THE PRESS,
PUBLISHED DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)
BY JOHN W. FORNEY.
OFFICE NO. 417 CHESTNUT STREET.

DAILY PRESS.

TWELVE CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier. Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at SIX DOLLARS PER ANNUM, FOUR DOLLARS FOR EIGHT MONTHS, THREE DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS—invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TRI-WEEKLY PRESS.

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COMMISSION HOUSES.

SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON,
NO. 119 CHESTNUT ST.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.
oct 6m

WASHINGTON MILLS,
FORMERLY BAY STATE MILLS.

SHAWLS of all sizes in great variety,
Embossed and Printed TABLE COVERS,
UNION BEAVERS and BROAD CLOTHS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS.
DOESKINS, and Double and Twisted COATINGS,
6-4 SACKINGS, and Heavy ZEPHYR CLOTHS,
Twilled and Plain FLANNELS and OPERA FLANNELS,
Printed FELT CARPETINGS.
For sale by
FROTH'NGHAM & WELLS,
34 South FRONT Street, and
35 LETITIA Street.
ly24-tf

CLOTHING GOODS.
ITALIAN CLOTHS.
ALPACAS.
SPANISH, SLAY, AND BLOUSE
LINENS.
PLAIN AND FANCY
DUCKS AND DRILLS.
NOW IN STORE, AND FOR SALE BY
GEO. D. PARRISH,
312 CHESTNUT Street.
no6-1m

MILLINERY GOODS.
THOS. KENNEDY & BRO.
729
CHESTNUT STREET, BELOW EIGHTH,
Have opened a SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of
FRENCH FLOWERS, HEAD DRESSES,
FEATHERS, RIBBONS, STRAW GOODS,
AND
BONNET MATERIALS,
AT LOW PRICES.
oct-3m

HATS AND CAPS.
NEW HAT STORE.
JOHN E. FOSTER,
(Late of 169 South Third street,)
Having taken the store at
NO. 331 CHESTNUT ST.,
And fitted it up in superior style, invites the attention of his customers and the public to his
ELEGANT AND EXTENSIVE STOCK
OF
HATS AND CAPS.
His new fall styles are much admired.

LOOKING GLASSES.
LOOKING-GLASSES
AND
PICTURE FRAMES.
Of every variety.
ENGRAVINGS, OIL-PAINTINGS, &c.
AT
NO. 836 ARCH STREET.
GEO. F. BENKERT,
MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER,
PICTURE, CONCAVE AND ROGO MOULDINGS,
Wholesale and Retail.

LOOKING-GLASSES,
PORTRAIT AND PICTURE FRAMES
ENGRAVINGS,
OIL PAINTINGS, &c., &c.
JAMES S. EARLE & SON,
IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS.
EARLE' GALLERIES,
816 CHESTNUT STREET,
Philadelphia.
no23-tf

CABINET FURNITURE.
FRENCH FURNITURE.
GEORGE J. HENKELS,
524 WALNUT STREET,
Has just opened a large invoice of
SILK,
QUADRILLE, MARQUETRIE, and ORMOLU WORK,
Which he will sell at very REDUCED PRICES.
FIRST-CLASS CABINET WARE.
GEO. J. HENKELS,
524 WALNUT STREET.
Offers at
VERY REDUCED PRICES
The largest assortment in the Union, all of New Designs and new manufacture.
Call and examine before purchasing.
oct4 3m

CABINET FURNITURE AND BILLIARD TABLES.
MOORE & CAMPION,
No. 921 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
In connection with their extensive Cabinet Business, are now manufacturing superior styles of
BILLIARD TABLES.
And have now on hand a few second-hand Tables, finished with Slate Beds, which they will sell cheap.
They also continue to make the celebrated IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which they refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work.

NEW CABINET WAREROOMS
OPEN THIS WEEK BY
J. HUBBS,
No. 45 South SECOND Street,
Four doors above Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
A large assortment of FURNITURE of every description constantly on hand, at the lowest cash prices.
oct 6m

SPORTING GOODS.
GUNS, PISTOLS,
SKATES, &c.
PHILIP WILSON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF SUPERIOR GUNS,
Importers and Dealers in
FINE GUNS AND SHOOTING TACKLE.
CRICKET BATS, BALLS, &c.,
BASE-BALL IMPLEMENTS,
SKATES OF EVERY VARIETY,
FINE FISHING TACKLE,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
422 CHESTNUT STREET.
oct3-2m

REMOVALS.
REMOVAL.
THOMAS MELLOR & CO.,
HOSIERY HOUSE,
Have removed to the Store formerly occupied by
YARD, GILLMORE, & CO.,
No. 44 AND 42 NORTH THIRD STREET,
Between MARKET and ARCH Streets.
no2-1m

SEWING MACHINES.
WHEELER & WILSON.
Prices Reduced, Nov. 15, 1860.
SEWING MACHINES.
628 CHESTNUT STREET—SECOND FLOOR.
no2-1m

HARRIS' BOUDOIR
SEWING MACHINE.
FOR FAMILY USE.
A NEW MACHINE, FOR QUILTING AND
HEAVY WORK.
Both new from two needle without the trouble of rethreading, and runs THE LIGHT or no noise.
Office, No. 703 HANOVER St., Baltimore, Md.
THE BEST MANUFACTURING AND FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES
STEEL FEED, &c.
I. M. SINGER & CO.'S,
No. 810 CHESTNUT Street,
oct 4 3m

MARTIN & QUAYLE'S
STATIONERY, TOY, AND FANCY GOODS
BAZAAR,
1036 WALNUT STREET,
BELOW ELEVENTH.
PHILADELPHIA.

ROSIN, PITCH, AND TAR.
100 Barrels Rosin Oils, all grades.
For sale by
JAS. CROZIER, 22 South Wharves.
N.B.—Constantly in store and for sale by ROWLAND & CROZIER, & CO., No. 15 South Wharves.

The Press.

VOL. 4.—NO. 103. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1860. TWO CENTS.

RETAIL DRY GOODS.
POSITIVE
AND
PEREMPTORY SALE
OF A
LARGE AND VALUABLE STOCK
OF
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.
L. J. LEVY & CO.
Have determined to close out their
ENTIRE STOCK AT RETAIL,
WITHIN THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS,
The prices will be marked with the view to
SELL THE STOCK.
The opportunity will be offered to the public and their customers to purchase at a
VERY LARGE REDUCTION FROM THE FOREIGN COST.
The interests of the present partners have to be closed within the time named, and the stock entirely sold out.
no27-3t

HOSIERY.
THOS. W. EVANS & CO.
Invite attention to their
WINTER IMPORTATION
OF
BALBRIGGAN,
ENGLISH AND SCOTCH
HOSIERY.
Comprising
LADIES', MISSES', CHILDREN'S,
GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' SIZES,
LAMB'S WOOL, SILK,
MERINO AND COTTON GOODS.
ALSO
A CHOICE STOCK OF
TIES, MUFFLERS, STOCKS,
GLOVES AND UMBRELLAS.
Nos. 318 and 320 CHESTNUT ST.
no26 3t

LADIES' CLOAKS.
AT
REDUCED PRICES.

LADIES' FURS
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
In view of the present monetary crisis, the subscribers are induced to offer their Stock of
ELEGANT
CLOAKS AND FURS
AT
REDUCTION OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
FOR THE BALANCE OF THE SEASON.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
THE PARIS HOUSE,
AND
FUR EMPORIUM.
703 CHESTNUT STREET.
no23-tf

INDIA SHAWLS,
VELVET CLOAKS,
CLOTH CLOAKS,
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
DRESS GOODS,
In great variety and choice selections, at
GEORGE FRYER'S,
No. 916 CHESTNUT STREET.
oct2-tf

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.—Now open, a general assortment of SHAWLS, with a great variety of
LADIES' AND MISSES' CLOAKS,
manufactured of the best materials, in the most stylish manner, and will be sold cheaper than
CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.
R. SUNDER'S New Store, No. 40 South SECOND Street.
Cloaks made to order.
n26-6t*

THORNLEY & CHISM'S!!!
One Dollar Silks for $1!!
Dollar Twenty-five cent Silks for $1!!
Dollar Fifty-cent Silks for $1!!
Dollar Seventy-five cent Silks for $1.50!!!
REDUCTION IN PRICES!
Long Broche Shawls, Excellent for $15.
Long Broche Shawls, Superior, for $10 to $12.
Long Broche Shawls, Very Rich, for $14, $16, $18, and $20.
NEW CLOAK ROOM!!!
Beautiful Cloaks for $5.
Fine Beaver Cloaks for $7, $8, $9, and $10.
Richly and Elegantly Trimmed for $12, $15, $18, $20, and $22.
Cloth Cloaks, Zouave Jackets, Black and Fancy Cloths, &c., &c.
BEST BLACK SILKS!!!
Good Quality Black Silks, will wear well, for $1.
Heavy Black Silks, Warranted Strong, &c., &c.
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR!!!
A Large Stock of Cloths,
A Large Stock of Cassimeres, Sattinetts, & Vestings.
Blankets, Flannels, Linens and Muslins.
N. B. Corner EIGHTH & SPRING GARDEN Sts.
N. B.—Every article bought for cash.
no1

WINTER POPLINS.
Ribbed Poplins, Striped Chine,
Bright Scotch Plaids, Plain Colors,
Dark Mixtures, Rayl Pekins,
Small Plaids, Designs for Children,
Styles for Friends.
Prices reduced below the autumn rates.
Plain colors and Plaid veal linsey.
SHAFFLESS BROTHERS,
CHESTNUT and EIGHTH.
no14

NEW CLOAK ROOM CONTAINS
Elegant Cloth Cloaks,
Every new style Cloth and Cloak,
Woollens, Broche, and Black Thibet Shawls.
COOPER & CONARD,
Southeast corner NINTH and MARKET.
no24

LARGE BLANKETS.
Bed, Crib, and Cradle Blankets.
Marseilles and Dimity Quilts.
Fine Table Linens, Napkins and Towels,
COOPER & CONARD,
Southeast corner NINTH and MARKET.
no24

MERINOES, DELAINES, POPLINS.
Fine stock Black Drese Goods.
Some dress goods very much reduced.
Printed Cashmeres, Paid, Wide, 31 and 37 cents.
COOPER & CONARD,
Southeast corner NINTH and MARKET.
no24

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND SATINETS.
Heavy and light-weight Beaver Cloths.
Tweeds, Frosted Beavers, Plain Broadcloths.
Fancy and Black Cassimeres.
COOPER & CONARD,
Southeast corner NINTH and MARKET.
no24

LYONS CLOAK VELVETS.
A full line of widths and qualities
Lyons Black pure Silk Velvets.
Manufactured for our retail trade.
Perfect in quality and color.
SHAFFLESS BROTHERS,
CHESTNUT and EIGHTH.
no15

230 NORTH EIGHTH Street, abv. Race,
911 SPRING GARDEN Street.
LOW RENTS AND
LIGHT EXPENSES MAKE
CHEAP GOODS AT
The Model Lace and Embroidery Store.
T. E. LEPTINGOTT.
no16-1m

CLOAKS.—The greatest bargains in the city at
IVENS'.
CLOAKS.—The largest stock, the best assortment, the choicest colors, the finest qualities, the most superb trimmings, the newest styles, the best work, and decidedly the lowest prices in the city, at IVENS', 23 South NINTH Street.
no15-1m

CLOAKS.—THE CITY CLOAK STORE,
149 North EIGHTH. Every one is talking of the great bargains and superior quality of the CLOAKS at the new CLOAK STORE, 142 North EIGHTH Street.
no15-1m

CLOAKS.—If 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,
149 North EIGHTH, is said to be the best and cheapest store in the city.
no15-1m

CLOAKS.—A magnificent assortment of all the newest styles imported this season, with every new material, made up and trimmed in the very best manner, at prices that defy all competition, at the Paris Cloak Store, northeast corner of EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.
no15-1m

ANNISEED.—For sale by WETHERILL & BROTHER, Nos. 47 and 49 North SECOND Street.
no12

JAVA COFFEE.—1,000 packets prime Java Coffee, for sale by JAMES GRAHAM & CO., 140 NORTH FRONT Street.

SILK AND DRY GOODS JOBBERS.
NEW GOODS
FOR
NOVEMBER TRADE.
We shall offer for sale
THIS DAY
A beautiful assortment,
IN NEW STYLES,
DRESS GOODS
AND SHAWLS.
Beside many varieties
NEW AND SCARCE
STAPLE GOODS.
Buyers will find our stock well assorted throughout the year.
JOSHUA L. BAILY,
IMPORTER AND JOBBER,
No. 213 MARKET ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.
no26-1f

CARPETINGS.
CARPETS.
IN ORDER TO CLOSE OUT OUR
FALL STOCK OF
FINE CARPETS.
We shall offer them at the following
REDUCED PRICES.
BEST VELVETS, $1.25 to $1.50.
BEST BRUSSELS, $1.12½ to $1.37.
BEST TAPESTRIES, 85 to 95 cents.
BEST THREE-PLIES, $1.00 to $1.10.
BEST INGRAINS, 75 to 88 cents.
BAILY & BROTHER,
No 990 CHESTNUT Street.
no20-tutheis6

SILVER WARE.
ESTABLISHED 1812
WM. WILSON & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SILVER WARE.
S. W. CORNER FIFTH AND CHERRY STS.
A large assortment constantly on hand, or made to order to match any pattern desired.
Parties furnished with patterns of SPOONS, KNIVES, &c., FREE OF CHARGE.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
ENGLISH,
FRENCH, AND AMERICAN
PLATED WARES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
no27 tf

BLINDS AND SHADES.
BLINDS AND SHADES.
B. J. WILLIAMS,
No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET.
Is the most extensive Manufacturer of
VENETIAN BLINDS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
The largest and finest assortment in the city, at the lowest prices.
STORE SHADES made and lettered. REPAIRING promptly attended to.
oct-1m

KEROSENE OIL.
PORTLAND KEROSENE OIL.
In order to meet the constantly-increasing demand for this justly
CELEBRATED OIL AS AN ILLUMINATOR,
the company have now doubled their former capacitor, and have *the most extensive works for manufacturing Oil from Coal in the United States*; and in order to insure for us a constant supply, adequate to the demand, they have positively refused to establish any new agencies, or close any new outlets for it whatever.
What we claim for this Oil is,
ITS UNIFORMITY IN QUALITY AND SUPERIORITY OVER ALL OTHER OILS.
It is entirely free from the offensive odor peculiar to all other Coal Oils in the market, and for brilliancy as a light, cleanliness, cheapness, and freedom from explosive properties, it may confidently say,
THE ONLY OIL THAT WILL GIVE GENERAL SATISFACTION.
Wherever it has been introduced consumers will use no other.
As there are many inferior Oils sold as Kerosene, we caution dealers in particular against using this trade mark. Whenever Oil is put out in this well-known form, we respectfully ask that a sample may be submitted to us for inspection.
We offer it to the trade at the
COMPANY'S LOWEST PRICE,
and all orders addressed to us by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention.
M. LOCKE & CO.,
Sole Agents and Manufacturers of
Alcohol, Burning Fluid, and Fine Oil,
No. 1010 MARKET St., Philadelphia.
oct10-4m

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.
MURPHY-WHIPPLE IRON BRIDGE.
STONE, QUIGLEY, & BURTON,
No. 333 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
Beg leave to inform Railroad Companies, and others interested in bridge construction, that they have formed a connection in business with JOHN W. MURPHY, Civil Engineer, (author and inventor of the above work,) in improved iron bridges, and are prepared 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. MURPHY, Civil Engineer,
STONE, QUIGLEY, & BURTON.
For
no13-6m

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
M. A. REES,
Blank-Book Manufacturer, Stationer, and Printer,
No. 418 WALNUT Street, between Fourth and Fifth.
(Formerly David M. Stone.)
BOOKS for Banks, Public Offices, Merchants, and others, Ruled to any given pattern, with or without Heading printed, and Bound in the best manner, both with regard to neatness and durability. Orders for Annual and other Reports, Circulars, Bill Heads, and JOB PRINTING of every description, executed in the best style, at short notice. Also, Engraving and Lithographic Printing.
A general assortment of American, French, and English Stationery, Cap, Letter, and Note Papers, Envelopes, &c. Initials stamped on Paper and Envelopes. Music and Books bound in any style of Binding.
Having, through misfortune and losses, been induced to give up business, I would respectfully recommend to my friends and patrons my successor, M. A. REES, who will carry on the business under my personal supervision, at the old stand, 418 WALNUT Street.
Orders thankfully received, and executed with neatness and despatch, upon the most reasonable terms.
DAVID M. HOGAN, Agt. for M. A. Rees.
no2-2m

PHILADELPHIA TERRA COTTA MANUFACTORY, SEVENTH and GERMANTOWN road, and 1010 CHESTNUT Street. Vitrified Drain and Water Pipes, Ventilating Flues, Hot Air Flues, and Smoke Flues made of Terra Cotta, and of suitable size for every class of buildings. This article is worthy the attention of all parties putting up buildings. Large sewerage pipes for city drainage, water pipes warranted to stand a severe pressure. We are now prepared to contract with cities or corporations for this article in any quantity. We warrant our goods to be equal if not superior to any other made in the United States or Europe. Ornamental Chimney Tops and Garden Vases.
oct6-tf

SOMETHING NEW.—KERR'S VENTILATING SUNLIGHT GASALIER, is now to be seen in Rev. R. A. Carden's church of the Intercession, Spring Garden, below Broad St. The great advantages of this apparatus are, that while it gives a soft, universal light all over the apartment, the heat is used to promote and not at same time the cost is below the old method of lighting. It is applicable to every description of rooms by simple pipes. Further information can be had at ARNOLD & WILSON'S, 1010 CHESTNUT Street, or addressing the patentee, J. W. KERR, DITTSBURG, Pa.
no14-1m*

MORE LIGHT!
THE GAS LAMPS FOR THE MILLION, may be seen at 904 NORTH SECOND Street; $30,000 worth are now in use. The Market street, Green and Coates, Ridge road, and other horse cars are now using them. Wanted by a fifty Kerosene Lamp into Gas Lamps for all the rest. Mr. Cohen is well qualified to judge of the conduct of this under-taking, and the success of the Virginian, which is a sufficient sum to enable the Pah-Utes to settle in peaceful possession of their lands, that no further apprehension of difficulties between them and the whites need be feared.
For years past the appropriations by Congress have been made in a careless and lavish way, with great corruption and extravagance, as recent investigations have shown. The lamented Senator BRODERICK exposed the profligacy in this department of the public service, in one of his speeches in the Congress before the last; but we have no doubt that the petition of Colonel LANDER will be favorably received. His character for integrity and truth is so high as to make all his statements worthy of attention.
no17 tf

The Press.
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1860.

English Politics and Policy.

In some weeks from this time the British Parliament will be in session. Lord PALMERSTON is likely to have a pretty hard time of it next year. At the age of seventy-six, and with fifty-four years' experience in office—a political Vicar of Bray who has constantly adhered to place, without any consistency at all—his practice, of late, has been to stave off discussion upon difficult and troublesome questions. So that the old chariot of State, patched and pieced by many, and sometimes incongruous repairs, can only last his time, he cares very little for the future. The way in which he contrives to manage Parliament and the People is surprising. Were ROBERT MACAIRE at the Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, instead of Lord PALMERSTON, the affairs of England could not be more adroitly managed than they are. The Palmerston policy is to hoax the British public, by immense promise and infinitesimal performance. A Reform Bill, promised four years ago, and deferred from Session to Session, on various pretences, was brought forward last Spring, and it is doubtful whether the Tories who opposed, or the Prime Minister who reluctantly produced it, was most gratified at its rejection by the House of Commons.

There will scarcely be any new Reform bill introduced, as a Government measure, in the approaching session. PALMERSTON, a Tory in grain, does not want to extend the privileges of the masses. Few of his colleagues are anxious for Parliamentary Reform. The Aristocracy do not want it. Above all, Queen VICTORIA, indoctrinated with the contracted principles and politics of her German husband, who, we doubt not, considers the revolution in Italy as the saddest catastrophe of modern times, cannot much desire to have the power of the People increased, by granting them the political and social rights to which they are entitled. Mr. BRIGHT, leader of the popular section of the Commons, may not be disheartened by the failure of his numerous and strenuous efforts in favor of Reform, but he must feel, sanguine though he be, that it is hopeless, in the present temper of Parliament, to attempt any thing more.

Though troublesome Reform be burked, as a Parliamentary subject, there are several other questions which, in the ensuing Session, are likely to prove troublesome and trying to the Palmerston Cabinet. Prominent among these are Bankruptcy Bill, the great subject of Law Reform, the great and growing cott of the China War, and the eternal apprehension of French invasion,—which last is about the most improbable of NAPOLEON'S anticipated movements. Lastly, the Foreign Policy of England, so strangely mismanaged by that most incapable aristocrat, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, will cause much trouble to aged PALMERSTON.

The commercial interests of England demand that the Law of Bankruptcy, and its administration, too, shall be changed so that creditors shall no longer complain of its expense, delay, and incertitude. Last session, Sir RICHARD BETHEL, Attorney General of England, introduced a new Bankruptcy Law, containing about five hundred clauses, which the Commons had not time to legislate upon. The other day, at Leeds, Lord PALMERSTON told the merchants who addressed him on the question that, though BETHEL'S Bankruptcy Bill was a Government measure, he (the head of the Administration) had never once read the bill. There will be a terrible, it is not, if, and if it is not, a fiasco, in discussion upon it, the measure will finally drop into the tomb of all the Capulets.

Law Reform is another difficult point. All parties, we might say all classes, in England, entertain a rooted conviction that the law in that country demands codification, mendment, and consolidation. How to do it is the difficulty. Numerous suggestions have been made, but any thing like a practicable solution of the difficulty has not been arrived at. Law Reform will be one of PALMERSTON'S troubles in the next Session.

Upon the Chinese War, so needlessly commenced under Lord PALMERSTON'S spod patronage, there will be no small degree of trouble, next year, in and out of Parliament. The preliminary expenses—the actual disbursements during the first six months of 860, before a gun was fired, amount to FIFTY Million dollars. This is merely a *preliminary* outlay. Since it was incurred, actual stilities have commenced, and the Chinese enough beaten, fought well enough to show tithey have greatly profited by the severe less in the art of war, which England has given them. The French and British Ambassadors are at GROS and LORD ELGIN, have started on ney to Pekin, on the invitation of Chinese authorities. We cannot forget the American Minister, Mr. WARD, received accepted a similar invitation to go to in; that the manner of his conveyance thitwas not the most pleasant nor the most comfo imaginable; that, when he reached imperial City, he was isolated in a dog which was surrounded with troops, in h he was detained under close and jealous veillance; that he was not allowed acc the Emperor; and that he was even obliged to return without having been all the opportunity of fully carrying out the poses of his mission. Should the French English Ambassadors be treated in this ma they will return to their ships, and must ceed to carry on the war with as much vio as their means will permit. The Peace-P in the British Parliament, headed by Br and COBDEN, is numerically small, but its m bers are good speakers, and the great ma the tax-payers will be with them in condemn the precipitancy with which the war was c menced. Suppose that the Chinese, whose tary force has lately been strengthened by addition of great numbers of warlike Tar should beat the united but not very large c bined French and English armament, a may be forced upon Jon Bull which may volve an expenditure of a hundred millio sterling. The cost of carrying the war China may be fairly set at four times European warfare won involve.

Finally, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, the great manager of England's relations with States, has undeniably been playing fast loose with Austria and Italy. One d tached to Austrian solutism, he wr State-paper denouncing attempt to p Venetia from the gang yoke of the Ho Hapsburg. A week's or, he tells the P Minister at Turin to intimate to Count C that if Italy is to be liberated, it sho done with as little dy as possible. S when Parliament met, Lord PALMERST to be badgered with questions from the O tion touching the ulling policy of E on the subject of Italian independence.

PALMERSTON mdauntily joke with cantile deputation when they call up with a remonstrance or a request, but I not get rid of the responsibility of del his domestic and foreign policy. He meet inquiries y grave replies, an things will be mdifficult than to defe War with China; the decidedly Tory plexion of some its foreign policy.

The Philadelphia Statistician.

Mr. S. E. Cohen favored us with the p tus of a new work by the above name, w proposes commencing here at the New Year title, which is a good one, gives an idea purpose of this work. It will be "con between the ate business circular and regular commercial weekly, yet partak some degree, the characteristics of each will show all fluctuations of all the mar that seller and buyer may mutually unde their respective positions. Each number w tain a Str Directory, running numerous through each street, with names and busines all the resi. Mr. Cohen is well qualified

Colonel F. W. Lander.

The next arrival from California, *via* Panama, will bring to us Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, Hon. JUDAH P. BENJAMIN, and Colonel F. W. LANDER. Mr. JOHNSON and Mr. BENJAMIN have been engaged in the Great New Almaden cases before the United States courts in California. Colonel LANDER has just completed the wagon road between the Honeylake valley and the sink of Humboldt, by grading and sinking reservoirs, &c., and otherwise putting the road in excellent condition for the vast overland emigration which annually journeys across the plains to California. This labor was effected while the war was progressing between the whites and savages, under circumstances of great danger. He accomplished an armistice between the Pah-Ute tribe of Indians and the whites. A very interesting description is given of his interview with these Indians, which we copy from the *Alta California* paper.

Col. Lander, after seeing and hearing all that could be known concerning these difficulties, resolved to have an interview with the chiefs of the tribe of the powerful Pah-Utes, and, accordingly, sent for Winnemucka, their war chief. On being brought face to face, the gallant chief—one of the noblest of our American savages—said that he would look at the Colonel and his men when the sun was low, and then he would be ready to talk.

At the appointed hour a conference was had. The Colonel commenced the conference by saying that he came as a listener, but could make no promises. When the Great Father heard from his children, the Pah-Utes, he would know what to do. He might be angry because his children had been killed, and he might send warriors to revenge their death.

The chief's reply was characteristic of the race. He said that when he asked the white chief to wait until night before he would talk, it was not because he liked the darkness. His heart was very open; it was like the sunshine, but some clouds had been before him; many of his young men had been killed, and he saw in the white men's train one who had killed them; *his breath was hot*, it might have burnt ears, had he spoken too soon; now he had sat upon the white chief's blanket, he had eaten of his meat, and, at last, had smoked the pipe, and was quiet.

Colonel Lander responded that he had brought with him the brother of one whom the Pah-Utes had killed, and who had been robbed by them of his house and home; and that none of his family had ever injured a Pah-Ute. If Winnemucka wished to talk to women, he would send a woman to him.

The chief replied indignantly: "Is Winnemucka a woman that *he* should go to council with women? No, he is a man!" striking forcibly his breast as he spoke. He then continued in a strain of impassioned eloquence: "The whites never heard *him* cry; no, not once. Ten, twelve snows go fallen since they came to see Winnemucka. They were few, and they were very poor. They promised us all we wanted, but the whites had been untrue to their promises. The country belonged to *them*, and not to the pale faces. The whites had taken the Indian ponies, and their bookskins, and often failed in their obligations to pay. White men had been to him like coyotes, always ready to eat and to bark, but much of their talk was not good."

Winnemucka dwelt frequently on the promises made to him and broken, and said he was glad to see a white man who came without promises.

Colonel Lander replied, and referred to the happiness of the Cherokees, Delawares, and other Indians, whom the whites had taught to farm.

The Indian warrior again responded, and said that he was willing to go on to a reserve with his people, but the white heretofore had not kept their promises. He wanted cattle and ploughs, and the means of making flour. He then sat for some time in silence, and, throwing off his blanket, exclaimed, in tones truly oratorical, "I Indian man come, Indian man come, American man come, John Chinaman come; dig 'im hole, find 'im hole; no give Pah-Utes money!" and ended his soliloquy with remarking, "Winnemucka die; he care no more!" He furthermore remarked that the Pah-Utes had been shot, and their women ravished, without his fighting; that one of his sons had been killed at Virginia City, and that still he did not desire to fight.

Winnemucka, in his interview with Col. Lander, acknowledged that his sole desire was, to have his tribe taught to farm, and live on good terms with the whites.

This is the view that Col. Lander takes of this whole difficulty, and he assures us that if Congress will only appropriate a sufficient sum to enable the Pah-Utes to settle in peaceful possession of their lands, that no further apprehension of difficulties between them and the whites need be feared.

A Visit to Wheatland.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

LANCASTER, Nov. 26, 1860.

DEAR PRESS: A few afternoons ago, lured by a bright sun, and a cool, bracing, autumn atmosphere, I found myself careering, school-boy like, over fences, and grain fields verdant with early promise, until exhaustion blunted the decoys of boyhood's powers of endurance. Depressed at the thought that my physical tenacity no longer existed as in days whilom, I seated myself on a broad top-rail to recover the breath my gambols had cost me, and perhaps to obtain at the same time a more extended view of the riches lavished by the hand of Nature on this chosen spot of earth. From the sight came up to me the hum of steam-driven looms and spindles, and the ten thousand occupations of man commingled in indistinguishable din. Northward spread out the undulating landscape, checkered by brown plough-broken and grain-verdured fields, receding until the eye fails its distinguishing power in the blue haze of the distant hills. Westward and southward the eye sweeps the summits of the Susquehanna, hemming ridges, and catches, through the crisp, transparent air of this magnificent fall day, the tall columns of smoke marking the sites of the furnaces, at the foot of the Chiques, and at the mouth of the Conestoga. At my feet, and far off between the green fields runs the limestone macadamized road, marking its presence by its white track over the verdant slopes.

Close at hand, and in the very bosom of this enchanting landscape—a landscape that Claude of Lorraine would have dwelt upon with rapture, and penciled with the inspiration of his art—lies Wheatland, the home of James Buchanan. Passing through the little turn-stile on the summit of the slight eminence behind the mansion, I hastened along the recently improved walks, noticed the freshly trimmed vines, and new trellises, over which they will creep when the spring shall come, descended the winding slope where the old Newfoundland dog met me, wagging his tail in a friendly manner, as though he recognized in me one whom his master was delighted to honor with a friendly grasp of the hand in days gone by, and crossing the wide gravelled carriage-way, stood upon the porch along which Mr. Buchanan had often paced to and fro, pondering the hopes and fears attendant on his ambition—the Presidency. The house and grounds are undergoing a thorough refitting. Paper-hangers, upholsterers, painters, scrubbers, cleaners, whitewashers, and gardeners, are all or have been busy preparing for the reception of Mr. Buchanan after he shall have retired from the direction of, and active participation in, the affairs of Government. In all the improvements and changes there is still evidenced that good taste which has ever characterized Mr. Buchanan: nothing flashy; no effort to bewilder, or embarrass the visitor by elaborate display. The impression is at once received, on crossing the threshold, of simple, unpretending comfort. Upon this entire absence of all ornament, an ingenious pensioner of the President might base a corollary of sterling official qualities, and the envious, disappointed applicant infer the niggard economy of the individual. I am neither, and look upon it as it is.

Wheatland is a fitting place to terminate a long and eventful life. Here, undisturbed, with his eye resting upon the teeming acres around him, may the man who has ascended the pinnacle of his earthly ambition fitly ask himself: "Have I done well? Have I, who have had the guidance of a nation's destiny, fulfilled to the best of my ability that nation's wishes and expectations? Have there been no ignoble jealousies, in the pursuit of which the great interests of my countrymen have been wholly lost sight of?" I hope James Buchanan may not find, in these questions self-accusations.

I asked myself if the events of Mr. Buchanan's life would throw a charm around Wheatland such as the tourist feels on his approach to Monticello, Ashland, and the Hermitage? Will the American citizen feel that veneration for his memory he does for that of Jefferson, Clay, and Jackson? Will the ex-President in his retirement be cheered to the end of his days by ardent personal attachments and unremitting kindnesses of life-long associates? Will the Democratic party listen to the voice from Wheatland, as the key-note of its campaigns, as it did to that from Monticello and the Hermitage, and—the old Whig party did to that from Ashland? Will gush from unbounded hospitality and cordially flowed from those of the Virginian, and that of the South Carolinian? These questions may be answered affirmatively by the very few ardent admirers of Wheatland's sage, but after witnessing the entire severance of all of the old social ties by the President within his executive term, I do him but justice to say that they will generally be answered negatively. The qualities of the men whom I have mentioned were wholly different. Originality and steadfastness of purpose, based on popular sentiment, were the characteristics of the departed worthies, while of Mr. Buchanan it may be written, as Macaulay wrote of Charles the First: "The whole principle of his government was resistance to public opinion; nor did he make any concessions to that opinion till it mattered not whether he resisted or conceded; till the nation, which had long ceased to love him or trust him, had at last ceased to fear him."

Of the three statesmen to whom I have referred Mr. Buchanan bears, perhaps, the least resemblance to Jackson. Certainly no two Presidents of the United States had such antipodal characteristics. Their biographies side by side will be antithetical: Jackson bold and fearless; Buchanan cautious, timid, and fearful. Jackson always governed by an intuitive judgment, seldom or never in error; Buchanan setting it aside to pursue a crafty policy, sure to be punished by historical censure. Jackson always initiative of measures of public good; Buchanan imitative of measures generally disastrous. Jackson honest in his intentions, but intellect comprehending the rights of his whole country, and determined in his opposition to those who attempted to infringe them; Buchanan strongly suspected of prostituting his official position to sectionalism, and of plancy to those who menaced him. Jackson bounteously acknowledging and rewarding long-tried friendship; Buchanan the very Arnold of soft and severely tested personal and political devotion. Jackson honored by the confidence of the American People crazy, giving back in return an Administrative policy which won the applause of our own people and the admiration of foreign nations; Buchanan alike honored, closing his Executive career by disintegrating the organization by which he was elevated to power, and by earning the reprobation of the land of other lands.* Jackson at the Hermitage, terminating a tempestuous existence, the almost adored of the American people, and gliding into death in the full assurance of posthumous fame; Buchanan at Wheatland, verging to the tomb, denied the consolation of contemporary applause, and hoping for nothing in posthumous chronicles but the "charity of silence." X.

*See Edinburgh Review, last number.

Meeting of the Cabinet.

THE ADMINISTRATION ON CRISIS.

[From the New York Herald of yesterday.]

Another protracted session of the Cabinet was held to-day. The message and reports of Secretaries were under consideration. The former, as also those of the latter, are ready to be put in type.

Much has been said and more written respecting the message of the President touching the questions at issue between the North and the South. If both sections will but follow the wise and reasonable recommendations of the President, the fearful and alarming crisis that is now upon us may be averted. He agrees with the South that they have just cause to complain of the North, but that they can settle and adjust their grievances and procure the reparation required better in the Union than out of it. He is understood to recommend a general convention of all the States for the purpose of discussing calmly and deliberately the questions at issue. If the two sections, after a fair hearing on both sides, cannot arrange the differences, if the North refuse to concede the just and equitable demands of the South, such as repealing the obnoxious laws that are now upon the statute-books in many of the States, and guarantying to the South her just rights under the Constitution, then, if they must separate, let it be in peace.

The President maintains that by a little concession and forbearance on both sides, the impending disasters may be averted.

The President maintains that a State has not the constitutional right to secede, and is sustained in this position by every member of his Cabinet except Messrs. Cobb and Thompson. He argues the question ably and elaborately, but he will not attempt coercion. He will inform the South as well as the North, that while he is President of the United States he is bound by his oath to see the laws executed.

His message is mild and conciliatory throughout.

THE QUEEN AND THE ETON BOYS.—Yesterday week, her Majesty, attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, rode out on horseback, and on returning to the castle the royal party were overtaken by a shower of rain. As they were passing the lodge-gate of the Eton playing fields, two of the students were standing near, who, with the inherent politeness of an Etonian, asked if they might be permitted to offer the Queen and her lady in attendance their umbrellas. The offer was graciously accepted by her Majesty. Shortly afterward the rain ceased and the umbrellas were brought back to the young gentlemen by Lord Alfred Paget, the equery in waiting, with her Majesty's likeness on the obverse side of a sovereign, which the Queen had sent to each of the boys in acknowledgment of their politeness. The delighted youths lost no time in engaging the services of Mr. Martin, the Eton jeweller, for the purpose of having them appended to their watch chains, an ornament, it need not be added, they prize far beyond the intrinsic value of their gold watches.—*London Court Journal, 1st.*

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

—The Rev. Dr. Armstrong's remains, when subjected to a post-mortem examination, disclosed the curious f