The Press.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1859.

THE WEEKLY PRESS,

For Saturday the 8th, is now out. The contents of this number are of a varied character. Besides its usual attractions, it contains the LATEST FOREIGN NEWS; Editorials on the popular topics of the day; choice Literary reading, original and selected; Domestic and Foreign Markets, &c. Read the list of

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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.

FIRST PAGE.—The New Steam Line to Europe; Publications Received; "Wanderer" still in the Indian Country; Letter from New York; Foreign Miscellany; The McFlimsays. FOURTH PAGE.—Personal; A Fair Hit; The Masonic Fraternity; List of Patents issued from the U. S. Patent Office, to Pennsylvanians, for the week ending October 4; The Aurora Borealis; The U. S. Minister gone to Pekin; 1776—1800.

The News.

The political campaign in New York is growing somewhat exciting. In consequence of the action of the Americans in agreeing to support a mixed ticket composed of a portion of the Republicans and a portion of the nominees of the Democratic State ticket, they expect that only those whom they support will be elected, and that in this way a result similar to that which occurred all over the country when the American party was first organized, will be secured. The Americans have issued an address showing conclusively that they hold the balance of power in 1854, 1856, 1857, and 1858, and they expect to show in 1859 that they still retain it. A large and enthusiastic Democratic meeting was held at Albany on Tuesday evening. In the resolutions adopted all mention of the National Administration was wisely avoided, and on the slavery question, instead of adopting the vagaries of the Administration the broad issue of antagonism to Mr. Seward's irrepressible conflict doctrine, was presented. The meeting was addressed by Hon. John A. Dix and Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson. The speech of the latter gentleman was of the old-fashioned Democratic stamp, and chiefly confined to hostility to the irrepressible-conflict idea and to the discussion of State issues.

Bishop Potter, of New York, has written a letter in which he declines acquiescing in the arrangement for the restoration of Bishop Onderdonk, which proposes to leave the active management of the affairs of the diocese in his hands. He says:

"The position in which that bargain seeks to place me is unknown to the law of the Church, is indefinite, is full of perplexity, and must tend to lead to confusion and wrangling. Let the Church do simply what is right and fitting for herself, without regard to me. Let my relations with the diocese be the result of the free and impartial action of the authorities of the Church. If it be desired to restore Bishop Onderdonk to his jurisdiction, let it be done; and let me take the place of an assistant in the ordinary sense, the full powers and responsibilities of the administration and public offices remaining in the hands of the restored bishop. Such an arrangement would be clear. No other restoration to jurisdiction can be.

"Most faithfully yours,

"HORATIO POTTER."

"To the Rev. Dr. Tyng."

The noon-day prayer-meeting yesterday was a scene of great interest on account of the visit of the American Board of Commissioners. Jayne's Hall was densely filled with a large crowd of interested spectators, the ladies being numerically in the ascendant. Prayer was offered by the venerable Dr. Nott, of Union College, after which G. H. Stuart read a portion of Scripture. Rev. John Chambers then extended a welcome to the Board. Addresses were made by a number of clergymen, among whom was the Rev. Dr. Edgar, of Ireland. The remarks of the Rev. Doctor were listened to with the utmost attention.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions several important cases were called up, but postponed for trial at a future day. Among them were the case of John Sweeney, charged with the murder of Richard Parks; the case of the colored man, Robert J. Douglass, charged with perjury, and the case of the colored man Hall, charged with the murder of a woman in Bedford street.

The case of Battin *vs.* The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company was under consideration in the United States Circuit Court. The plaintiff's case consists of a claim for remuneration for the use of a patent coal-breaker by the defendant.

An international cricket match at Hoboken, yesterday, the "all-England eleven" were victorious, having beaten the Americans, and had sixty-four runs to spare.

The General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church assembled yesterday, at Richmond, Va. Rev. Dr. Creighton was selected as president of the House of Clerical and Lay Delegates. In the House of Bishops, the Right Reverend Bishop Meade presided, by seniority.

The following particulars of the accident to Mr. Carpenter (mentioned by us a few days ago) we find in the New York *Tribune:*

"A letter from Berne states that on the 4th of September, Mr. Carpenter, of the bank-note engraving house of Philadelphia, was ascending the Murren, and fell from his horse in one of the precipitous passes, and both dislocated and fractured his shoulder bone. He was found lying on the roadside by the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop and his party. He was being taken back to Interlaken he was visited by the physician of the dowager Empress of Russia, and was made as comfortable as could be hoped. He will probably be confined for four weeks at least."

The Norwalk *Gazette*, of October 4th, says that, up to Saturday night inclusive, upwards of 250,000 bushels of oysters had been taken off in smacks, schooners, and other craft, from the newly-discovered oyster bed. All through the week from two to three hundred sail of vessels were engaged in dredging; and again, on Sunday, over a hundred sail could be counted on the spot, from the Connecticut highlands. A gentleman, competent to judge, who has been upon the ground, gives it as his opinion that the entire bed cannot be exhausted in five years. The average earnings of every man who has worked upon the spot is stated in the Norwalk paper to be, at the lowest figure admissible, twenty dollars a day. The discovery is more remunerative and valuable than any gold mine ever discovered in California. The excitement all along the Sound continues.

Twelve thousand dollars were expended in putting the grounds of the New York State Fair in proper order for the exhibition now being held at Albany. At three o'clock on Tuesday the number of entries was 3,300.

The Democratic Convention of the First Congressional district of Massachusetts, on Tuesday elected William C. N. Swift and Edward Merrill, of New Bedford, delegates to the Charleston Convention. Resolutions were adopted, of which the thread is as follows:

Resolved, That we hold to the doctrine of popular sovereignty, as contained in the Compromise measures of 1850, as explained by the Kansas-Nebraska act of 1854, as recognised by Mr. Buchanan in his letter accepting the Presidential nomination, and as endorsed by the people of the Territory, "that the people of a Territory, when they come to exercise their sovereignty in the formation of a State Constitution, have a right to mould the institutions of the nascent State to suit themselves;" but denying that a Territorial Legislature, the creature of Congress, can do what Congress cannot do, that is, either erect or abolish the institution of slavery within the Territory.

The Democratic Convention of the Third Congressional district, on Tuesday, nominated Hon. Bradford L. Wales and Gen. O. Underwood as delegates to the Charleston Convention. The following resolution, among others, was adopted:

Resolved, That the people of a Territory, as well as of a State, have a right to decide for themselves whether or not slavery shall exist within its limits. The Convention was rather stormy.

The latest Presidential ticket out is that displayed by the McKinney (Texas) *Messenger*, intended for the consolidation of a new party under the title of the "Union Democracy," viz: "For President, General Sam Houston; Vice President, Robert C. Winthrop."

The Austin (Texas) *State Gazette*, of the 22d ult., favors us with an extra, giving an account of the killing of Major R. S. Neighbors, late United States Indian agent for Texas. The *Gazette* gathers its information from a memorandum forwarded on the stage way-bill by Capt. J. M. Smith, of the Waco House: "On Wednesday, the 14th inst., while Major R. S. Neighbors was crossing from his hotel, at Belknap, to the old garrison, he was intercepted by Messrs. Murphy and Cornet. The former asked Major N. if he had reported that he (Murphy) and certain others had, themselves, stolen certain horses, charged to have been stolen by the Indians. Major N. said 'No, I never did,' and was in the act of explanation, when young Cornet shot him. He exclaimed 'Oh Lord!' and fell dead. Cornet, at last dates, was at Murphy's, and not arrested.

The returns of the Kansas election are meagre, but indicate that the Wyandotte Constitution was adopted by the people.

A large amount of counterfeit coin and counterfeiting implements was discovered at Twentieth and Pine streets yesterday, and the proprietor of the house arrested.

It is not yet certain whether the New Orleans filibusters are entirely out of the reach of the authorities at New Orleans, as vessels have been despatched to capture them. A number of filibusters are said to be now stationed at Mobile awaiting an opportunity to sail to the scene of their former marauding operations.

A Georgia correspondent of the New York *Herald* says: "There is great division of sentiment among the Democrats of Georgia in regard to Douglas. In addition to Mr. Toombs, it is understood that Mr. Stephens and Mr. Wright, late members from this State, and other prominent Democrats, together with the Augusta *Constitutionalist*, Macon *Telegraph*, and other papers, are in favor of his nomination. On the other hand, the Southern-rights wing of the party, (far the most numerous,) with many Union Democrats, are as bitterly opposed to him. Another element of discord is the contest now waging by Mr. Iverson and ex-Governor Johnson for Mr. Iverson's seat in the United States Senate. Johnson has the support of the Douglas people, while Iverson represents, for the most part, those who are opposed to him. If the election should take place this winter, Iverson will probably be re-elected. One of the most puzzling questions now being addressed to the Democratic candidates for Congress is, whether they would support Mr. Douglas if nominated at Charleston? In addition to Mr. Gartrell, Mr. Speer, the nominee of the Third district, has answered that he would not vote for him if nominated by a thousand Charleston Conventions. Mr. Jones, the nominee in Mr. Stephens's old district, has replied vaguely, that he would support him sooner than he would a black Republican. And so it goes. The delegation in Congress will stand as heretofore, with a chance for a gain to the Opposition in the Eighth district."

The Covington and Lexington Railroad was sold yesterday, at Cincinnati, for $2,125,000 to W. H. Gedge.

A letter from California, to the editor of the St. Louis *Republican*, states that Mr. Broderick and Judge Terry had fought a duel, and that the Judge (who was the challenging party) was mortally wounded. The report may be incorrect.

The Clearfield Senatorial District.

The Senatorial district in this State in which United States Senator BIGLER resides, composed of the counties of Clearfield, Cambria, and Blair, is the scene of a very animated contest. The Democrats have nominated Mr. DURBIN, of Cambria, and the Opposition Mr. HALL, of Blair, as their candidates. The nomination of Mr. DURBIN was effected after an arduous and protracted contest of some one hundred and twenty ballots, during which Mr. BIGLER attempted to nominate his particular friend, Mr. WALLACE, of Clearfield. Mr. DURBIN's nomination was received with great enthusiasm, as a tribute to the well-known sentiment of the district against the Lecompton and English infamies of the Federal Administration, and, therefore, against the re-election of Mr. BIGLER to the United States Senate as the embodiment of these infamies. From all we can hear of Mr. DURBIN he is a man of great force of character, and we do not believe he would seek the office of Senator under false pretences; but it is due to truth to say, that after having been recommended by one portion of the Democracy of Cambria county—over the signature of the chairman of the Democratic county committee—as entirely sound on the great principle which WILLIAM BIGLER has deliberately and heartlessly betrayed, other men claiming to be the representatives of the Democracy of the same county came forward and repudiated the principles set forth in that address.

It is charged against Mr. DURBIN, that since his nomination, during a hurried visit to Clearfield, an understanding was arranged between him and Mr. BIGLER. This charge, so far as we can learn, although repeatedly made, has not yet been denied. It is the right of the people of the district to demand, and the duty of Mr. DURBIN to announce, the principles upon which he claims to stand, and upon which he seeks their suffrages. It may throw some light upon the secret history of the campaign in this district—a campaign with which, of course, we are less familiar than those immediately interested—to inquire why Mr. MOORE, the special BIGLER agent of the General Post Office Department—who, immediately after the defeat of Mr. WALLACE by the Senatorial conference, declared his indifference as to the result—should have since returned, and is now actively engaged in electioneering for Mr. DURBIN. Has Mr. MOORE settled the right of Judge BLACK, the Attorney General, to frank political addresses, under the official seal of his Department, to private friends and Democratic disorganizers? Or has the Postmaster General, under the sanction of the President, allowed an official, whose duties are elsewhere needed, to return to a Senatorial district simply for the purpose of assisting to defeat the public will?

Death's Doings Abroad.

A few days ago, we announced the death of Mr. I. K. BRUNEL, the civil engineer, whose name will be permanently identified with the *Great Eastern* steamboat. He seems to have been exhausted by the fatigue and mental strain caused by his efforts to complete that great construction. We have now to mention the demise of two other well-known Englishmen, Sir JAMES STEPHEN and Colonel WILDMAN.

Sir JAMES STEPHEN has departed at the advanced age of seventy-one. He abandoned the law, in which his practice was extensive and lucrative, to take office, under the Liverpool Administration, in 1813, and gradually advanced, from being Consul to the Colonial Department, to the permanent under-secretaryship of the Colonies. On retiring, in 1847, he was knighted, and, in 1849, was appointed Regius Professor of Modern History to his Alma Mater, the University of Cambridge, an office which he held when he died. He contributed numerous articles to the *Edinburgh Review*, a selection from which was published in two volumes as "Essays in Ecclesiastical Biography." In 1851, he published his "Lectures on the History of France," both of which are popular in England. In politics he was liberal, and was decided in his anti-slavery principles.

Colonel WILDMAN, who was Lord BYRON's school-mate at Harrow, will be chiefly remembered as the owner and restorer of Newstead Abbey. He purchased BYRON's Nottingham property for a very considerable sum—as much as $600,000, we have heard, and expended at least as much more upon putting the Abbey into perfect repair, restoring it with judicious taste, and making additions to it in character with the original design. Colonel WILDMAN is mentioned, with the eulogy he merits, in MOORE'S Life of Byron, and also in his own Diary. When we visited Newstead Abbey, in 1838, the repairs were far from completed. It was pleasing to see with what care Colonel WILDMAN had preserved every relic of BYRON in the dwelling which his genius has immortalized. The *London Times*, which announces his demise as having occured at Newstead, on the 20th September, says: "The kindness and liberality with which, as owner of the picturesque domain of Newstead, the deceased threw open at all times his house and grounds to the public of the thickly-peopled neighborhood, will cause the regret excited by his death to spread far beyond the circle of his family and private acquaintances." An interesting account of Colonel WILDMAN will be found in WASHINGTON IRVING's sketch of his visit to Newstead. The deceased had served with distinction in the Peninsular War and at Waterloo. At one time he commanded the Seventh Hussars.

☞ We call attention to the advertisement of Moses Thomas & Sons. The residence on Locust west of William street, West Philadelphia, which they will offer for sale on the 18th instant, is, in all respects, one of the most desirable residences in that delightful suburban district, possessing all the modern conveniences and comforts of a city mansion, with the many advantages of a rural residence. The lot is 106 feet on Locust street, by 165 feet deep to a 20 feet street, and has a stable and coach-house on the rear of the lot. The grounds are well stocked with shrubbery, flowers, and fruit.

Hon. Richardson L. Wright.

This gentleman, the Administration candidate for Auditor General of Pennsylvania, has just returned from a canvass of this State. In his speech before the Young Men's Union Democratic Club of this city, on Tuesday evening, he told his audience that he had travelled through forty-five counties, and he felicitated them and himself upon the fact that he "expected to receive the vote of every reliable and honest Democrat in the Commonwealth," on Tuesday next. We have taken some pains to watch Mr. WRIGHT's progress through the interior. His industry has been apparent, his appeals for votes constant, and his references to himself, and his capacities, quite as modest as they should have been. But we have not seen, in any of his arguments, a single word in reference to the great question now in issue before the people.

Mr. WRIGHT is a man of many opinions and many words, and few reserves. He has occupied a number of important public positions. When the present Administration of the General Government betrayed the principle which created it, Mr. WRIGHT supported it, not merely in public meetings, but by his votes in the Legislature. He never thought then that the harmony of the party would be disturbed by the turpitude of our rulers at Washington, nor that it was a shame to reopen the old issues, which all Democrats had regarded as settled by the Presidential election of 1856. Now, however, when a candidate before the people doubly committed—first, by his own acts, and second, by the resolutions of the Convention which nominated him—to the fullest endorsement of Mr. BUCHANAN and his Territorial policy, this frank, outspoken man suddenly becomes mysterious in regard to that which only recently aroused all his enthusiasm, and pooh-poohs the principles which lie at the very basis of our free institutions, and constitute the soul of the Democratic party. He has not vouchsafed either to deny his committals to the treacheries of the President, so amply endorsed by the last Administration State Convention, or to denounce these treacheries, or to regret his own course, or to offer the slightest possible concession to an honest public sentiment. He tells us, indeed, that the office to which he aspires is not a political office, and that he will not discuss political topics as a candidate. Here he is in conflict, not only with the Administration Convention, but with Mr. TYLER, the chairman of the Administration State central committee, the Administration Executive city committee, and last, not least, with Mr. REED, the Administration leader—all of which high authorities gravely assure the people that Mr. WRIGHT *is* running as a candidate pledged to sustain the course of the Administration, and that the result of the election on Tuesday next will either be an approval or a condemnation of that Administration. How does Mr. WRIGHT reconcile this contradiction of his own declarations? Very few people in this State care about the office of Auditor General. Mr. COCHRAN, the opponent of Mr. WRIGHT, is a very excellent man, and, we presume, would administer the office as well as any other who could be found. But in this crisis any one who votes for Mr. WRIGHT for Auditor General votes to sustain the platform upon which he stands, as illustrated by the Administration oracles already referred to. It is this which adds gravity to the canvass, and renders the comparatively trifling position for which Mr. WRIGHT is a candidate one of very considerable importance. If he had been put forward, and were now advocated simply on the ground that he is an honest man, abundantly qualified to discharge the duties of this office, and wholly disconnected from the proscriptions of Mr. BUCHANAN and his Cabinet, we believe there is not a Democrat who would not cheerfully have voted for him. It will not do for Mr. WRIGHT, therefore, to try to escape the responsibility, alike of his own action before his nomination, and of those who may be regarded as the organs of the Administration party. If elected, it will not be his victory alone, but that of the Administration, and that of the most dangerous heresy that politicians have ever attempted to incorporate into the Democratic creed. If elected, that result will be heralded everywhere as a proof that Pennsylvania—the only one of all the free States—has formally placed the Democratic party upon this heresy, and has formally repudiated the long and well-established principles of our faith.

Let us put a case to Mr. WRIGHT, which we trust he will answer the next time he addresses the people. Suppose a Democratic Convention in Virginia, or Kentucky, or Alabama, controlled by the central power at Washington, formally repudiated doctrines acceptable to the people of either of these States, and made this repudiation a test of orthodoxy: does any man think that the Democratic leaders, or Democratic papers, or Democratic masses in that quarter of the Union would sanction such treachery, or vote for the candidates representing it? When JOHN A. GAMBLE was nominated for Canal Commissioner, ten years ago, by the Pittsburg Convention, which endorsed the Wilmot Proviso, the present President, Mr. BUCHANAN, everywhere repudiated alike the candidate and the platform. We are not able to say whether Mr. WRIGHT voted the Democratic ticket in 1848, but we suspect it is in evidence that he has sometimes repudiated candidates because the platform did not suit him.

When Judge DOUGLAS carried the regular organization of Illinois with him, in every one of the ninety-eight counties in that State, except three, and clinched his claim to the admiration and sympathy of the country by laying down the accepted creed of the party in every one of those counties, Mr. BUCHANAN's entire Administration, his office-holders in Pennsylvania, and, doubtless, Mr. WRIGHT himself, (for he was in full communion with these influences at the time,) discarded regular nominations, and refused to follow the regular old-fashioned Democratic flag—and, within the last month, these same authorities stamped with the seal of their approbation an irregular Opposition candidate for Governor in Texas, who defeated the regular Democratic party, because that Opposition candidate favored the policy of the President.

Now, we should like Mr. WRIGHT to tell us whether, in the first place, he thinks it the duty of a Democrat who believes conscientiously in Democratic principles, to support any candidate running on a platform hostile to these principles, or whether, in the second place, the Administration leaders who speak for *him*, and who have placed *him* upon such a platform, are not guilty of the most impudent assumptions in daring to call in question the Democracy of men who refuse to vote for him—they, themselves, having within the last year been convicted, by the most undoubted testimony, of repudiating the regular organization of the party whenever it suited them, and of striking hands with disorganizers whose only object was the destruction of that party.

We desire the union and harmony of the Democracy; but this can never be attained until we eradicate, root and branch, the pestilential mischiefs endorsed and sanctioned by the men who put RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT in nomination for Auditor General. The Democrats of other States have seen the wisdom of this course, and are marching with solid columns under the old flag of the Democratic party. If we are but true to ourselves, and make a broad and deep mark on Tuesday next, against the tyrannies, proscriptions, and treacheries of the Federal Administration, in the only way left to us, (that, for instance, of covering the Administration State ticket with an overwhelming defeat,) we shall, in our opinion, do more to unite the Democratic party of Pennsylvania upon principle than by electing twenty such tickets.

This is no struggle for men. It is a conflict for the right—for the equality of the States of this Union—*for the sovereignty of the individual man, and for the rule of the majority in those sanctuaries of freedom, the Territories of the United States.* We are so little influenced by personal feeling against Mr. WRIGHT in this matter, that we hope hereafter, when, like an honest man that he is, he shall recall his errors of the last year, and stand upon an unshaken and upright Democratic platform, to give him our support for a much better office than that he is now so anxious to obtain, and which we trust he will not receive, because he is the embodiment of a doctrine which contains within it the seeds of the demoralization and annihilation of the Democratic party.

The prospects of Gen. Dodge, Democratic candidate for Governor in Iowa, on the Douglas platform, for success, are said to be very flattering.

The exhibition of the Lycoming county Agricultural Fair commenced yesterday at Williamsport, and was very successful, both in the number of spectators and the character of the articles on exhibition.

England, France, and China.

The somewhat trite proverb "it is a bad wind that blows nobody good," is applicable to the Anglo-Chinese difficulty. A few weeks ago, England suffered under her usual intermittent fever of apprehension and doubt, respecting the chances of a French invasion. John Bull received with marked coolness and undisguised distrust the assurance that France meditated no hostility, open or secret, to England. Just then, when the doubt continued, though a little shaken, perhaps, by the disarmament which NAPOLEON promptly ordered, came the disastrous news that the Chinese had defeated the French and English troops, with great slaughter, and had prevented M. DE BOURBOULON and the Hon. Mr. BRUCE, respectively ambassadors from NAPOLEON and VICTORIA, from going to the Emperor at Pekin, under the permissive conditions of last year's treaty.

The result is the British lion is roaring very loudly, and the Gallic cock is not only crowing at the top of his voice, but is also flapping his wings in a remarkable manner. France and England, laying aside minor quarrels, are again about fighting side by side, in China, and, if they be not defeated, may effect great changes in that country ere they have done with it. The greater heat extracts the lesser, and so the great quarrel with China throws in the shade the petty, peddling differences which well nigh set France and England together by the ears a few weeks since.

Ere long, in all reasonable expectation, a large Anglo-French fleet will ride in Chinese waters, bearing a much more considerable military force than Europe has yet landed upon the soil of the Celestial Empire. What with twelve to fifteen thousand French soldiers, and perhaps twice as many from England and Hindostan, there may be between forty and fifty thousand men in the army which will be employed to punish China. The ultimate result, most probably, will be to throw China completely open to the trade, enterprise, and intercourse of the world.

While England and France are acting in combination upon the waters or the shores of China, no one need dread their having a collision in Europe. Thus, the war-passages at the mouth of the Peiho river may secure the further pacification for a couple of years longer. In politics, as well as in mechanics, to use the old lady's expression, "there is wheels within wheels."

The International Cricket Match.

THE ALL ENGLAND ELEVEN AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

NEW YORK, October 5.—The International Cricket play at Hoboken was resumed this morning. The ground on the part of the American Academy of Natural Sciences, inviting the members of the Board to visit them.

The Prudential Committee presented a report in relation to the time of holding the annual meeting of the Board. The committee recommend such an alteration in the rules of the Board as would make the day of meeting to be on the first Tuesday of October.

A little debate then arose among some of the members as to the matter of convenience resulting.

The following standing committees were appointed: Committee on the Treasurer's Report.—Gov. Buckingham, Wm. H. Brown, Rev. Ambrose White, Esq. T. L. A. Sargent, Julius A. Palmer, Esq., Hon. C. T. Hurlburd, and Daniel Whitcomb.

Committee on the Home Department.—Rev. Dr. Childs, Dr. Duffield, Chancellor Walworth, Dr. John Todd, Rev. H. L. Hallock, A. W. Porter, Esq., N. Durfee, M. D., of Fall River.

Committee on the Southwestern Indians.—Rev. Albert Barnes, Dr. Sweet, Dr. Chickering, S. H. Perkins, Esq., Hon. L. Child, O. E. Wood, Esq., and President Fisher.

Committee on the Northwestern Indians.—Rev. Dr. Patterson, Dr. Shepherd of Bristol, R. I., Rev. Robert Adair of Ballston, Rev. Jason Aiken, Rev. Dr. Crawford of Deerfield, Rev. P. A. Spencer of New Hartford, Conn., and Rev. Timothy Stunt.

At a quarter to two the Board adjourned until half past three in the afternoon, with the intention of attending the prayer-meeting.

Afternoon Session.—The Board reassembled at three and a half o'clock, and was opened with prayer.

Rev. Mr. McAlister, of the Sandwich Islands, made a speech giving an account of the mission work in that region.

Dr. MARSH, of Ceylon, gave a description of the mission work in that island.

Rev. Mr. Winder, of the Mahratta Mission, was requested to make the statement, in the progress of which he was interrupted in the morning. He recalled that the Committee of the American Board had deemed it necessary to abandon the mission in which he was engaged. From the decision of that committee he wished to take a direct and respectful appeal. He read a very interesting account of his missionary labors in that country, and, argued very earnestly in favor of the re-establishment of the mission.

Rev. John Jenkins moved to refer the memorial of Mr. Wilder to a special committee, with instructions to report to the Prudential Committee.

At the suggestion of some other members of the Board, the motion was withdrawn and the memorial referred to the Committee on the Mahratta Mission.

Rev. Mr. Lindley, of the Zulu mission, was introduced to the Board. The mission with which he is connected is situated on the southeastern coast of Africa. Mr. Lindley gave a most vivid and interesting account of the social customs of the people of that region. His description of the degradation to which woman was subjected was most thrilling.

He had been laboring among them for a number of years, and had enjoyed much and he hoped to remain once more to his field in the course of a few months. He would go back most cheerfully, for his heart was there, among the beautiful children of Africa.

Rev. Mr. Clark, of the Turkish mission, felt happy to be present at a state of things among the people of the Ottoman Empire. He gave a brief narrative of the progress of the Church in that country, and commended its condition to the prayers of the Board.

THE PHILADELPHIA BAPTIST ASSOCIATION—SECOND SESSION.—The Association met yesterday morning in the church at Broad and Brown streets, and engaged in prayer and conference, which were led by Rev. Thomas J. Malcolm, Alexander Reese, D. D., Rev. Dr. Hunter, Dav. Thomas of Illinois, Willis, Hopkins, J. W. Bickwell, and W. E. Watkinson, took part in the exercises.

After the religious services were over, the minutes of the meeting of Leader were read and approved.

Messrs. Joseph W. Kennard, Thomas S. Malcolm, and Thomas Fletcher were appointed a committee to the application from new churches for admission to the Association.

The committee subsequently recommended the adoption of the letter, and that it be read.

The report was received and adopted, and half past three o'clock in the afternoon was fixed for the reading of the letter, and for conference upon it.

The remainder of the morning session was devoted to the reading of letters from the various churches connected with the Association.

Afternoon Session.—The Association resumed its sitting at half o'clock, and was called to order by the Moderator, Rev. J. Wheaton Smith. Prayer was offered by Rev. R. A. Fleschmann, of the city.

Communications were received as follows: One from the Pottsville Church, showing an increase in the number of members by baptism and a dismission. One from the First German Church, showing an increase of 11 by baptism and letter. Also, one from the Spring Garden Church, showing an increase of 37 by baptisms and 15 by letter, &c.

The clerk, George G. Jones, Esq., read the circular letter. The subject treated of was the necessity of a missionary spirit on the part of the world. The letter was well written and well received.

Some debate ensued, which was participated in by Rev. Dr. C. H. Rommel, Dr. Brantly, Mr. Winter, Mr. Reuben Jeffrey, Robert Leonard, Esq., Rev. J. N. Folwell, Geo. M. Condron, Esq., Howard Malcolm, D. D., Wilson Jewell, M. D., and others.

One hour for adjournment having arrived, the moderator announced that the Association would meet again in the evening, to hear reports from the Publication Society and Educational Society.

Evening Session.—The Association reassembled at half past seven o'clock in the evening, the moderator in the chair.

The Publication Society reported as follows: The society employed twelve colporteurs. Since the 1st of March, 1859, about three hundred conversions and baptisms have been made, three Sunday-schools have been formed, nine churches erected, and twelve thousand books have been distributed. The society paid religious instruction to about fifteen thousand families. Since the first Wednesday of July, the society issued nine thousand copies of a new Sunday-school book every Wednesday, and purpose to continue doing so until next July. One hundred thousand copies of the *Young Reaper* have been issued every month.

The Educational Society also reported its doings for the year, and its prospects for the *Greater Exp.*, the president, at some length. The report contains nothing of any public importance.

Application for admission to the Association was made by the following additional churches, viz: The Berean Baptist Church, of Philadelphia, the First German Baptist Church, of Wilmington, Del., and the St. Clair Baptist Church, of Schuylkill county. Referred to the Committee on New Churches.

Mr. Widder reported that letters had been addressed to the West Bradford, Downingtown, and Pennsgrove Churches. No reply had been received from any, except the Dover Church. The West Bradford Church, it is believed, has ceased to be. The Downingtown and Chester county, connected with the Central Union Association.

After addresses had been delivered by Rev. Dr. Brantly, Rev. Messrs. Winster, Jeffrey, and others, the Association adjourned to meet this morning at nine o'clock.

SAILED.—The steamship Keystone State sailed at o'clock yesterday morning, with a full freight and the following passengers: J. E. Bils and lady, Miss Ramsey, Miss Carter, Miss F. S. Mills, Miss Fassett, Mr. F. B. Bell, Miss Bond, Miss Gill, J. Hopkinson, lady, three children, and two servants, C. M. Bant, Mr. Wm. Bant, Mr. Burton, Mr. Hurst, Mr. Fowler, lady, child, and two servants, H. Lewis, Mrs. Simmons, Alexander Heron, Jr., W. H. Moore, J. F. Price, F. Whitney in charge of a deaf mute, Mr. Fulmer, lady, child, and two children, A. L. Mansfield and lady, Miss Wilcox, H. Dutton, John W. Houston, John White, H. A. Smith, T. J. McCall, Mrs. Bruner, Miss B. Foley, T. Templeton, H. Lowry, Capt. H. Somers, W. D. Norris, Dr. Dedain, J. S. Griffin, M. Coustier, Mr. Myers, and thirty in the steerage.

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS LAST EVENING.—A public meeting of the American Board of Commissioners was held at Dr. Barnes' Church last evening. Rev. Mr. Lindley, of the Zulu Mission, South Africa, Rev. Mr. Clark, of the Turkish Mission, and others, delivered addresses. The church was crowded.

The Christ-street Church was so much crowded last evening that we could not act without hearing distance of the speakers. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Edgar, of Belfast, Ireland, Rev. Dr. Perkins, of the Nestorian Mission in Persia, Rev. Dr. Wilkes, of Montreal, and others.

ARREST OF A BURGLAR.—About half past two o'clock yesterday morning a burglar was heard ransacking the dwelling of Mr. Lorenzo C. Bitters, in Fourth street, near Buttonwood. The alarm was promptly given, and the thief arrested in the yard attached to the building. Several articles of jewelry which he had appropriated he threw into the cess-pool before he could be taken into custody. He gave the name of George Lesher, and was committed to answer.

DANGEROUS CUSTOMERS.—Quite an excitement was occasioned in the dress-circle of the Walnut-street Theatre last evening by a couple of students flourishing razors. Charles E. Campbell, hailing from Virginia, was taken to the Central Station and locked up for a hearing. Geo. L. Jones, a student from Georgia, was arrested on the previous evening for displaying a dirk-knife in the same theatre, and was yesterday committed in default of $2,000 bail, to answer at court.

NATIONAL INFIDEL CONVENTION.—The National Infidel Convention, which has been in session in this city during the present week, closed its sessions on Tuesday evening. Horace Seaver, of the Boston *Investigator*, officiated as president. From the minutes of the society we learn that fourteen new societies have been added to the parent society during the year. After a very harmonious session, the Convention adjourned to meet in New York city some time next year.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—At a late hour on Tuesday evening a man named William Burk, residing in Pedrick street, committed a violent attack on his wife, while in a state of intoxication. The principal wound appeared to be a blow on her head from a bottle. Her sufferings were of the most excruciating character. She was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and her inhuman husband was committed to prison, to await the result of her injuries.

ARREST OF BURGLARS.—Two notorious burglars, named Henry Allegood and William Davoe, have been sentenced to eight years imprisonment each, having been detected by the police of Salem, New Jersey, while in the act of robbing a store. When discovered they endeavored to make their escape, and Davoe was shot in the back by his pursuers.

INSTALLATION.—Rev. John K. Kercher was installed last evening as the pastor of the Spring Garden Unitarian Society in Philadelphia. The services were of a very interesting character, and were participated in by Revs. O. Longfellow, Dr. Furness, O. B. Frothingham, and others. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Frothingham.

ARREST OF THIEVES.—Three well-known thieves named Jim Brown, Slappy Williams, and Wesley Fanning, were arrested at Norwich, Conn., a few days ago, on the charge of picking a man's pocket of the sum of $1,400. They are three old thieves and well known to our police, having been released from prison in this city since the first of May.

ELECTED.—On Tuesday evening the members of the Board of Health elected their officers for the ensuing year as follows:

Clerk—Washington L. Rinden.

Messengers—Andrew M'Dole, Albert Hughes, Samuel T. Martin, William H. Mickle, Wm. Williams.

CORONER'S CASE.—The Coroner, yesterday morning, held an inquest upon the body of Mary Ann Lunsdale, a Scotch woman, who died suddenly at the cellar No. 140 Water street, on Tuesday night, a victim of intemperance.

IMPORTANT ARREST OF A COUNTERFEITER—RECOVERY OF A LARGE AMOUNT OF COIN AND COUNTERFEITING IMPLEMENTS.—For some time past, the detective officers associated with Recorder Eneu have been actively at work in endeavoring to ascertain the identity and whereabouts of the manufacturer of a large amount of the bogus coin with which the community has, of late, been almost completely flooded. Yesterday afternoon, Officer Trefis, assisted by Messrs. Markey and Watt, of the United States Marshal's Office, proceeded to the southwest corner of Twentieth and Pine streets, where a tavern is kept by a man named Phineas Grace. The place was thoroughly searched, a warrant for that purpose having previously been obtained, and over five hundred counterfeit gold dollars