The Press.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 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.

THE WEEKLY PRESS,

For SATURDAY next, is now out, and can be had at the Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL QUARTERS,

as well as Editorials on all the popular topics of the day. No weekly paper published is better suited for persons in the city to mail to their friends out of town, as a single copy is a complete history of the times for the preceding week.

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THE WEEKLY PRESS is furnished to subscribers at $2 per year, in advance, for the single copy, and to Clubs of Twenty, when sent to one address, $20, in advance. Single copies for sale at the counter of THE PRESS Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing.

FORNEY'S CALIFORNIA PRESS

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

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

This paper is published expressly for

CALIFORNIA CIRCULATION,

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

FIRST PAGE.—English Politics and Policy; The Philadelphia Statistician; Col. F. W. Lander; Personal and Political; A Visit to Wheatland; Meeting of the Cabinet; The Pulpit—Sermon on the Resurrection; Four Days' Later News from Europe; From Sonora. FOURTH PAGE.—General News; California Boundary Commission; Henry A. Wise on the Crisis; Marine Intelligence.

The News.

The *Arabia*, which left Liverpool on the 17th, and Queenstown on the 18th, arrived at Halifax on Tuesday evening. The Prince of Wales had reached England. The fleet had been detained by fog and weather, and had only a week's provisions left. The latest advices report business at London as nearly suspended, in consequence of the high rate of money. Cotton has declined on all descriptions. There was a rumor that the Duke of Newcastle would receive the order of the Garter from her Majesty, a vacancy having been created by the death of the Duke of Richmond. The Empress Eugenie arrived in London on the 14th inst., and remained there two days in the strictest incognito. She will make a visit to Scotland, in the hope of repairing her impaired health.

The pony express arrived at Fort Kearney yesterday with three days' later news from California. The weather on the mountains was stormy, the express-rider reporting three feet of snow on the South Pass and Rocky Ridge. The returns from the State justified all parties in conceding it to Lincoln. It is supposed he will carry it by from five to eight hundred plurality. There was much anxiety to know the effect of Lincoln's election on the Southern States, all parties fearing serious trouble. A proposition to consider the propriety of a Pacific Confederacy had been made, but was denounced by the press generally.

A number of citizens of Charleston having applied to Governor Bichardson, of that State, to call together the State Legislature, to consider the disunion question, he replies by refusing the request.

The Governor is willing to go as far as possible in defence of Southern rights; but he is unwilling to place Maryland in the position of seeming to entertain treasonable designs against the Government and the Union.

A New York journal publishes a report from Tennessee to the effect that John Bell has prepared an elaborate address to the American people on the crisis, taking strong grounds against the right of secession and the expediency of it, and demonstrating the ruin to the border States which must follow from the Gulf States going out. Mr. Bell, it is understood, advises conciliatory measures, and shows how strong the united South will be against any Republican foray, and how Lincoln will be compelled to be conservative.

By the schooner *Forest King*, Captain Perry, we have files of Rio Janeiro papers to October 11, being, however, only one day later than previous dates. The last quotation of exchange on London was 29.90. On the 10th sales of coffee were 15,000 bags. There is no news of any interest to our readers. The elections, municipal, &c., were going on and causing no more than the usual amount of excitement throughout the country.

The ship *Oliver Jordan*, Capt. Robbins, of Rockland, from Baltimore, for Panama, foundered off the river Platte, on the 6th of September, as previously reported. The crew left the ship in three boats, one of which capsized, and the occupants were picked up and divided between the other two boats. One of these was capsized in beaching, and seven out of the twelve men in her were drowned. The remnant of the crew arrived at Rio Grande on the 15th of September, and came to New York in the brig *Young America*, which arrived Tuesday.

The steamship *Matanzas*, Captain Lissegang, from Matanzas on the 22d, arrived at New York on Tuesday evening. The health of the city is reported good, and the coming crop very promising. Markets dull.

We learn by telegraph that a special despatch, published in the St. Louis *Democrat*, says the volunteers under Gen. Frost were awaiting orders from Gov. Stewart before proceeding to the Kansas border. Rumors were current in Jefferson City that the Governor had ordered the troops to return, in consequence of the President having given Gen. Harney directions to pursue and arrest Montgomery wherever found. Action will be postponed until further advices from the scene of the disturbance.

The revolution is progressing in Mexico, and is evidently approaching a crisis. All parties were preparing for a change of government. Miramon's declaration of his inability to defend the capital created considerable excitement. The last accounts state that the Constitutionalists had captured Tacubaya and Guadalajara. It was believed that the capital would surrender without a struggle.

A committee of Philadelphia Councilmen are now in Cincinnati for the purpose of examining the general operations of the municipal department of that city. They were received by the Mayor and a deputation of the City Council, whose guests they are. They will leave for home to-morrow evening.

The steamship *Alabama*, which arrived at New York from Savannah, Georgia, brought back thirty-four steerage passengers, who, it is said, were not permitted to land; the same course being pursued in that city as in Charleston—all steerage passengers being returned. If these reports are correct, the number of persons sent back from Charleston is 126, and from Savannah 92.

Italian Opera.

The second night of the present opera season was the occasion of a large and fashionable audience at the Academy of Music last evening. The opera presented was "Ernani," Madame Colson appearing as *Elvira*, assisted by Signor Sbriglia, Signor Ferri, and Signor Susini, the latter of whom made his first appearance in the part of *Don De Silva*. The performance was a great success, all the actors being brought before the curtain at the close of the first act. Madame Colson, as *Elvira*, sang unusually well. Her acting throughout the opera was excellent. Sbriglia sang much better last night than on Monday evening. Every indication thus far warrants us in predicting for the company a most successful season.

Public Amusements.

Almost all the places of public amusement in this city will give two entertainments to-day, afternoon and evening, with a prospect of full houses—Thanksgiving Day being observed as a holiday.

MRS. PARTINGTON.—We need hardly remind our readers that B. P. Shillaber, Esq., of Boston, whose fame as the author of the "Mrs. Partington Papers" is world-wide, delivers a lecture at Concert Hall, to-night, before the Harrison Literary Institute. The subject of the entertainment will be "The Bright Side of Life." Mr. S. has never appeared before a Philadelphia audience, and his reputation, apart from the fact that he lectures for a praiseworthy purpose, should insure him an overflowing house.

The Right Course of the Friends of the Union.

The extreme Republican papers, North and Northwest, laugh at the demands for the repeal of certain State laws obstructing the act of Congress, based upon the Constitution of the United States, in regard to fugitive slaves, and for the abrogation of such other statutes as are repugnant to the feelings of the Southern people on this subject. The other extreme (composed of the fire-eaters and Secessionists) treat, with equal scorn, the efforts of the National and Union-loving men in reference to this adverse legislation. The one side insists upon retaining this legislation on the statute-book, and the other asserts that if this legislation is removed, it will not lessen their demands upon the Southern people to break up the Confederacy.

Thus it is that men of opposite opinions, both striving to attain a common end—although the one section denies the charge of disunion, while the other openly avows it—are brought together. The men who ask for the prohibition of slavery in the Territories, and those who ask for its protection, by Congressional action, are now joining hands to prevent the removal of one of the great stumbling-blocks to the proper adjustment of this question, which has so long vexed the country.

CALEB CUSHING, some years ago, in a speech of signal ability, in the Legislature of Massachusetts, showed that South Carolina and Massachusetts, each representing a theory supposed to be antagonistic to the other, had for years been the headquarters of nearly every scheme looking to the overthrow of the Republic; and that no comprehensive national statesmanship, looking to the preservation of the Union by respecting the equality of the States, could maintain itself in either. MR. WEBSTER lost the affection of Massachusetts when he ceased to be the mere echo of the sentiment of that State, and MR. CALHOUN, with all his great abilities, kept his position in South Carolina only by cultivating the local fanaticism of his State, and by yielding his early national record.

We find that the ultra-Republicans base their hostility to the repeal of the obnoxious laws referred to, upon the ground that to yield in that respect would be to exhibit cowardice—would be showing weakness of spirit—and an eminent Republican journalist states that the Republicans must not be "bullied" into such a concession. Some contend that to do so would be to surrender a certain theory in regard to human rights. Others defiantly declare that the Union had better go to pieces than to accept such a compromise, as that which demands strict obedience to the mandatory provisions of the Federal Constitution.

MR. RHETT and his school, which now numbers thousands who have heretofore stood by the country, not only deem this proposition insufficient, but say that, as the Union has failed to serve their purposes, and in consequence of MR. LINCOLN's election by the votes of Northern people alone, it is their duty and their destiny, their interest and their inclination, to secede from the Union, and that no terms that may be offered to them, in order to arrest this step, will be accepted.

Congress assembles on Monday next. The indications clearly point to the fact that the Northern and border States will be found co-operating in a body for the preservation of the Confederacy. We think it will clearly appear that most of the Cotton States intend to retire at an early day; and, in so doing, they will take care to provide the most stringent legislation against all the free States, and particularly against those which stubbornly refuse to repeal their laws obstructing the execution of the fugitive-slave act. The Government itself is on the verge of bankruptcy; and the Secretary of the Treasury will immediately state this fact, so that the representatives of the people can provide for the public necessities by loan or otherwise. The Morrill tariff bill, which passed the last popular branch of Congress, is now upon the table of the United States Senate. It has gone through the ordeal of the Finance Committee in the latter body, having been reported just before the adjournment by MR. HUNTER, with a recommendation that it do not pass. It would be the height of folly to attempt to carry on the Administration by means of a loan or treasury notes, when our revenues are being cut off and our public credit damaged. Thus we should, in all probability, have a currency

Senators of the great Middle States will take up the Morrill bill, and, with the aid of their colleagues from the border Slave States, enact it into a law, there will be some basis for the restoration of public confidence—at least among the Commonwealths that conclude to remain in the Union—and such an inducement to the revival of business as may ward off what is supposed to be upon us, viz: the calamities of a hard winter, growing out of the discharge of hundreds and thousands of laborers in our cities and towns.

The Disunionists who may remain in Congress cannot complain of this legislation as injurious to them, because they have already avowed their determination to go, and that which might be a cause of objection under other circumstances, will be a matter of indifference to them now. Such action on the part of Congress would inspire every Northern State to move at once in the enforcement of the fugitive-slave law. If New England refuses to repeal her offensive acts, let not Pennsylvania and Ohio hesitate; and if New England will consent to abrogate her laws, but not as against the seceding and revolting States, let her exclude them in her legislation. In other words, the duty of all the people of the free States is *to make every effort to strengthen the Union men of the border slave States, including Louisiana.*

We look forward to the day not far distant, when the Middle States and the Northwest, and Virginia and Kentucky, including Louisiana, California, and Oregon, may become a grand Confederacy, the progress, power, and prosperity of which will become so controlling, and the liberality of its policy so manifest, as to induce those who now clamor for secession and disunion gladly to return, and place themselves under its protection. For the present, let it suffice that the Legislatures of the free States owe it to themselves to adopt prompt measures in reference to their prohibitory statutes; and if the Union Representatives in Congress shall encourage the sentiment by such action as we have indicated, we may not only shield ourselves from many of the blows now aimed at the integrity of the Union, but in a great degree paralyze the efforts of those who are engaged in the Secession movement.

Toleration.

A correspondent courteously excepts to our having praised GARIBALDI's liberality in not only allowing the English Protestants to erect a church at Naples, but also in presenting them with a site for the sacred edifice, and adds that neither at Rome nor in Spain is there, or has been, any obstacle thrown in the way of Protestants worshipping together, in their own houses of prayer. It is true that permission is granted in Rome, provided that the assembling and separation of the congregation be done in the least public manner, but, as regards religious toleration in Rome, we find an illustration of it in the very latest foreign journal before us, which says: "About three hundred Protestants, connected with the railway now building near Bilboa, having collected a few Sundays ago to worship, a number of Spanish officials entered the church and put a stop to the service."

THE remark of our New York correspondent, "Huron," in reference to *The World*, the last newspaper enterprise in that great city, should not be understood as reflecting upon the management of that paper, or as discouraging the experiment of increasing it from a penny to a two-cent journal. *The World* was established, and is conducted by gentlemen who are laboring hard to deserve success, and we trust their expectations may be realized.

THE Montgomery *Advertiser*, the central organ of the Disunionists of Alabama, speaks of the great conservative States of Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and Maryland, as follows: "We think that all the Cotton States will *necessarily* follow South Carolina and Alabama, within less than three months after their secession. We do not think that semi-Abolitionized Missouri, or the States in which BOTTS, and WINTER DAVIS, and PENNIUE are leaders of great parties, will follow us until kicked out of the Union."

PIANO FORTES.—Great reduction till 1st of January in the prices of these beautiful instruments, made by Raven, Bacon, & Co., Hallet, Davis, & Co., and others. J. E. GOULD, Seventh and Chestnut streets.

Thanksgiving.

The terse and eloquently-expressed proclamation of Governor PACKER, setting apart a day of thanks for the people of this Commonwealth, needs no word of ours to commend it to our readers. The day and the holy associations which cluster around it—for nothing can be more impressive than the thought that a great Commonwealth kneels in union and communion at the throne of God—will be generally observed by the people of the State. The custom is a good one, and worthy of the grand old States of New England. This is the Governor's proclamation:

PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM F. PACKER,
GOVERNOR OF THE SAID COMMONWEALTH:

A PROCLAMATION.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The revolutions of the year have again brought us to our annual festival of Thanksgiving to Almighty God. In no preceding year have we had more abundant cause for gratitude and praise. The revolving seasons have brought with them health and plenty. The summer fruits and the autumn harvests have been gathered and garnered with unwonted exuberance. A healthful activity has pervaded all the departments of life; and provident industry has met with a generous reward. The increase of material wealth has been liberally employed in sustaining our educational and religious institutions, and both are making the most gratifying progress in enlightening and purifying the public mind. While, in Europe, central and absolute governments, by their pressure on personal rights and liberty, are producing excitements which threaten to upheave the very foundations of society, and have led, in some instances, to bloody and cruel wars, we, in the enjoyment of constitutional liberty, and under the protection of just and equal laws, are peacefully pursuing the avocations of life, and engaging in whatever promises to advance our social and individual improvement and happiness. "The lines are," indeed, "fallen to us in pleasant places, and we have a goodly heritage." In all this we see the orderings of a kind and merciful Providence, which call not only for our recognition, but for our public Thanksgiving and Praise.

Under this conviction, I, WILLIAM F. PACKER, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby appoint *Thursday, the twenty-ninth day of November next*, to be observed as a day of public Thanksgiving and Prayer, and recommend to all our people, that setting aside, on that day, all worldly pursuits, they assemble in their respective places of worship and unite in offering thanks to God for His manifold goodness, and imploring His forgiveness, and the continuance of His mercies.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twenty-fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-fifth. WM. F. PACKER.

By the Governor:

WM. M. HIESTER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

More About the Water Gas.

We perceive that the contest between the City Gas Works, and the gentlemen who are interested in the manufactory of water gas, has not been closed, although the former has consented to light the Girard House during the repairing of the machinery necessary to a fair trial of their invention. We have no more interest in this matter than that which concerns the entire community; but we believe that it is the duty of the managers of the City Gas Company to extend every facility to the experiment for testing the cheapness and quality of the water gas. We understand, from good authority, that the parties concerned in making the gas which has been used at the Girard House have lost many thousands of dollars, owing to the course of the officers at the head of the old system, and that other obstructive steps are contemplated. This is sheer obstinacy or worse. It can do no good to the public, and will only awaken a deeper interest in the discovery which is thus sought to be depreciated and embarrassed.

Monsieur Blondin.

This afternoon, and also in the evening, Monsieur Blondin will reproduce, at the Academy of Music, the most remarkable of the wonderful and adventurous feats with which he "astonished the natives" and Royalty, at Niagara Falls. If any bold-hearted gentleman, weighing two hundred pounds, or thereabouts, has any ambition to ride, on Blondin's shoulders, from the stage to the upper gallery, and back again, upon a broader tramroad than a stretched rope, M. Blondin will be happy to accommodate him. Ladies, who desire to take this excursion, must previously reduce themselves to a state of Bloomerism, by discarding their hoops and crinoline, which, we understand, M. Blondin thinks would be rather in the way. The Academy of Music will have some thousands within its walls to-day.

Greatness, whatever its character, generally has imitators. It is so with M. Blondin. There are now in England two or three performers on the rope who call themselves "Blondin," and, to carry the imposition fully out, advertise themselves as having crossed Niagara in a sack, upon stilts, with people on their backs—such is the elaborate advertisement from a pretended "Blondin," minutely describing *his* passage over the Rapids, and promising a *facsimile* of that surprising performance. There is another "Blondin" now exhibiting in London, as the veritable "Hero of Niagara," and, on the strength of this pretence, crowds are thronging to see him. As yet, however, as M. Blondin personally assured us a few days ago, when he called upon us, accompanied by his intelligent agent, (Mr. Henry Coleman, formerly of Liverpool, and an old friend of ours,) the real hero of Niagara Falls has not yet set foot upon English soil. He purposes to visit England next April, and he has every reason to expect and believe, that the Prince of Wales, who witnessed his perilous feats at Niagara, and sent him a munificent token of his admiration and approbation, will be as kind to him on English as he was upon Canadian soil. The Prince expressed a hope, on that occasion, that M. Blondin would not return to America, without visiting us and he had performed in England.

This day, M. Blondin will execute his most renowned and difficult feats, and of course he will draw large houses.

The Improvement of the Blind.

Our attention has been called to a new enterprise headed by Mr. Eli W. Whelan, designed to contribute to the improvement of the blind. The main feature of Mr. Whelan's plan consists of a periodical printed in raised letters. Although the first of its kind ever proposed to be published, no special argument is necessary to prove its importance, since whatever can be said in favor of teaching the blind to read, or providing a permanent literature for them, will apply equally to it.

Mr. Whelan earnestly invites all persons interested in this good cause to subscribe, and thereby aid in establishing the projected undertaking; and especially solicits the aid and encouragement of the managers, principals, and teachers of the several Institutions for the Blind in this and other countries. It is designed to appear monthly, commencing as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers shall have been procured to defray the expense of publication. Each number will consist of from one to fourteen large folio pages, and will furnish what in general terms may be called periodical literature, together with such current items of news as may be compatible with its character and limits.

All communications addressed to E. W. Whelan, Philadelphia, in reference to the subject, will be *thankfully* received.

The Most Popular Christmas Book.

The Drawing Room Portrait Gallery, containing portraits from life, with full and accurate memoirs of eminent living European and American personages—the portraits engraved on steel—is about as good a Christmas present as can be made. There are one hundred and forty-four engravings, in four volumes folio, handsomely bound, and supplied by H. A. Brown & Co., 14 Hanover street, Boston (the American Agents,) for $22, or, unbound in paper wrappers, for $13.75. With the *Illustrated News of the World*, an admirable pictorial English journal, one portrait a week is supplied at $8 a year. Messrs. H. A. Brown, of Boston, will forward these, and all inquiries and remittances should be sent to them. Their advertisement gives fuller particulars.

THE BOBBIN BOY.—The fruits of the "Bobbin Boy" begin to appear. In a village about twenty-five miles from Boston, twenty youth were lately taught when it was first issued, and they immediately decided to form a "Debating Club" like Nat's. At first no spectators were admitted in their discussions, but soon the fame of the Club spread and the public welcomed. Every week now the hall is filled with parents and other friends, delighted to witness the progress these boys of fifteen or sixteen years of age are making in the excellent exercise of debating.—*Boston Transcript.*

[The Bobbin Boy is an excellent book for boys, stimulating and encouraging their minds to healthy action. Its publisher is E. Tilton & Co., Boston] have a companion volume in the press—a new Life of Franklin, which has long been required for young folks.]—ED. PRESS.

ORPHANS' COURT SALES, REAL ESTATE.—Thomas & Sons' sale next Tuesday will include the estates of F. D. Hall, S. Flick, P. Cann, J. Rheiner, and J. Keib, by order of Orphans' Court, besides property for other owners. See advertisement, auction head. Pamphlet catalogues on Saturday.

Garibaldi's Poverty.

A letter from Capua, of November 5, in the *Presse*, says: "King Victor Emmanuel is coming, and Garibaldi is going. Such, at least, is the general expectation. Garibaldi having told his secretary and two aids-de-camp to hold themselves in readiness to depart, they felt it indispensable to remind him that he was absolutely without money, and that he must think how to procure a few hundred francs for his voyage. The fact is that the man who has given to Piedmont eight millions of subjects has never taken a sou of pay or salary for himself. Unless he withdraws his resignation of the rank of General in the Piedmontese army—and it is not thought that he will—Garibaldi will have nothing to live upon but his little farm at Caprera, which has hitherto never produced more than 1,500f. ($60) a year. Such is the real position of the man who has conquered the Neapolitan Bourbons, and added one of the most splendid jewels which adorn Victor Emmanuel's crown."

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28, 1860.

On Monday next, the second and closing session of the Thirty-sixth Congress will assemble in this city. It is composed of Representatives and Delegates from all the States and Territories. Whether it shall be the last Congress of an unbroken Union will depend alone upon Providence. It is now hoping against hope to expect reasonable action on the part of those who have resolved to retire from our family of Republics. Every day adds to the evidence that South Carolina, Alabama, and Mississippi will secede before the fourth of March, unless, in the meantime, moderate counsels should prevail, and those who marshal the way to dissolution shall entirely change their course. Much good may be done, however, during the coming session. The Republicans, in December of 1859, bore themselves with admirable equanimity. They received all the attacks of the extreme Southern men with singular complacency and forbearance. If this deportment was desirable a year ago it is a thousand times more desirable now. If they could afford to reject all passionate retort and recrimination when they were out of power, they can certainly afford to exercise similar self-denial when the responsibilities of conducting the Administration of the Government have been laid upon their shoulders. The common danger may inspire common patriotism. The impending catastrophe may still the tempestuous waves of anger and of hatred. The South contains many good and staunch friends of the country in its respective delegations, and it is upon these representatives of the conservative classes in that section that everything depends. Millson, Harris, and Clemens, of Virginia; Branch, Gilmer, and Winslow, of North Carolina; Houston and Cobb, of Alabama; Miles Taylor and Boulligny, of Louisiana; Brown, Anderson, and Stephenson, of Kentucky; Quarles, Etheridge, and Nelson, of Tennessee; Phelps and Craig, of Missouri, will, I hope, be found on the side of conciliation. Similar anticipation is indulged as to such Senators as Pearce of Maryland, Hunter of Virginia, Clingman of North Carolina, Fitzpatrick of Alabama, and Johnson of Tennessee. Let the appeal to the hearts of the whole Union come from an old statesman like Crittenden, of Kentucky, and I think it will not be unheeded. As yet, so few members have arrived, that nothing can be foretold as to the probable course of the Southern members in the coming session.

Our friends should recollect that they have everything to lose by impulsive and inconsiderate action. They have to deal, not with strangers, but with countrymen; and if they desire to make such a record up as they can stand by, and to furnish such a contrast as will do them honor hereafter, they will be guided by no other motives but those which should inspire every man when a universal calamity is at hand.

The daily publication of the *Congressional Globe* will be resumed on Monday next, and will be continued during the session of Congress. It is the most successful and enterprising parliamentary journal in the world; and as the debates are reported in it verbatim, one of the most interesting to all who like to peruse the discussions of great questions. Mr. Rives, the proprietor of the *Globe*, is a man of great energy and experience, and deserves the rich reward he is reaping from his invaluable paper. OCCASIONAL.

Our New York Letter.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—GROWS RICH AND GOES UP TOWN—FLOUR AND WHEAT IN NEW YORK—EXPORTS FOR LAST WEEK AND THE YEAR—CURIOUS CRIMINAL STATISTICS—ALDERMANIC LITERATURE—NEW YORK INTELLIGENCE.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, November 28, 1860.

The National Academy of Design, now grown wealthy by the rise in value of its real estate, (said to be worth over $125,000,) is about to move still farther up town, having purchased a site for a suitable building at the corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street—one of the very finest locations in the city. The lot is one eighty by one hundred feet; the price paid, $50,000. The proposed building will cost about the same sum.

As is customary at the close of canal navigation, the principal dealers in breadstuffs have united in preparing a statement, showing the quantity of wheat and flour now in store in this city. It is as follows:

Stock of flour at this port, 760 388 barrels.
" of wheat, " 3,553,745 bushels.

The average consumption of flour in the city of New York is about 55,000 to 65,000 barrels per week.

In these days of political and commercial panic, we have at least one regular weekly source of consolation in the publication of the custom house returns of exports. For the past week the aggregate reached $2,421,176—nearly a million more than in the corresponding week of last year. Since the 1st of January we have a grand total of $90,616,126, against $60,052,663 last year. An increase of thirty millions of dollars in what we have sent abroad and got the cash for is certainly something to be devoutly thankful for.

In New York, there are thousands who take it naturally to the Tombs and Blackwell's Island as ducks do to the water. This afternoon, in passing at the monthly statement of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, I observed that our old friend Mary Agin, *alias* Brassy, was, on the 11th of September, committed to the city prison for the *fortieth* time; Celia Bliss for the *fifteenth* time; Patrick Cluney (aged 28) for the *fifteenth* time; Mary Connor for the *sixteenth* time; Mary Curley (aged 28), *fifty* times; Maria Connor, *fifty* times; Catherine Carroll, *alias* Sebastopol (aged 20), *forty times*; Josephine Hewlett (aged 18), *fifty* times; Alice Wade *sixty times*, and two particular old coves, Smith Stringer, an exotic from New Jersey, and Sarah Wright, of Ireland, just *one hundred* times each. Scores of others—there are one thousand and ninety commitments registered in all—were recommitted for the twentieth, thirtieth, and fortieth time! Doesn't that speak well for the moral culture of the "governing classes" of New York? The Commissioners are doing something, however, towards putting a stop to this lazy, voluntary, self-incarceration, by sending the drunkards, men and women alike, up to the island, and making them do a regular ten-hours-a-day labor. It is proving a wonderful reformer.

In the way of political, aldermanic literature, I noticed, a few moments since, as I was passing down town, a two-foot-square placard, on which appeared the round red Japanese flag, and on that a picture of Tommy and his everlasting sword, with the words, "Anti-Japanese Independent Republican candidate for Alderman, T. J. Roberts." I shouldn't wonder if the Fifth district fellows, by way of appreciating the joke, should cast "that paladin of our liberties, the ballot," in favor of T. J. R., and send him in gorgeous array down to the City Hall. If he is the chap that got up the placard, then, as Mrs. Partington says, "he's got fun into him."

The United States corvette *Cumberland*, which arrived at this port a few days since to receive her battery, sailed yesterday to join the home squadron. On her arrival at the headquarters of the fleet, Flag Officer Prendergast, now of the *Pawnee*, will transfer to her his wide flag and the character of flag-ship.

Lieutenant Moore, of the gun-boat *Wyoming*, now on the Pacific station, whose death was announced on Monday, was a native of New York, and had served twenty-two years without passing the rubicon of fourteen, sixteen years and five months at sea, and was unemployed only two years and two months. Of no other navy than our own can it be said that there are so many officers who have spent twenty-thirty-two years service without passing to be called periodical literature, together with such gun-boat commanders.

The latest advices (Nov. 15) from the Pacific squadron give the location of the vessels thus: The *St. Marys*, having some fever on board, was cruising off Pinde road about the 3d or 4th instant. The dennis, and returned to Callao, but would not, of course, salute the Peruvian flag; the *Wyoming*, with Mr. Clay on board, was on her way to Panama, at which port, also, the *Saranac* and *Wasp* were to be; the *Cyane's* whereabouts is not known to the Department. The *Cyane's* orders were to Panama, and if she be not at Panama when her crew shall arrive, the old blunder of paying hotel bills for a hundred and fifty persons will be repeated.

HURON.

Later from Mexico.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, Nov. 24.]

The U. S. mail steamship *Tennessee*, Captain Forbes, arrived at this port this morning, from Vera Cruz the 21st inst. She brings intelligence that Guadalajara was evacuated by the Liberal troops after a five-weeks siege, the city of Guadalajara has at length fallen, and is now garrisoned by Liberal troops. The capitulation was concluded between Gen. Castillo, as the friend of the Church party, and Gen. Zaragrasa, commander-in-chief of the Liberal forces, the conditions of which, however, were broken by the former, who fled towards Tepic, followed by Gens. Weil and Espejo, whose troops at once joined the Liberal army.

Morelia, to march with the Liberal forces upon Mexico. Rejas and "Brownsville" Carvajal are their leaders.

The British legation at the city of Mexico has been sacked by orders of Miramon and Robles, and from the million of dollars there on deposit belonging to the English bondholders, nearly one half of a million has been taken by force, neither respecting seal or flag of the British nation. In the absence of Mr. Mathew, the British charge, the Spanish minister has protested against the outrage.

Every effort is made to defend the city, the only spot now in the possession of the Church party.

The Spanish minister, it is said, was to leave for Puebla, finding the region about the capital too volcanic.

Mr. Mathew is at present sojourning at Jalapa, where, also, the American minister went, to escape the stinks and pestilential atmosphere of Vera Cruz.

From Mazatlan we have dates to the 21st October. Cajon, a Spanish general of Miramon's, was besieging the city. His forces amount about 1,700 men.

The Governor of Mazatlan has 2,000 men, and it is not thought that he will—Garibaldi will have nothing to live upon but his little farm at Caprera, which has hitherto never produced more than 1,500f. ($60) a year. Such is the real position of the man who has conquered the Neapolitan Bourbons, and added one of the most splendid jewels which adorn Victor Emmanuel's crown."

LATEST NEWS

By Telegraph to the Press.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28, 1860.

Rupture in the Cabinet.

It is now stated to be certain that the Cabinet cannot hold together until the meeting of Congress, on Monday next. Secretary CONN, of the Treasury Department, and Secretary THOMPSON, of the Interior Department, have openly taken stand against the Union doctrine of the President's forthcoming message. Governor CONN's family have shipped their goods, for Georgia, and will leave on Saturday. He, himself, had not written one word of his annual report as late as last evening, and his severe sickness, if not his withdrawal from the Cabinet, may prevent his making any at all. I learn that Secretary THOMPSON's family are also preparing to take their departure for the South. It grows more hopeful that Mr. BUCHANAN will be equal to the crisis.

Lincoln's Cabinet.

It is confidently predicted that Hon. ROBERT C. SCHENCK, of Ohio, will form one of Mr. LINCOLN's Cabinet. CORWIN and SHERMAN are both wanted in the House in the present distressing exigency of public affairs. Mr SCHENCK was eight years a distinguished member of the lower House, and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Confederation under FILLMORE. He first nominated LINCOLN for the Presidency, at Dayton, when he accompanied him upon his canvassing tour of Ohio, in 1859, and it is significant that he was of the President elect's suite on the occasion of his recent visit to Chicago.

Governor Corwin.

Governor CORWIN, who is here, continues unwearied in his efforts to pour oil upon the troubled waters. He alleges that LINCOLN's Administration will command, by its adherence to the Constitution, the respect of conservative men of all sections. It is probable that he will take the floor of the House at an early day next week, for the purpose of allaying, as far as may be, the agitation now prevailing in the Southern mind.

Charges against Census Marshals.

Official corruption promises to startle Congress and the country at the next, as it did at the last session. Whatever may be the result of the Covode, "corruption *has not shrunk* scorched from the glance of his eye." Among other charges is this, that the census marshals of an adjoining slave State, and of one of the larger Northern States, have extorted from their deputies 33⅓ per cent. of their salaries. The fact leaked out by refractory deputies refusing to pay the percentage, and thus bringing the matter to the attention of the President. The secession excitement has, as yet, prevented its being attended to.

Virginia Senatorship.

General JOHN S. MILLSON, a firm Union man, and Douglas Democrat, promises to succeed JAMES M. MASON in the Senate of the United States. It will be a proper reward for worthy public services.

Dr. Gwin.

Mrs. GWIN heard from the Senator by the last pony express. He thought that DOUGLAS had carried California, although LINCOLN was some 800 ahead by latest returns. He was overwhelmed by the result.

Conference.

Judge BLACK, CONN, and THOMPSON, had a long conference this morning. Its result is unknown.

PYX

Three Days Later from California.

[By Pony Express.]

FORT KEARNEY, Nov. 28.—The pony express which left San Francisco on the evening of the 17th passed here about one o'clock this morning. The express rider reports three feet of snow on the South Pass and Rocky Ridge.

By this arrival we are in receipt of the following advices:

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17, 3 40 P. M.—Arrived November 15, ship Southern Cross, from Boston; November 16, bark Rose Adams, from Bordeaux; ship Winged Arrow, from Boston. Sailed November 14, whale ship Eliza Adams, on a cruise; bark Monterrand, for Cape Town, South Africa, with a cargo of wheat.

The ship Pam Flush is nearly loaded with wheat *for Cork; the ship Meteor is ready to sail for Liverpool* with wheat, and the ship Trophy is nearly loaded for New York.

COMMERCIAL.—The country trade has proved light during the past few days, and transactions small from the hands. Meanwhile, the market generally is assuming appearances of weakness that increase the timidity of buyers. To-day there was a large public offering of Batavia Sugars and Rice, which circulated low figures and but sample lots were disposed of. Fifteen sold at $9.40@9.95 for white; Rice at 3¾@3¾. Java Coffee was well sustained. Domestic raw sugars are dropping. Provisions generally slow and lower. The best brands of Isthmus Butter 32c. Lard is selling in small quantities at a decline of 1@2c from the last rates. Breadstuffs are unchanged. The export demand for Wheat for a regular, continuous trade. The ships *Southern Cross* and *Winged Arrow*, from Boston, have fitted for Chinese ports. A China letter from Liverpool states that one of them may go there, and the other, most likely, to a British port.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Presidential election returns are nearly all in. Lincoln is still from 500 to 800 ahead in Oregon. And, according to the *Democratic Herald* extra published at Eugene City, Oregon, on the 13th inst., gives the following summary of the election: Lincoln, 5,062; Breckinridge, 4,866; Douglas, 3,850; Bell, 146. The returns are, however, not complete in several counties. The Breckinridge majority in Josephine county will be fifteen or 20. Lincoln has about 60 majority in Curry county, which is not enumerated in the above figures. Coos, Curry, and Douglas counties have yet to be heard from, and will increase Lincoln's