The Press.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1860.

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.—Literature; Arrival of the Northern Light; The Revolution in Italy; Meeting of the Board of Control; A Perilous Ride. Fourth Page.—The American Journey of a British Prince; General News; Marine Intelligence.

The News.

The details of the news by the Northern Light are furnished to day. We notice that there are two revolutions now progressing in New Granada. The last revolution broke out a few days before the sailing of the Northern Light, at Panama. For the preceding few weeks the Intendents of the State had been forcibly recruiting for the service against the Revolutionists under Mosquera and Nieto, and the black population found reason to complain that great injustice was done them in the impressment. Finally, hundreds of them fled from the city and took refuge in the bush, when a large party of them organized, and, procuring arms and ammunition, waited an opportunity to attack the city. On the 27th of September they commenced an attack, and would probably have gained possession of the city, had not a force of British marines been landed. This coming to the knowledge of the blacks, they desisted and withdrew, but with the determination to renew operations on the first opportunity. The reports in regard to the progress of the revolution in the interior of the State of New Granada are somewhat confused, though appearances seem to indicate the ultimate defeat of the revolutionists. Latest accounts from Mosquera represent him to be surrounded by the Government forces, while at Santa Marta the revolutionary forces had been repulsed, after several days' fighting. The election for President took place on the 16th, and though the general result was not known, the returns received indicated the election of Gen. Herran, in which case it is difficult to see how the revolution can continue. President Mora had returned to Costa Rica. No doubt seemed to be entertained that Mora would again gain possession of the whole country in a short time. He had issued a proclamation to the Costa Ricans, in which he enumerated their wrongs and called upon them to redress them. There is nothing specially important from the other South American States.

On Sunday afternoon, in New York city, Hester Finley, an Irish woman, was murdered by her husband, Daniel Finley, while she was visiting an acquaintance. The difficulty resulted from the neglect of the woman to stay at home and prepare her husband's dinner, and both the parties were somewhat intoxicated when the occurrence transpired. The murder was perpetrated by means of a pocket knife, the blade of which penetrated the woman's heart, and produced her death almost instantly. Finley attempted to escape as soon as he had committed the crime, but he was pursued and arrested by a woman.

The death of General Walker has not given the quietus to filibustering. General Henningsen, a late associate of the deceased chief, has written a long letter eulogizing Walker, magnifying the "noble boy" on which he went to Honduras, and announcing in vigorous English the "infamous conduct of Captain Salmon" General Henningsen also expresses the conviction that the "good cause" in which Walker died "still lives" So far from filibustering being dead, he says it may be safely predicted that from every drop of blood shed, amidst the cheers of the natives, will spring up another ardent filibuster.

The present political preferences of Hon. James Guthrie having been freely discussed in the Kentucky newspapers, that gentleman has published a letter in which he states that, soon after the nominations of Mr. Douglas and Mr. Breckinridge, by the divided Democracy, he declined to pledge himself to the support of either, as he did not consider either of them the regular nominee of the party.

The annual Convention of the Infidel Association of America is now in session in New York, Mr. Seaver, of Boston, presiding. The principal speakers were Orson S. Murray, of Ohio; Mr. Curtis, of Philadelphia, Joseph Treat, of Ohio; Mr. Mendum, of Boston, and Mrs. Rose, of New York. A steady opposition to Christianity and a general disbelief in Divine revelation are the leading features of the principles inculcated by the association. In the large room of the building there were assembled about one hundred and fifty persons.

We hear, by way of Savannah, strange reports of disturbances in Florida. It is said that the citizens of Gadsden, Liberty, Calhoun, Jackson, and Washington counties are organizing a force to operate against the desperadoes infesting Calhoun county. Many murders have been committed. The militia of Jackson county have been called out for the preservation of the peace of the community.

The pony express brings us later dates from California, Oregon, Utah, China, and Japan. From Oregon we learn that the State Senate is still unorganized, the Breckinridge men refusing to participate in its sessions. There was a compromise proposed to give the Breckinridge Democrats one man and the Republicans the other, but no tidings of its acceptance had been received. There was some trouble between Japan and France relative to some depredations, and the French representative had left Japan. The war in China was about to commence, circumstances indicating that it would be contested with fearful fury.

Philadelphia Races.

This day the Fall Meeting will commence at Point Breeze Park. The handicap race of one mile, entrance $100, half forfeit, $20 declaration, with $500 added by the Association running the Park, has closed with six entries. The Association purse, two mile heats, $600, will be contended for on the same day, and there will be a third race.—There will be a matrimonial stake on the second day, Friday next. There are four entries for the sweepstake, for all ages, four-mile heats, $200 subscription, half forfeit, and $1,600 added by the Association, and there will be a race, on the same day, for the Association purse of $500, mile heats. All these races will be run according to the rules of the Fashion Course, N. Y. Nearly all the horses entered are stabled on the premises at Point Breeze Park.

Should this meeting be properly appreciated, and win an encouraging portion of public favor, the Association will at once get up a programme for the spring of the most extended and liberal character, adopting some of the best features of the English system of racing, it being considered that the present American is rather "old fogyish" in some of its details.

Point Breeze Park, we may add, is the only race-course in this country which ladies can and do attend. The regulations and arrangements exclude or expel any improper persons who may be so bold as to attempt or obtain admittance.

Elections in Other States.

Elections will be held to-day for members of Congress and of the State Legislatures not only in Pennsylvania, but also in Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, and Minnesota. In several of these States Governors will also be chosen, and their probable decision on the Presidential question will be clearly foreshadowed.

Eloquence of Jo Lane.

The following is an extract from a speech pronounced by General Jo Lane, the Secession candidate for Vice President, at Vincennes, Indiana, on Wednesday, the 25th September, which is doubly interesting, because of its eloquence, and as a comment upon the efforts of Senator Bigler, General Stevens, Chairman of the Breckinridge National Committee, and Mr. H. Welsh, of the Executive Committee in this State, to secure a union between the Bell and Breckinridge parties:

The speaker said he thought Mr. Bell a very clever old gentleman, who had never done either much good or harm. But his party was now seeking affiliations with Mr. Douglas' friends. Last night, at Terre Haute, Blanton Duncan, of Kentucky, brought a contract, signed, sealed, and delivered, by which the Douglas and Bell parties had been married in this State. In this agreement the Know-Nothings are to go up to the polls and vote for Douglas electors, also the Douglas State ticket, and, if successful, the offices are to be divided. My friend there, the Hon. John Law, knows that he and I rode at the rate of almost twenty-five miles an hour in 1856, to put down Know-Nothingism. Many have made up their minds to vote for Douglas, I fear, for he is a funny fellow; but I wish my foreign-born friends to understand how he is trying to marry them to the Know-Nothings. My foreign-born fellow-citizens, how do you like the hug of Know-Nothingism? How do you like its embrace? Go up to Louisville and view the bloody sidewalks as the blood of your fellow-countrymen cry to Heaven for retribution, and then tell me how you like to yoke with the Know-Nothings. If this does not satisfy you, go to New Orleans, and there view the traces of gore that the Know-Nothings have reddened the streets with, with the blood of murdered foreigners, and then tell me how you like the hug. I don't see how you can stand the marriage! Its embrace will prove the hug of death, and I adjure you to forsake so unholy an alliance before it is too late and you reap the bitter fruits of so unholy a union.

Gen. Lane next passed a eulogy upon Mr. Breckinridge, saying that he is one of the purest statesmen alive. As to himself, he would only say that he had always been a Democrat—had voted for Jackson twice. He thought his Democracy might not be questioned. He closed by saying that Breckinridge would carry all the Southern States and enough of the Northern States to elect him.

"Distinguished Persons."

On Friday last, the *New York Herald*, describing the arrangements for the Operatic performances at our Academy of Music, in compliment to the Prince of Wales, made a statement as follows:

"Among the distinguished persons invited to this entertainment are Mr. James Gordon Bennett and lady, and it is understood the invitation has been accepted. They will occupy proscenium box No 1."

There are four points in as many lines here: First, that Mr. James Gordon Bennett and lady are "*distinguished* persons;" next, that they were *invited*, by the Directors of the Academy, or the respectable gentlemen who have taken the trouble of acting as a Committee of Superintendence; thirdly, that "the invitation has been accepted;" lastly, that "the distinguished" and "invited" pair "will occupy proscenium box No. 1."

Some surprise, if not some indignation, arose in this community, at the statement in the *Herald*, and we are not surprised that, to remove the imputation of having "invited" the eminently "distinguished" persons named in the *Herald*, the following official statement has been published:

The written agreement with Mr. Strakosch (Mr. Ullman not having *then* returned from Europe) was to this effect:

First. That fifty seats should be placed at the disposal of the committee, for the accommodation of invited guests.

Second. That a committee of one hundred gentlemen should have the right to reserve six hundred seats, at three dollars each rent, the object of this being to insure the commencement of a brilliant house.

Third. That Mr. Strakosch might reserve two hundred seats at his discretion. (Mr J Grow, his agent, states that, *by instruction of Mr. Ullman, he appropriated a proscenium box to the editor of the New York Herald.*

Fourth. That all the remaining seats in the house should, with proper public notice, be sold at the box office of the Academy, at not more than three dollars per seat, and that to no applicant should more than six seats be granted.

Fifth. That not over one hundred promenade or standee tickets should be sold at three dollars each.

The general committee appointed a sub-committee, and for the purpose of carrying out the details of the business arrangements, placed a portion of the directors of the Academy on that committee. This is about the only agency they have had in the whole matter. Publication of lists of committees, and *a variety of mistatements such as that the New York Herald and other prints, derive no authority from any action of the committee or directors of the Academy.*

Hereby it appears that it was *not* the Committee or Directors of the Academy of Music who "invited" Mr. and Mrs. James Gordon Bennett, but the agent to Mr. Ullman, (one of the *pro tem.* lessees of the Academy,) "who states that, by instruction of Mr. Ullman, he appropriated a proscenium box to the editor of the New York *Herald*." We have no doubt that Mr. Bennett, whose paper has attacked, slandered, ridiculed, and belied Philadelphia and its inhabitants as constantly and invariably as it has covered the Opera troupe with unceasing and enormous praise, will be touched at the gratitude thus tendered exhibited by Mr. Ullman, and will recollect that some one has deflued gratitude to be "a lively sense of *future* favors;" but we have a suspicion that Mr. Ullman's Philadelphian patrons will not so approvingly appreciate Mr. Ullman's specially reserving the best box in the house—right opposite that occupied by the Royal visitor—even to such "distinguished persons" as Mr. and Mrs. James Gordon Bennett. We mention *both* names, because the *Herald* does. So far from sanctioning this, the respectable and responsible gentlemen who superintend the reception of the Prince and the other arrangements deny any agency in this matter, and positively add that the "lists of committees and a variety of statements (including the invitation to proscenium box No. 1) made in the New York *Herald*, and other prints, derive no authority from any action of the committee or directors of the Academy." So we thought, from the first.

The Great Eastern.

The Great Britain, immediately after her arrival at Milford Haven, in South Wales, was placed upon a "gridiron," which had been expressly erected, at vast expense, for the purpose of having her foul bottom cleaned. The *London Times* thus reports the result; "In consequence of the ship's bottom having been what in nautical parlance is termed 'hogged,' when lying at Southampton, it was by no means so foul as most people anticipated. About the water line and at the bow a quantity of green slimy matter was found; below that, and by no means very thickly studded, patches of a fringelike seaweed only were seen, varying from one to three inches in length, and adhering very loosely. This at once upsets the idea that so many entertain as to the cleansing of her bottom causing an increase of two or three knots per hour in her speed. In fact, a most mistaken notion is but too prevalent about the Great Eastern's rate of sailing. She has already considerably exceeded what was expected of her by Mr. Brunel—viz., an average of 14 statute miles per hour, with which scale as a basis all her coal accommodations were framed. During the week a large number of men have been engaged cleaning her bottom and painting it, after which a coating of M'Innes's patent metallic composition was laid on. This is a preparation presenting a smooth and slippery surface to the water, and by lessening the friction it increases the speed. Of this it would take about two tons and a half. It was expected that these operations would all be concluded by to-day, (September 22.) The ship appears to have lost none of her attractions, and the receipts per week may be set down at £5000 clear. She will in all probability be removed from the gridiron on the 1st of October."

This is a story very different from that which was told when the Great Eastern arrived at New York. It was then positively asserted by her officers, that only for the barnacles and sea-weed attached to her bottom, the Leviathan of steamships could have accomplished 16 to 17 statute miles an hour, instead of somewhat about 13. It now appears that Mr. Brunel, her engineer, never expected her to run more than 14 statute miles an hour, and had her coal accommodations formed on that estimate.

It is said that the Great Eastern was to commence her return-voyage to this country on the 17th of the present month. As yet, however, there was no offer of freight, and, as before, passengers were shy of entrusting themselves to a vessel which from first to last has been more or less unfortunate.

In the London papers we find the following advertisement: "This day is published, price 1s. The Great Eastern's Log, containing her first Transatlantic Voyage, and all particulars of her American Visit. By an Executive Officer. Bradbury & Evans, 11 Bouverie-street, Fleet-street; E. C." We very much wonder whether Mr. Cox, the notorious Purser of the great steamer, can be the Executive Officer who takes up his pen to act as her Historian? If so, or whether or not, we have some curiosity to ascertain with what degree of candor and contrition "*all* particulars of her American visit" will be related: whether the historian will record the insolence of several of her officers, the mercenary exactions of her crew, the original exaction of $1 a-head for permission to visit her, the tremendous state of filth in which she was found, the notorious swindle of the starvation-visit to Cape May, the impudent declaration to the Baltimoreans that Philadelphia had offered $30,000 to entice her into the Delaware, and the concluding trick by which the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company was so far taken in as to coal her, for the return voyage to England, without cost? If Mr. Cox, the purser, be *not* the historian of the Great Eastern, he can at least throw much light upon the manner in which the voyagers in her to Cape May were maltreated.

This log of the Great Eastern, whether it relate or suppress the truth, promises to be one of the best jokes of the the season. When we receive a copy, we certainly shall give it the notice it merits.

Lord Renfrew.

Notwithstanding a certain inexplicable noncommunicativeness on the part of those who have conducted of the reception of Lord Renfrew, to-morrow, a full account of the preparations made will be found in another column. His Lordship arrives this afternoon, and will visit Independence Hall, Girard College, Fairmount, and a few other "institutions," on Wednesday forenoon. It is said that he will attend Point Breeze Park Races in the afternoon, and it is certain that he will "assist" at the performances at the Academy of Music that evening. He leaves for New York on Thursday.

Lady Franklin.

This excellent lady, widow of that martyr of science, Sir John Franklin, the Arctic Voyager, arrived in this city yesterday, and is stopping at the Girard House.

The Election To-day.

Fortunately for the peace of the country, and for the relief of the over-worked, highly-excited, and almost exhausted politicians, the election to-day will settle all the questions at issue in the State canvass, and do much to indicate the result of the Presidential contest in November. The first great climax of the arduous labors, with the din of which the ears of the people of our whole Commonwealth have been filled, will be reached when the ballot-boxes close to-night, and the official statement of the votes cast to-day will make many a heart beat quick with joyful emotions, and fill many minds with gloom and sorrow, be the result what it may.

The October election in Pennsylvania has nearly always exercised a very great influence upon the Presidential election which succeeded it, not only in our own State, but throughout the whole country. In 1844, the struggle between Shunk and Markle, for Governor, was decided in favor of the former by a majority of a few thousand, after a warm contest, and the election of Polk over Clay was thus almost certainly indicated to every sagacious politician. In 1848, the Gubernatorial contest between Johnston and Longstreth terminated in the success of the former by a majority of but a few hundred; yet, it rendered the movement in favor of Gen. Taylor irresistible, and the election of Gen. Cass impossible. In 1852, the triumph of the Democratic State ticket in October foreshadowed the overwhelming victory of Gen. Pierce in November. In 1856 the struggle upon the October State ticket was a very close and well-contested one. The Opposition had placed in nomination for the three State offices of Canal Commissioner, Auditor General, and Surveyor General, three men who were supposed to represent, respectively, the Republican, old-line Whig, and American parties, and a zealous effort was made, in spite of conflicting Presidential preferences, to rally to its support the entire strength of all adverse to the Democratic party. It proved, however, unsuccessful, although for several days after the election both parties claimed to have been victorious, and it required very full returns to determine, with certainty, who had been successful. The changes of Buchanan, which had before been considered somewhat doubtful, became at once brilliant, and his election in November, 1856, was rendered almost an absolute certainty.

The Gubernatorial contest, which will be decided to-day, is regarded all over the country with nearly if not quite as much interest as any of the decisive October struggles to which we have alluded were at the time they occurred. The friends of Foster and of Curtin each claim to be sanguine of success, and the position of parties is so peculiar, and the changes of the proclivities of voters so numerous, that it is almost impossible for any one to predict with certainty who will be elected. It is not improbable that the vote will be so close that, notwithstanding the great telegraphic facilities we now possess, several days will elapse before the result can be accurately known; although it is possible that some portions of our State may give such unexpectedly heavy majorities for or against one of the candidates as to enable us to announce, in our issue to-morrow, who will have been successful.

Mission of the Prince.

[For The Press.]

The correspondent of one of our papers tells us that *the Prince* upon viewing the city of Chicago expressed great astonishment at the rapidity of its growth, and was delighted with the healthful and prosperous condition of *Northern New York*. But as he is *a Prince*, and is the guest of our country on a special mission, the names of our cities or their geographical position, are not especially fixed in his mind, and, therefore, in the impression that he is viewing a part of New York he has figured to the reporter, and a republication of the belief that everything outside of Manhattan Island is the offspring of our Empire City. But saying so does not establish the fact, nor the making a *swan* of every *goose* does not increase the brood, nor will it appear that the dulcet notes of the bird are anything more than the cackling vagaries of the *gander*. The Prince, in pointing out his amiable mother the route of his journey, will discover that Chicago is in Illinois, and perhaps he will realize that the beautiful country around it is quite as tributary to the dominion over which he will hereafter preside, as to the city of New York. New York, he will find, is only New York; and if her autobiographers will confine their eulogiums to her acknowledged virtues, the Prince, it is likely, will have ocular evidence of the extent of her "Imperial possessions," without the annexation of Illinois or any of the States through which he passes.

After a survey of the Western States, and upon learning their position in reference to the trade of the lakes, with, perhaps, the overwhelming exactions of New York to reach and monopolize the trade of Ohio and Mississippi, he may find, upon reaching Pennsylvania, another and a better outlet for the trade of the West, and, instead of the "one-horse team," the "sleepy hollow," the "Cimerian cave, where the owls can see at midday," he may discover a reason for believing her to be "the Keystone of the Arch" In these speculations, he may learn that she has 2,086 miles of railway within her territory, which has cost $140,686 673; has carried over them during 1859, 18,617,002 tons freight, 6,667 141 passengers, and, together, has earned $23,173 861. He may, also, learn that she raises about 9,000,000 of tons coal annually; that she furnishes to consumers about 90,000 tons of pig iron more than all the other States of the Union; that, at the close of 1859, 90 813 tons railroad iron out of 141,555 tons made in the country; that the manufactory of cotton goods in the district of Philadelphia last year reached $40,375,000, and that the leading branches of industry in and around Philadelphia cost over $155,860,000.

And further, if his Royal Highness is not particularly *street* with the beauty of the Pennsylvania Capital, and its thriving condition and improvements—with the moral, the mental, and charitable characteristics of the inhabitants, he may be pleased all to pieces with the arrangements of the city—with its numerous benevolent and charitable institutions, including her penitentiary—and last, not least, with the extraordinary increase in its commercial business during the last ten years. He may discover, not from the newspapers, or secretaries of the stock-of-war Vandalia, but from the statistics of business, that, in the movement of the industrial traffic of the State, more vessels were required than is registered in any two of the cities of the Union; that, ten years since, seven thousand vessels did all the business; that, last year, thirty-two thousand vessels, exclusive of those employed in the transportation of two millions of tons through the Delaware and Raritan Canal, were required; and that the traffic of the Schuylkill and Delaware Canal, and the business of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, is not included in the estimate. He may also learn that the outlet through Philadelphia is but one of her numerous ports: that the Chesapeake gives vent to a very large portion of her traffic; that the Northern Pennsylvania Central, terminating in Baltimore, is sustained from her produce; that the New Jersey Central, the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western, the Delaware and Hudson, and the New York and Erie Railroad, costing about eighty millions of dollars, are alike maintained by the trade of Pennsylvania; and if he stops at Pittsburg he will discover that "*that* great city" must become the distributing point between the East and the West. In all these matters, although a *myth* in the minds of our citizens, he may discover the elements of greatness—a rival to many of his schemes—an entrepot for the "nations" of his subjects, or an avenue for *his trade with the West*. His suite, I understand, are literally provided with *eyes* and *ears*, and as experience has taught them how to turn them to advantage, we must not regard the visit among us as a killing-time operation, or a scheme to get clear of the dog-days. Therefore, while your reporting correspondents are filling your heads with nonsense, the Prince is drinking of "delicious poison" from the eyes of our ladies. We must not suppose the suite are idle; they are collecting the ailment that heretofore may serve to *fire a nation*.

So, look out, gentlemen. The visit to the country is full of meaning, and if trade is not the base and building of the scheme, your humble servant is not the son of a prophet. The improvements in Canada have cost her Majesty over one hundred millions of dollars, and since the bill has been generously footed, is it not reasonable that the location, the condition, the ability to secure and monopolize the trade of the lakes, and the facilities for reaching the shores of the Pacific, should occupy the minds of the party? The Prince, therefore, will shoot the *grouse* and wink at the ladies, the suite will bag the game, and your humble servant will continue to look upon the object as exceedingly important to the country.

J. M. S.

Large Sale of Household Furniture.—Birch & Son, No. 914 Chestnut street, will call this morning, by auction, over 300 lots of superior household furniture, including parlor and chamber suites, tapestry and Brussels carpets, French-plate glasses, piano fortes, office tables and desks, stoves, &c.

Political Excitement.—The excitement in all quarters of the city yesterday morning and afternoon was almost unparalleled. The State-House pavement was besieged; all political warehouses and headquarters were largely attended; betting ran high. The energy of Colonel Curtin in this campaign has resulted in his physical prostration. Notwithstanding this, he was present last evening at Manayunk, at the Wigwam, at South-wark Hall, at Spring Garden Hall, and at Palmer and Bellgrade streets, in the Eighteenth ward. At all these places the enthusiasm was very great.

LATEST NEWS

By Telegraph to The Press.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAPH TO "THE PRESS."]

The Hon. John Hickman in Reply to Hon. Richard Vaux.

West Chester, October 8, 1860.

A large meeting of the Republicans was held this evening, at Horticultural Hall, at which Dr. Darlington presided. Hon. John Hickman addressed the meeting in reply to a speech made here recently by Hon. Richard Vaux, of your city.

Mr. Hickman commenced by congratulating his audience, that for the last four months they had been able to express their political convictions freely, without invasion from threatened Southern legions, and that the Union was still unbroken. That Lincoln was moving on steadily to the seat of Federal authority without heeding promised treason. That hireling brawlers at home had become somewhat taciturn, and the occupants of office were boxing up their small effects, preparatory to removal. "The die is cast," said he, "by this hour to-morrow night we will have passed the Rubicon: from thence we shall have easy marches to the Capitol to proclaim the liberation of Republicanism from the thraldom of Oligarchy, and the rule of equal and exact justice to all interests and all sections."

"We will interpret the Constitution as our fathers understood it," said Mr. H., "and not as selfish ambition and slavery domination have been allowed, too long, to read it. We will admit the right of all the citizens of all the States to occupy the common territories, but we will neither enact new laws nor repeal old ones to make slavery national and liberty sectional." He then proceeded, by a clear and powerfully-directed argument, to show that at the very moment Mr. Breckinridge and Mr. Douglas were insisting upon the constitutional right of all people, North and South, to settle upon and occupy the common territory of the country, the policy of both alike must end in giving them up exclusively to slavery. That the mechanic and laborer of the free States required outlet to prevent an over-density of population, and a supply of labor beyond the demand for labor, but that they could not settle down by the side of slaves, and hope to maintain a fully compensated labor; that the cheaper article must always reduce the price of the dearer; that the slave would constantly underbid the free man, and thus force him from the labor market, or reduce him to poverty; that the poor white population of the Southern States was a living proof of this truth In concluding this branch of his speech, he said: "We are fighting the battle of free labor against servile labor, and of constitutional equality against inequality. We will neither rob nor be robbed; we will neither allow our industry to be walled in within the eighteen Northern States, nor be depleted or pauperized in the Territories. The full status of free labor must be upheld there by the constitutional guarantee, whatever may be the effect produced upon the chattel slave."

Mr. Hickman then turned his attention to Mr Vaux and Mr. Foster, saying, that as some one of his friends had asserted that Foster was the man to carry forwarded four hundred miles of the route of railway within her territory, which has cost $140,686 673; has carried over them during 1859, 18,617,002 tons freight, 6,667 141 passengers, and, together, has earned $23,173 861. He may, also, learn that she raises about 9,000,000 of tons coal annually; that she furnishes to consumers about 90,000 tons of pig iron more than all the other States of the Union; that, at the close of 1859, 90 813 tons railroad iron out of 141,555 tons made in the country; that the manufactory of cotton goods in the district of Philadelphia last year reached $40,375,000, and that the leading branches of industry in and around Philadelphia cost over $155,860,000.

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J. M. S.

Large Sale of Household Furniture.—Birch & Son, No. 914 Chestnut street, will call this morning, by auction, over 300 lots of superior household furniture, including parlor and chamber suites, tapestry and Brussels carpets, French-plate glasses, piano fortes, office tables and desks, stoves, &c.

Political Excitement.—The excitement in all quarters of the city yesterday morning and afternoon was almost unparalleled. The State-House pavement was besieged; all political warehouses and headquarters were largely attended; betting ran high. The energy of Colonel Curtin in this campaign has resulted in his physical prostration. Notwithstanding this, he was present last evening at Manayunk, at the Wigwam, at South-wark Hall, at Spring Garden Hall, and at Palmer and Bellgrade streets, in the Eighteenth ward. At all these places the enthusiasm was very great.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

CONTINUED ACTIVITY IN TRADE.

Accident to the Dry Dock at Mare Island.

MINING NEWS.

The Oregon Legislature Still Unorganized.

FROM JAPAN.

The Japanese Unmindful of Treaty Stipulations.

LATER FROM CHINA.

Active Preparations for the Opening of the Contest.

St. Joseph, Oct. 8.—The pony express from California arrived here last night, with the following summary of news:

San Francisco, Sept. 25—Marine—Arrived 24, steamship Sam Flash, from Philadelphia, steamer Sonora, from Panama.

Spoken, July 11, ship Sunshine, from New York for San Francisco, in lat. 2 deg. 30 min. north, long. 30 deg. west.

Sailed 24th, brig Shoot Anchor, for Valparaiso; Oak Hill, for Sydney.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The activity in trade continues, with a healthy and steady country demand. No arrivals of importance having occurred, a sensible advance is being made upon stocks. Six or eight vessels are due from New York and Boston. Their arrival will increase the buyers' opportunity, but the general market made fair to be well sustained. Candles are rather quiet at 23@24c. Coffee firmer, for Rio, with a few sales to the trade at 15@15½c. The finer descriptions are unchanged. In Coal more firmness is manifested.

The mail company lately brought 2,000 tons here, the terms not transpiring. $20 is a fair quotation. Some kinds of fruit are active. Currants have advanced to 20c, and Raisins to $3 75@4 Other fruits are unchanged. Hops are held richer, but meet with no buyers; Gin is asked for small receipts. Nails bring $4 75. Oils quiet; Coal Oil selling at $7 00@1 62½.

Provisions—Butter heavy and drooping; sales of Isthmus at 30@33c; 1,150 firkins arrived yesterday. A material decline is looked for; some say to 25c

Pork improving; Mess $20 @22. Hams inactive and unchanged. Rice dull. Sugars buoyant. Domestics improved. Crossed lies been taken freely by the trade at 12@15c, the market closing firm, with sales at the latter figure. Domestic exports advancing. Brandy $7@3 3; Whisky 50@1 Pure Spirits 50@52c; raw 47@49c, with considerable to arrive. Foreign Brandy and Lungueranc quiet and unchanged. Teas without activity. Wines—French closed dull, with large arrivals expected. The Breadstuffs market is quite animated. Wheat is being taken freely for export to England and New York. The quotations may be advanced from $1 50 to $1 55 ⅌ 100 lbs. Tonnage is still greatly in demand.

GENERAL NEWS.

On the 23d, while the British steam frigate Tenasserim was being placed on the Government dry dock at Mare Island, one of the sections gave way, and the ship was followed by the others, and in few minutes the whole dock was a complete wreck. It is thought she will be quickly extricated without much damage. It will take several months and cost $20 000 to repair the dock, which is one of Dalton and Secor's sectional docks, and is not believed to be suitable for docking the heavy shipping that occasionally enter the Pacific coast.

The pony express, with St. Louis dates, arrived at Carson Valley this morning. William C. Marley, an agent of the express, just returned to Salt Lake City on horseback from Denver City, where he went to carry the express to make better time when desirable.

A fire occurred at the town of Pacheco Contra Costa county, on the 24th, destroying nearly $20 000 worth of property, about one half of which is insured.

The last development of the Gold Hill lode, yielded per ton from the new mines of Del Norte County near Crescent City, is the most wonderful yet known in California. The ore gives evidence that the mines are of immense wealth.

There is no new feature in the political canvass.

The state Agricultural Fair at Stockton has proven a great success. Over 1 000 head of cattle were entered, placed in competition for premiums.

The mining accounts from Carson Valley, as well as from the new Gold Creek diggings, near Gunson's Lake, are encouraging, and the public confidence in them is increasing.

The San Francisco assessors express astonishment at the richness of the specimens of ore received from the latter mines.

OREGON.

The pony dates by steamer and overland mail are to the 24 h from Portland, and the 22th from Salem, where the Legislature sits.

The Senate continued to adjourn from day to day, without a quorum.

A report was circulated of a contemplated compromise between the Douglas and Breckinridge Democrats, giving each party one Senator, on the condition that the seceding Breckinridge Senators would return and give the Senate a legal organization. The lower House passed a resolution on the 24th, inviting the Senate to a disorganized condition, to meet them in joint convention on the next day and proceed at once to the election of United States Senators. Since then no accounts have been received from Salem.

The Douglas and Breckinridge parties have both held Conventions and nominated separate tickets.

The Breckinridge ticket is as follows:

For Congress—Lafayette Grover, Samuel S. Sleare.

District—L. Wm. Dorthick.

And the Douglas ticket as follows:

At Large—William Pennoyer, Benjamin Harding.

District—William Hoffman.

The mining news from Oregon and British Columbia is very glowing. The new rock creek gold mines, the Salmon River and Fort Hope mines, all the great localities from which mining accounts are received, send out such reports as are highly credible.

The schooner Woodpecker had arrived at Victoria from London.

The census returns give Washington Territory 9 000 population.

JAPAN.

The long Orbit arrived at Victoria on the 13th, thirty-one days from Yokohama, Japan. In the discharge of notions, but found the Japanese so unwilling to observe the treaty that she did not obtain it. The captain states that Messrs. Walsh and Co. have resumed business, and American and other gold at the same rate.

The French minister at Jeddo has resigned, as his representations in respect to the treaty had received no attention from the authorities.

The Japanese had concluded a new treaty with Portugal.

CHINA.

The news from China states that a large English and French force had assembled. It was rumored that the Chinese would make a great effort, and that a great battle fighting was expected.

The Rugaria pirate steamers have been very active moving about, with large bodies of troops on board.

New York Bank Statement.

New York, Oct. 7.—The bank statement for the week ending on Saturday shows:

A decrease of loans	$1,512,000
" of specie	229 0
" of deposits	1,149 000
Increase of circulation	24,000

Death of Capt. J. Rogers, of Arkansas.

Fort Smith, Ark., Oct. 3.—Captain John Rogers, an old and esteemed citizen, and one of the original proprietors of this city, died last night of paralysis.

Florida Election.

Savannah, October 8.—The returns of the Florida election are still very meagre, and the result is uncertain.

Markets by Telegraph.

Baltimore, October 8. Flour quiet; Howard-street and Ohio $5 62½@5 75. Wheat steady; red $1 30@1 35; white $1 40@1 60. Corn firm. Provisions are dull. Coffee active, but unchanged. Whisky dull at 22c.

Cincinnati, Oct. 8.—Flour dull, at $4@5 10. Wheat steady. Bacon firm; Shoulders 5c; Mess Pork firm at $17 75@18. Exchange on New York unchanged.

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

Walnut-street Theatre, Walnut and Ninth sts.—"All-Hallow Eve."—"Patience and Perseverance"—"The Irish Tiger."

Wheatley & Clarke's Arch-street Theatre, Arch street, above Sixth.—"The Royalist"—"Dumb Man of Manchester."

McDonough's Olympic (late Chestnut), Race street, above Second.—"Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Continental Theatre, Walnut st., above Eighth.—Christmas and Shelley's Minstrels.

Concert Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth.—"The Wizard of the North."

Sanford's Opera House, Eleventh street, above Chestnut.—Concert nightly.

BARON RENFREW IN PHILADELPHIA.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR HIS RECEPTION.

Baron Renfrew, otherwise Albert Edward, heir apparent to the throne of England, will arrive in this city at five o'clock this evening.

We visited the suite of apartments, at the Continental Hotel, yesterday afternoon, set apart for the Prince and retinue. They are essentially the same as those provided for the Japanese Embassy. Partitions have been thrown across the hall at the top of the first-story stairs, and the attendant gentlemen will find entrance and exit by a private stairway opening upon Chestnut street. The array of rooms lies upon the second floor, comprising twenty in all. The Prince will sleep in the chamber and bed formerly occupied by the Sinmo Bugen No Kami. It is situated on the south side of the hall, running parallel with Chestnut street, and at the extreme east of the hotel. It is a commodious, but not a capacious chamber, opening by a window upon the south, on an area or skylight. There is, unfortunately, no view in this area of flowers, and shrubs, and fountains. A gloomy, vacant skylight alone will look up at the heir apparent, and great walls will frown dismally down. A bit of blue sky—if the day should be clear—will peer in over the roof and six stories to tell his Baronial eye that he is not entirely buried.

The furniture of the chamber is rich, but chaste; the rosewood chairs, seated with velvet, cluster upon a rich pattern of cushion-like velvet tapestry. There are no paintings or engravings in the chamber. A rich pattern of gilt paper surrounds the room. The bed is of semi-French character, without curtains. It is of rosewood, handsomely carved, and stands just behind the door, and adjacent to it. There is no sofa in the room. Its *tout ensemble* is indicative of luxury, but not ostentation. Everywhere there is richness, but nothing is gorgeous. The apartments are in every respect worthy of their occupant. A door on the hall leads from the bedroom upon a commodious bath-room. The floor is covered with green velvet; the bath-tub is of solid marble, burnished, and beautifully grained with delicate shadows and veinings. The water-cock, also, is of a novel bureau. The bath-room is to be lighted by a waxen taper. Why the royal party so obstinately refuse to light the apartments