PRESS.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1858.

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

THE WEEKLY PRESS, Vol. 3, No. 16, for SATURDAY, Oct. 16th, is now ready. Among the vast amount of interesting matter, original and selected, contained in the number for the present week, will be found the following:

THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION.—THE GREAT PRINCIPLE OF POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY TRIUMPHANTLY SUSTAINED.

EDITORIALS.—WHAT SKETCH FOR THE ENGINE—THE EXPEDITION TO PARAGUAY—FAULTS OF THE OCEAN CABLE—JUDGE JURDINE, AND ALGERNON—THE TREATIES WITH CHINA—A RISK ON GOLD—GERMANY: ITS PAST AND PRESENT—DESTRUCTION OF THE NEW YORK CRYSTAL PALACE—TRY IT AGAIN—ANNALS OF A LITERARY SOCIETY—GUNPOWDER ON BOARD—THE AMERICANS AND THEIR FOES—TUESDAY—THE RESULT—JICKLING'S DISTRICT—THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—A GENIUS REMINISCENCE.

POETRY.—THOMAS VESPER BELL—TRIBUTE TO HESMAN THORBECKE.

TALES.—WHAT WAS SAID TO GERTRUDE'S WYOMING.

CORRESPONDENCE.—THE SUPREME COURT: THE LEGALITY OF THE ACT SELLING THE STATE CANALS—A GLANCE AT NEW YORK POLITICS—LANCASTER AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL FAIR—INTERESTING FROM INDIANA—LETTER FROM ERIE—LETTERS FROM "OCCASIONAL"—LETTER FROM LANCASTER—HOW THE QUESTION IS SETTLED AND LOCALIZED IN MINNESOTA—THE GRAVE OF FRANKLIN—LETTER FROM CHINA.

MISCELLANEOUS.—WEBSTER MATCHED BY A WOMAN—THE COMET, AS SEEN THROUGH A TELESCOPE: PROF. MITCHELL'S OBSERVATIONS—PULPITS AND POLITICIANS—A CURIOUS "SPIRITUAL" COMMUNICATION—INVENTIONS AND DISCOVERIES—HOTEL MARKETING IN NEW YORK.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.—MAHOMMEDANISM RUSHING TO ITS DOOM—THRILLING INSTANCE OF FAITH—FIREMEN'S UNION PRAYER MEETING—DEPUTATION FROM THE IRISH GENERAL ASSEMBLY—INCREASE OF CHURCH MEMBERSHIP—A COINCIDENCE—UNION SUNDAY SCHOOLS IN TEXAS—INCREASE OF MINISTERS.

NEWS.—ATLANTIC CABLE: IMPORTANT REPORT—THE CRYSTAL PALACE FIRE: TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF THE BUILDING AND ITS CONTENTS—A LOUISVILLE ROW—THREE MEN SUFFOCATED IN A WELL—A PRODIGIOUS FORGER AND HIS FORTUNE—SINGULAR DEVELOPMENT—NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA, EUROPE, FRASER RIVER, MEXICO, HAVANA, NICARAGUA, &c., &c.

THE CITY.—WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PHILADELPHIA MARKETS—MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—THE MONEY MARKET—PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET—STOCK QUOTATIONS, &c.

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

Persons sending clubs of twenty or over will please bear in mind that the paper thus ordered cannot be directed to each subscriber unless the club price of $1.20 per annum is paid, *and paid in advance*. This is in accordance with our published rates, and some of our friends have overlooked it. Our heavy lists compel us to adhere to this rule.

The News.

Public interest has been almost exclusively centred in political affairs during the last few days. The people have at last had a chance of speaking for themselves, without the intervention of office-holding and contract-jobbing politicians, and the result is one of the most astonishing overthrows of the Administration ever known in the politics of the country. Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana have elected almost solid anti-Lecompton delegations—and it turns out that the people are a power in the State, after all, strange as it may appear to the Lecomptonite Congressmen, who, to gratify the rulers at the Federal Capital, shamefully betrayed them last winter.

The Democratic ticket has been partially successful in Kansas. Wherever this is the case it is owing altogether to ignoring the Lecompton policy of the Administration and adopting the popular sovereignty platform.

Swann was reelected Mayor of Baltimore yesterday. There was not much rioting, but the usual system of terrorism seems to have been resorted to by the American party.

The Administration has received a proposition from those in power in two of the Society Islands, proposing to annex them to the United States. It is reported that the present American Ministers to England and France are not disposed to resign, and thus relieve Mr. Buchanan from embarrassment in appointing their successors.

The steamer Isabel has brought California dates to the 21st ult. The news is not important. Ferguson, who was wounded in a duel with Johnson, had died. L. W. Spratt, the originator of the slave-trade movement, has been elected a member of the State Legislature by the voters of San Francisco.

General Jerez called at the State Department yesterday, but his instructions not proving satisfactory, inasmuch as they did not authorize him to ratify the Cass-Yrisarri treaty, he is to make another visit to-day and to produce other documents.

On the evening of the 12th inst., the steamer Empire State ran down and destroyed a small sloop, the Exchange, of Dartmouth. The accident occurred off Sandy Point, about ten miles northwest of Newport. Captain Ford, a passenger on the sloop, was drowned.

The murderer Stout, who is to be executed on the 23d inst., attempted to commit suicide on Tuesday night, by making an incision in his arm. After he had bled about a pint, the attempt was discovered.

Ocean Cable.

The Atlantic Cable has not yet been put into proper working condition. Indeed, we have nearly abandoned all expectation of such a desirable consummation. The idea, however, is not to be abandoned, we hope. The London *Morning Chronicle* authoritatively declares that "the attempt to establish electric communication between the Old World and the New will be repeated under much more favorable conditions, and in more than one direction. For this conclusion, among others, has been definitely reached, that the means of instantaneous intercourse with America must not be left dependent upon the chances of a single cable or a particular route. We must tie the two continents together by many bands of union, following different channels and terminating at different points. No casual accident, no local disturbance, and not even any political perturbation, must be allowed to interrupt the free and regular interchange of intelligence when once established across the broad Atlantic." We earnestly endorse this opinion. We must have the Ocean Telegraph, the practicability of the project having been fully proved.

Literary Intelligence Extraordinary!!!

Mr. JOHN GLANCY JONES, whose fellow-citizens esteem him so highly that they have kindly allowed him to pass into retirement, has too active a mind not to improve his leisure. *On dit* that he will devote his time and talents to the production of a New Cookery Book, with select receipts from the kitchen of the White House. It will be curiously illustrated with cuts, among which will prominently figure *the cut direct*, given to him on Tuesday (at the polls) by Berks county.

☞ The sudden death of the beloved and gifted wife of the Hon. JOHN HICKMAN, on the 12th of October, has created a profound sensation at West Chester. A friend informs us that she partook of her dinner as usual, and retired to her chamber to rest, when she was attacked with hemorrhage of the lungs. She rose and walked to her husband's library, where she then was, and died shortly afterwards. Thus, at the very moment when the people of the Sixth district were preparing to reward Mr. HICKMAN for his adherence to the right, and to vindicate him against the assaults of his enemies, God called from his side the noble woman who had been his stay and his comforter for many years past. Mrs. HICKMAN was a lady of great talents and many endearing qualities. She resembled her glorious husband in many respects, and in nothing more than in the firmness of her friendship, the gentleness of her manners, and the kindness of her heart. We can only regret that she had not lived to see him victorious.

Berks County.

At a late hour last night we heard that the contest between JEHU G. JONES and Major JOHN SCHWARTZ, in the above district, was exceedingly close. One account says that SCHWARTZ beats JONES by 50; another that he beats him by 45; and the last, that SCHWARTZ is elected by *one!* Nothing can certainly be ascertained until the official returns are received on Friday.

Ohio and Indiana.

Mysteriously enough, the "local causes" which, according to the official organs, produced such remarkable results in Pennsylvania on Tuesday last, appear to have been equally potent in Ohio and Indiana, and they have returned Congressional delegations which are almost unanimously anti-Lecompton.

The Waterloo of 1858.

There has never been in Pennsylvania a political overthrow so overwhelming and complete as that achieved on Tuesday. Yet, *startling as the results are*, they only faintly indicate the intense feeling of indignation and hostility which the Lecompton policy of the Administration, and the proscriptive means by which it has sought to enforce it upon the Democratic party, has awakened. There are tens of thousands of men who voted for the defeated candidates from a feeling of attachment to the Democratic organization, *per se*, without reference to the infamous policy to which, for the time being, it had been committed by sinister influences controlled by official power and patronage, who, in their hearts, acknowledge the justice of the decision of the people, and rejoice at it. The truth is, that a Pennsylvania approver and endorser of Mr. BUCHANAN's policy, who is uninfluenced by personal or pecuniary considerations, and who has paid any degree of attention to the political events of last year, is a curiosity. There never was a party more completely and thoroughly Tylerized than the Administration party in this State. The wonder is, not that the Administration candidates received so few votes, but that they received so many. On the test questions of making a quality of the English Bill and the persecution of Judge DOUGLAS in Illinois, there are absolutely no persons at all in our State agreeing with the Administration, except those directly influenced by its patronage. On those issues, fairly made, the majority in this State, instead of being some 50,000 or 60,000, would have more nearly approached 300,000, if the honest sentiment of our whole population could have been expressed.

For the Democratic party we have never had, and never can have, any but the warmest feelings of attachment; but when it temporarily lost its proud and noble position as the champion of great and enduring principles and sunk into a mere representative of official tyranny, it as fully deserved chastisement and rebuke as the Israelites did when they forsook the true worship, to bow down before a golden calf. The punishment has followed speedily upon the offence, and it is our earnest hope that adversity will teach wisdom, and the whole party be warned of the folly of adhering to the falling fortunes of a faithless Administration, and be impressed with the necessity of sternly rebuking it. There never was an election where the right of suffrage was more intelligently and effectively exercised, except among those who, against their own convictions of justice, sustained the Administration while they felt it to be in the wrong. The lesson should prove a wholesome one; for if anything will teach man the stern necessity of obeying the wishes and demands of their constituents, the sight of the eight Lecompton traitors—LANDY, PHILLIPS, JONES, OWEN, and JONES JEHU G., DEWART, REILLY, WHITE, and GILLIS, gibbeted by those whom they so shamefully betrayed—should have that effect.

Henceforth let us hope the Representatives sent to Congress from our State will ever remember that this noble old Commonwealth has the first claim upon their affection; that her people will punish those who betray them, and reward those who are faithful. No party that dares to outrage her sentiments can hope to receive her support. Her appeals for protection to the great interests which form the basis of her material prosperity and her devotion to the great doctrine of Popular Sovereignty will command respect, and her Representatives will not forget that jealous constituencies watch with ceaseless vigilance their conduct, and will hold them to a strict accountability.

The more closely the result is scanned, the more overwhelming does the victory appear. In the First district, which FLORENCE carried in 1856 by 2,200 majority, he is now in a minority of nearly 2,000—a change of 4,000 votes against him. In the Third district, which LANDY carried in 1856 by 1,147 majority, he is now defeated by 729. In the Fourth district, which PHILLIPS carried in 1856 by 262 majority, over both his competitors, he is now defeated by 2,936. In the Fifth district, which OWEN JONES carried in 1856 by nearly 2,000 majority, a majority of over 2,000 is now thrown against him. In the Sixth district, which JOHN HICKMAN carried in 1856 by a plurality of a few hundred, he now has a large majority. *In this district, in November*, 1856, the combined Opposition vote against Mr. BUCHANAN amounted to 1018 more than that thrown for him. At the late election, both HICKMAN, anti-Lecompton Democrat, and BROOMALL, Republican, have polled more votes than MANLEY, the Lecompton candidate. Lecomptonism is in a minority of about 8,000 in the district. In the Seventh district, CHAPMAN, Democrat, had a majority of 2,167 in 1856. The vote is now very close—there will probably not be 100 majority either way—but it is supposed LONGENECKER, the People's nominee, *is elected over* S. L. ROBERTS, the regular Democratic nominee. In the Eighth district, Berks county, the immortal JEHU G. JONES had 6,644 majority in 1856. He is now beaten by SCHWARTZ, an anti-Lecompton Democrat, by 45 majority. In the Eleventh district DEWART had in 1855 a majority of 3,818. This year he was opposed by CAMPBELL, People's nominee, and CAKE, anti-Lecompton Democrat, and has scarcely more votes than he had majority in 1856. He is probably in a minority of about 7,000 in the district! In the Twelfth district JOHN G. MONTGOMERY, Democrat, was elected by a majority of 2,894 in 1856; now SCRANTON, People's nominee, has a large majority. In the Thirteenth district, DIMMICK received in 1856, a majority of 3,566. Now there is some doubt whether he has been re-elected, and if he has been, his majority is but a few hundred. In the Fifteenth district, ALLISON WHITE had a majority of 1,111 in 1856. Now he is badly beaten—perhaps by 2,000. In the Sixteenth district, AHL received a majority of 2,047 in 1856. Had he been renominated, he would probably have had a larger majority thrown against him this year than he received in 1856. As it is, Mr. FISHER, the Democratic nominee, is reported elected by a few hundred majority. In the Seventeenth district, WILSON REILLY had a majority of 674 in 1856. He is now, it is supposed, defeated. In the Eighteenth district, the Opposition had, at the November election in 1856, a majority of 1802. This year, HENRY D. FOSTER, having been nominated as an anti-Lecompton Democrat, and the Democrats of his district generally being on the anti-Lecompton platform, has greatly reduced the Opposition majority. In the Twentieth district, WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, one of the steadfast anti-Lecompton Democrats of the last session, had in 1856 a majority of 1,127. At this time we are without definite returns from his district, but have little doubt that his majority now will be double or treble that of 1856. In the Twenty-fourth district, GILLIS was elected in 1856 by 563 majority. He is now badly beaten. The districts we have not enumerated were carried by the Opposition in 1856, and are carried now by their candidates by greatly increased majorities.

It requires very little skill to estimate the condition of public sentiment in Pennsylvania, with these returns before the reader. If the Democracy of Pennsylvania have any aspirations for future success, they must seek for it by planting themselves boldly and squarely upon the Anti-Lecompton platform. The candidates who are defeated, many of whom are personally excellent men, have Mr. BUCHANAN and his policy to thank for their overthrow. The second chapter in the history of "tests" has been written by the stern hand of an indignant people. Let time-serving and power-worshipping politicians be careful how they invoke a third!

☞ The re-election of the Hon. JOHN G. DAVIS, the able and independent Democratic member of Congress from Indiana, is another of the healthy and encouraging signs of the times.

SPLENDID BROWN STONE MANSION.—Thomas & Sons have added to their sale of the 26th instant, the splendid mansion corner of Broad and Brown streets. See full description in another column. Sale absolute, by order of the Sheriff.

Their sales, 19th and 26th instant, each comprises an unusually large amount of valuable property, to be sold peremptorily. They will also have very large sales 2d and 9th November, including first-class coal lands. See advertisements under auction head.

☞ We would call especial attention to Messrs. J. M. Gummey & Sons' sale of real estate, &c., to be held at the Philadelphia Exchange at seven o'clock this evening. The catalogue includes a valuable store property, on Chestnut street, handsome modern residences on Chestnut and Locust streets, and other desirable locations, valuable building lots, &c., &c. For particulars see advertisement under auction head.

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13, 1858.

The result of the election in Pennsylvania has been greeted in official circles in this city pretty much as was the handwriting upon the wall, with its terrible import, by the trembling Belshazzar of old. It has driven the iron deep into the hearts of those who would of themselves erect a procrustean bed upon which to cut down or stretch out every Democrat to their standard. And it is patent to all that the Administration test can now only be known as the Administration's folly. The result, indeed, is regarded, even by those nearest the throne, as the most astounding revolution that has ever taken place in politics. The *Union*, of this morning, after attempting to compare it to the political revulsion of 1854, dawdles off into its usual fanfaronade and the most hopeless platitudes. It yet continues to indulge in those empty objurgations which have already produced for its masters such a heavy crop of disasters. It has even the hardihood to claim that the result in Pennsylvania followed an adherence to principle on the part of the President and his Cabinet, when the fact is notorious that nothing could have produced such a catastrophe but the *desertion* of principle on the part of those to whom had been entrusted the creed of the Democratic party.

The *Star* of Monday evening looked forward to the *election of the Joneses*, Owen and Glancy, Landy, Florence, Reilly, Allison White, &c., &c.; but it now appears that even Dimmick is in danger, and that Glancy himself has been gloriously defeated, Colonel Florence being saved by the most enormous expenditure of the public money and the greatest amount of illegal voting.

The great fact which stands out in this election is the immense Democratic vote which has been thrown against the Lecompton policy of the Administration. It remains to be seen whether the lesson thus taught will be of any service, or whether the mad proscription at headquarters here will be persevered in. Everywhere the best men in the State seem to have been carried down by the example of the Federal Power. At the present writing there are doubts whether General Foster and Mr. Pershing have not both been sacrificed.

I am assured, as well by others as from my own conviction, that there will be an uprising of the Democracy and conservative men all over the country in sympathy with your grand triumph. The ultra Southern men, who have at all times a prudent and attentive regard for the loaves and fishes, and are never, of consequence, desirous of getting upon the wrong side of the drawbridge, now begin to see that their strength with their own people is not, as they all along thought, with the Kansas policy of the *Administration*, as much as it is with the popular sovereignty doctrine of *The Press*, and Douglas, and Hickman, and Haskin, and Broderick. The indications are those betokening an almost entire change of feeling in the South, and I shall not be astonished at startling developments against those who, they already assert, *have deluded them into the most iniquitous* outrages upon the cardinal doctrine of the Democratic faith, and the sheerest justice to the people of the Territories. Will they all be read out of the party for their strong language of reproach and denunciation? The *Union* and *Star* had better pipe up.

It is funny to hear the surmises here whether Hon. Mr. Phillips will go abroad, and where? What will Mr. Buchanan do with Jehu G. Jones? Are there places enough for the slain? If not, will places be made? It is hinted that Landy may make an offer for the Governorship of Kansas; but this is cruel, for that would be entombing him twice.

OCCASIONAL.

Letter from New York.

DEMOCRATIC RE-NOMINATIONS FOR CONGRESS IN THE LONG ISLAND AND CITY DISTRICTS—CURIOUS PROCEEDINGS IN HORACE F. CLARK'S DISTRICT—HON. D. S. DEFRIES NOMINATED AT TROY—MESSRS. SICKLES AND WALBRIDGE—SAME RAILROAD DIRECTORS ELECTED—SEDUCTION, ARREST, AND MARRIAGE—THE BROADWAY THEATRE—THE TANDENHOFFS—LANCET AND LANTERN—THE HORSE FAIR—THANKSGIVING—STOCKS—MARKETS, &c.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, October 13, 1858.

I was in error in stating yesterday that Wm. H. Ludlow had been nominated for Congress by the Democratic Convention of the First Congressional district. The vote in the Convention stood twelve for Searing, and six for Ludlow, whereupon, as is customary, Mr. Searing's nomination was made unanimous. But the result of the ballot is significant. Mr. Ludlow has for some years been prominent in the political affairs of the State; has been Speaker of the Assembly; a delegate to several National Democratic Conventions, and frequently represents his district in our State Conventions. From the commencement of the Kansas discussion, and even before it became the topic of debate at the last session of Congress, he boldly took the ground assumed by Judge Douglas, and from that time has uniformly maintained it. His position on the question was known to every Democrat in the First district. That one-third of the delegates, therefore, should on the first ballot have cast their votes for him, is significant of the state of public sentiment in that district.

In the Thirteenth Congressional district David L. Seymour was yesterday nominated by the Democratic Convention. He has formerly represented the district, and is known as one of the staunch friends of Hon Daniel S. Dickinson. His election is somewhat problematical. Olin, the present member, is renominated, and, in the present posture of affairs, has the best prospect of success.

The morning papers will furnish you with full details of the result of the Congressional Conventions held last evening.

In the Fourth district Elijah F. Purdy was nominated in place of John Kelly, whose ordeal as sheriff, lasting for fifty thousand per annum, clear—some persons, of more lively imaginative power, placing it as high as one hundred thousand. In the Fifth, and Sixth, and Seventh districts, Mac'ay, and Cochrane, and Ward, were renominated by acclamation. In the Eighth (Horace F. Clark's) only one formal ballot was taken, with the following result:

David S. Jackson, 5; Anson F. Herrick, 3; Horace F. Clark, 3; ex-Justice Pierson, 4; Andre Froment, 4; Conrad Swackhamer, 2; Garret Stryker, Jr., 2; Jas. Gordon Bennett, 1. The Convention then adjourned, without effecting a nomination, until Thursday evening next, not much to the satisfaction of the ballot masters, consequent of certain resolutions offered by Richard Busteed, Esq., and Alderman Bradley, designed to bring out the views of gentlemen on Lecompton. Mr. Busteed's were as follows:

Resolved, That a letter be addressed to each of the gentlemen whose names have been placed in nomination before the Convention, proposing to each of them the following inquiries, and soliciting their reply in writing to each of them:

1. Do you approve of and endorse the Kansas policy of the Administration?

2. Do you approve of the settlement of the Kansas question upon the basis of the English bill?

3. Will you, if elected, sustain the policy of the Administration of James Buchanan?

Mr. Bradley's resolutions endorsed "the great principle of self government as enunciated in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and as affirmed in the Cincinnati platform, and reiterated in President Buchanan's inaugural address, that the people of each State and Territory are to be left free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." The series concluded with a resolution *requiring the candidate to pledge himself* to conform to this principle, or, on refusal to do so, that the nomination would not be regarded as binding. They were laid on the table, of course, though it is not improbable that they will be resurrected, and thus give the members another opportunity of ventilating their chestnuts and exhibiting their dexterity as political gymnasts. The entertainment will be resumed to-*morrow (Thursday) evening*

But the grand scrimmage centres in the Third district, where the contest between Mr. Sickles and General Walbridge is becoming rather torrid, and to which public attention is much directed. Regular nominations are potent forces in the Democratic party, and in no quarter is party feeling stronger or party bishes more imperative. Notwithstanding the meetings held *by the friends of General Walcridge*, and the favorable manner in which he is spoken of by the anti-Democratic press, the great unanimity with which Mr. Sickles was nominated—receiving twenty-one out of twenty-five votes—certainly indicates that, so far as loyalty to party organization is concerned, he will receive the Democratic vote. People dislike to bolt, or place themselves in position where the sustaining of an independent or *irregularly nominated candidate might rise up against* them in the future. The oft-repeated political maxim gains strength with each successive year: "No man is so strong as his party."

At the annual election of directors of the Erie Railroad, held yesterday, the old board were re-elected. The number of shares represented was about 80,000—less than one-third the capital.

Two cases *occurred yesterday of seduction, arrest* and marriage. The offending males, on being brought before the legal authorities, concluded, as their cases were tolerably clear, and Sing Sing in particular, that the best thing they could do would be to marry, so the nuptial ceremony was performed, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Haff, of 69 Attorney street, and Mr. and Mrs. George Greatun, of 344 West Thirteenth street, evicted themselves from the presence, and paddled off to enjoy the honeymoon.

Mr. Eddy, well known in the managerial world, announces that he will shortly open the Broadway Theatre for the regular season. The properties and scenery were sold on Saturday last, under a chattel mortgage, at a great sacrifice. The whole *material* of the theatre brought less than $1,000. It is understood that Mr. Eddy intends to refit and refurnish the house throughout.

Mrs. George Vandenhoff is announced to read Longfellow's forthcoming poem, "The Courtship of Miles Standish," at Springfield, on Saturday evening, the day of its publication. Mr. George Vandenhoff is to do the same in Boston, so that it will be read in public, while scarcely dry from the press, in two cities, simultaneously, by two Vandenhoffs.

The great match between Lancet and Lantern goes down, Lancet having paid forfeit. The difference between them in speed is so slight, that a victory on either side would decide nothing. Lantern seems to be the favorite.

The preparations for the horse show at the Eclipse Course are progressing rapidly, and the most brilliant show ever witnessed in this country is looked for.

Gov. Kieg has designated Thursday, the 18th of November, as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer, to be observed throughout the State.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—October 13.

SECOND BOARD.

3000 Missouri 6s	87¾	100 Reading R	51
5000 do	87¾	50 do	s30 50¼
1000 Mich Cen 8 p last		500 do	s60 50
mt S F Con	93¾	100 do	s10 51
25 Pacific Mail 3 Co	102¼	400 do	s30 50¼
25 do	102¾	30 Mil & Miss R	16¾
50 do	102½	50 Mich S Rguar stk	49¾
15 do	103	250 do	49¾
60 Erie Railroad	15	50 Mich S & N In	23¾
400 do	15¾	100 do	24
350 N Y Central R	83¾	600 Gal & Chi R	s30 88¾
150 Harlem R	11¾	100 Cleve & Tol R	33¾
50 do	11¾	50 Chic & R I	65¾
200 do	12	100 do	s30 65¾

THE VOTE OF PHILADELPHIA.

The State Ticket.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT AND CANAL COMMISSIONER.

Wards.	Porter, Dem.	Read, P	Frost, Dem.	Frazer, P.
First	893	725	860	726
Second	1639	1096	1638	1094
Third	1264	970	1289	922
Fourth	1516	875	1588	815
Fifth	1064	1031	1118	958
Sixth	772	946	804	934
Seventh	1036	1721	1187	1712
Eighth	799	1169	1031	1059
Ninth	863	1170	893	1170
Tenth	733	1850	755	1876
Eleventh	945	942	938	937
Twelfth	841	1192	881	1163
Thirteenth	821	1742	858	1700
Fourteenth	854	1059	886	1034
Fifteenth	1367	1927	1360	1971
Sixteenth	932	1064	1003	1072
Seventeenth	1338	860	1384	630
Eighteenth	958	1680	976	1667
Nineteenth	1173	1480	1506	1475
Twentieth	1192	1832	1149	1845
Twenty-first	818	1070	703	995
Twenty-second	847	1461	809	1501
Twenty-third		maj 293		maj 387
Twenty-fourth	977	1040	992	1037
	23,628	30,016	24 449	29,531
Opposition maj, 6388.		Opposition maj, 5082		

The City Ticket.

SHERIFF AND REGISTER OF WILLS.

FOR SHERIFF. REGISTER OF WILLS.

Wards	Barrell, Dem.	Kern, P.	Jeffries, A.	Selin, Dem.	McHale, P.	Tunihan, A.
1	794	759	15	967	721	5
2	2162	1486	16	2230	1333	25
3	1254	928	18	1256	978	14
4	1399	886	1	1550	852	1
5	861	909	18	1025	958	7
6	691	953	15	736	917	15
7	1110	1613	60	1087	1610	11
8	1061	1055	7	819	1176	7
9	761	1174	7	843	1160	4
10	779	1441	23	678	1832	23
11	865	951	..	944	924	—
12	808	1128	..	859	1094	—
13	986	1055	21	845	1114	7
14	890	1040	23	890	1077	17
15	1364	1992	19	1325	1974	17
16	975	1094	..	1007	1065	—
17	1388	880	..	1493	863	—
18	1032	1050	8	970	1046	5
19	1487	1459	78	1490	1547	69
20	1141	1847	4	1162	1776	2
21	792	1093	11	805	1081	43
22	772	1469	32	806	1486	12
23	...	[409 maj.]	..	..	[291 maj.]	—
24	929	1133	126	976	1109	184
Total	23,797	30 839	593	24,695	30,089	430
Majority	6,542			5,874		

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.

Wards.	Brewer, Dem.	Woolery, P.	Rodgers, A.
First	876	124	4
Second	2219	1863	25
Third	1287	962	14
Fourth	1550	882	10
Fifth	1095	966	7
Sixth	810	915	9
Seventh	1166	1700	44
Eighth	810	1171	70
Ninth	1195	1105	87
Tenth	679	1829	21
Eleventh	947	911	—
Twelfth	896	1087	—
Thirteenth	910	1559	7
Fourteenth	892	1913	17
Fifteenth	1365	1950	15
Sixteenth	1052	1028	—
Seventeenth	1426	817	—
Eighteenth	1130	1548	3
Nineteenth	1158	1425	67
Twentieth	1196	1767	—
Twenty-first	824	1070	3
Twenty-second	820	1480	10
Twenty-third	—	241 maj	—
Twenty-fourth	995	1108	128
Total	24,753	29,671	457
Majority		4,918	

Congressmen.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Wards.	1856 Florence.	Knight.	1858 Florence.	Ryan.	Neblinger.
1	1671	1655	857	819	264
2	2291	1845	1398	1472	942
3	1466	1087	1027	873	356
4	2038	875	1351	676	357
5	499	874	448	310	50
7	1652	1519	1105	1543	154
	11,147	7255	6188	5603	2123

Florence's majority over Ryan—493.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Wards.	Geo. H. Martin, Democrat.	E. Joy Morris, Oppo'n.
5	646	612
6	807	844
9	862	1034
10	896	1168
10	818	1841
	4030	5504
Opposition majority		1524

THIRD DISTRICT.

Wards.	J. Landy, Dem.	J. P. Verree, Opp.
11	890	959
12	831	1132
16	970	1086
17	910	910
18	976	1666
19	696	973
	4877	5606
Opposition majority		729

FOURTH DISTRIOT.

Wards.	H. M Phillips, Dem.	W. Millward, Opp.	Broom, Am.
13	838	1691	16
14	861	1938	29
15	1330	1975	18
19	750	506	81
20	1120	1819	5
24	978	1086	168
	5877	8813	241
Opposition majority		2936	

FIFTH DISTRICT.

PHILADELPHIA CITY.

Wards.	O. Jones.	Wood.
21st	584	791
2 d	780	1147
22d	—	8 2 maj.
	1314	2 63
		1314
Opposition majority		1349

HON. WM H. DIMMICK RE-ELECTED.

EASTON, Oct 13—The following are the correct returns: Carbon county gives Shoemaker (A L D) 300 majority; Northampton county gives Dimmick (D) 450 majority; Monroe county gives Dimmick 530 majority; Wayne county gives Dimmick 200 majority. Pike county has not been heard from. The Democratic ticket is elected by about 800 majority. His majority in 1856 was 3,566

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

WM H. Dimmick (Democrat) has not over 500 majority in this county, when 1856 he had 1800 majority. The balance of the district, Monroe, Pike, and Wayne counties, have not been heard from. The result of the contest is in doubt and both parties claim it

Monroe county gives Wm. H. Dimmick (D) (Democrat) 600 majority—a loss of 1000 compared with the vote of 1856.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

BELLEFONTE, Oct 13—In Centre county James T. Hale, the Opposition candidate for Congress, has over 600 majority over Allison White, Lecompton Democrat.

LEWISTOWN, Oct 13—The Opposition majority in Mifflin county is about 300. Hale's majority is 325.

BELLEFONTE, Oct. 13.—Centre county gives James T. Hale (Opposition) 600 majority. His majority in the district will be about 2,000

The other counties in this district are Lycoming, Clinton, Sullivan and Potter We have reason to believe that Hale carries all, and is elected by a large majority

LEWISTOWN, October 13.—Hale's (Opp.) majority for Congress in Mifflin county over White (Dem.) is 303.

Union county gives Hale 500 majority.

Centre county gives Hale 300 majority.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT—CUMBERLAND COUNTY

HARRISBURG, Oct 13—Returns from Cumberland county give Henry L. Fisher (Democrat) 150 majority. In 1856 this county gave a Democratic majority of 576.

THE LATEST.

In York, Fisher will only have from 200 to 400 majority, and not more than 150 in Cumberland.

The river townships in Perry are almost unanimous for Junkin, Opposition.

Still it is impossible to say who is elected.

CARLISLE, October 13.—Cumberland county gives Fisher (Democrat) about 250 majority.

HARRISBURG, October 13.—The following has just been received direct from Perry county:

Fisher's majority in Perry will be 200.

Junkin (Opp.) has nearly 500 majority in Perry county.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

CHAMBERSBURG, Oct. 13—The Chambersburg district gives 330 majority for E. McPherson (Opp.) for Congress, over Wilson Reilly. McPherson's majority in the county is over 400

Reilly had 45 majority in 1856. His defeat is certain. The whole Opposition county ticket is elected.

BEDFORD, Oct 13—The returns of the Congressional vote in this county show Wilson Reilly (Democrat) to have received a majority of 300. Returns from eight districts show a Democratic gain of 125 over the vote of 1856.

This Congressional district is composed of Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford, and Juniata counties, and gave in 1856 a Democratic majority of 674.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

The Republicans have 600 majority—a gain of 200.

[If these are correct, it secures the election of Edward McPherson, Opp.]

CHAMBERSBURG, Oct 13.—Franklin county gives McPherson, (Opp.) for Congress, about 320 majority.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT—WESTMORELAND CO.

GREENSBURG, Oct. 13.—In twenty-one districts which have been heard from, Henry D Foster, (Dem.) for Congress, leads Hon. John G Coyle by 600 votes. The rest of the townships will increase Foster's majority to about 900.

McKinney's majority for Congress in this county over Covode, (present member) in 1855, was 782.

The other counties in this district (Armstrong and Indiana) gave Covode 2,584 majority in 1856 Covode is undoubtedly re-elected

GREENSBURG, Oct. 13.—In Westmoreland county Foster's (Dem.) majority is 875.

In Indiana county Covode's (Opp.) majority is 1475.

Armstrong county gives Covode 300 majority

Covode is probably re-elected by nearly 900 majority, a falling off of more than one-half in comparison with the vote of 1856.

The Vote for Supreme Judge and the State Ticket.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

GREENSBURG, Oct. 13.—This county will return about 700 majority for Wm. A Porter (Democrat) for Supreme Judge.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 13—8 o'clock A. M.—About two-thirds of the county has been heard from. The Republican majority on the State ticket and County S