it self, not in troops of armed men, but in courtesy. That that power may grow, and establish its throne upon the everlasting foundations of the human heart, we may well make it our ambition and our prayer. It is an object worth living and dying for; far beyond the accumulation of fortunes like Girard's or the Astors'.

One word more. As we have reason to rejoice in the plenty of the year which is just closing, let me pray you, on this Thanksgiving day, to remember the poor. You will not forget, because I do not importune you, the charity, in the shape of fuel and clothing, which this church is wont to dispense through the inclement season of the year. There is no gratitude to God that is not generous to man. If you are happy in your blessings, remember that the happy are always kindly and munificent, delighting to make happy. And now I commend you to the thought of an invisible Benefactor in heaven, and of your suffering brothers and sisters everywhere on earth. Let these thoughts kindle liberal intents and sacred prayers in our bosoms, and bring down upon us an everlasting blessing.

Rev. John Chambers on "How to Save the Union."

It was announced that the Rev. John Chambers would deliver a sermon on "How to save the Union," and his church on Broad street was accordingly crowded yesterday morning. The reverend gentleman announced the text for the discourse to be from Isaiah xxi; 11, 12, as follows: "He calleth to me out of Seir, Watchman, what of the night? Watchman, what of the night? The watchman said, The morning cometh, and also the night: if you will inquire, inquire ye: return, come."

No one could feel the responsibility of his position more than did the speaker. He stood before a large audience as a minister of the Lord Jesus Christ, devoted to the interests of the Master and his kingdom. As a Christian he was bound by the Bible and the teachings of the Bible; as a citizen he was firmly identified with the Constitution and the Union. He felt that we were in the midst of fearful trials, and consequently he could not be indifferent to the interests and perils of the hour. The question he designed considering was "How is the Republic to be perpetuated?" He was aware that on this point there was much diversity of opinion, and that many would say there was no cause for alarm. The speaker believed there was danger. No sane man could shut his eyes to that fact—and we may as well know it now. He did not speak as an alarmist, for the facts were palpable to all. Where was the impossibility of disunion? It was just as positively asserted years since that there was no danger of the Church of God being divided. Yet, what do we see now? The Methodist Church—that vast empire of intellect, benevolence, and religious enterprise, whose influence extended from shore to shore—was now completely divided and sectionalized. The Baptist church and the New School Presbyterian church presented the same painful spectacle. They were so completely divided that the sacred elements of Christian communion were refused among brethren. The cause that led to the rupture was the question now before the country, and producing the present agitation. If it proved sufficient to sectionalize the Church of God, what can hinder it from dividing the civil ties which bind these States in a political union?

Admitting this, the question again recurred, what can be done to avert the dissolution of the Union? The cry comes up from all parts of the land: "Watchman, what of the night? Watchman, what of the night?"—and the answer rolling up from the North, the South, the East, and the West, throbs through the great national heart, "The morning cometh, and also the night: if ye will inquire, inquire ye: return, come."

After vividly depicting the evils that must necessarily follow a dissolution of the Union, the speaker proposed to show how the Republic might be saved from such a calamity:

I. By a rigid and universal adherence to the letter and the spirit of the Constitution and the laws of the United States. Universal obedience to the laws was not only a duty on the part of the civil authority of each State, but on every citizen of that State. However binding the laws on our statute books might be regarded by jurists, unless sustained by the heart of the people they were futile. The people of this Commonwealth would not permit other States to infringe their rights, and they should practise the tolerance they expect to receive. The Constitution was the foundation of the compact between people and people, and we should sustain its provisions as religiously as we defend like Christians the doctrines of the Bible.

II Let those States which have enacted laws nullifying the Constitution and the laws of the land, at once repeal them. They owe it to the nation—to the community of national interests—to patriotism, and to God. If one State can legislate against the General Government, another can do it. In the Northern States, or at least in many of them, laws are on the statute book directly in opposition to the letter and spirit of our general Constitution. If the repeal of those laws would tend to calm the political mind, and remove the intense political excitement now prevailing, and threatening disaster to the nation, what State would not be magnanimous enough to do so? They should come up to the work like men. If a brother is injured, who will refuse brotherly reparation? Let us hasten to do this thing, and, having removed the cause of alienation, once more let us shake hands in conciliation, harmony, and peace.

III. Let all the States unite in the spirit of fraternal love, securing to the citizens of each State a full enjoyment of their constitutional rights—no more and no less. Let them be assured on manly honor, that they have rights—rights of opinion and rights of property—and let us give them this assurance without curtailment, prevarication, or mental reservation. We of Pennsylvania expect our constitutional rights to be recognised and respected by South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, and Maryland; and have not the citizens of these Commonwealths the same right to insist upon our giving them the same practical assurance? If we denied it under the Constitution, they demand it also. What we expect of others we should render in return. There should be a beautiful system of reciprocity running through every State, and we of the North should sustain our part in it. If the rights of underlying property was constitutional, then all States should enjoy it. No matter what that property is, it should be protected in possession and returned to the owner without let or hindrance. If the authorities of Virginia, after the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Virginia, Carolina, or Georgia, have the same protection to his property when travelling through Pennsylvania and the Northern States? Whatever the Constitution recognizes as property we were bound to respect, and no State could righteously pass a law to nullify its possession or existence. If this was granted, there would be no disunion, and in the breast of the speaker there was no sympathy for disunion so long as Union was maintained on principle.

IV. As Christians we should recognize the precept of Jesus, "Render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's." As Christians and as citizens we should obey the powers ordained by God. If we had only done our duty in this respect as Christians, there would be no dissension to-day. He believed as devoutly as he believed in eternity that if the American pulpit had done its duty the American nation would be at peace. When we see the ministers of God substituting rifles for Bibles, and disseminating discord among men, it was time for the Christian community to arise. He desired to urge upon his hearers the duty of sustaining the Constitution and the laws of the United States. As for the speaker, he had planted his feet upon that rock, and nothing but an electric bolt dashing from a thunder cloud could remove him.

Our Constitution—the American Bible—had been framed by gifted minds, as pure hearts, and as noble spirits, as ever were created—by men who loved law, order, peace and liberty. We should all obey it. Each State should carefully, scrupulously, conscientiously mind its own business. If the people do not like the laws let them be repealed—but until legally repealed they should stand by the fourth article and every other article in the Constitution.

Once more, we should remember that we are a nation of brothers. When the revolutionary struggle took place, no blood flowed more freely more patriotically than the blood of our Southern fathers. The chivalrous sons of the South had shed their blood in every portion of the colonial battle-grounds. Between the North and South there still exists a brotherhood of blood. We are all proud of the glory of the American name. Shall this fraternal blood run together in deadly conflict into one great river of terrible death? Shall there be civil war, anarchy, and desolation? Shall brother fight against brother, and kinsman against kinsman? Shall a single star be erased from the *glorious* galaxy, or a single stripe be blotted from the consecrated fold? Shall the American eagle, the proud bird which has soared aloft in majesty and glory for three score years and ten, be compelled to pour out one wild shriek as it rises from its morning lair: "Farewell, farewell, the land of the free and the home of the brave."

God Almighty forbid such a catastrophe! Let the sons of the Pinckneys, the Adamses, the Clays, the Patrick Henrys, the descendants of Northern patriots and Southern patriots, once more unite under the Constitution and its laws, and within the bounds of a holy Union. Let every man speak kindly and lovingly. Let us do it in the spirit of patriotism and love—obeying the commands of our Constitution and the laws—and then we can meet, should we live another year, in a spirit of thanksgiving indeed, with a country happy and prosperous, and with the stars and stripes shining unsullied. In the name of the fathers, he begged for union, and in conclusion, invoked upon the people of America, whether North, South, East, or West, whether in States or Territories, the infinite mercy and loving kindness of our Heavenly Father.

Dr. Nevin's Sermon.

The Rev. Dr. Nevin, pastor of Alexander Presbyterian Church, selected these three passages of Scripture as the basis of his Thanksgiving discourse, which was delivered to an appreciative audience:

He hath not dealt so with any nation.—Psalm cxlvii, 20.
Rejoice with trembling.—Psalm ii, 2.
Hold fast that which is good.—1 Thess. v, 21.

The subject was introduced by an allusion to our natural tendency to deal more with the pillar of cloud than the pillar of fire, and to make more account of our miseries than our mercies. We are unlike the sun-dial, which marks the bright hours, and lets the dark ones escape. A famous antiquarian and artist, living in Rome, gave himself half an hour every day to meditate on his Italian happiness, and it would be well for Americans to carry out the spirit of his example. If we recognize the *positive* element of Providence, we should also value its *preventive* agency, and be thankful for the evils for which we are *not* afflicted, as well as for the blessings we enjoy.

As a nation, we are fond of novelties and excitements, and this restlessness, reaching to whatever is fixed and familiar, however good it may be, extends also to our political relations and institutions. Many an ardent spirit, now regarding with cold indifference, if not with sullen and sarcastic dissatisfaction, the workings of our governmental system, would, if it were shattered or destroyed, count even life as a cheap sacrifice for its restoration.

How largely has God favored us in the past! How fruitful to us has our glorious Union been in blessings of political independence and well-regulated liberty!

How should our bosoms swell with gratitude as we survey our broad, and beautiful, and blessed land; its magnificent scenery, majestic rivers, lovely lakes, crowded sea-boards, populous cities, thriving towns, beautiful hamlets, luxuriant landscapes, exhaustless resources, and its spirit of daunt-less enterprise which is carrying improvement into our farthest limits; climbing the peaks of our remotest hills, penetrating the solitudes of our most distant vallys, everywhere multiplying facilities of intercourse and transportation, and designating the path of its progress by memorials of intellectual activity and Christian faith in schools, and colleges, and churches, whose spires gleam in the splendor of rising and setting suns!

During the life-time of the youngest before me (said the speaker), the population of the States will surpass one hundred millions; and who can estimate the future happiness, and improvement, and comfort of these vast and growing masses, or their influence upon the world?

All this, under God, is owing to our *glorious Union*, which was not formed by the marriage of Northern Ferdinands with Southern Isabellas, or cemented by the sealing-wax of diplomatic Congresses, where foreign statesmen sit in judgment to parcel out reluctant provinces among rival empires, but the foundation of which was laid in blood, and the object of which was to extend a popular government, under which gathered and growing millions might enjoy the inalienable rights of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

As the peculiar geographical features of Greece, and her previous history, gave birth to the refinements of her political institutions, so, guided by Providence, the course of events, as seen in the popular institutions, and reformed religion brought by the colonists into the Mother Country, and also seen still farther back in the religious and political parties which divided Europe, led to the formation of our present frame of Government.

It was for our fathers to furnish the first example, either in ancient or modern history, of a purely elective and representative system.

How much does the combination of our National and State powers resemble the solar system! The sun is the Federal Constitution, with its centripetal power intended to retain the States in their orbits, and the planets are the States, with their centrifugal power keeping them off from the danger of consolidation in their common centre of attraction and cohesion.

This glorious heritage of ours (continued the reverend gentleman) is in great peril. Our noble eagle is screaming with the wounds received from those over whom it spreads its protecting and fostering wings—our bright stars are losing their lustre and their law—our national airs are losing their sweetness and melody—our national features are groaning under their tension, and our central luminary is surrounded with dark clouds, portentous of a most terrific storm

Should the Union be dissolved, how inconceivable the calamity! How would our army, navy, and public domain be disposed of, in a Congress of passions! How would the several fragments be involved in the heavy burden of great local establishments of government! How would our resources and energies, now exerted for public and private benefit, be turned into new channels of mutual injury and ruin! How would our hill-tops be crowned with fortresses, and the blood of fratricides flow where their fathers stood shoulder to shoulder, in the great struggle for independence. How would the Book of the Republic give place to the Book of Kings, the book of Peace to the book of War, and hell's gates be unbarred to the legion of civil discord, ambition, havoc, bloodshed, ruin!

What can be done?

1. Let our States, instead of defiance and defiarion, adopt the tone of conciliation, and, where practicable, of concession, and each in reference to every other—

"Be to her faults a little blind,
Be to her virtues very kind."

2. Let there be respect for law, *whilst it is law*, each citizen remembering that ours is a system of *self*-government, and that if every man would undertake to say what laws he will obey and what resist, the idea of government would depart, and anarchy and barbarism ensue.

3. Let citizens of purity and patriotism show a proper interest in elections, and not give up altogether those most important occasions to men of mere personal ambition.

4. Let there be a *spirit of nationality* cultivated by which we shall not be so sectional in our sentiments and sympathies as to be much more of State than National patriots.

5. Let there be a wider diffusion and deeper propagation of *the religion of the Bible*, which towers far above all other means in its elevating, dignifying, refining, and conservative influence.

We need men of integrity as well as intelligence in our halls of legislation, and on our thrones of judgment. We need men who love the country *for their country's sake*, and who are willing to immolate all the aims and interests of personal ambition on her altar.

To such means we are called by all the memories of the past, and privileges of the present, and hopes of the future. Our fathers rise up, as it were, from their beds of glory and peace, and adjure us not to destroy the birthright they purchased with their lives. May God, who built us, deal so with any nation, so guard us that no future historian will say, "*None ever dealt so with themselves.*" May the cry which goes up this day from a million hearts, "Lord save us, we perish," be answered with the words, "Peace, be still!"

Sermon by the Rev. C. W. Shields (O. S. Presbyterian), at the Second Presbyterian Church.

The discourse, of which the following is a brief abstract, was founded upon Deut. xxxii, 6: "Do ye thus requite the Lord, O foolish people and unwise! Is not He thy father that hath bought thee? hath He not made thee and established thee?" and was designed to recount, as occasions of thanksgiving, the hopeful indications of the preservation and perpetuity of the Union.

For the first time in the history of the country, we are called to give thanks in the midst of a grave political crisis. There have been times when the national festival was shaded with other, but lesser, calamities; when our agriculture had yielded but a scanty harvest; when our commerce had been paralyzed; or when pestilence or war had ravaged our borders; but to-day our whole political horizon is covered with the menacing clouds of a new and strange disaster. With every element of national prosperity, religion, science, industry, art, in successful progress, and while yet Nature, crowned with a bountiful autumn, smiles as in contrast with the human discord and malignity, rash hands are laid upon the pillars of State, and the whole fabric rocking to its very centre.

Shall we, therefore, turn the national anthem into a lamentation? No: let it rather be judged the part of patriotism, of philosophy, and of Christianity to still hope for the best while we fear the worst, and to cherish the memories of the past, in the appearance, *a united people*. Though the odious words, "disunion," "secession," "coercion," "revolution," are ringing harshly in our ears, yet these United States are not yet actually dissolved and reduced to a mass of hostile and jarring principalities. The American heart, which knows no North or South, East or West, has always been true to the Union; and its voice, when at length heard, may drown the present sectional clamor, and once more proclaim to the world that we are one and inseparable.

2. There still remain those *political bonds* by which we have been made a united people. This compact system of States, framed by the wisdom of our fathers, steadily working with such beautiful precision, and already tested by so many political storms, may even withstand the present popular tumult and civil discord. It remains to be seen whether alleged grievances cannot be constitutionally redressed, and existing disturbances constitutionally quieted.

3. There still exist those *geographical and commercial bonds*, by which we have been made one people. Our very physical domain seems to have been destined only for united, rather than divided States. Its mountain ranges are the veins, and its rivers the veins and arteries of a body politic, whose members must either suffer or rejoice one with another. Though the present strife among them should issue in a partial and temporary schism, yet the very pain of the rupture itself, and the political and commercial evils which would follow might only lead at length to a firmer, juster, and more lasting reunion.

4. There still remain those *historical bonds* which have made us one people. Our illustrious annals and our glorious prospects have fostered among us a patriotism that, when the dread exigency shall come, will be loth that we should present a divided front to the world with a shattered army and navy, and the proud title of American citizen turned into a by-word among the nations.

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We may, therefore, still be thankful, not merely for ordinary Providential mercies, but for the prospect we have, even through the clouds of the present crisis, of future generations still repeating and prolonging their annual thanksgiving.

Dedicatory Sermon of the Fifth Baptist Church.

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The dedicatory services were opened by a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Adams, of the Presbyterian Church. The prayer was very appropriate for the occasion as a thanksgiving.

He entreated the Almighty that he might consecrate the walls and altar to his service; that the footprints of the Eternal might be evinced in that earthly temple; that His grace might abound; that He might pour out his spirit to every thirsting soul; that the light of the Son might shine in every heart; that the time might come when all shall trust less to liberty and statesmanship, and rely more on the Lord, our God and our shield. He prayed that there might arise a spirit of concession, and all serve a common Lord.

After the singing of the "hymn of gratitude to God," "an offering song of praise," Rev. Mr. Winston delivered an excellent sermon, on the text, "The joy of the whole earth is Mount Zion."

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After the sermon a collection was taken, which was liberally contributed to by the members and visitors. A large sum of money has to be raised by January to liquidate the debt of the church then due. The congregation was very large.

Dedicatory speeches from the pastor, and from Rev. Dr Kennard, Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, Rev. J. A. McKean, Rev. P. S. Henson, were delivered at the evening service.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Boardman.

This divine delivered an interesting sermon upon the alleged aggressions of the North upon the South, from the 101st Psalm: "I will sing of mercy and of judgment."

He alluded in pointed terms to the difficulties of the country, and stated that the constant invasion of Northern fanatics upon the South deserved all reprobation. The speaker stated that he had opposed slavery in the abstract, but that he would not lift his tongue to utter a word against the people of the South, who had inherited slavery. He condemned those churches which shut out slaveholders from the Lord's table, and stated those chapters of Exodus by which the slaveholder had Bible ground for the validity of his institution. Dr. Boardman's sermon was exceedingly conservative throughout.

B. P. Shillaber at Concert Hall.

The second lecture of the season before the Harrison Literary Institute was delivered, at Concert Hall, last evening, by B. P. Shillaber, Esq., of Boston, better known to the reading public as "Mrs. Partington." This was the lecturer's first appearance before a Philadelphia audience, and his reception, both as respects the extent and character of his hearers, was no less flattering to Mr. Shillaber's popularity as a humorous writer than it was substantially complimentary to the "Harrison."

The duty of introducing the lecturer devolved upon the president of the Institute, Mr. John R. Young, who stated that, although the society had no name to announce in connection with the future of their present course of lectures, they were now in negotiation with several gentlemen eminent in the literary and political world, and hoped soon to merit a continuance of the favorable recognition which they had already received at the hands of the public.

The theme of the lecture was

"THE BRIGHT SIDE OF LIFE."

Mr. Shillaber commenced with the intentional or unintentional blunder of addressing his audience, "*Gentlemen* and ladies." He said he had been somewhat startled, in entering our city, by seeing a large placard carried around the streets, announcing the appearance at Concert Hall to-night of "Mrs. Partington" and Prince "Ike." He soon undeceived his hearers, however, by informing them that the veritable old lady with spectacles, knitting, and so forth, was not to figure prominently in the programme of the evening. He said that instead of trying to make his audience laugh until their buttons gave out, he would endeavor to make them feel good, and happy, and jolly, as people ought to feel on Thanksgiving evening. His audience, he supposed, would remember of the "old dame" that she "never opened her mouth without putting her foot in it," and calculate accordingly in the reception of what was to follow. The word "entertainment" had been inserted in one of his letters of invitation. This had reminded him of what was recorded of Samson, who, on one occasion, had been introduced to make sport for an audience, and accomplished it "bringing down the house," though it proved to be his last appearance on that, or any other stage, to gratify an audience.

Having concluded his very humorous and amusing introduction in prose, every period of which evoked an irrepressible burst of laughter, he strode off, unbidden and unsuspected, into the realm of rhyme, and gave us the lecture proper, in measured verse. The *life of man*, from boyhood through the mutations of after life—professional and non-professional—was humorously sketched.

His reference to the political troubles of the day, and the prospect of a Southern star wandering from the national galaxy, was patriotic and hopeful, and elicited marked applause; and his satire on match-making, and those "who, half men, remain unwed," was among the best features of the composition. After three lines,

"Matches are made in heaven, I've heard some state,
for their *country's sake*, and who are willing to
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To such means we are called by all the memories of the past, and privileges of the present, and hopes of the future. Our fathers rise up, as it were, from their beds of glory and peace, and adjure us not to destroy the birthright they purchased with their lives. May God, who built us, deal so with any nation, so guard us that no future historian will say, "*None ever dealt so with themselves.*" May the cry which goes up this day from a million hearts, "Lord save us, we perish," be answered with the words, "Peace, be still!"

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The Press.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1860.

FORNEY'S CALIFORNIA PRESS

Will be ready TO-DAY, 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.—Behind the Age; Thanksgiving Sermons, delivered in the different Churches yesterday. FOURTH PAGE.—Speech of Hon Caleb Cushing, delivered in Newburyport on Monday night; General News; The Pope Bankrupt; Marine Intelligence.

The News.

Thanksgiving day was commemorated yesterday in many of the States of the Union. In this city there was a general suspension of business, and a universal respect paid by all classes of citizens to the Governor's proclamation. In Washington and Baltimore the same respect was paid to the anniversary.

We have intelligence of a fearful accident at Mauch Chunk, yesterday. The Beaver Meadow Passenger railway car was thrown from the track at Bear Creek dam, by the breaking of a rail. A car containing twenty-eight passengers was thrown into the Lehigh, a distance of fifteen feet Four of the passengers and the conductor were drowned. A number of passengers made a narrow escape from death. The escape of so many from what appeared to be imminent death is regarded as almost miraculous.

The New York United States marshals have completed the census of that city and sent it on to Washington. The population falls considerably short of the estimates heretofore made at the marshal's office, being 814,277. The population of the several wards has already been published, with the exception of the Twenty-first, which is 49,063. The population of the city in 1855, according to the State census, was 629,810; increase in five years, 184,467, or nearly 30 per cent. The increase in the year preceding the taking of 1850, which gave 515,547, is 298,730, or nearly 58 per cent. The census of 1840 returned 312,710, and the increase in the ten years following was 202,837, or at the rate of nearly 65 per cent. The rate of increase, therefore, for the last decade, falls short about 7 per cent. from that of the ten years preceding. New York is, however, advancing more than twice as rapidly as London, which has a faster growth than any other European city.

The present excitement in Kansas is exciting the sympathy of the people of the West. Gov. Randall, of Wisconsin, has issued a proclamation calling upon the citizens of the State to contribute money, provisions, and clothing for the relief of the starving population of Kansas.

Jefferson Davis, who is in Washington, it is said, has demanded on the part of the South additional guarantees as a basis of settlement between the North and South, and as a condition precedent to the preservation of the Union.

We see it stated—and give the statement for what it is worth—that an editorial leader in the *Kentucky Statesman*, Mr. Breckinridge's organ, appealing to the conservative element of the South, is known to have been written by the Vice President himself.

The *Constitution* states that intelligence has been received in Washington, subsequent to the date of the paper which announced the death of Judge Larrabee, member of Congress from Wisconsin, from Mr. L. himself. The report of his death was, therefore, incorrect.

The United States steam sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* arrived at Norfolk on Wednesday, having on board the commission sent by the Government of Chiriqui to ascertain the possibility of establishing another transit across the Isthmus of Panama. Private despatches received in New York, corroborated by advices from Washington, announce the entire success of the expedition. The harbors on both sides were found all that could be desired, and coal of a superior quality, and in apparently inexhaustible quantities, was found at the Chiriqui Lagoon. A practicable pass through the Cordilleras was discovered by Lieut. Morton, who succeeded in locating a railroad in the most advantageous manner.

Files of Venezuela papers to October 25 are to hand, being five days later than previous intelligence. There is very little news. All is quiet at Puerto Cabello, the disturbances reported there having been much exaggerated. Cumana was occupied on the 13th by the Government forces, after a very spirited attack the preceding day on the federalist entrenchments, in which Commander Moreno, who led the attacking column, was killed. The federalists are said to have been completely routed, and to have suffered very heavy losses. The injudicious conduct of the Government, however, in allowing the unnecessary cruelty with which prisoners are treated, are said to be creating a good deal of sympathy for the federals—one to other will

The storm of Saturday and Sunday last was one of the most severe that have been experienced for many years. The reports in the Western papers include disasters to over fifty vessels, some being totally lost, others driven ashore, and others yet only partially damaged. The loss of life already known is also serious Two propellers, with numerous crews, were wrecked and all on board lost. The weather was intensely cold with a blinding snow-storm, and many of the saved from the wrecked vessels were badly frozen. A large fleet of vessels were still to be heard from.

According to the latest returns received, the whole number of votes cast is 4,600,000; of which Abraham Lincoln received 1,800,000, Stephen A. Douglas 1,300,000, John C. Breckinridge 800,000, and John Bell 600,000.

Having been stated in various prints that the United States marshal for South Carolina had held out inducements to Judge Magrath, it is officially stated that said returns have been duly forwarded and received in good order at the Census Office.

The Union Feeling in Pennsylvania.

All our advices from the interior prove that the feeling in favor of the Union is irresistible. At a public meeting in Lancaster, a few evenings ago, Judge CHAMPNEYS, the accomplished Attorney General under the Administration of Governor SHUNK, made a short speech, in which, says the Lancaster *Express*, he adverted to the present condition and agitation in the extreme South, and condemned, in energetic tones, the fallacies and pretensions of the Secessionists. He also condemned the quiescent attitude assumed by some, as if the traitors who were assailing and trampling upon the Constitution were engaged in a legitimate pursuit, and must be screened from violence. He was amazed to find that the Government organ at Washington openly defended secession, and was now publishing a hostile review of the able and conclusive argument of AMOS KENDALL in support of the Constitution and the Union. Such a state of things never could have existed under the Administration of the patriotic President JACKSON. But the Union sentiment will predominate. This glorious fabric, cemented by the blood of the Revolution, is not to be thus desecrated. And the increasing number of States is but an increase of the strong friends of the Union and the preponderating power. Let all the States act towards each other with strict justice, observing with fidelity every constitutional requisition, and we need not fear that all will be well and do well.

WHEN SOUTH CAROLINA secedes she expects to establish commercial relations with Europe, and to set up a sort of competition with the other ports of the Union. What will she do with the goods thus imported into Charleston—particularly if she should find them taxed at a somewhat higher rate than she anticipates by the custom houses on the border slave States? What will the seceding States of the Union do (after their act of separation has been consummated) with their Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States against them, and in favor of the original Union—including the articles of confederation, the United States Constitution, and all the subsequent compromises? It will be rather a bad case for Mr. COBB to fight Justice WAYNE in Georgia, and for Mr. YANCEY to fight Justice CAMPBELL in Alabama. When the Justices of the Supreme Court reject disunion as moral treason, the fire-eaters who have heretofore been for submitting to that tribunal, will be in a quandary.

OUR California edition, which goes out by to-morrow's steamer will contain many strong appeals in favor of the preservation of the Union, and our thousands of readers on the Pacific coast, in Oregon, California, and the Territory of Washington, will perceive that the people in that distant region are expected to follow the lead of the enemies of the Confederacy in the so-called Cotton States. We have never been able to realize the advantages of an independent government constructed out of our Pacific possessions, and we think, since Mr. BRECKINRIDGE has failed in that quarter, this idea of the "chivalry" will prove to be no less a failure. A Pacific railroad running from St. Louis to the border of California, and so to San Francisco, her capital, and probably not a foot of it over a seceding State, will prove to be not only an iron, but a perpetual bond between our distant brothers and ourselves.

Gratitude of a United People.

The great body of the people of twenty-two Sovereign States, and two Territories of the American Union, assembled yesterday, and in various forms of worship, offered up prayerful thanks to the living God for the blessings of a free Government, and invoked His continued Providence upon themselves and their posterity. No such spectacle as this has ever been witnessed in any other part of the world. Other nations, with State religions and formal creeds, express their gratitude for victories won, and peace consummated, or humble themselves in the presence of some mysterious disease. But no where else is the human race permitted to testify their sense of Divine favor in recognizing the priceless advantages of a system of laws which, while promoting personal liberty, fosters and protects all great interests alike.

Yesterday, at least, there was an equality in the utterance of a nation's gratitude. Every denomination—"Jew and gentile;" every party—Republican and Democrat, came forward, either publicly or privately; either by personal attendance or in the silent chambers of the heart itself; and spoke out its reverence for the preservation of the American Union and its profound respect for that Omniscient ruler, who has thus far presided over our destinies, and saved our country. Our own churches were vocal with praise, and sacred with prayer. Among the States that joined hands in this solemn tribute, we notice Louisiana, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Maryland. These are Union States. Their interests, their hopes, their attachments, their recollections, their traditions, and their obligations, are all with the Union. In some, it is true, misguided men revel in the anticipation of what they suppose will be a better condition of things, but in all of them there is a prevailing, and we hope a conquering sentiment, that as the God of Battles has been with us in war, so will the God of Peace be with us in our present troubles.

Few words fell from the pulpit yesterday, let us hope, intended to encourage the assassins of their country. Even those clergymen who may have given utterance to political ideas, and who may have looked to the one side or the other in attempting to account for the cause of existing difficulties, crowned their sermons with tributes to the Union.

Can it be possible that work thus worshipped, a Government thus prayed for, a Republic so reverenced, shall be sundered in twain—leaving such division to be rent into new fragments, and each fragment ground into inconceivable confusion and chaos? And for what? To aid whom? To assist those who believe themselves aggrieved? Alas, no! The hands that would destroy the Union would be compelled, if successful in their dark designs, to protect the very States they carry out from evils ten times more horrible than the imaginary ones of which they now complain. No; should this conspiracy be accomplished, there will be universal woe. Our country, in that event, will be something like the end of the world, as described by BYRON, in his poem of "Darkness." The sun will be blotted from our political heavens; despair will settle upon our cities, and while the despots are laughing at our miseries, we shall be weeping for the return of the blessings we lost in an hour when prudence and patriotism had departed from our counsels.

TWO FACTS appear upon the surface of public opinion as we write: One, the gradual submission of most of the politicians to the idea that, while a State should not secede from the Union, there is no power to force her return, and if such power existed it would be most inexpedient to exercise it; and the other, that the States that are rapidly resolving to place themselves in an attitude outside of the Confederacy should, therefore, be permitted to take that step, the consequences to abide and be upon themselves. It is not our purpose to discuss the logical results of these manifestations. We do not believe in the right of secession ourselves. We think that the Constitution of the United States should be enforced by the Executive, and that if General JACKSON were now President, he would find authority in the Constitution, if Congress refused to confer it, to compel a State to remain in the Republic. We are fixed in the opinion that a government that organized plot against the Union shall be defeated in proof, an argument will be established against the endurance of any government that reposes upon public opinion alone.

We must look these facts in the face and state them to our readers. The general aversion to civil war is, no doubt, at the bottom of the popular sentiment at this time. The repugnance of patriotic men of the North to embark in any offensive war upon their brethren in the South, and the undeniable, and daily demonstrated fact that the entire South, however differing upon secession, would resist any attempt to use force upon the Seceders, confer incalculable advantages upon the Disun