The Press.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1859.

THE WEEKLY PRESS,

For Saturday the 15th, 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

CONTENTS:

ORIGINAL POETRY.—LIFE: A SONNET.

OUR PORT-FOLIO.—THE ROMANCE OF AN IRISH ESTATE—NO ANGEL—A RARE NIGHT—THE MOON—DUTIES OF WOMAN—RESULT OF ACCIDENT—THE GREAT MUSICIAN—RETALIATION—POOR: BUT PLENTY TO EAT—MARRIAGE—HOMEOPATHIC SOUP—CURIOUS INCIDENT.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.—LETTERS FROM "OCCASIONAL"—LETTER FROM WANDERER—LETTER FROM ALBANY—LETTER FROM NEW YORK—LEIGH HUNT'S FATHER.

NEWS.—THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH FROM EUROPE, CALIFORNIA, AND WASHINGTON—MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH, ETC., ETC.

EDITORIALS.—RETURNS OF THE ELECTION—THE THIRD LESSON—GOOD FOR A PHILADELPHIAN—THE STATE ELECTIONS TUESDAY—AGRICULTURAL FAIRS—MR. WARD, AMERICAN MINISTER IN CHINA—PURCHASE OF MOUNT VERNON: ANOTHER $10,000 PAID—DEATH OF DAVID C. BRODERICK, OF CALIFORNIA—SIR JOHN FRANKLIN—THE GREAT BALLOON VOYAGE—STATE FAIRS—DEATH'S DOINGS ABROAD—ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND CHINA—THE PIKE'S PEAK GOLD MINES—READING OUT OF THE PARTY—THE CHINA QUESTION—BLACKSTONE—THE APPROACH OF WINTER—AUTOGRAPHS OF MILTON AND HIS WIFE—SIR JOHN FRANKLIN—THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

MISCELLANEOUS.—ANOTHER ANSWER TO THE BLACKPAMPHLET—THE GAME OF CRICKET—MADAME JUMEL, WIDOW OF AARON BURR—THE ELECTION RETURNS—PERSONAL AND POLITICAL—DEATH OF DAVID C. BRODERICK—MR. BRODERICK'S CAREER—THE BRODERICK-TERRY DUEL: FULL PARTICULARS—LYCOMING COUNTY FAIR—A WILL SET ASIDE—THE CRICKET MATCH—FOREIGN MISCELLANY—THE FRANKLIN DISCOVERY SHIP—FATE OF THE SON OF JOHN HANCOCK—ARREST OF A FUGITIVE FROM SING SING STATE PRISON—THE FATE OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN—THE MCFLIMSEYS—PROGRESS OF SOUND SENTIMENTS—AFFAIRS IN UTAH TERRITORY—A FAIR HIT—THE MASONIC FRATERNITY—SHARP SHOOTING AND SHARPER PRACTICE—WILD ANIMAL SHOT WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS.

RELIGIOUS.—ENGLISH VIEW OF THE RELIGIOUS REVIVAL.

VARIETIES.—THE JAPANESE—GENERAL JACKSON A SCHOOLMASTER.

THE CITY.—CRICKET—SERIOUS, IF NOT FATAL, ASSAULT—SUDDEN DEATH—WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PHILADELPHIA MARKETS—THE MONEY MARKET—MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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 Broderick Tragedy; General News. FOURTH PAGE.—Marine Intelligence.

The News.

Additional returns have been received of the election in Pennsylvania on Tuesday. From present indications the majority in favor of Cochran and Keim, the Opposition candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, is about twenty thousand. The Opposition will also have a very decided majority in both branches of the State Legislature.

In Baltimore, the naturalized citizens were almost entirely excluded from the polls through fear of the rowdyism of the "Americans;" but the majority of the latter has been reduced to a few hundred, and the Reformers entertain strong hopes of being enabled to redeem the city.

A sad disaster took place on the Tuscarawas branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad, Saturday evening. As a train was passing One Leg Creek, the whole was precipitated into the creek, and the engineer, Jake Reynolds, and fireman, Sam Comes, killed. The baggage-master was hurt, and a man riding on the engine badly cut in the leg. Engine badly smashed. The bridge had been recently placed in thorough repair, and had been examined and approved just previous to the accident. On the evening preceding the disaster, the train ran over a cow near that place, killing it and throwing the cars off the track. Some parties in the neighborhood made threats of revenge, so that Reynolds, whose engine had killed the cow, expressed his conviction on Saturday that he should be killed before reaching home that night. His impression was unfortunately a true one.

A St. Louis paper notices a suicide in that city from a rather singular cause. A young Frenchman, named Domadieu, was insane. He thought his stomach was full of devils—an aggravated case of dyspepsia—and, despairing of relief, he cut his throat and shot himself.

Reuben D. Waters, of Calais, Vt., an old man, who was tried and convicted of forging pension papers, was sentenced last week to one year imprisonment, the court being lenient in its sentence on account of his extreme age.

The Cherokee Indians are getting civilized. They have a debt—small, to be sure, but so large that they cannot pay the interest on it.

Morrissey, the prize-fighter, has accepted the challenge of Heenan, to fight for $10,000 a side, within four or eight months after the battle of the latter with Sayers, the champion of England, had taken place. He proposes to "bind the match" with the editor of Wilkes' *Spirit of the Times*.

The members of the branch of the Jennings family who claim to be heirs to the $40,000,000 now awaiting a claimant in England assembled at Charlottesville, Va., on the 5th inst., to the number of fifteen. No definite action was taken, though the sending of an agent to Europe is believed to be resolved on.

Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York, in reply to a letter from a friend in Washington, says, in relation to the Wise-Donnelly letter:

"I thank you for affording me an opportunity of branding as an idle and mischievous falsehood, if not, indeed, a malicious one, that I had 'denounced Governor Wise.'

"My recent acquaintance with the Governor has been slight, but exceedingly pleasant, and his public course has inspired me with high respect for his manly frankness and fearless intrepidity.

"The publication of the Donnelly letter I regard as an outrage, although I attached much less consequence to it than has been given it generally. I saw nothing in it but what a frank and impetuous man might, in the hasty and confidence of private correspondence, dash off to a supposed friend. I think the whole matter of the letter has been vastly overrated. A copy was sent to me, but I treated it as confidential, and only exhibited it to a particular and discreet friend. It excited no feelings in me when I first read it, and, on a full review, I have never been able to give it the great consequence which others seem to have done."

Mr. Hickok, the Canadian water-walker, undertook to walk from Hoboken to New York on the North River, on Tuesday, but failed because his water-boots were not properly made. The *Tribune* says:

"The boots are made of tin, about three feet long by one wide, and nearly one deep. They are shaped into water-tight tubes, the forward part pointed. The tubes are oval-shaped, the broadside moving against the water; the wearer's foot being inserted in a tin-top boot on the upper side. The tubes are provided underneath with fins or valves, which, when the wearer moves forward, lie flat, but are forced open by and check any retrogrado motion. The movement in water-walking is a sort of glide, or something like the movement in snow-shoes or skating. Mr. Hickok will soon give a successful exhibition. At Toronto he has done so several times, as we learn from the newspapers of that city. Mr. Hickok does not claim that his invention is of any practical utility; but he thinks it not impossible that water-walking may yet become as common, as pleasant, and as easy an accomplishment as skating."

A correspondent of the Dardstown (Kentucky) *Weekly Gazette*, writing from Fairview, Miss., in relation to the revival of the slave trade, says:

"There is much speculation with us in relation to a revival of the African slave trade. It is contended that there is not sufficient slave labor in the Southern States to raise an amount of cotton, sugar, and rice equivalent to the demand—that the labor cannot now or henceforth be obtained in the United States. Already there are so few slaves brought to the Southern market that the price for a common field hand is more than double what it was five or six years ago. The value of produce is nearly the same now it was then, with no early probability of its being any better; therefore it happens that, whilst the increase is altogether upon the side of the merchant, something must be done to relieve the buyer. That *something* is the importation of Africans to our shores. Such is the position assumed upon the part of the advocate, whilst upon the side of the protestant it is thought that we have enough labor, that our crops are large enough, and that they command prices justifying the holder in every respect. So goes the war. *The question will be agitated in the next Congress*, and Republican sympathy will have no bounds."

At a recent meeting in Glasgow, some interesting statements were made as to the price at which gas is furnished to various British cities. The rates charged in this country are at least double, as the following comparison will show:

Philadelphia, per 1,000 cubic feet	....	$2 25
New York,	"	2 50
Boston,	"	3 50
Hartford,	"	3 50
London,	"	97
Paris,	"	1 29
Manchester,	"	1 09
Glasgow,	"	1 21
Liverpool,	"	91

The Buffalo (N. Y.) *Post*, a paper favorable to Daniel S. Dickinson for the Presidency, states that the delegation lately appointed to cast the vote of New York in the Charleston Convention stands divided as follows:

Stephen A. Douglas	53
Daniel S. Dickinson	17

A majority of the delegation, under the instructions of the Convention, will cast the whole vote of the State as a unit. Douglas is, therefore, certain of the thirty-five votes of New York at Charleston.

EXTENSIVE PEREMPTORY SALES—EXTRA VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, by order of Orphans' Court, executors, trustees, the United States Government, and others. Thomas & Sons' tenth and eleventh fall sales, Tuesday next, 18th instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, and 7 o'clock in the evening, will comprise forty-four properties, including some of the most valuable offered this season; a large portion peremptory sales, including the elegant residence, Walnut street, opposite Rittenhouse Square, valuable business stands, &c. See advertisements. Pamphlet catalogues on Saturday.

The Vote on the State Ticket.

The subjoined list of the majorities thrown on Tuesday last for the two State tickets, will, we think, be found generally correct. In some cases there will be a falling off, and in others an increase. The majority against the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN cannot be less than twenty, and may run as high as twenty-five thousand. When we consider that the vote is not much more than two-thirds of the whole vote, and that the majority of this election is equal to three-fourths of the majority of last year, it shows that there is an absolute increase against the Administration.

The efforts of Messrs. WRIGHT and ROWE and their friends to obtain support by individually repudiating the policy of Mr. BUCHANAN, and by asserting that they were not running for political offices, induced thousands to sustain them who, under other circumstances, would have been found in the ranks of the Opposition, or would not have voted at all. It will be perceived that in several of the heavy counties—such, for instance, as Montgomery, Northampton, and Monroe—the Democratic strength was called out; and the reason is obvious: In Montgomery the Democratic County Convention adopted the strongest resolutions on the question of Popular Sovereignty, and endorsed Governor PACKER'S Administration, in defiance of the expedients of the officers of the General Government located in this city. In Northampton and Monroe no tests were made in regard to the General Administration, and in the former, delegates known to be favorable to the Douglas platform were chosen to the next Democratic State Convention. Wherever this course has been pursued the party has preserved its old-time vigor.

	MAJORITIES.		GAINS.	
	DEM.	OPP.	DEM.	OPP.
Adams	100	....	....	128
Allegheny	3000	....	600	....
Armstrong	400	....	....	....
Beaver	700	....	....	....
Berks	1000	....	....	3500
Bedford	100	....	....	100
Blair	....	1500	....	400
Bradford	....	3000*	....	....
Butler	....	600	100	....
Cambria	500	....	....	....
Carbon	150	....	350	....
Centre	....	300*	....	....
Chester	....	1600	1000	....
Clarion	600	....	....	....
Clearfield	400	....	....	....
Clinton	700	....	....	....
Columbia	600	....	....	....
Crawford	....	1000*	....	....
Cumberland	200	....	100	....
Dauphin	....	1600	....	....
Delaware	....	600	600	....
Elk	100	....	....	....
Erie	....	1400	....	....
Fayette	300	....	....	....
Franklin	....	700	....	300
Fulton	100	....	....	....
Greene	600	....	....	....
Huntingdon	....	700	....	....
Indiana	....	1700	....	....
Jefferson	....	100	....	....
Lancaster	....	3300	600	....
Lawrence	....	1600	....	....
Lebanon	....	1000*	....	....
Lehigh	150	....	....	52
Luzerne	500	....	700	....
Lycoming	200	....	200	....
McKean	....	250*	....	....
Mercer	....	700*	....	....
Mifflin	50	....	350	....
Monroe	1200	....	400	....
Montgomery	1200	....	1200	....
Montour	300	....	500	....
Northampton	850	....	....	600
Northumberland	250	....	....	....
Perry	....	250	....	....
Philadelphia	....	2200	....	4200
Pike	300	....	....	....
Potter	....	400*	....	....
Schuylkill	200	....	....	400
Snyder	....	500	....	....
Somerset	....	1300*	....	....
Sullivan	100	....	....	....
Susquehanna	....	1200*	....	....
Tioga	....	1600*	....	....
Union	....	800	....	....
Venango	....	200*	....	....
Warren	....	400*	....	....
Washington	....	300*	100	....
Wayne	500	....	....	....
Westmoreland	600*	....	....	....
Wyoming	100*	....	....	....
York	600	....	....	....
	12,300	34,550	11,200	5,276
		12300		
		22,250 Opp. Majority.		

* Estimated.

The State Senate.

The Senators holding over are eleven Opposition and eleven Democrats. Eleven were voted for this year, and we have reason to believe that the Opposition have carried every one. This will make the Senate stand 22 Opposition to 11 Democrats. The new members are as follows:

Second district	Geo. R. Smith, Opp.
Fourth district	George Connell, "
Ninth district	George Landon, "
Tenth district	W. W. Dickson, "
Eleventh district	Isaac Benson, "
Fourteenth district	W. B. Irvine, "
Eighteenth district	Alex. McClure, "
Twentieth district	Louis W. Hall, "
Twenty-first district	J. E. Meredith, "
Twenty-fourth district	Elias H. Irish, "
Twenty-fifth district	Dr. L. Imbrie, "

In the above list of Senators there are at least five districts that the Democrats ought to have gained if they had been united; but Senator BIGLER, having determined to be a candidate for re-election, with the aid of the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN, carried into every district his own record, and compelled the organization of the Democratic party to make his case a test. The result was, that in the Perry and Cumberland district, (the 14th,) the Franklin, Fulton, and Adams district, (the 18th,) in his own, the Cambria, Clearfield, and Blair district, (the 20th,) and in two others, some of the steadiest Democratic counties gave way, and assisted in the election of Opposition men. All these gentlemen will have a vote for United States Senator in the Legislature of 1861, and it is now quite certain that Senator BIGLER will not be the lucky individual.

The Broderick Tragedy.

We surrender a large portion of our space to the details of the BRODERICK tragedy, as contained in the late arrivals from California. The oration of Col. BAKER is a production of singular and touching pathos, and does infinite credit to his head and his heart. The comments of the press prove conclusively that Mr. BRODERICK was sacrificed to a relentless political proscription, dictated from Washington, and extending to a number of the leading friends of the Administration in California. The whole story, as described in the extracts we copy this morning, possesses a mournful interest, and will be eagerly read and long remembered by men of all parties.

Theatrical Items.

MME. GAZZANIGA'S HORSES AT AUCTION.—In consequence of Mme. Gazzaniga's intention soon to depart for Europe, her horses and carriages were sold at auction at New Orleans, on Tuesday. Animals, carriage, harness, whips, &c., were sold in separate lots. The horses—a fine pair of well-matched bank ponies, 14½ hands high—after spirited bidding between a Mr. Poillon and another gentleman, were purchased by the former for $302.50, as mementoes of the celebrated prima donna. A light and stylish French two-seat carriage, behind the ponies, was disposed of to the same gentleman for $425; harness, &c., brought $59; the complete establishment netting $811.50. The sale appeared to give satisfaction to all the parties interested.

Mr. John Drew, the Irish comedian, and Miss Emma Stanley, are the principal theatrical stars in Australia, and are making a great deal of money.

The Ravel Troupe.

These astonishing artists continue to draw intelligent and crowded houses, at the Academy of Music. They are among the wonders of their profession. Age does not stale their performances, or lessen their attractiveness. They are now as popular as they were twenty years ago, and are visited by crowds of young and old, rich and poor. Their agility, skill, and energy are astonishing and surprising as they are, are never rendered objectionable by the slightest approach to vulgarity or indecency. We commend these enterprising and laborious artists to the continued favor of our community, by which they have always been so much admired.

Miss Jean M. Davenport.

This accomplished, gifted, and popular actress will commence a brief engagement (of six nights) at Walnut-street Theatre, on next Monday evening. She will play six of her most popular *rôles*, and her stay is positively limited to a single week. Perhaps she may return, for a short time, next spring. Miss Davenport has been getting achieved health and spirits in her rural retreat at Lynn, Massachusetts, and her resumption of professional duties will be in this city, where she is deservedly a very general favorite.

LECTURE BY REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.—The approaching annual course of lectures to be delivered in this city under the auspices of the People's Literary Institute, will be inaugurated on Thursday evening next—as will be seen by an advertisement elsewhere—by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. From what we learn from J. W. White, Esq., the efficient secretary of the People's Literary Institute, we infer that the arrangements for the coming course are superior to any that have preceded it. Among the stars included in the number of lecturers are George W. Curtis, Esq., Rev. T. Starr King, Bayard Taylor, Esq., Rev. John Lord, and *probably* Rev. Edward Beecher, author of the "Conflict of Ages," and brother of Henry Ward. Messrs. Curtis and H. W. Beecher are expected to lecture twice in the course. So that, upon the whole, the programme is an eminently brilliant one. *Course* tickets, at the moderate price of *one dollar and fifty cents*, are now selling rapidly, and of which there will probably be enough sold, prior to the delivery of Mr. Beecher's lecture, to fill the largest hall in the city, so that it will be wisdom to secure season tickets at once, as from present indications single tickets can probably not be had at all.

PRAED'S POEMS.—In the notice of Praed's Poems in our paper yesterday, his first baptismal name was incorrectly given *William*. His name was Winthrop Mackworth Praed."

Schamyl, the Caucasian Abd-el-Kader.

The last received foreign journals bring information that SCHAMYL, the gallant Caucasian chief, has been captured by the Russians, and was on his way to St. Petersburg. The history of this leader is worth relating.

SCHAMYL, prophet-warrior and supreme chief of the Caucasian tribes in the vicinity of the Caspian Sea, was born in 1797, from an obscure Tartarian family, in the village of Himry, in the north of Daghestan. Rigidly holding the popular doctrines of Soufisme, he passed through the four degrees of religious perfection, as it is called, and, under the title of Mourchid, professed to have been chosen by God to become a leader, champion, and liberator.

In 1824, he commenced his public career by throwing himself into a Holy War against the Russians, which the Circassians maintained, with more or less success, during the following seven years. At last, the Russians, led by General DE ROSEN, advanced in great numbers, drove the Circassians from all their positions, besieged them in Himry, and, themselves sustaining great losses before that petty village, slew the greater part of the Circassians and KASI-MOLLAH, their leader. SCHAMYL was left for dead on the field, and, when he reappeared, his people claimed, in his person, the miracle of resurrection. HAMZAD-BEY, however, was elected chief over his head, and SCHAMYL assented without a murmur. A short time after, HAMZAD-BEY was assassinated, with many of his immediate followers, constituting the chief's Holy Guard, and SCHAMYL, a second time left for dead, again returned to his people, almost miraculously preserved.

The result was that they believed him sent by God, and hailed him as Prophet and Sultan of the Caucasus. A rival, one PASCHAW-HADSCHI, disputed the leadership with SCHAMYL, during several years, ending in 1837, when SCHAMYL, with brilliant success, defeated the Russians under Generals IVELITSCH and HAPI, and from that moment all opposition to the Chief was lost in the general enthusiasm of his nation. The war then paused for a couple of years, during which SCHAMYL prepared for a renewal of the war with the Russians.

In 1839, SCHAMYL recommenced this warfare, which, after twenty years' continuance, has now ended in his captivity. During all these years, SCHAMYL and the Caucasians waged a regular guerilla warfare among their mountain fastnesses—a warfare crowded with bold exploits, chivalrous episodes, and romantic adventures. Most prodigious feats of valor were among the ordinary circumstances of this strife. One after another, as many as ten Russian generals were defeated, including GRABBE, GOLOWINE, and others scarcely less distinguished, ending with the formidable WOROZZOW himself, who fought with 160,000 men in the valley of Akfai, and was only saved by the arrival of General FREITAG and large reinforcements.

The Russians vainly introduced new military tactics against this formidable foe, and even resorted to the expedient of setting the forests on fire. SCHAMYL, instead of retreating, as was expected, made a lateral movement, and falling on the weakest flank of the unprepared foe, despoiled the Russian camp, invaded the trans-Caucasian provinces, and returned back with immense booty. During the Crimean war this contest with Russia was earnestly kept up by SCHAMYL, and seriously weakened the army of the Czar. Every now and then a report spread over Europe that the IMAM SCHAMYL was slain, but shortly after the news would follow that, with his usual audacity and spirit, SCHAMYL had again repulsed the Russians. Particulars of his capture had not been published when the last received foreign journals were issued. It was a simple telegraphic announcement, which has obtained general credence.

Some years ago, SCHAMYL'S son, captured by the Russians, was conveyed to St. Petersburg. The Emperor NICHOLAS was much interested in the lad. He was detained for several years in Russia, in honorable *duresse*, and, when his education was there completed, was magnanimously restored, without condition, to his father's arms.

The idea that SCHAMYL was not only the Abd-el-Kader, but also the Mohammed of the Caucasians, is broached by M. VAPEREAU, in his *Dictionnaire Universel des Contemporains*, a work which, with many shortcomings, and not a few omissions and inaccuracies, is a valuable addition to the fund of information respecting the persons of eminence or notoriety. SCHAMYL is there described as having marvellously sustained his *rôle* of Prophet; the beauty of his features, his unalterable calmness, his haughtiness, his inspired eloquence, his remarkable temperance, contributed largely, with the miracles of his story, to make him accepted as an envoy sent from Heaven. In his government, he signalized his administration by wisdom and economy. In 1853, a drama called Schamyl, written by PAUL MEURICE, was played with success in Theatre of the Porte Saint Martin, in Paris, and contributed, in France, to the popularity of the hero of the Caucasus.

We are not so cold-blooded as to view the defeat and captivity of the Imam with coldness or indifference. Be it remembered that for over quarter of a century, this man, with inferior forces, battled for his country's freedom, against the encroachments and usurpation of Russia. For this he surely merits praise and sympathy, and it is ardently to be hoped that with him will not fall the cause for which he fought.

For Freedom's battle once begun,
Bequeathed by bleeding Sire to Son,
Though baffled oft is ever won.

Miss Caroline Richings.

On Monday evening, as we leave from the local journals, Miss Richings made her *debut* before a Washington audience. She appears to have been eminently successful, and bids fair to be an established favorite in the city of Magnificent Distances:

The *Star* says: "Those national favorites, Mr. Peter Richings and his genial and accomplished daughter Caroline, were greeted at the Theatre, last night, by a large and fashionable audience—more bright eyes than usual beaming from the dress circle. 'The Daughter of the Regiment' and 'The Little Savage' were both admirably performed, not only the parts of the stars, but of the entire company. While Mr. Richings does not lose any historic power or public favor, Miss Caroline seems to be still in the ascendant both in dramatic and musical accomplishment. With her acting is all that can be desired by the most fastidious, her singing certainly possesses a sweetness and power that command appreciation and challenge criticism. It was generally remarked last night that her singing was superior to that of Piccolomini, and after enjoying her delicious rendering of 'Yes, we must part,' and 'France, I adore thee,' we would be inclined to question the decision. With this engagement of the Richings we prophecy for the Washington Theatre this week the largest and most fashionable houses of the season."

The *States* has the following complimentary and graceful criticism: "Miss Caroline Richings is the Piccolomini of the American stage. Her voice is clear and sweet, her manner coy and winning, and, we were even fancied, as she trilled out 'Salut a la France,' and flourished the tri-colored tow her head, last night, that she *was* the same pet of the Italians who used to turn the critics topsy-turvy over in Gotham, only she did not seem to say 'Here am I, Miss Piccolomini!'—for modesty is a conceded virtue of Miss Caroline Richings. She was *very* agreeable. Nay, more, she was most charming. She trod the boards like a true daughter of the profession. Her

"rattle, rattle, rattle
Of the drum!"

—her own drum. So that she slipped into the liking of everybody who never saw and heard her before, and only added one more grace to the good graces of those who know her well. To-night is her second *entré*. She personates Louise Mueller in a musical drama of the same name in three acts. She also sings, *en costume*, the Marseillaise Hymn. And she concludes with the laughable farce of the 'Bonny Fish Wife,' in which her performance of Maggy Macfarlan is always very admirable. Of course Peter Richings will sustain her throughout. There is no reason *now* why the theatre may not be packed."

By the way, when is Miss Richings again to favor her own home, Philadelphia, with any of her performances?

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.—There is open for exhibition at No. 807 Chestnut street, over Messrs. Chickering & Son's piano warerooms, a collection of choice paintings, recently imported from Europe. They will remain open until Monday next, at ten o'clock, when they will be sold at public sale, by Thos. Birch & Son, auctioneers. The public are respectfully invited to examine them.

General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 12.—In the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies to-day, a large number of resolutions and amendments to the Constitution were presented. No final action was taken on them.

A large portion of the day was spent in discussing the proposed amendment to article sixth, to allow the General Convention to establish a court of appeals for the revision of decisions of the Diocesan Courts in the trial of presbyters and deacons. No action was had.

The consecration of the newly elected bishops takes place to-morrow, in three different churches. A proposed arrangement for performing the ceremonies in the Capitol grounds occasioned an exciting debate in the House of Deputies.

The San Juan Island Difficulty.

The London *Times*, after having allowed its contemporaries to discuss, with more or less vehemence, the newly-arisen difficulty between the British and United States authorities, on the Island of San Juan, has broken silence, and speaks of the matter with a moderation which, we confess, is as unexpected as it is gratifying. It thus states the *casus belli*:

"The treaty of 1816 put an end to the 'Oregon question' by declaring that the boundary between the British territories on the north and the American territories on the south should be determined by the 49th parallel of north latitude, a conclusion which may naturally appear both distinct and final. It happened, however, that the debatable ground did not terminate with the mainland of the continent. At a short distance from the point where this line struck the coast of the Pacific lay an island of considerable value, and if the boundary had been carried right over the straits and across this island, it would have cut off its southernmost headlands, and a certain small portion of its territory. This it was naturally considered undesirable to do, and the island in question, being in fact Vancouver's Island, was left in the undivided possession of the British, although its eastern angle fell below the 49th parallel. After the point, however, had been settled, it became necessary to provide some new boundary in place of that which had been abandoned, and it was then determined that the boundary line, proceeding from the point where the 49th parallel struck the coast, should thence be carried to the middle of the *channel* separating Vancouver's Island from the continent; that it should there be deflected to the south, and that it should be thus continued, still along the middle of the said channel, to the Pacific ocean.

"This was a very fair and reasonable decision, but it unfortunately involved an ambiguity in one of its essential terms. The 'channel' between the island and the continent was neither a single nor a simple sheet of water. In its centre was situated an island or a cluster of islands, which lay in the very middle of the stream, and so left one channel towards the east and another towards the west. The question, therefore, soon arose as to which of these should be taken for the channel along which the boundary line was to be continued. If the westernmost, called the Haro Strait, was assumed to be the channel indicated by the treaty, then the central island, known as San Juan, would pertain to the United States; whereas, if the easternmost, or Rosario Strait, should be fixed upon, San Juan would be thrown across to the Vancouver side, and belong to the British. That the British and American authorities should adopt, respectively, those readings of the question most favorable to their particular interests will not be thought surprising, and accordingly this fresh bone of contention soon became visible.

"Although, however, these differences of opinion were entertained, the Governments of the two countries displayed much laudable wisdom in their proceedings on the occasion. The disputed point was left to the cognizance of commissioners, and in the meantime forbearance was to be exercised by the authorities on both sides."

Referring to the views of the American Government, as expressed four years ago, in a despatch from Mr. MARCY to Governor STEVENS, counselling forbearance on both sides, *The Times* eulogizes the principle of this advice, and regrets that the settlement of title was not made long ago. It then proceeds to sketch the circumstances of the recent Americans and occupation of the island by General HARNEY, adding, "We are still without any sufficient information of the circumstances in which this proceeding originated," and, indeed, shows this want of information by eulogizing the "great prudence and judgment" of Governor DOUGLAS, on the part of England. In fact, Governor DOUGLAS wanted to fight the American troops off the island, but the British Admiral on the station refused to co-operate, declaring that it was best to await orders from England.

The *Times* now trusts "there can be no reason to doubt that the Governments of the two countries will proceed to a decision in the same spirit of moderation and equity by which their views of the question have been hitherto characterized." It adds that this "is not a question of convenience, but of justice. The decision should depend upon the terms of the treaty fairly interpreted, and it was evidently not doubted by either Governments a short time ago that this interpretation could be discovered. If, however, it should prove that the existing convention cannot be so applied as to satisfy the contracting parties, there can surely be no reason why two States which have now adjusted their respective limits across an entire continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, should not complete the work in the narrow waters of Vancouver's Island. The Americans may assure themselves that in such negotiations they will meet with no feelings but those of fairness and amity on the part of this country. It would be hard indeed if children of the same stock, who can feel the sympathies of blood and lineage as they word felt and expressed in the waters of the Peiho, should find much difficulty in adjusting a petty boundary question on the coast of the Pacific."

Letter from "Observer."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, October 12, 1859.

It would hardly be credited, if the manner in which the President has allowed himself to be deceived in other matters did not render the statement highly probable, that his office-holders had fully impressed him with the conviction that the election in Pennsylvania, on Tuesday, would be a triumphant endorsement of his policy. I speak what I know when I assert that previous to his departure for Lancaster he declared, to more than one person, "that Pennsylvania would be found all right on the 11th of October," and there is no doubt that he expected to be greeted with the shouts of his victorious legions on the succeeding morning, as he returned to Washington. But when he saw, as he must have seen in the Baltimore papers of Wednesday, the announcement that his own town had given a majority of more than three hundred against him—a loss in two years of nearly six hundred votes—he must have reflected upon the folly of human wishes, and particularly upon the folly of allowing himself to be hoodwinked and humbugged by the men who encouraged him by misrepresenting public sentiment. I do not think his Excellency will be in a great hurry to pay another visit to Pennsylvania, and I should not be at all surprised if he fell back upon his old platform, and refused to recognize Lancaster as his place of residence, on account of the "ingratitude"—as he calls it—of the people who occupy that portion of God's foot-stool.

The rumor that Mrs. Senator Douglas, who some ten days ago presented her husband with a lovely daughter, has been dangerously ill, (which appeared in one of your Sunday papers,) was wholly unfounded. She is doing exceedingly well.

It is true, as stated in the telegraphic despatches of Tuesday, that a satisfactory reply to Lord Napier's demand for the pardon of Sandford Black will shortly make its appearance in one of the Southern cities. The author, a gentleman of high legal reputation, and long connection with politics, has exhausted the subject, and has made Judge Black's article appear as ridiculous as he has rendered the argument of Judge Douglas irresistible.

It is stated, on good authority, that Vice President Breckinridge will be elected United States Senator from Kentucky, and that the delegation in Charleston will be instructed for Jno. James Guthrie, as the candidate of Kentucky for President.

Our business men are beginning to look forward hopefully to the opening of the new Congress. The last recess has been the dullest and most unproductive that Washington has ever known. All classes seem to have felt the stagnation, and nothing but the responsibility of our legislative houses kept their hands above water during the calm. The next six or eight months will, however, be animated enough. Politics and business will both be stirred to their profoundest depths, and any amount of adventures of all kinds will be attempted. OCCASIONAL.

Cost of Wheat.

We have the following from Mr. George Petty. He says: "I saw a statement in your papers that not one farmer in ten knew the cost of grain per bushel, therefore could not tell how much they must sell for in order to make a flying profit. I will give you what it costs me to raise wheat; and I think all may figure on the somewhat, if they do not, they will work in a day. It will vary, of course, in proportion to the bushels grown per acre.

In order to come to a plain plan, we must include as much ground in our estimates as can be cut in one day with a reaper, say—

Fifteen acres, valued at $75 ⅌ acre: interest 10 ⅌ cent	$37 50
Manure, 25 ⅌ acre	15 00
Seed, 1½ bushels ⅌ acre at $1 ⅌ bushel	22 50
Sowing, one day	1 00
Harvesting, three days	3 00
Reaping at 75c. ⅌ acre	11 25
Seven hands to bind and shock at $175 ⅌ day, board included	12 25
Stacking	1 00
Threshing at 8c ⅌ bushel—15 bushels per acre	22 50
Cleaning and drawing to market	9 00
	$140 00

Here we have a fraction over 62c. per bushel. These figures cover board, wear and interest on tools. I consider the straw worth as much to feed as would pay to draw the manure back on the land to keep it in good heart. This is the most paying part, if well attended to. Now, farmers, you must be your own judges as to how much over 62c. per bushel you must sell wheat, in order to pay debts. It will depend upon the size of he debt, and how much per cent. you are paying on it. As I am asked the question almost daily: Would you sell your wheat at present prices? I will give my opinion. I have made up my mind there is not more than two-thirds as much wheat as was thought there would be. Every man I meet is much disappointed, and we have letters from different points to the same effect. When our gain buyers recover from the bite they got before harvest, and find out how light the crop is, grain will bring a better price. It will not pay us to sell 50c. per bushel. Better keep it two years and get $1 than grow two crops at 50c. Those that can bid on until it pays cost and a profit should do so. Wheat is of good quality and worth holding. If growing wheat does not pay, sow less; grow pigs and corn; seed down, or grow flax for the seed."—*Prairie Farmer.*

Wine Making.

(From the California Cultivator.)

WHITE WINE.—During the crushing of the grapes and falling of the same in the press, some juice will run off without pressing; this juice will make the first quality of white wine, and is generally barreled by itself. When the press becomes full, and is pressed slightly, the juice thus gained will make the second quality. Now the balance remaining can be used to distil brandy from, or make an inferior quality of red wine. For the latter purpose, put the whole mass, with stems and all, into a large fermenting tub, and when nearly full, fill the balance with pure water and let it ferment.

The first and second run of the juice, as stated, is put in separate barrels, which are filled within six inches from the top, the bunghole covered with vine leaves or a cloth, and left for fermentation.

RED WINE.—If persons wish to make the first quality of red wine, the process is as follows:

Take the whole crushed mass together, with its juice, and put it in the fermenting tub; cover said tub, with a clean cloth; let it ferment in warm weather six days; if cool, twelve or fourteen days, and take every day a crutch-like stick and press the stems, which will come to the top of your tub, down into the fluid mass; when, after the above given time, you put your ear to the tub and hear no fermentation, the wine is ready to be drawn, but to be perfectly sure, take a gimblet and bore a hole in the tub about from six to ten inches from the bottom, according to the size of the vessel, and if the wine comes out clear you can draw it off into the barrels; but in your fermenting tub you must have, previous to putting in the mass, nailed a grate or kind of sieve over the faucet hole, to prevent the grape seeds from coming into the faucet hole. Now your red wine barrels have to receive the same care, as stated above of your white wine, in your cellar, with the exception that the red wine barrels must be filled full, as there is no danger of a strong fermentation as of the white wine. Of course every person will understand that to make red wine you must have blue grapes; but white wine can be made as well from blue as white grapes.

SECOND QUALITY OF RED WINE.—It was stated above that the white wine from the blue grapes was pressed, and then the mass of stems and husks was put into a fermenting tub filled with water and left for fermentation, the fluid drawn off thus would give only a poor wine; but if said fluid is pressed over stems and husks in a second tub, and left over them for twenty-four hours, then drawn off and poured over stems and husks in a third tub, and this way continued up to four or five times—the fluid drawn off from the last tub will make an excellent wine the next July or