, which, after stating that the Government did not prohibit the Pontifical or for the collection of Peter's pence, and notwithstanding it cannot admit the unauthorized establishment of permanent committees for collecting subscriptions for a foreign Government; and those who even by stealth have formed such a *dissolved, or they will be subjected* to equal penalties. The offerings of individuals can be freely given as heretofore.

ITALY.

Despatches from Naples state that the Piedmontese were vigorously pushing on the siege of Gaeta. Troops and a siege train had been landed at the small town of Molach Gaeta, and the Piedmontese headquarters had been advanced to Lissi. On the 5th instant, a Sardinian frigate stood into the bay of Gaeta and reconnoitered. It probably selected the defences were in good condition, and that numerous redoubts and other field works had been thrown up, so as to command the road from Mola.

The London *Post's* Paris correspondent writes that the King of Naples had not yet made known his intention of quitting Gaeta.

It is stated that the representatives of France and England have recommended the King of Naples to abandon the contest.

The report of the representatives of France and England, at the Court of Gaeta, have recommended Francis II. to abandon the contest.

A Naples despatch announces that Massanti Farina had been appointed Viceroy. VESTIFIELDS, Scialoja, Poerio, and D'Afflieto have been appointed Councillors of the Viceroyalty.

Till the convocation of the great Italian Parliament, which is expected to take place in January, the Viceroy of Naples and the Viceroy of Sicily will exercise full dictatorial powers, doing as they please, both as to laws, institutions, and persons.

On Garibaldi taking his departure for the Island of Capreja, he was overwhelmed with the most striking demonstrations of sympathy from the King, the *staff*, the officers, and the army in general.

His Majesty was to leave Naples on the 11th instant for Sicily, and would return on the 17th. Great festivities were to take place on the 18th instant.

General Lamarmora had been entrusted with the military reorganization.

Garibaldi had been appointed a general in the army.

It is stated that the Neapolitan troops which *lately invaded the Papal territory did so through* treachery on the part of their generals. The Pope had sent for their relief 50,000 Roman scudi, and General Goyon 80,000 rations. The troops will be sent by the Papal Government to their own country.

General Goyon, it is said, considers his position untenable. The Papal Government has everywhere denied the reports that the Pope will leave Rome. General Lamoriciere had quitted Rome on ten months' leave of absence.

Gen. Fanti had arrived at Turin.

A new Council had been formed at Naples. It includes Poerio in the Department of Public Instruction, and Vintimiglia in the Interior Department.

The electoral law of Sardinia had been promulgated for Naples.

The latest advices from Gaeta say Francis II. had rejected the proposal for the evacuation of the town.

The siege works before the town were actively continued. It was still hoped to secure the submission of Gaeta without serious fighting, but in case the garrison did not capitulate the bombardment would commence in a few days.

The departure of Victor Emmanuel for Palermo had been postponed.

A voluminous report, by Lamoriciere, of his proceedings in Italy is published.

The *Daily News* authoritatively contradicts a rumor started by the *Times*, that Sir James Hudson was to be superseded in the British mission to Sardinia.

AUSTRIA.

An imperial decree definitively appoints Gen. Dangenfield Field Marshal and Minister of War.

Another decree cancels all written warnings remitted to the journals up to the present time.

A rumor had been current that Austria intended to grant a liberal Constitution to Venetia, but it was denied.

CHINA.

Hong Kong letters to September 28th had reached England.

The Chinese Commissioners at Tien-tsin having no power to sign the treaty of peace, all communications were stopped, and the allied army was put in motion for Pekin. The advanced portion of the army reached a place called Yang-tsunyoh on the 10th of September. Lord Elgin left Tien-tsin on the 8th for Pekin.

Two thousand troops remained in garrison at Tien-tsin.

Various rumors were current as to the cause of the stoppage of negotiations, but they had no foundation.

The *Times'* correspondent says that the Chinese have been playing their old game of duplicity, and much valuable time has consequently been lost at a critical season of the year.

There was difficulty in conveying baggage to Pekin, as the coolies engaged for the purpose were deserting.

Prince San Ko-lin-sin was reported to be at the head of a large force at Pekin.

The London *Morning Post* had given currency to a report that Sir Hope Grant had sent a telegram to the Government announcing that he was shipping the troops home again; and the inference was that peace had been secured; and that a telegram announcing this important fact had gone astray. This delusion was subsequently explained by the discovery that a telegraphic error had been committed in Sir Hope Grant's despatch.

The rebels were inactive, but were impeding business at Canton, having seized a quantity of tea intended for that market. There was an improved feeling, however, in the Canton market. Freights to New York $12. Exchange at Hong Kong 4s 8½d ads 9d. Trade at Shanghae continued very dull. Exchange declined to 6s 5½d ads 6½d. Teas at Foo-Chow had been pretty active at well-supported prices.

The American frigate *John Adams* was at Foo-Chow, and the steamer *Hartford* was at Shanghae.

Mr. Bonham, which followed, on my other hands of men acting with or in opposition to them, to the renewal of violence and disorder in that section of Kansas, we regard it to be our duty, as citizens of the United States, to denounce these outlaws and their surrectionary acts, and to support the Executive authorities of the Territory in restoring and preserving the public peace.

We have learned that the recent expulsion by the General Government of settlers in the county of Cherokee from their homes on the neutral lands at the Fort Scott, was the reason of many, and in the destitution and famine, was an act of cruelty and oppression unparalleled in the history of a free people; but that such expulsion cannot afford them a plausible pretext for adding to the miseries of the people by the renewal of civil war.

Resolved, That, having settled beyond doubt, the question of slavery in Kansas, we condemn all attempts to renew the agitation of that question, and call upon the people of our neighboring States—whether made by Disunionists without or by nullifiers within your borders.

The resolutions were supported by Messrs. Ewing, Johnson, Delaney, and others, and opposed by Messrs. Anthony and Robinson, on the ground that no information had been received to justify the belief that civil war existed in the Territory.

Amid much excitement and confusion, the report of the committee was declared adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

Immediately after the adjournment, those opposed to the action of the meeting at Stockton Hall reassembled. Judge James McMahon in the chair.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

"*Whereas*, It is reported that difficulties of a serious nature exist in Southeastern Kansas—

"*And whereas*, We have no reliable information on the subject; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That we withhold all action in the matter until the facts connected with the case can be satisfactorily ascertained.

"*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair for the purpose of ascertaining the facts with regard to the nature and origin of the difficulties, and their extent.

"*Resolved*, That the action of the Administration, its officers and agents, with reference to the New York Indian lands and the neutral lands, constitute a series of outrages unparalleled in the history of any government.

"*Resolved*, That we condemn any violation of the laws of our country, and that any and every one who, after a fair and impartial trial, is or are found guilty of such violations, should suffer the penalty of the laws.

Messrs. E. C. Bancroft, A. C. Wilder, and A. C. Soley were appointed a committee to obtain the information required by the resolutions. The meeting then adjourned.

FROM FORT SCOTT.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 27.—The mail-coach from Fort Scott, arrived here this evening, bringing Jesse Merrin and two Registers of the Land Office at Fort Scott. These gentlemen furnish the following despatch touching the late disturbances:

FORT SCOTT, Nov. 25.—Much of the excitement here during the last week has been without reasonable cause.

The business of the land office has not been interrupted, and no fears exist that it will be

It is the prevailing opinion here that the flight of Judge Williams and his court was not warranted by circumstance.

The South Carolina Legislature.

MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR GIST.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 27.—The message of Gov. Gist was presented to the Legislature at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The Governor devotes many pages to the consideration of local State affairs.

He says that, in view of the proposed secession, it becomes doubly important upon us to have a direct trade with Europe, and advises the State to foster enterprise for such purposes by guarantees of say five per cent.

Referring to postal matters, he says he has been authorized by the postmaster of Charleston to inform the people of South Carolina secession, he will sever his connection with the Federal Government, and obey the call of the State, to whom he makes an offer of his services. This action, together with the resignations of the postmasters generally, enable the State to be unembarrassed in establishing postal arrangements for herself. The Governor also suggests, as temporary expedient, the use of Adams' Express to convey mail matter. He further suggests that arrangements might probably be made between South Carolina and the other States, and the Southern Confederacy is formed. If the Federal Government insists on considering South Carolina in the Union and enforcing the ordinance providing for the mail adopted, the present postal arrangement must cease, and, another, under State authority, be substituted.

The Governor advises the prohibition of the introduction of slaves into South Carolina from States which are not members of the Southern Confederacy, as a necessary force of principles of arithmetic. He says: Let them keep their slave property in their own borders, and the only alternative left them is emancipation by their own act, or the action of their constitu