The Press.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1857.

FIRST PAGE.—"An Irish Defaulter," by the popular author of "An Irish Race," will attract attention. There is also an editorial, notices of Books, and news. FOURTH PAGE.—Hall's Grey Powders.

GOVERNOR WALKER AT THE OXFORD PRECINCT—THE WILL OF THE MAJORITY.

In 1888 an attempt was made to overthrow "the will of the majority" in Pennsylvania, in which began with the declaration of the Governor and Secretary of the Commonwealth, that "the election should be treated as if it had never been held." The next step was to recognise as members of the State Legislature a number of persons, who had been defeated at the polls, but who, by holding their seats in the Senate and the House, gave to Governor ROWAN and his party a small majority in each of these bodies. Had this position been successfully maintained, it was the avowed intention of the minority to prevent the inauguration of Governor POSTER, the Democratic Governor elect, who had been chosen Governor at the previous October election, by a majority of some eight thousand votes. The people of Pennsylvania are proverbially a patient and forbearing people, but these acts, looking directly and within certain alleged *forms of law*, to the overthrow of the vital principle of free government—namely, "THAT THE MAJORITY SHOULD RULE"—roused them almost like the bugles of a foreign invader, and they flocked by thousands to the State capital to vindicate their imperiled rights. The Governor retaliated by calling out the troops to maintain his monstrous position. The people responded by organizing committees of safety, and we were on the eve of a great civil war, when three or four independent gentlemen of the opposite party—Hon. CHARLES BUTLER, and his colleague, Mr. STUDEBAKER, of Luzerne, Mr. MONTGOMERY of Centre, and Hon. JOHN STRONG of Lancaster—boldly broke the trammels of TRADEMAN STEVENS, who led the Opposition, and so gave the majority to the Democrats—majorities in both branches of the Legislature. It was this bloodless but resolute revolution which alone gave the majority its rights, and rescued the State from the rule of a beaten minority.

There is a singular, and, with one slight exception, a striking similarity, between the proceedings of the minority in this State, in 1838, and the proceedings of the ascertained minority in the Territory of KANSAS. That the free-State men have a clear majority in that Territory is admitted by every candid observer. They have just elected their delegate to Congress by a large majority. They have, as we believe, a fair majority in each branch of the new Legislature, chosen on the fifth day of last month. But their opponents (we care nothing whether they are called pro-slavery men or nationalized national Democrats) do not seem content with this fact proved by the returns. They resolve to make a majority in that Legislature by disregarding the principle that THE MAJORITY SHALL RULE, and by recognising a bold and notorious fraud upon that principle in its stead. Let us come to the facts of the case.

Oxford township is a precinct in the county of Johnson, Territory of KANSAS. It belongs to a district which elects three senators (of members of the council) and eight representatives to the Legislature. This district is composed of the two counties of Douglas and Johnson, and it is," says Governor WALKER, in his proclamation of October 19, 1857, "a village of six houses, including stores, without a tavern, separated by a street from the handsome adjacent village of Santa Fe, in Missouri!" At the election on the fifth, as we learn from other authentic sources, the two counties of Johnson and Douglas, including the precinct of Oxford, gave a Republican majority of 1,200, which gave the latter party a majority in the Legislature. Oxford gave eighty-eight majority for the pro-slavery ticket, in itself a very large vote; but at the moment when this fact is ascertained that the Republicans had carried the district, an error is discovered in the Oxford return, which, being *corrected, turns up sixteen hundred and twenty-eight votes for the so-called pro-slavery ticket*, and elects three members of the Council and eight members of the House, with which the latter party claim a majority of one in each branch of the Legislature. But hear Governor WALKER on the vote of Oxford. We again copy from his proclamation:

"Influenced by these considerations, and impressed with the grave responsibility resting upon us in regard to the fairness of the election and its freedom from all fraud susceptible of detection and prevention within the scope of our duties, we (Secretary Stanton and himself) deemed it essential to truth and justice that we should ascertain every fact calculated to vitiate or sustain the conclusions derived from the face of the papers. Accordingly we went to the precinct of Oxford (which is a village with six houses, including stores, and without a tavern) and ascertained from the witnesses of that vicinity, and especially those of *the hundreds of adjacent village of* New Santa Fe, Missouri, (separated only by a street, and containing about twenty houses,) that altogether, not more than one-tenth the number of persons represented to have voted were present on the two days of the election, much the smaller number, not exceeding thirty or forty, being present on the last day, when more than fifteen hundred votes are represented as having been given. The people of Oxford, as well as those of the neighbouring village of Santa Fe, were astonished at the magnitude of the return; and all persons of all parties, in both places, treated the whole affair with derision or indignation, not having heard the alleged result until several days after it had occurred.

"In the course of our journey to and from Oxford, we passed over much the larger part of the county of Johnson, and we became thoroughly satisfied that there is no population in the whole county from which more than one-third the vote of that single precinct could have been given. We learned that some very few persons, having cabins on the Reserve, in Johnson county, and claiming a residence therein, though generally absent, had voted at some of the precincts in that county. These returns, beyond all doubt, are simulated and fictitious; but, at present, they are *prima facie* evidence."

And, accordingly, Governor WALKER rejected the vote of Oxford precinct, giving the certificates to the Republican Councillors and Representatives. His reasons, though already published in THE PRESS, are repeated, as follows:

"1st. It does not appear on the face of the document (the Oxford returns) presented to us, or in any other manner, that the law of election took the oath imperatively demanded by the statute, to secure the impartial discharge of their duties according to law."

"2d. It does not appear that the paper presented to us was one of the two original poll-books kept at the election, as required by law; but, on the contrary, it does appear from unmistakable internal evidence, that the paper is either a copy of some other document, or has been made up for the occasion, and is not the genuine record taken at the election. The law requires one of the poll-books to be returned by the election officers, the other to be deposited with the clerk of the board of commissioners of the proper county.

"3d. As the vote of each elector was to be recorded for each one of twenty-two candidates, and in more than a hundred cases, for twenty-five, and that by a *viva voce*, it was a physical impossibility that the number of votes presented can have been taken on the second day, being more than fifteen hundred, with the name of the voter written, and each of twenty-two candidates properly designated; could have been taken and recorded within the time prescribed by law.

"4th. It is an extraordinary fact, tending to throw distrust upon the whole proceeding, that of the sixteen hundred and twenty-eight votes, only one is given to the delegate elect to Congress, and only one hundred and twenty-four are recorded as having been cast for the local candidates of the township.

"Under these circumstances, we do not feel embarrassed by any technical difficulty as to our right to go behind the returns. We hold the returns themselves to be defective in form and substance, and therefore inadmissible. We go behind them and inquire into the facts, only for the purpose of ascertaining whether, by these valid objections to the mere returns, our rejection of them will have the effect of defeating the will of the people, sought to be fairly expressed at the polls. In the event of such consequences, we might hesitate, to receive a vote upon any defect of form, however essential in law. But in the present case, we feel ourselves bound to adhere to the very letter of the law, in order to defeat a gross and palpable fraud.

"Because, therefore, the paper now under examination is not one of the original poll-books, by law required to be returned, and from the absence of the oath prescribed by the territorial statutes for the judges of election, the returns being thus clearly invalid, and as we believe, fictitious and simulated, we have under the circumstances, no alternative but to reject the whole return from the Oxford precinct, and to give the certificates to those who appear to have been elected by virtue of the other regular returns."

Governor WALKER, it will be seen, makes a prominent point of the *illegality* of the return presented to him. On this point he submits some arguments which, before any Congressional committee, would have unseated a member of Congress, or a delegate from a Territory. The informality in the return was marked, confessing to the world that the parties engaged in the fraud had proceeded with a reckless carelessness which could only result from a supposition that no one would dare to question their action. He might rest his case here confident of a successful issue; indeed, he is commanded to admit no *illegal* vote by the fourth section of the Kansas-Nebraska act, as follows. *By this section he is bound to* INQUIRE *into the legality of the votes:*

"The persons having the highest number of *legal* votes in each of said Council Districts for members of the Council shall be declared *by the Governor* to be duly elected to the Council; and the persons having the highest number of *legal* votes for the House of Representatives shall be declared *by the Governor* to be duly elected members of said House."

There is a precedent which the Democratic party will not soon forget. We allude to the celebrated Broad Seal controversy in 1839-40, in New Jersey. In that great struggle, which came near revolutionizing Congress, the Democrats contended that the *State* officers *should look behind the returns*. There was a conflict between the Governor and the Secretary of State of New Jersey. An opposition election officer had thrown out the vote of a township or district, (which act elected the whole opposition ticket—the representatives then being elected on a general ticket,) and the Governor took the return, excluding this township or district—the Secretary "counting up" the vote, including it. The result was a grave difference, the Democrats contending that the act of the inferior officer was wrong, and should be revised—precisely the principle asserted by Governor WALKER—and the opposition taking the other ground. Our readers will remember the controversy.

Upon both grounds, therefore—upon the mandates of the law, and upon the wantonness and openness of the fraud—*and, mainly upon the former*—Governor WALKER will stand justified before his countrymen. We admit that it would require a grave cause to compel an Executive to overlook the law, and to go behind the returns; but we hold that upon the ground of non-compliance with the law itself, the false vote of Oxford was rightly rejected. And suppose Governor WALKER, with the facts before his eyes—with the false return, admitted, proved, and confessed, by every material and immaterial evidence—had given the certificates to men who were not elected, and so decided the complexion of the Legislature, what must have been the result in a region filled with armed men, and excited by inflammatory elements? Bloodshed could not have been avoided. The fires of fanaticism would have been lighted anew; and a pretext would have been given for such a war of sectionalism as would have left the conservative men of the North utterly at the mercy of the Abolitionists. In such an event, how would the pretext that the technicalities of the law compelled Governor WALKER to decide against the majority have availed him and the Democracy before the country? JOSEPH RITNER professed to have law on his side. He went behind the returns to justify a fraud, and boasted that he had the law at his back, and many honest men believed him. But the *equity, the justice* of the case, the enormity of the fraud he sought to sanctify, were apparent to the people, and if they had not obtained their rights they would have taken it into their own strong hands. Governor WALKER rejected the false and fabricated vote at Oxford upon legal grounds; but he did so for other reasons, which, had they not animated his action, would have sunk him in the estimation of every just man of every party, as a demagogue who labored only for his party, or as a coward who feared to do right. He *has been* true to the truth, and we honor him for it.

The Southern people do not ask that Kansas should be made a slave State by such means as this! Oxford fraud. They are a generous race of men. They would scorn a wrong as they would resent a blow. In every Southern State there are hosts of citizens who admit that Kansas will be a free State, and such citizens are not willing to prolong the Southern rule in the Territory, when that rule is no longer theirs by the ballot-box. The convention which is to form a Constitution is, itself, not a fair representation of the popular will of Kansas; but this has been yielded to, because its members were chosen according to certain forms laid down by a former Legislature, (also chosen under very questionable auspices,) and because the people will have a vote upon the work of these members. The Democrats of the North have stood by patiently witnessing the singular progress of things in the Territory of Kansas. They have forborne to speak of the partial character of former elections; and with rapidly thinning ranks have taken the galling fire of the Abolitionists, who declared these elections to be unjust and unfair, and they have only won the victory by pledging themselves to the nation, *that under James Buchanan's Administration the will of the majority should prevail, whether that majority gave the Territory to the Democrats, or to the Republicans.* It was our wish that, when this majority was ascertained, it would be a Democratic majority. We hoped for this for every substantial reason. We believed, and we believe, that it is essential to the true interests of Kansas that its destinies should be in the hands of the Democratic party. But if it is to be otherwise—if the Republicans have won it—in God's name let them have it. Let us not dishonor ourselves by a resort to trick and fraud, or by countenancing trick or fraud, to deprive them of it. What if the Republicans should get two United States Senators by this Legislature? Better that they should have twenty than that we should have one, if that one is to be carried by foul means.

For long years the writer of this article has stood by the just demands of the South. There has been no battle-field since General JACKSON left the Presidency in which he has not done the best in his poor power to strengthen the hands and to protect the rights of the South. For this, while he has received measureless reproaches from the extreme men of the free States, he was rewarded by the approving consciousness that he was doing his plain duty. And in the present exigency, it is our solemn conviction, based upon a somewhat intimate knowledge of our whole people, that nothing could do our common cause more lasting harm, nothing could work more irreparable evil to the South—nothing would be so sure to galvanize the dying organization last year defeated—than the attempt to legalize and sanctify a proceeding which no man has dared to justify upon the ground of right, and which sets out with a deliberate repudiation of the great principle that "THE MAJORITY SHALL RULE."

CALIFORNIA MAIL IN ADVANCE.

The *Quaker City*, from Havana on the 29th, arrived at New York last night, with $178,000 in specie. She also brought Senator BRODERICK and Col. FREMONT, who had reached Havana by the *Star of the West*, from Aspinwall, which was to leave for New York on Friday last. The *Quaker City* has brought a single California paper, dated October 5, on which day the *Golden Gate* left San Francisco, and returned thither on the 10th, her machinery being out of sorts. On the 11th the *Golden Age* left San Francisco in her stead, and reached Panama on the 24th.

The *Star of the West* has brought $1,000,000 in gold for New York, and $500,000 for England. The news of the panic in the Eastern and Middle States had not caused much surprise in California.

The general news from California does not possess much interest. Governor WELLER had a Democratic majority of at least 11,000 over all the other candidates. The Legislature was highly Democratic also, the Senate consisting of twenty-five Democrats and five Republicans; the Assembly of fifty-four Democrats and sixteen Republicans. The vote on the State debt showed a majority of 30,000 in favor of payment.

There had been several encounters with the Indians. The Mormons in Carson Valley were, under BRIGHAM YOUNG's orders, to leave on the 24th of October, and return to Utah. He is said to have directed them to form a military organization. The impression at California was, that, when driven to extremity, the Mormons would quit Utah, and locate themselves in the Russian-American Territory.

The *Star of the West* will probably arrive at New York in the course of to-day.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPEAN MAIL-STEAMER.

Telegraphic despatches from Quebec, as late as nine o'clock last night, intimate the non-arrival of the mail-steamer *Indian*, from Liverpool, on the 21st ult., with four days' later news from Europe. Her intelligence is expected with much interest, as it will probably inform us how the suspension of the New York banks has been received in England.

STOCKS, REAL ESTATE, &c., THIS EVENING.

Thomas & Sons hold a large sale of stocks, loan, real estate, &c., at the Exchange. See advertisements and pamphlet catalogue.

SHIPPING PRODUCE TO THE EAST.

The following article, from the Cincinnati *Times*, pays a deserved tribute to Philadelphia. We copy it with pleasure. We learn that a number of the New York merchants have despatched agents to the West to purchase produce and ship it forward, to avoid the ruinous rates of exchange. They take the local notes which are a legal tender, say in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky, and with this buy produce. Why should not our Philadelphia merchants follow this good example? Every good result would flow from it:

As the yield of this year's harvest is now accumulating in our city, and bids fair to accumulate ir trade is not revived, we take the occasion to make a few suggestions to our merchants. It seems impossible under present circumstances, for the mercantile community to raise the means to meet their Eastern obligations. Collections seem to be almost impossible, and much of the money now afloat can be used only at a sacrifice, in the shape of discount. Under these circumstances, why not make the produce now finding its way to our market a currency, for the time being, to meet Eastern obligations. Ship it East, as fast as it arrives, dispose of it in the ready market there, cancel the most pressing debts, and save that now onerous tax, exchange. It seems to us that exertions in that direction might save many houses from a dilemma, which the extreme tightness of the money market and the hard times now threaten.

To those who choose to adopt this plan, to a greater or less extent, a knowledge of the best point for shipment, at this time, is quite essential. That point, most assuredly, is Philadelphia.

Butchers is another argument still in favor of Philadelphia. It is much nearer, and the freight charges consequently much less. A better and more reliable class of railroads does not exist in the Union than those which complete the direct route from this city to Philadelphia. It embraces but three companies, viz: the Little Miami, the Columbus and Steubenville running to Pittsburgh, and the Pennsylvania Central. The Little Miami is, too well known to our shippers to need commendation. The Columbus and Steubenville road is in excellent condition, well stocked, and prompt in the fulfilment of its obligations as common carrier. The Pennsylvania Central stands at the head of American railroads, for excellent management. This is especially so in regard to its facilities for transporting freight, and although the East, to the West, or from the West to the East, who *does* try the Central Pennsylvania, are sure to do it again. The general promptitude with which the company delivery all classes of freight, and the care exercised in its transportation, has made this route the route *par excellence*. To Philadelphia, therefore, will shippers of produce be led, if they consult their interest. It is now the best market; it is the easiest of access from this point, and being far the shortest, is, consequently, the cheapest route for eastward bound goods from Cincinnati.

TRIUMPH OF PHILADELPHIA METHODISM.

We have been permitted to make the following extracts from a letter, written by an officer on board the steam-frigate Wabash, the flagship of the Home Squadron, Commodore PAULDING. It was evidently not intended for publication, but is the frank, sailor-like communication of an officer to a brother officer. The testimony is all the more valuable on this account; and we know the writer to be well qualified, by experience and skill, to judge of the merits and excellence of the ship and her machinery. It will be remembered that the Wabash is one of the six steam-propeller frigates, of very large dimensions, built by order of Congress, and that she was constructed at the Navy Yard in this city, wholly by Philadelphia mechanics. The other five frigates are named the Minnesota, Merrimac, Colorado, Roanoke, and Niagara. The Wabash is commanded by Captain FREDERICK ENGLE:

U. S. STEAM FRIGATE WABASH,
October 5, 1857—*Aspinwall.*

DEAR ***: I have not time to write you a letter, but will drop you a short note. 'The Northern Light' is dring up, and the signal flying that the passengers are coming.

I would like you, I would like all the navy to see this ship. She is perfect in style, in figure, in engines, in small arms, in anything and in everything appertaining to a first-rate man-of-war. Her officers are disciplined, and her men are perfect. There is no trouble, no quarrelling, no grumbling, no courts-martial; we could ship all **** with her, and give them odds. She is efficient, under steam or under sail, and will be equally so under fire; there is nothing we can't do with her. Our fire department is perfect; we beat "fire quarters" this morning, and, in two minutes, the hose was laid and the water flying. The hose is kept on reels, always in order, and always ready. Why don't the Government send the perfect ship to some foreign station? What a shame to have such a ship here. Our first lieutenant is a gallant officer. He has one great virtue which few first lieutenants have—he keeps the officers up to the work; and as the captain seems to keep a steady pull on him, there is no "let up," and all goes on as smoothly as any old maid could desire. When all hands are called for any duty whatever, the first lieutenant takes the trumpet, and every officer in the ship must be at his station. The officer of the deck can't furl or loose sails here. This goes a little tough at first, but tough or not tough, it has to work until it gets tender!

Messrs. Merrick & Sons have distinguished themselves, as usual, by the engines of this ship. You know I was in the Mediterranean, in the Princeton, for two years, and her engines, built by the same works, did not cost the Government twenty dollars in that time.

THE SONS OF MALTA.

We took occasion yesterday to notice the liberality of this useful body of men, in making donations of money to the different charitable associations of this city. We have been furnished with the following list of the societies to each of which the sum of fifty dollars has been voted, making in all the sum of five hundred and fifty dollars:

Union Benevolent Association—Edmund Wilcox, Treasurer. Home Missionary—T. T. Mason, Treasurer. Foster Home Association—Mrs. E. S. Simmons, Treasurer. Penn Asylum for Indigent Widows and Single Women—Mrs. Phebe Dare, Treasurer. Female Society of Philadelphia for the Relief and Employment of the Poor, Seventh street, above Arch—Mary Ann Dacosta, Treasurer. Rosine Association—Mira Townsend, Treasurer. Western Provident Society and Children's Home, West Philadelphia—Mrs. Samuel Field, Treasurer. Temporary Home Association, Zane street—Mary W. Brooks, Treasurer. Southern Home for Children, 12th and Fitzwater streets, Mrs. T. R. Marsden, Treasurer. House of Industry, Catherine street, above 7th, Southwark—Wistar Morris, Treasurer. Young Men's Central Home Mission—William O. Stevenson, Treasurer.

An important meeting of the holders of the mortgage bonds of the Union Canal Company, not interested in the common or preferred stock of the company, will be held at the Girard House on Friday evening next at 8 o'clock.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

"The Queen of Spades," a drama which was acted at the Arch-street Theatre last night, was first played at Drury Lane Theatre, London, on March 29, 1851. It was "adapted," by Mr. Bourcicault, from a French piece, by Scribe, called "La Dame de Pique." Mrs. Nisbitt was to have played the leading part of *Katinka Welldorf*, the Queen, as her favorite. She was taken suddenly "ill"—in the same way as George Frederick Cooke often was, after dinner—and, on the moment, another play was about being substituted, but the audience would not have it. The "Queen of Spades" was announced, and her majesty *must* appear. The stage-manager announced Mrs. Nisbitt's "illness"—but the audience laughed. Then Mr. Anderson, the lessee, made his bow, and announced that Miss Fanny Vining (now Mrs. E. L. Davenport) would read the part. This satisfied the audience, with whom Miss Vining was a decided and deserved favorite. So, without abandoning her native *rôle* of Queen of Hearts, the charming substitute appeared as "Queen of Spades," and read the part so well, and played it so brilliantly (with the manuscript in her hand,) that the absence of Mrs. Nisbitt was forgotten. This was the identical character which Mrs. Davenport performed last night, in a manner which would have made the reputation of any actress. She took it out of the limits of melodrama, and, in her hands, it was wonderfully effective.

The main points of this drama, which, more from its scenery and situations, than its dialogue, will be a leading trump in Mr. Wheatley's hand for some time, may be summed up thus: The first relates to the liberation of a Russian officer under sentence of death, effected by the sharp wits of a clever princess who loves him, and who has herself escaped from the Czar's anger at St. Petersburg in the disguise of a limping and humpbacked aunt. The prisoner is sent down to a salt mine. The princess by promising a young miner—the cardinal feature of whose character is an insane love for gambling—a quasi-magic family ring, the property of which, when invoked at cards, is to make the wearer always win on the Queen of Spades, obtains his assistance. The commander of the Imperial Guard, a family enemy of the condemned, and a suitor of the princess, is outwitted, and the youth—after a good deal of well-planned "business," and a succession of small but effective incidents—is conveyed in safety to upper air. In the latter part of the play we meet all the characters assembled in a gambling-house. The escaped prisoner is playing with the view of amassing money sufficient to pay off the family debt, which prevents him from seeking satisfaction of his antagonist; the latter is playing with the view of testing the powers of the ring which has fallen into his possession; and the salt-miner, convinced of its virtues, is eagerly backing his bets, when, suddenly, upon a scene of great animation and excitement, appears the princess, fantastically dressed for a masquerade as the Queen of Spades, and having abjured her pretended limp and hunch. This apparition seems to set everybody to rights, and furnishes a proper catastrophe to the ingenious incidents of the drama.

The scenery is good. In the second set, the interior of a salt mine, ("one thousand feet below the surface of the earth,") with "the stair-case of salt," was most effective, and a gambling pavilion at Carlsbad—which, the bills inform us, is situated in Bohemia!—was brilliant. At the last moment, when Mrs. Davenport appeared dressed up as the Queen of Spades, and by a rapid change, in a splendid court costume, the effect was so good that the audience greeted it with very hearty plaudits.

Except that Mr. Tannehill, who appeared as *Eric Klamberg*, (and played it more than respectably,) *would* speak of *Boreina* as Boreinar, as Cookneys do; that Mr. Wallis, a Russian noble, wore the Austrian uniform, which is *white*, instead of the Russian, which is *green*, and that Mr. Dolman, in act iii., played *Ivan* as if it were a low comedy part—the general acting was good. On the whole, Mrs. Davenport was well supported.

One of the great elements of genius is its adaptability and versatility. Here, after playing the part of a princess—which she seemed to be, "aye, every inch"—she appeared in Douglas Jerrold's "Black-Eyed Susan," in the less dignified part of *Susan*. And very delightfully she played it, without any stageyness whatever, but with natural force and simplicity. Mr. Davenport has taken violent possession of *William*. The play was revived at the Haymarket (in London) for the express purpose of letting Mr. Davenport play in it. At that time Mr. T. P. Cooke, the original *William*, was understood to have retired from the stage, (he has recently returned to it,) and it clearly and confessedly was open to Mr. Davenport to meet the manager's wish, by taking the part. Jerrold, Talfourd, Dickens, Oxenford of the *Times*, and Forster of the *Examiner*, witnessed his first performance of it, and their united opinion was that if Mr. Davenport was a little less nautical than Mr. Cooke, he was more natural, pathetic, and effective. He alternately awakens the smile and draws down the tears of his auditors, for his sense of humor is as deep as his feeling of deep tragedy. He sings very well, too, and the hornpipe with *Susan*—T. P. Cooke used always call her Shoo-sah—was a great success for both. The play is well put on the stage, and the principal performers very were well supported by the other actors.

The two other theatres (in Broad street and Walnut street) were well attended last night. At the Arch Street was almost a *jam*, every seat being occupied. We understand that Madame ROSE, the melodramatic "Linda," went off very well, at Walnut Street. To-morrow, perhaps, we may be able, from personal observation, to say what it is like.

Mdlle Frezzolini, the celebrated Italian vocalist, who has been performing for some weeks at New York, takes a brief recess from her musical labors there, and will appear at the Musical Fund Hall, in this city, on Monday evening. There is no announcement, as yet, of the artists who will assist at this, her first concert here. Mdlle F. is under the direction of Maurice Strakosch.

Sir William Gore Ouseley.

The New York *Times* announced, on the 29th ult., that Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY was to be sent, by the British Government, as "Special Minister to negotiate a settlement of the remaining differences *between England and this country* in regard to Central American affairs." If this were true, which we doubted at the time, Sir WILLIAM would virtually supersede Lord NAPIER. It seems, as the New York *Times* afterwards admitted, that Sir WILLIAM was to go to Central America, and *not* to negotiate a settlement of the remaining differences *between England and this country.*" Our neighbor was misinformed originally, and that is the long and the short of it.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Three-dollar bills on the Farmers' Bank of New Jersey, at Mount Holly, made their appearance yesterday. Several were passed. The left end has a full figure of an Indian drawing a bow—the right end Justice in a medallion, holding one scale. The centre vignette, two horses holding over a tripod, with a figure three to the right. J. Beatty, cashier, and J. Black, president, apparently in the same hand-writing. Dated, Mount Holly, January 1, 1856. Six of those notes were passed at Parker's saloon, in Arch Street, during the parade yesterday. Three persons have been arrested charged with "shaving" these notes. Those who have been victimized should make an early visit to the Mayor's office this morning.

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Report of Superintendent of Indian Affairs—New Mexico and Apache Indians—Col. Bonneville's Description of the Gila Country—Great Basin of Oregon and Washington Territories, &c.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2d, 1857.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs received this morning the report of J. L. Collins, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in New Mexico, dated September 30th, 1857. It is accompanied by a letter of Agent Steck, who reports that the Coyotero Apaches had sent their chief men to the agency to ask for peace, which he recommended should be granted them, as few of their people have been engaged in depredations on the whites; and also by a letter from Col. Bonneville. Col. Collins says:

"From the information contained in Col. Bonneville's letter, it will be seen that the country on the Gila is peculiarly suited for the permanent location of the several tribes of the Apaches, a fact which I am desirous should be understood by the honorable Commissioners."

Col. Bonneville's letter is as follows:

"SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO,
"September 22, 1857.

Dear Colonel: Returning a few days since from the depot on the Gila, I met your friend and agent Dr. Steck. He made much inquiry respecting the Gila country—whether your views in regard to locating the Apache Indians in Pueblos should be effected on the waters of the Gila. He appeared desirous that I should converse with you on the subject. He believed that any information in relation to this hitherto unknown region would be deeply interesting, and perhaps some day might be useful, in the operations of your superintendency with these people.

"We were operating in what has been known as the Gila country, for more than four months; had detachments of troops scattered in every direction, and information and sketches of the country brought from every quarter. I established my depot on the east branch of the Gila river—a beautiful spot about fifteen miles from the Mogollon mountains. This valley is above twenty-five miles by forty, bounded by the Mogollon to the north, San Vicente to the east, the Burro and Almoque to the south, and to the west by the Patos and San Francisco. These mountains enclose one of the most secluded and healthy spots on earth—beautiful to perfection. Such was the admiration of all who saw it that our employees every one, would have remained to have made it their homes, had it been safe to have done so.

"Lieut. Whipple was sent into the Mogollon mountains. He remained in them some twenty days, and visited the head-waters of the Gila, and he described it as a most elevated and tumbled-up region, perfectly worthless, excepting a limited space on the northwestern slope of the mountain. His maps, made from frequent readings of the compass, I look upon as very correct. Every detachment furnished me with a map of the country traversed. These I have transmitted, with my report, to the department headquarters, to which, I have no doubt, the government will readily give you access.

"After passing the depot Valley, the river continues to the south, and enters the cañons of a low range of lava mountains, connecting the Burro and Almoque mountains. About twenty miles in the cañons it falls into a large open country extending from the Burro mountain or the east, to the Almoque on the west. It continues westerly until it meets the Sierrita Jornado. Along range of cañons from the south forms the river among the lava and precipices of its northern extremity; when seeking again its western direction, it flows from sixty to one hundred miles through a valley about forty miles wide. This valley was remarked by all as most fertile, with extensive bottom lands a rolling country on either side, offering the finest pasture, to the very foot of the mountains. This valley, like every other capable of cultivation, gives evidence of a former people who were agriculturists, and who were, no doubt, far more civilized than the present race who dissolute it. We find, to the north, the Almoque and Patos mountains, with a basaltic range of low mountains, connecting these with the Penal range. To the west, the south span of the Penal Mountains stand as a barrier to all egress. To the south we have the mountain ranges of Turnbull and Graham, and to the east the Sierrita Jornado. Within these boundaries we have a spot—large, fertile, healthy, and well watered by the Gila—bedded in the mountains, distant from all roads and pass-ways, and without the probability of any ever being made through it—a country as it were isolated. This appears to me most admirably adapted for the home of the Indian. Here, established in his pueblo, his fertile planting ground at his door, good water and healthy climate, with his flocks, herds, and stock fattening on the mountain slope, he would be well situated. The mogues, the favorite food of the Indian, is here found in abundance.

I am aware that objections may be urged to assigning such fertile countries to the Indians; but this valley, with all its health, its delicious water, and rich lands, is not such as I fancy would be desirable for the settlement of our people, who seek the great thoroughfares and reject what so completely isolates them from the busy world. Here, indeed, a man may live and grow fat, and have nothing to disturb the quiet of a whole year; but this is not in sympathy with busy, active, and enterprising American citizens; so that the fact of its great isolation is an additional recommendation for its Indian adaptability, where, under the parental care of an agent, the Indian may easily satisfy all his wants with the certainty that his improvement, though slow, will be constant. To the north the Gila country is broken, rising as you go north into high mountains of lava, &c. Small streams have their sources in these mountains, and, running through the cañons at times, open out into small valleys of the greatest fertility. On the south, the country is rolling to the mountains. It is a peculiarity to this, as to all the Gila region, that springs commence in all the mountains, so as to afford abundance of water for all stock purposes, and sometimes even for irrigation; but these springs lose themselves in the loose soils of the valley, and find the river under ground.

"I have made a rough sketch of the subject, desiring simply to draw your attention to it, and if it should have the merit of any usefulness, I shall be satisfied. The Sierrita Jornado, which I omitted to mention, is about one hundred miles due west from Fort Thorn.

"I am, &c.,

"R. C. BONNEVILLE, Col. U. S. A.

"Col. JAMES COLLINS, Sup't Indian Affairs, New Mexico."

The great basin between the cascade and Rocky mountains, and lying in the Territories of Oregon and Washington, will, in all probability, be surveyed and thrown into market during the next summer.

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed Thos. White and Edward Gibbon to be assistant keepers at the Carysford Reef light-house, on the coast of Florida, in the place of D. Clarke and D. Lowis, resigned—compensation $300 per annum and one daily ration. Also, John Christian, to be assistant keeper of the light-house at Northwest Passage, Fla., vice Henry Ogden, resigned—compensation $300 per annum and one daily ration.

The tenders for the site of the Knoxville custom house, court house, and post office buildings were opened this morning at the Treasury Department. There are said to have been thirty-six distinct lots or sites offered in all, ranging in price from $200 to $35,000!

Brevet Major Jefferson Van Horne, captain in the third infantry, United States army, died at Albuquerque, New Mexico, on the 28th September last, according to advices received at the War Department.

The resignation of Capt. Daniel Leadbetter, U. S. corps of engineers, to take effect on the 31st December next, has been accepted by the President.

X. Y.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUAKER CITY AT NEW YORK.

THE STEAMER STAR OF THE WEST.

$1,000,000 in Gold Coming.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The United States mail steamship Quaker City, from Havana on the 29th ult., arrived here this evening.

The steamer Star of the West, from Aspinwall, had arrived at Havana, and would leave on the 30th ult. for New York.

She has $1,000,000 in gold on board, besides a half million dollars for England. Thirty-five of her passengers, including Senator Broderick and Col. Fremont, arrived here by the Quaker City.

The connecting steamer, Golden Gate, left San Francisco on the 5th. Her machinery became disabled, and she returned to that port on the 10th.

The steamer Golden Age left in her stead on the 11th ult., and arrived at Panama on the 24th.

The sloop-of-war St. Louis left Havana for Aspinwall on the 29th ult.

The *Steamer Herald*, of San Francisco, of the 5th ult., is the only California paper brought by the Quaker City. The news therein is of an unimportant character.

Kirk's wagon-road party had been attacked by the Indians, but the latter had been repulsed without loss.

It is said to be the intention of the Mormons to go into the Russian Possessions, should matters prove serious.

The advices from Havana are unimportant

The health of Havana had become good.

It is reported that the appointment of Mirasol to relieve Concha as Governor-General was not acceptable to the people.

Exchange on New York and sugars were nominally lower. Holders of sugars preferred to ship to the United States. Gold commands three per cent. premium.

The shipments of small cargoes to Europe were active, but there are no freights for heavy cargoes

The Quaker City brings $173,000 in specie.

CALIFORNIA INTELLIGENCE.

The official returns of the recent election in nearly all the counties give Walker, the Democratic candidate for Governor, a majority of 11,600 over all the other candidates.

The majority in favor of the payment of the State debt is 30,000. The Senate consists of twenty-five Democrats and five Republicans, and the Assembly of fifty-four Democrats and sixteen opposition.

The crop of cereals is largely ahead of the demand for home consumption.

The news of the panic in New York had created but little surprise.

The trial of Treasurer Bates has resulted in a verdict in favor of the State, to the full amount of his bond, $100,000.

The Mormons in Carson Valley were to leave there for Utah on the 25th of October. Brigham Young has ordered them to form a secret cavalry company, equipped with a year's provisions and clothing.

The expedition from Fort Buchanan against the Apache Indians killed fifty and took one hundred and fifty prisoners.

Great excitement prevails between the Sonorians and the inhabitants of Arizona, and no Americans are allowed a passport into Sonora.

The Pinoe Indians have killed one hundred and fifty Yumas and Apaches for outrages committed on them.

No papers have been received from the Isthmus or South America.

Non-Arrival of the Indian.

QUERET, November 2—9 o'clock P. M.—The steamer Indian, over due from Liverpool, has not yet been signalled at River du Loup. As there is little prospect of obtaining her news to-night, the telegraph line to that place has been closed.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The Southern mail furnishes papers from all points as late as due.

The receipts of cotton at Houston, Texas, since the first of September, amounted to 13,000 bales. The stock on hand on the 21st ult. was 5,300 bales.

A letter from Brownsville says that Judge Watrous's silver mine is no longer doubtful. The yield was large, and sixty hands were employed.

Many disasters are reported to have occurred on the coast of Texas during a gale which prevailed on the 22th ult. The losses were not serious.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The following is the condition of the banks of this city, as shown by their weekly statement:

Increase of specie	$2,472,000
Increase of deposits	3,900,000
Decrease of loans	275,000
Decrease of circulation	550,000

Commercial Espionage—Fatal Affray.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 2.—Mr. Bell, an agent of Douglass & Co.'s New York Commercial Agency, killed a citizen of Yorkville, S. C., named James Allen, on Saturday last. The communication of information injurious to Mr. Allen is stated to have been the cause of the difficulty. Mr. Bell has been placed under arrest.

Fatal Accident.

PLYMOUTH, Luzerne co., Pa., Nov. 2.—Andrew Lindsley was instantly killed by falling from the bucket when coming out of McFarlane's shaft today.

Markets.

SAVANNAH, November 2.—Cotton—Sales of 100 bales to-day at 11¼ a 12c. Market closed firm.

AUGUSTA, November 2.—Cotton—Sales of 800 bales to-day, with buoyant market. Prices mostly 12c.

LATER FROM UTAH TERRITORY.

[From the New York Times.]

OGDEN CITY, N. T., Thursday, October 22, 1857—News has just reached here from our frontier Mormon settlement upon the Loupe Fork of the Platte River, near the mouth of Beaver, and known as the Beaver settlement of Mormons (about one hundred miles inland from here), that some renegado Mormons, or seceders from the Mormon Church, fleeing from the Danites of Salt Lake, had reached that settlement a few days since, bringing the news that a large force of the Mormon militia, under Brigham Young and Heber C. Kimball, were *preparing to leave Salt Lake City, with provisions and ammunition for a six weeks' campaign in the mountains to the eastward, and thus to stop, if possible, the passage of the United States troops.* Although the positive destination was a secret known only to the leaders of the church, yet it was generally supposed that at the pass in the mountains near Bear river out-off, or at Steeple Rocks, the stand would be