The Press.

PHILADELPHIA: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1857.

☞ Of the First Page.—What shall be done with the Sepoys; The City of New York; Clearing House; Early Political Notices of the American Emigration; Important from Nicaragua; France and Russia; Disputed Case of Salvage; General News, &c.

☞ We published yesterday, in advance of all our cotemporaries, the official returns of the State election, with the exception of Tioga county. We now give the table complete, which will be found worth preserving, for reference.

☞ No mail South of Baltimore last night.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE WORKING CLASSES.

It is the true policy of the Government of the United States never to be tempted into heavy expenditures because of a redundant revenue. We know there are always classes in and at the federal capital who base their appeals to Congress for appropriations, for various special objects, upon the allegation either that the Treasury is overflowing, or that it will be found to contain a large surplus at the end of a certain period of time. If these appeals had not been wisely refused and resisted by such statesmen as Mr. BUCHANAN, there is no estimating the difficulties which must have surrounded the present Administration in this trying moment. The whole idea of a frugal Government is comprehended in a rigid adherence to this rule. The moment the revenues of the people are used for the purpose of building up special interests, that moment we become a Government of speculators, instead of a Government of enlightened freemen. But it is be true that this duty of resisting extravagant expenditures, when there is an unusual amount of money in the public treasury, is a primary one. It is equally true that the settled policy of the country should not be abandoned under circumstances such as now exist, when the Treasury is temporarily depleted. To discontinue the works for the protection of our harbors; to refuse to carry out the acts of Congress in reference to the construction of the sloops-of-war; to stop labor upon the various public buildings demanded by statute—all of them so essential to the comfort of the people, or to resort to the process of cutting down salaries and reducing offices—these, or any of these, would be expedients unworthy of an Administration conducted upon sound principles. On the contrary, while we would most earnestly advise against any extravagant expenditure of the public money, we believe that men of all parties will applaud and honor the President and his Cabinet, should they decide to maintain the same force on the various public works in the States and cities of this Union, in the navy yards along the whole Pacific and Atlantic coasts, which have been employed for the last year or two. We are glad to perceive, by the telegraphic despatches from Washington, that Secretary COBB has determined not to abandon the works under the Treasury Department so long as the appropriations last, and we have no doubt that what he has done is significant of the action of the Administration in other respects. A few—and to the credit of the public press be it said, a very few newspapers are trying to excite the apprehension that the Government intends to increase the alarm among the working classes by dismissing the men upon the various public works; but this is an old expedient, and we had hoped one never again to be resorted to.

THE CHILDREN OF THE POOR.

It is very unfortunate that the present condition of affairs, while it greatly increases the numbers of those in need of charitable relief, at the same time curtails the capacity of the benevolent to afford such assistance. Nevertheless, something must be done this winter for the relief of the poor, and that, too, on no small scale. It is therefore desirable that whatever is given for such purposes should be made to go as far as possible, and to the right quarter. Without disparagement to private and individual charities, therefore, we think that in this respect associated means are the most efficient; provided it can be well ascertained that every cent so bestowed is judiciously and honestly appropriated. There are various institutions in Philadelphia answerable to this description; but we know of none, in proportion to its means and extent, more deserving of public support than the Children's Hospital, in Bight street, above Lombard and below Broad. This association has obtained a small but comfortable building, properly fitted up, and in it receives the sick children of families whose means deprive them of the ability to give them proper care and attendance. For two years and more, on a very small subscription, this charity has been silently doing its appointed work. Its promoters are persons in whom the community repose entire confidence; its physicians are of the first character; and the happy results of its foundation are already perceptible. Everything given to or on account of this hospital is faithfully expended on it. There are no salaried officers; no fees; no commissions; the only charges are those of nurses and of shopkeepers. If any person is in doubt as to the effect which the harmonious union of a very few charitable people, and a very small collection of funds, is competent to produce, we recommend him to give an hour's attention to the history and condition of this institution; if he chooses to give anything besides, he may be sure he has done a good thing.

"WORDS OF COUNSEL"—WORDS OF WARNING.

The following communication expresses the opinions of one of the purest and ablest intellects in the Democratic ranks. We heartily endorse his suggestions: When the so-called Know-Nothing party was in full career, he was among the first to oppose it. Protestant and native-born as he is, he gave no quarter to the men who sought to war against Catholicity and adopted citizens, by secret combinations and odious oaths. And now, that some Catholics and some foreign-born citizens, from all we have heard and know, have imitated this Know-Nothing system for mere party purposes, our correspondent, and every other right-minded citizen, will insist that the same measure should be meted out to them that was enforced against the followers of the secret order; and particularly by the Democratic party. The day for secret political societies has utterly passed away; but of all other organizations, that against which the whole people will most decidedly protest, is that which calls religion—Protestant or Catholic—to its aid. The sensible and seasonable suggestions of our correspondent cannot be too carefully deliberated. There is not a disinterested Democrat, who reads what this correspondent writes, who will not endorse his positions:

[For The Press.]

SECRET SOCIETIES.

In common with nine-tenths of the Democratic party of this city and State, I am glad that you spoke out frankly and fearlessly against secret political associations in our midst. No man can be a member of such an association, and retain, or at least deserve to retain, his standing in our party. When Native Americans and Protestants lately formed the like associations to control our elections, and to proscribe our naturalized and Catholic fellow-citizens, the Democratic party, to a man, made war against them; they made it a test of membership in the party, and a part of our political creed, to oppose such associations; intelligent men saw and denounced their evil tendency, and good men shunned them, till at length and from numbers that swept nearly every State in the Union, they have dwindled to a faction, without the inclination to do good or the power to do harm.

Now, we cannot for a moment tolerate in our party, and among a number of naturalized citizens and Catholics, what we denounced in native-born citizens and Protestants, not of our party. Nor should it be imagined that the intelligent men of those classes approve of this Molly Maguire, or the like, course. On the contrary, they are universally opposed to it, and I believe that it has met the severest denunciation from the Catholic priesthood.

Let us then not hesitate to speak out, for on this, as on all other subjects, honesty will be found to be the best policy; and the sooner we find misguided members of that society, and are informed that they cannot be members of it and of the Democratic party at one and the same time, the better it will be for themselves and for us. Although I do not subscribe my name to this, yet I leave it with you and without secrecy. J.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The following is the official vote on the amendments to the Constitution:

	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

ANOTHER GRAVE POLITICAL ERROR ABOUT TO BE COMMITTED.

We have already called attention to the fact that the *National Intelligencer*, taking advantage of the general alarm which prevails in the country on account of the absence of a sound currency, has broken ground in favor of another Bank of the United States. The following article, extracted from that paper, is contained in Friday's Philadelphia *Inquirer*:

"A NATIONAL BANK.—The *National Intelligencer* closes an able article on the causes of our financial troubles in this language: 'The reader who has carefully followed and candidly considered the line of argument pursued in this discussion will now be at no loss to discover wherein lies, in our judgment, the radical source of the financial evils which periodically afflict the country. They spring from an ill-regulated currency. Doubtless wild speculation, and rash overtrading, and luxurious extravagance are the immediate causes of these recurring pressures; but behind them all exists the procuring cause of them all, in a monetary system which tends, by the vices and defects of its structure, to create the conditions most propitious to the natural growth and development of these secondary causes which are the sure precursors of coming disasters. And it is for precisely these monetary evils and for these besetting dangers of our business activity that a National Bank (with those checks and limitations which must ever be applied to all deposits of power, whether in government or finance) would afford the speediest, surest, safest, and wisest remedy."

And yet, notwithstanding the stately recommendation of a Bank of the United States by the *National Intelligencer*, and the somewhat ready endorsement of it by the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, we greatly doubt whether any influential party in this country is willing to go back upon the experience of the past and now to repeat the great blunder which broke down one of the noblest organizations that ever existed. The *Intelligencer* and *Inquirer* should recollect that this question of regulating the currency is now being discussed at thousands of firesides in our Republic, and that no man who professes to think and act for himself ventures to deny that the best mode of keeping and disbursing of the public revenue is that known as the Independent Treasury. We venture to say, that the triumph of the Independent Treasury has done more to convert men to hard-money doctrines and to weaken the traditional regard for a Bank of the United States, entertained in some quarters, than any event that has transpired since the beginning of the Government.

This fact is not only a source for national congratulation in our present trials, not only the foundation upon which we may build a resistless future public prosperity, but at the same time the most insurmountable obstacle to the erection of a monster bank, such as that contemplated by the *Intelligencer*, and hoped for by the *Inquirer*. If the revenues of the Federal Government had been confined in such a bank, there would now be no one with hardihood sufficient to recommend, in the midst of the certain and overwhelming calamities that must have followed that event, the erection of another Bank of the United States. What an absurdity, then, to ask the people to *return* to that very system from which they have been rescued by the Independent Treasury! We repeat, that no party in this country will again commit the grand mistake of attaching its fortunes to the Bank of the United States.

We believe that if Mr. CLAY and Mr. WEBSTER were now living they would themselves discountenance and frown down any such attempts, and for very obvious reasons. The *pretext* for a National Bank heretofore was the proper safekeeping and disbursement of the public revenues. That pretext has been forever removed by the success of the Constitutional Treasury. But there is another obstacle which the *Intelligencer* and *Inquirer* both keep out of view. As to the necessity of a great bank to regulate exchanges, where, we ask, could any nation desire a better system of exchanges than that which has prevailed in the United States since the Bank of the United States went down? There has been no complaint until now. The exchanges were quite as regular and reasonable as under a bank, and how amazingly less the danger to all the solid interests of the country!

We repeat, no party has courage enough to attempt to graft upon our national statute-books any law that must be neither more or less than an extended imitation of the system, with its fourteen hundred branches extending into every State of the Union, which has just fallen into ruins. In our opinion, the day for banks of issue is rapidly approaching its close. They can only exist under such restrictions as have never heretofore been applied. The idea that the regulation of our exchanges can be best promoted by a Bank of the United States, when, in all seasons, the Independent Treasury works healthily and well, is almost universally scouted. *The only effect of this movement in favor of reviving a mammoth bank will be to direct the people's attention to such an alteration of the Federal Constitution as will remove this whole business of making a currency from the States, leaving the business of banking free, precisely as everyother branch of trade is free.*

THE AMERICAN HORSES AT NEWMARKET.

Yesterday we had the pleasure of announcing that Prioress had won the Cesarewitsch stakes, at Newmarket—one of the great events of the English Turf. We shall now give the particulars, noticing, *en passant*, that, on Thursday, October 8th, Pryor was struck out of the Cesarewitsch, and all his engagements this year, and that, on Monday, October 12th, in a match for £200, half forfeit, he Mr. JACKSON's Saunterer, 9 stone, received forfeit from Mr. R. TEN BROECK's Babylon, 7 stone.

The exact time appointed for the start of the Cesarewitsch was forty-five minutes past two o'clock, on Tuesday, October 13th. In the betting at TATTERSALL's, on the previous Saturday, Prioress was not mentioned. Neither, at Newmarket, on Monday, October 12th, was she named. At starting the odds against Prioress winning were one hundred to one. We now subjoin the official statement of the race, which was unusually interesting, as it opened with a dead heat:

The CESAREWITSCH STAKES, a free handicap of 25 *sovs.* each, 15 *ft.*, with 200 added by the Jockey Club. Certain penalties. The second to receive 50 sovs. out of the stakes. Cesarewitsch Course (2 miles 2 furlongs 28 yards.) 71 subs.

Mr. R. Ten Broeck's Prioress, by Sovereign, 4 yrs. 6st. 9lb. (Sankestey) †
Captain Smith's El Hakim, by The Cure, 3 yrs, 6st. 9lb. (Little) †
Mr. Saxon's Queen Bess, by Alarm, 3 yrs, 4st 10lb. (Grimshaw)
Mr. Simpson's Fright, 3 yrs, 6st. 12lb. (Plumb)
The following also ran:
Mr J. B. Starkie's Fisherman, 4 yrs, 9st. 3lb. (Wells.)
Mr. A. Nichol's Warlock, 4 yrs, 8st. 11lb. (including 6lb extra) (Flatman.)
Mr. Mundy's Poodle, aged, 8st. 8lb. (A. Day.)
Mr. Jackson's Saunterer, 3 yrs, 8st. 5lb. (including 3lb. extra) (J. Osborne)
Lord Ribblesdale's St. Giles, 3 yrs, 7st. 12lb. (Fordham.)
Madame La Roche de Fay's Ronzi, 5 yrs, 7st. 11lb. (W. Abdalo.)
Mr. R. Sutton's Black Tommy, 3 yrs, 7st. 11lb. (Kendall)
Mr. T. Hawkins' Gunboat, 3 yrs, 7st. 5lb. (Prior.)
Sir R. Bukeley's Tasmania, 3 yrs, 7st. 5lb. (Charlton)
Mr. J. Day's Zigzag, aged, 6st. 12lb. (Bray).
Mr. T. Hughes's Emulator, 4 yrs, 6st. 11lb. (D. Hughes.)
Sir J. B. Mill's Corva, 4 yrs, 6st. 11lb. (Grimmer.)
Mr. T. Parr's Odd Trick, 3 yrs, 6st. 9lb. (Ducker.)
Mr. Ellis's The Poacher, aged, 6st. 9lb. (J. Rogers.)
Capt. Christie's Lawn, 4 yrs, 6st. 7lb. (Pritchard.)
Mr. Drinkald's M. Dobler, 3 yrs, 6st. 7lb. (Covey.)
Mr. Daley's Renown, 3 yrs, 6st. 5lb. (Brown.)
Duke of Bedford's Eloquence, 4 yrs, 6st. 2lb. (Carter.)
Mr. T. Cliff's Sluggard, 5 yrs, 6st. 2lb. (Walters.)
Mr. W. Day's December, 5 yrs, 6st. 1lb. (F. Adams.)
Mr. Gulliver's Illuminator, 4 yrs, 5st. 12lb. (Wood.)
Captain Lane's Barfleur, 4 yrs, 5st. 12lb (Challoner.)
Mr. W. Saunders' Linn, 3 yrs, 5st, 12lb, carried 5st. 12lb. (L. Snowdon.)
Mr. S. William's The Dusty Miller, 3 yrs, 5st. 9lb. (Faulkner.)
Lord W. Powlett's Martinet, 3 yrs, 5st. 9lb. (Custance.)
Mr. Payne's colt by Alarm—Plush, 3 yrs, 5st. 7lb. (Raynor.)
Mr. Groville's Rosati, 4 yrs, 5st. 4lb. (A. Edwards.)
Mr. Alexander's Humbug, 3 yrs, 5st. 3lb. (Boggis.)
Captain White's Moose, 3 yrs, 5st. 1lb. (Perry.)
Mr. King's Wild Honey, 3 yrs, 4st. 10lb. (Daley.)

Betting at Starting.—4 to 1 against M. Dobler, 8 to 1 against El Hakim, 12 to 1 against Warlock, 100 to 8 against Linn, 100 to 7 against Rosati, 15 to 1 against Plush colt, 20 to 1 against Martinet, 20 to 1 against Tasmania, 25 to 1 against Emulator, 30 to 1 against Queen Bess, 33 to 1 each against Fright, Zigzag, and Fisherman, 40 to 1 against Poodle, 50 to 1 each against Barfleur, December, and Dusty Miller, 60 to 1 each against Eloquence and St. Giles, 100 to 1 each against Prioress and Sluggard.

The flag was dropped to a beautiful start. Dusty Miller bore his colors to the front, with Queen Bess, Corva, M. Dobler, and the Plush Colt following nearly in the order named, Odd Trick, Fright, Emulator, Zigzag, Warlock, Princess, and Poodle lying in the middle of the ruck. These positions were unchanged until reaching the ditch, when Corva rushed to the front, Queen Bess being in close attendance upon her, with Odd Trick third, Emulator, El Hakim, Prioress, Fright, Zigzag, Warlock, and the Plush Colt forming the next lot. At the bushes the pace began to tell, and Warlock, Plush Colt, and Poodle dropped back, and Corva resigned the lead to Queen Bess. As they descended the hill Odd Trick, Emulator, and Zigzag also disappeared from the front. On approaching the cords Queen Bess, with El Hakim at her neck, still held a slight lead, with Prioress running by herself on the far side third, Fright, Zigzag, Warlock, and Emulator showing in front of the ruck.

One of the most exciting Cesarewitsch finishes ever seen then ensued. Prioress half way up the cords seemed to be about coming in alone, but the tiny jockeys of El Hakim and Queen Bess made a determined set to, and the judge, unable to separate the first three, pronounced a dead heat with Prioress, Queen Bess, and El Hakim; Fright was next, about a length and a half behind them; Zigzag was fifth, about a length in advance of Warlock, who was sixth, and Martinet seventh; Emulator and Saunterer headed the next lot that straggled in. In the extreme rear, pulled up, were St. Giles, Wild Honey, Poodle, Fisherman, Black Tommy, and the Poacher.

BETTING AT THE HEAT.

Mr. R. Ten Broeck's Prioress, by Sovereign, (bred in America,) 4 yrs. 6 st. 9 lb., (Fordham.)
Captain Smith's El Hakim, 3 yrs., 6 st. 9 lb., (Beay.)
Mr. Saxon's Queen Bess, 3 yrs., 4 st. 10 lb., (Grimshaw.)

Betting.—5 to 4 against El Hakim, 2 to 1 against Prioress, 6 to 1 against Queen Bess.

The "heat" was run after the last race in a deepening twilight, which rendered it impossible to distinguish the colors of the riders at a distance. El Hakim was first off, but after going about fifty yards Prioress, overpowering Fordham, rushed to the front, and carried on the running to the ditch gap, where she was pulled back, and lay about three lengths in the rear, Queen Bess going on with the lead, closely attended by El Hakim. On coming down the bushes hill Prioress hung to the left, and a shout was raised of "the American's beaten." But Fordham roused the mare with his whip, and before reaching the foot of the hill she bore her colors in advance, and quitting her opponents half way up the cords won cleverly by a length-and-a-half; El Hakim beating Queen Bess by a head only for second place. A loud and prolonged cheer hailed the triumph of the American colors, and Mr. Ten Broeck was warmly congratulated upon the first victory achieved by him in England. An objection was made by the rider of Queen Bess against the rider of El Hakim, on the ground of a cross

The actual amount of the stakes, adding £200 paid by the Jocky Club, and deducting £50 to El Hakim, who came in second, is £2,225.

Prioress seems to spring up in the betting ring immediately on her success, for the last betting on the Cambridge shire stakes, for which she is entered, is—

11 to 1 *against* Prioress.
12—1 —— Queen Bess.
12—1 —— El Hakim.
15—1 —— Fright.
30—1 —— Saunterer.

THE NEW MAGAZINE.

The first number of a new periodical published at Boston, and called *The Atlantic Monthly*, is before us, and we have pleasure in drawing attention to two facts in relation to it: first, that its contents, which are wholly original, are considerably above par; and next, that it does not exhibit any of the peculiar political proclivities by which it was anticipated it would be distinguished. It starts with a strong assertion that it "will be the organ of no party or clique," and its opening number certainly keeps that promise. Without being very brilliant, it contains many admirable articles in prose and verse, among which we would especially distinguish the paper on "The Financial Flurry," the desultory paper called "The Autocrat of the Breakfast-table," the poem entitled "The Gift of Tritémius," and "Personal Recollections of Douglas Jerrold." It is published by PHILLIPS, SAMPSON, & Co., of Boston, and Mr. ZIEBER, of Third street, is the agent here.

MESSRS. L. J. LEVY & CO.

Yesterday evening, the creditors of Messrs. L. J. Levy & Co. assembled at the store of that firm, in Chestnut street. It is well known that this great house was compelled to bow to the storm which has lately swept over the trade and commerce of the country. The liabilities may be taken at less than $800,000, and the assets may be estimated at $950,000. It therefore is simply a question of *time*, and the suspension of this house was, in all probability, the wisest step for the interests of the creditors. The proposition is to pay every dollar of the liabilities, and this will be done in instalments, which may make an average of fifteen months for the discharge of the whole.

The meeting, at which the four-fourths of the whole creditors were represented, (that is, three-fourths of the entire liabilities,) was presided over by William E. Bowen, Esq., of the firm of Brown, Bowen, & Co., bankers, New York. A. E. Borie, Esq., President of the Bank of Commerce, stated that he looked at Messrs. Levy's house as one of the peculiar and popular institutions of the city, and as such, after thirty years of integrity and industry, fully entitled to public sympathy and confidence. Charles Henry Fisher, Esq., representing Duncan, Sherman, & Co., of New York, (creditors of Cowdin, Gill, & Co., of New York,) expressed the fullest reliance on Messrs. Levy's ability, probity, and ultimate solvent means, and spoke very effectively in support of his views. His observations met with the cordial concurrence of every person present. The various banks with which Messrs. Levy had business relations have expressed their confidence also. The propositions as to mode and time of payment were accepted unanimously, and signed off, on the spot, by 75 per cent. of the whole body of creditors.

This result is extremely gratifying, as it gives assurance of the continuance in business of this important house. Our city readers know that for several months past a capacious and splendid store, destined for the occupation of Messrs. Levy, has been in course of erection, by W. P. Fetridge, Esq., of New York, on part of the ground in Chestnut st., adjoining the Girard House, known as the Butler property, which he purchased last year. Notwithstanding the depression of trade, Mr. Fetridge has not taken off one workman from this building, which, within and without, will be one of the most convenient, as well as the most beautiful, stores in the city. It is now so far forward, that in all probability Messrs. Levy will enter into business-occupation of it in six weeks or two months. Its situation is certainly one of the best in the city.

CHARLES MATHEWS.

Bad weather did not put an very great check upon public curiosity, last night, for there was a large audience at the Arch, to witness the *début* of Mr. Charles James Mathews, son of that inimitable performer who delighted a past generation. He is one of the best, if not *the* best, of English comedians, of the "genteel" or the "eccentric" school, now living. As regards looks, Mr. Mathews appears as young as he did when he visited this country, nineteen years ago.

He first appeared (we mean last night and not in 1838) in a comedy, adapted by himself, called "Married for Money," in which he plays the part of a young man, husband to a widow "of a certain age," who has money, as well as a son. This son, who has been abominably spoiled, (he is about third he got elevated, and the champagne speaking) asserts his marital independence, and becomes master in his own house. He played with exquisite art. Mr. Richings, as a sexigenarian in pursuit of a young wife, played finely; Mrs. Silsbee, as the rich wife, with her eternal calling (in *alt*) for "Al-fred," did justice to her part; and lively Mrs. Sefton, the very pink of *soubrette*, was a capital Abigail.

Mr. M. was called out at the end of the comedy. After that, the orchestra, led by Dr. Cunnington, played the Anvil Overture, ("Il Trovatore") and received the well-merited honor of an unanimous *encore*.

Mr. Mathews' second appearance was as *Captain Patter*, on his own extravagant interlude, "Patter versus Clatter," in which he sustained several characters, with instantaneous change of aspect and appearance, incessantly speaking, with wondrous volubility, all through the piece, and literally not allowing any one but himself to speak three words in the play. He sang his great *patter* song, describing a trip to Paris, with two more (one of them as by a man with a great cold in his head) and an amusing *tag*, in which he told the audience what each actor was about to say.

Mr Mathews was a second time called before the curtain, and announced a repetition of the same pieces for this evening. In compliance with recent and rational arrangements, by Mr. Marshall, there was no speech from Mr. Mathews. Of course, on his benefit (which must be a bumper) he will violate the new law, "on this occasion only, by particular desire."

His advent here, in these dull times, is a public boon. His Sir Charles Coldstream, and Mr. Affable Hawk, (and a score more of original characters,) must be pronounced here. He has made a decided impression, and we look on him as good to draw even better houses than greeted him last night, for the next three weeks, or as long as he can be induced to stay.

STOCKS, GROUND RENTS, REAL ESTATE, &c., this evening—a large sale. See Thomas & Sons' advertisements and pamphlet catalogues.

THE ELEGANT FURNITURE to be sold at the auction store, on Thursday, is now arranged for examination.

The Hermitage, the Old Residence of General Jackson.

The Nashville *Union*, in noticing the rumor that Congress will not accept the gift of the Hermitage from the State of Tennessee, upon condition that a military school is established there, says:

"If, then, Congress, at the approaching session, should decline the gift of the State, we trust the Legislature will follow the recommendation of the Governor. In his late message, Governor Johnson suggests that the Hermitage be set apart as the residence of the future Governors of Tennessee. The recommendation is eminently proper and appropriate. We have now no Executive Mansion, and the salary is not sufficient to permit a Governor of limited private fortune to bring his family to Nashville. The distance from the city is not too great, and, besides, no Chief Magistrate of Tennessee residing at the Hermitage could ever prove unfaithful to the high trust reposed in him. The glorious traditions around him would make him true to himself and the country. Let the future Governors of Tennessee, then, reside at the Hermitage. There are a thousand things there to remind one of his character, his history, his opinions, and his deeds. Nor were those opinions of more value than that at this moment. Had the country followed his wise counsels, we would not have been cursed by a brood of pestilent and corrupt banks."

HIGHLY IMPORTANT COMMUNICATION—RELIEF FOR THE MASSES.

[For The Press.]

The very great number of persons being thrown out of employment, to encounter destitution, with all its consequent ills, makes such an appeal to every Christian and patriot heart as to insure consideration.

Were these evils only the physical sufferings of being reduced to a scanty supply, and precarious, also, of mere bread and water—of deficient raiment—of inconvenient and uncertain shelter—of suffering from cold, and all of them endured for a season, lamentable as are such miseries, being but temporary, returning occupation would obliterate, perhaps, the recollection, as well as restore robust health.

But, we all know, that these evils, great and harrowing, as undoubtedly they are, would prove but trifles compared with those other more fearful and enduring evils, which destitution and desperation will inflict on its immediate victims, and entail upon society at large.

To say nothing of the loss to the world of the produce of the industry of so many persons for an indefinite period, it will require no prophet's ken to foresee into what a career of vice and villainy many thousands will be driven by the conjoined influence of destitution and temptation. And when once entered upon such a career, a return, to most of them, would be impossible, and with but few would be desired. A moral pollution will have so tainted their souls, that generations will be required to wash out the stains.

These industrious classes are the treasure of the nation, and their welfare, in every sense, should be guarded with a watchful and peculiar care. They form the great base of society, and no influence can affect it without being felt by the entire superstructure. Keep this base or great foundation of society sound, strong, and healthy, as the surest guarantee for the security of all that is superincumbent.

Moral pollution is as inevitably contagious as physical or material decay or rottenness; and the plague spot cannot rage among the mass of the people without sending through every range of society its pestilent vapors.

The first and most important duty, therefore, alike of Christians and patriots, is to see that no ill befall the industrious classes; and at this moment, eminently, is such duty imperative—a duty which, undoubtedly, all admit, and all are ready to perform, if only an efficient mode be made clear.

There is no need of exhortation to inspire the desire to accomplish so noble, so useful an end; the only hesitation is as to the mode by which this can be done most successfully. With deference, we venture to suggest that, as a large amount will certainly be contributed to relieve the distresses flowing from want of employment by so many, it is of great importance so to apply it as to make it do the most good.

We will venture a suggestion for public consideration, and it is this simple one:

Suppose the amount which would be contributed publicly and privately to amount to $500,000, which we deem no exaggeration. This amount applied as we propose may be made to afford a relief equal to five millions. The modus operandi might be as follows: That portion who have discharged hands shall continue to employ them, and that this sum of $500,000 shall be a reserved fund to secure against loss those articles manufactured by the giving of employment to the people as usual.

An arrangement of this kind would secure the employment of many thousands, who, instead of receiving in charity a humiliating pittance from the $500,000, would receive a sufficiency in honorable wages from five millions, which would be invested thus, with the surety of $500,000 against loss. To do this, in many cases, the principals would be under no pecuniary necessity to pay out a single dollar, while, which would be received by storekeepers, landlords, and others, with cash sufficient for market purposes; or capitalists, with this margin, would from the combined influence of profit and philanthropy, make advances and receive the manufactured articles as security. We should thus secure the community against those most perilous ills of idleness—we should be doing our simple duty to the honest industry of the people—we should profit by their labor, which would otherwise be lost, while the community would also incur the calamities flowing from desperate destitution. It might be that no loss would be made on the product of industry thus employed, and then the $500,000 would be a sum in addition to alleviate the wants of others incapable of work.

If we do not give $500,000 in this way to secure employment, we shall be compelled to lose ten times the amount, in additional taxes, in vacant houses, or unpaid rents, by robberies and arson. So that, as a matter of mere policy of dollars and cents, it would prove the cheapest escape from impending serious evils.

We throw out these suggestions, admittedly as somewhat crude, but as seminal ideas for other and better judgments.

How melancholy a lot is man's! The curse pronounced upon him was, that with the sweat of his brow man should earn his bread. And yet, how sadder than this curse is it, when man in vain petitions his fellow-man permission to toil!—when this anathema is sought as a blessing—when even God's curse is denied him in relief! What humiliation in man's hopelessly seeking leave to toil the livelong day!

We are called upon at this juncture by every sentiment of humanity, patriotism, duty, and self-interest, to exert ourselves by every practicable means to avert or alleviate the calamities which threaten to inflict the community during the coming winter; and if our suggestions shall give rise to such consideration of the matter as will best secure this, we shall have our abundant reward

CANDIDUS.

THE UNION SCHOOL AND CHILDREN'S HOME.

[For The Press.]

The eighth anniversary of this institution takes place this (Tuesday) evening, 27th inst., at the Musical Fund Hall, at 7½ o'clock.

This society deserves the support of the citizens, for it is one of their best friends.

On a recent visit to the Home, at the corner of Twelfth and Fitzwater street, two little pleasant-faced boys were introduced to the writer, whose present appearance indicated comfort and happiness. These were the poor outcast children of the home, whose history was brought before the public in the papers a few days ago. Those were the children who one midnight were thrown into the street with their parents, and whose father died the same night in the station-house—and while their mother was conveyed to prison, the humane police officer remembered that there was a better place for the children. Now they are to be found under kind maternal care, enjoying the privileges of a good school, morning and afternoon, sitting down at an orderly and well-supplied table, joining in the sports of their companions at the play hour, and when evening comes, each one tucked away in his little iron bedstead for sweet sleep.

On Thursday last there were one hundred and twenty-seven children in the house, ages ranging from two to twelve. Of this number about thirty are under three years of age, and composa a very attractive nursery.

No applicant coming under the description of those for whom the institution is designed is ever refused admittance. The process of thinning out, by placing children in good families in the country, is continually going on, thus making room for new comers.

No one will dispute that an institution which gathers up the neglected and destitute children of the inebriate and the convict, trains them for usefulness, and provides them homes in well-regulated families, is one of the best friends of the citizen, and as such it is commended to the fostering care and support of this community.

Atlantic Steamers.

The Vanderbilt went to sea on Saturday with an enormous crowd of passengers—nearly six hundred. The Atlantic was to have sailed at the same hour, but a serious fracture in her machinery was discovered at the last moment, which will detain her three or four days. Very great injustice was done to our mercantile community by the refusal of the Postmaster-General to permit her mails to be sent out by the Vanderbilt. It is a very poor consolation to be informed that "Mr. Collins is responsible" for the delay. It is very evident that a competitor to the Collins line in progress in our system of ocean steam navigation. The Atlantic was going out with only twenty passengers. Com. Vanderbilt is rapidly effecting his purpose of breaking down the monopoly which the mail contracts have given the other lines. His first blows are aimed at the Collins line—as he always sails on the same day with its best steamers. He carries letters, not upon contract, but receiving as compensation the postage paid. He has reduced the price of a passage very largely, and has made some of the quickest trips ever effected. The result is a very serious curtailment of the patronage of the Collins line—and unless their ships also reduce the price of passage it must inevitably be broken down. The Cunarders from this port do better, because they sail on different days and enjoy a better reputation. But the Cunard line from Boston has been compelled to reduce its rates by the competition of the line of screw steamps from Quebec, which is making very rapid passages, and at very low prices. The result is that nearly all the Canadian patronage, which used to be a very large item in the business of the Cunard line from Boston, now takes the other route, and the Cunarders have accordingly very wisely reduced their rates from thirty guineas to twenty-two pounds—a difference of nearly fifty dollars. The *Great Eastern*, when it comes out, will make a still greater inroad upon the accustomed habits of our ocean steam navigation companies, and we shall very soon see an entirely new state of things in regard both to the passenger traffic and the mail service. Monopolies, after all, do not succeed any better at sea than upon dry land.—*New York Times.*

The Clarksburg (Va.) *Register* relates the following melancholy occurrence: Last week a son of Col. Joseph J. Winter, of this county, returned from Kansas after an absence of some three years, we believe. His appearance had so changed that even his father did not recognise him when he entered the paternal mansion. After the son had made himself known, the father stepped to the door of an adjoining room, and calling to two of his daughters, informed them that a gentleman desired to see them. Upon entering the room, the young ladies did not at first recognise their brother; but almost instantly the eldest, named Cecilia, recognised him and sank instantly to the floor, dead. Being somewhat delicate, the joyous surprise of thus unexpectedly meeting her long-absent brother, to whom she was dearly attached, was too much, and her gentle spirit took its flight to realms where her happiness will endure forever.

OFFICIAL RETURNS

Of the Election for Governor, Canal Commissioner, and Supreme Judges, held in Pennsylvania, October 13, 1857:

[Reported expressly for The Press.]

COUNTIES.	Governor			Canal Commis'er.		Judges of Supreme Court.					
	Packer, D.	Wilmot, R.	Hazlehurst, A.	Strickland, D.	Millward, R.	Linderman, A.	Strong, D.	Thompson, D.	Veech, R.	Lewis, R.	Broom, A.	Brady, A.
Adams	2,363	1,900	58	2,364	1,911	44	2,360	2,310	1,834	1,835	40	40
Allegheny	6,600	7,689	856	6,662	7,489	787	6,729	6,736	7,396	7,361	802	794
Armstrong	2,409	2,100	111	2,368	2,094	69	2,382	2,386	2,098	2,100	73	73
Beaver	1,557	1,999	20	1,566	1,976	16	1,562	1,522	1,978	1,979	17	12
Bedford	2,338	1,568	398	2,315	1,630	341	2,320	2,317	1,572	1,571	336	339
Berks	8,722	2,750	874	8,727	2,579	945	8,813	8,567	2,132	2,358	945	762
Blair	1,819	1,450	569	1,793	1,480	526	1,799	1,798	1,480	1,481	518	518
Bradford	2,092	5,642	6	2,021	5,559	—	2,001	2,001	5,506	5,501	5	5
Bucks	5,747	4,801	101	5,713	4,828	78	5,757	5,749	4,793	4,809	104	85
Butler	2,361	2,831	53	1,538	683	144	2,375	2,381	2,786	2,772	53	53
Cambria	2,379	1,042	165	2,342	997	162	2,359	2,359	999	999	163	163
Carbon	1,537	672	153	1,538	683	144	1,542	1,540	686	686	146	146
Centre	2,663	2,145	35	2,667	2,157	23	2,601	2,600	2,122	2,121	24	23
Chester	5,388	5,269	421	5,303	5,195	453	5,361	5,331	5,277	5,289	479	469
Clarion	2,132	987	23	2,085	958	8	2,104	2,113	958	961	9	9
Clearfield	1,459	725	235	1,430	659	233	1,477	1,476	663	662	234	234
Clinton	1,464	1,082	18	1,448	1,071	2	1,455	1,459	1,072	1,072	3	3
Columbia	2,410	1,144	30	2,367	1,098	20	2,397	2,397	1,095	1,095	19	19
Crawford	2,576	3,514	—	2,521	3,340	1	2,545	2,640	3,342	3,339	—	—
Cumberland	3,076	2,400	58	3,073	2,400	43	3,437	3,048	2,469	2,473	36	37
Dauphin	3,109	2,656	600	3,079	2,739	511	3,071	3,085	2,727	2,734	518	518
Delaware	1,598	1,014	609	1,615	1,034	568	1,582	1,582	1,018	1,623	560	559
Elk	592	276	3	481	260	—	481	481	275	275	—	—
Erie	1,985	3,303	143	1,842	2,980	—	2,027	2,593	2,766	2,773	101	94
Fayette	3,104	2,520	80	3,080	2,566	32	3,020	3,011	2,589	2,600	32	26
Forest	65	79	—	57	68	—	58	58	74	74	—	—
Franklin	3,186	3,069	91	3,187	3,073	83	3,159