The Press.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1859.

FIRST PAGE.—Thackeray's "Virginians;" Personal and Political; Kent County (Del.) Farms; Servile Insurrections; Foreign News. FOURTH PAGE.—List of Letters remaining in the Philadelphia Post Office up to 12 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, October 22; Arrivals at the Principal Hotels; Marine Intelligence.

The News.

The steamship Anglo Saxon has been intercepted off Father Point, and news obtained four days later than that brought by the Europa. The most important intelligence is that there is a strong probability that the Great Eastern will not come to this country this season. This will be unwelcome news to thousands who waited anxiously for her arrival.

A correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing from the steam frigate San Jacinto, Cape de Verde Islands, under date of Sept. 9, 1859, says:

"I have no news of especial local or general interest to communicate from these outposts of Portuguese barbarism. From the slave coast we hear of the capture, by the United States sloop-of-war Vincennes, of a slaver having a cargo of 500 slaves aboard, which prize was taken into Sierra Leone. I give this to you as a rumor; its correctness I will not vouch for, though I may say that it is accredited aboard of the ship. The particulars of this capture—the news of which we learned at Porto-Praya—have not come to hand as yet. By the next mail I shall probably be able to inform you definitely as to the affair, if correct."

The *Sunbury American* says that the short connecting link of road wanting to unite the Shamokin Valley and Pottsville road with the Mine Hill and other roads leading from Pottsville and Minersville, will be completed before another year elapses. The Reading Railroad Company have been making surveys, and the Mine Hill Company have not been idle. Both companies are impressed with the importance of a speedy connection. An intelligent gentleman, well informed on this subject, assured us at Philadelphia, that a connection with the latter company could be made in four months, at a cost not exceeding fifty thousand dollars. We have no doubt several connections will be made. This is an important matter to Philadelphia, and will make the Shamokin Valley and Pottsville road an important branch in connecting Philadelphia with the Lakes—the shortest route—by way of the Sunbury and Erie road.

Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio, will deliver a lecture this evening before the Harrison Literary Institute of this city. The subject of this lecture will be "Scenes in Congressional Life." Mr. Giddings is a venerable man; he comes among us in a peculiar time, and as we do not approve his political opinions on many things, we can ask for him on the part of our citizens a courteous and a respectful hearing. We can do no more than express a hope that our citizens will imitate the noble spirit of Henry A. Wise in his late speech at Richmond.

A correspondent of the Erie *Gazette*, writing from Franklin, Penna., says: "The oil feeling has not subsided since I wrote last. The well spoken of by Judge Thompson, in your last, is still in existence. During the summer months, when the water is low, the oil is quite perceptible, and becomes at times quite offensive. This is the case with other wells in town. There are various points near the creek and river where the oil oozes from the surface of the ground in such quantities as to be smelled at quite a distance. In fact, the oil sites are quite numerous in the town and vicinity. Preparations are making for drilling in several places. These sites are quite as promising, as far as outside indications are concerned, as that of the celebrated well of Mr. Drake, near Titusville. My own opinion is that oil exists in immense quantities beneath the surface here, as it has probably been accumulating for ages, but the difficulty may be to strike the exact veins beneath the bed rock."

The arms recently furnished to the colored volunteer company of this city have been taken away by the Adjutant General, in consequence of the Harper's Ferry affair.

The new Government stamped envelope is out. The envelopes are so manufactured that three distinct lines are visible on the face, to guide the pen in making a straight and uniform direction. When the letter is inserted, these lines, being really imprinted in the inner part of the backpiece of the envelope, disappear.

The Detroit *Advertiser* alludes to an opinion prevalent that the track at Kalamazoo, over which Flora Temple trotted in 2.19½, is short of a mile, and says:

"For the benefit of such as these, we would state that the track is one of the best bedded of any in the country, was in excellent condition, and is a *fraction over a mile*, four feet from the pole, or inner edge."

The following post offices in Pennsylvania have recently been discontinued by the Postmaster General:

Breckinridge, Clearfield county.
Narkonks, Bradford "
Venice, Washington "
Wexford, Allegheny "
Spring Creek, Warren "

One of the madman Brown's party has been arrested at Carlisle, in this State. He is the same person who was supposed to be Cook, because seen talking to that person's wife. When arrested he had on his person three revolvers and two bowie-knives. He gives his name as William Harrison.

The Paris correspondent of the New York *Times* thus describes the death of Hon. John Y. Mason, late minister at Paris:

"You will have already heard of the sudden decease of the American minister at Paris, the Hon. John Y. Mason. Mr. Mason had never recovered completely from his first attack of apoplexy, which occurred four years ago, and which then came near terminating his life. An incomplete paralysis of the left side remained as a result of the first attack; but so entirely had his health of mind and body been restored in other respects that there is *reason to believe that he looked forward* to a prolonged life, and was far from anticipating so early and so sudden a death. To all, however, who knew the implacable character of the disease, and its tendency to a surer and more fatal return, the sad event was scarcely a surprise. Thus, without the slightest premonition, and in a state of perfect health, was the deceased visited with the last fatal stroke. He retired to rest on Sunday evening, after taking leave of a party of visitors who had dined at his house, and in his usual health. At one o'clock in the morning, Mrs. Mason heard an unusual noise in her husband's room, and, approaching his bedside, found him in convulsions and unconscious. He remained in this condition until he died, eight hours later, suffering intensely, although unconscious of surrounding objects. Several physicians were at his bedside, but they were unable to give any relief."

American Timber for the British Government.

It may not be known to our readers that at this time there are being cut and prepared at the Rowlesburg Iron and Lumber Company's mills, Virginia, some fifty thousand sticks of white oak, for gun-carriages for the British Government. Rowlesburg is on the Cheat river, where it is crossed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, on which road the timber is carried to Baltimore and then shipped to England. The person who is getting this timber has been shipping white oak timber to the British Government, or for the British markets, largely, during the last two or three years, and has sent to Liverpool from Baltimore this year nearly or quite twenty large ships' cargoes. We learn he has just chartered four ships, the least of which is over a thousand tons burden, to load immediately for the same port.

He has over three hundred men employed in getting timber in the mountains, near Rowlesburg—a part of which is for the entire frame of a ship of eighteen hundred tons. His expenses in the woods and for railroad freight alone, are said to be over five hundred dollars per day.

The Cheat river oak is said to be the best yet imported into England, and far surpasses the Canada oak, which it is fast superseding.

Mr. THORNTON, the gentleman above referred to, is said to have contracts for as much timber as he can get out for near two years ahead.

The large forests of white oak that but a few years ago were everywhere over New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Eastern Virginia, have nearly all disappeared, and it will not be many years till all those States will be entirely stripped of this valuable species of timber. We think our Government should look ahead a little, so that our live and white oak timber may not all be carried away, and we left without a supply.

British View of the San Juan Question.

The *London Times* of October 8d thus gives the British view of the question, as to the Island of San Juan:

"There can be no doubt that the treaty of 1846 gave, and was intended to give, to Great Britain and the United States the free navigation of the Gulf of Georgia, and that this could be alone effected by making the channel which divides the two empires what it was always considered to be—the broad estuary which flows to the eastward of San Juan. This was the channel in those days when California had not yet been colonized—when British Columbia was yet unknown and unnamed, and when Oregon itself was a wilderness, wandered over only by the hunter and the trapper. Nothing was thought of other channels between San Juan and Vancouver, passable, indeed, to the steamers of the present day, but never navigated in those times, and surely never present to the minds of the statesmen who, map in hand, negotiated the treaty of 1846. This is the view of the matter, according to the spirit of the treaty, but if we take the letter it bears out no less our claims. The express words are, that 'the line shall be continued westward along the forty-ninth parallel of latitude to *the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's island*, and then southerly, the middle of the said channel and of Fuca straits to the Pacific ocean.' On these words the British Government is content to rest its claim, and it is mere surveyor's work to determine whether the line southward from the middle point of the channel, in forty-nine degrees north, and through the middle of Fuca straits, does or does not give the island of San Juan to the British Crown."

Honor to Governor Wise.

Governor WISE, of Virginia, is reported to be a man of violent impulses. But if the telegraphic despatch, giving an abstract of his speech to the people of Richmond on Friday last, is correct, he has displayed a sagacity and a liberality which should entitle him to the thanks of all Union-loving and Constitution-obeying citizens. It was natural that one of his excitable temperament should respond to the popular feeling which followed the Harper's Ferry tragedy. Here was an opportunity to commend himself to a sort of political deification at home; and we confess that when we heard of his arrival at the scene of bloodshed, we anticipated that he would not be among those ready to curb or to moderate the intense excitement which then and there reigned supreme. We repeat that it is scarcely possible for Northern men to conceive the sensitiveness of the Southern people on a question like this. Surrounded by a servile population, the slightest rumor is apt to excite the most fearful apprehensions, and the counsel of political demagogues is never wanting to increase this excitement. Gov. WISE has, however, looked over Virginia, and abroad into other States. *He has elevated himself into the atmosphere of the Union*, and, by abstaining from all violence, has, we think, done more by the unaffected moderation of his speech, on Friday, to calm excitement at home, and to strengthen a sound sentiment elsewhere, than he could have done by any other process. Nothing would be more unfortunate for the South, at the present time, than a demand for extreme measures on account of the Harper's Ferry tragedy. Nothing would do so much to disturb and unsettle the almost solid feeling now existing in the free States, in sympathy with Virginia and the Southern States, than the expression of a determination to make that affair the basis of new demands upon Congress or the Federal Government. We are glad to put upon record our hearty endorsement of the tone and temper of Gov. WISE, conscious, as we are, that while he thus proves himself to be the best friend of his own people, he, at the same time, shows that he appreciates the value of an honest and patriotic public opinion in other quarters of the Union.

A Single Word to the Attorney General.

Judge BLACK says that property acquired in a State is to be regarded as sacred in the hands of its owner; that the citizen acquiring it may go with it into a Territory, and hold it like any other property; that all property rights are of the same character.

In another part of his paper he says that the States have the authority to determine whether the black race shall be bond or free. He denies this authority to the Territories, maintaining that *the latter possess no attribute of sovereignty by which alone this power is to be exercised*. Now, if slave property is to be held like any other property, is it in the power of a State Legislature to declare negroes free, as claimed by Judge BLACK? If this power is conceded to the State Legislature, does it not carry with it absolute authority "to confiscate private property of any kind," to use his own language? If there is no difference between slave property and any other property, and it is claimed that the States may confiscate the former, we do not see how the conclusion is to be avoided that the States may confiscate any property.

Judge BLACK, it is true, limits his rule to property acquired in a State of any kind; but it is not seen how property acquired in a State is any more sacred than property acquired elsewhere within the Federal jurisdiction. But, conceding for the argument that slave tenures have a peculiar force, how is Judge BLACK to get over the difficulty of allowing it to be taken from the citizen (who, according to the express theory of the Attorney General, had a right to take it into a Territory) by the action of a Constitutional Convention or the machinery of a State Government?

Judge BLACK's subsequent denial that he intended to maintain the right of a State to confiscate private property, is simply an appeal from his own decision. The logical deduction from his premises he repudiates, and, in doing so, warns the country not to trust to his paper.

Judge Douglas and Dr. Gwin.

Senator GWIN, now the *sole* Senator from California, is, we believe, in Washington, having left San Francisco in the steamer of the 19th of September. We hardly suppose that the grave duty of announcing Senator BRODERICK's death will devolve upon Mr. GWIN; but in looking over our late California files, we find a letter from Mr. Senator DOUGLAS, published in the *National* of that city on the 16th of September, which may require some notice at the hands of Mr. GWIN. The following passage will suffice to show the temper of the letter of the distinguished Senator from Illinois:

Mr. GWIN said in the speech to which Mr. DOUGLAS replied:

"To contend for the power—and a sovereign power it is—of a Territorial Legislature to exclude by non-action or hostile legislation, is pregnant with the mischiefs of never-ending agitation, of civil discord and bloody wars.

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"It is an absurd, monstrous, and dangerous theory, which demands denunciation from every patriot in the land; and a profound sense of my duty to you would not permit me to do less than to offer this brief statement of my views upon a question so vital to the welfare of our common country."

Mr. DOUGLAS remarks in his letter to the San Francisco *Herald*:

"Why did not the same 'profound sense of duty' to the people of California require Mr. Gwin to denounce this 'absurd, monstrous, and dangerous theory' when pronounced and enforced by Gen. Cass, in support of the Compromise Measures of 1850, and thence repeated by that eminent statesman at each session of Congress until 1857, when Mr. Gwin voted for his confirmation as Secretary of State? Why did not Mr. Gwin obey the same sense of duty by denouncing James Buchanan as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, when he declared in 1856, that 'the people of a Territory, like those of a State, should decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits?' Why did he not perform this imperative duty by voting against Mr. Cobb, who made Northern votes for Mr. Buchanan by advocating this same 'absurd, monstrous, and dangerous theory of 'non action' and 'unfriendly legislation,'' when he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury? And, in short, why did he not prove his fidelity to a high sense of duty, by protesting against my selection as chairman of the Senate's Committee on Territories in the Democratic caucus by a *unanimous vote*, at every session that he has been a Senator from 1850 to 1858, *with a full knowledge of my opinions?*"

Mr. DOUGLAS concludes his letter as follows:

"In faithful compliance with the pledges, creed, and platform of the Democratic party, I stand now, as I did in 1850, in 1854, and in 1856, by the great cardinal principle that, under our political system, every distinct political community, loyal to the Constitution and the Union, is entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities of self-government in respect to their internal polity and domestic institutions, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

An Example for Pittsburg.

We are pleased to announce that the authorities of the city of Maysville, Kentucky, have, in obedience to the mandamus of the Court of Appeals of that State, in the case of the municipal subscription to the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Co., assessed a tax to pay the interest on the bonds. This puts at rest the fears that were entertained that there was not power in our courts to enforce their decrees, and further shows that it is only in certain quarters that citizens can be found who are not ready to comply promptly with the law. The opinion that seems to prevail abroad, that our courts are powerless, and that our citizens are capable of violently resisting their decrees, is erroneous. In all free governments bad counsel will sometimes prevail and mischievous men will be found to foment disorders and disobedience to law. But this state of affairs cannot continue long. The strong arm of the Government—only another name for the people themselves acting through the constituted authorities—will in the end triumph.

The Compliments of the President's Personal Organ.

[From the New York Herald.]

"The Chevalier Forney is expecting the reward of the fat office of Clerk of the House of Representatives at Washington from the Republican party, for his services to the Republican cause during the last two years. But he may be disappointed. He may be unable to bring up the half-dozen anti-Lecompton recruits that will be necessary to elect the Republican Speaker, and what then? Why, then, we may have occasion to lament the follies and misfortunes of poor Forney; and then, perhaps, we may find him asking forgiveness and a bone to pick from his old friend and much-abused benefactor, Mr. Buchanan."

[From the New York Herald.]

"*James Buchanan is an old dotard, an imbecile, a miserable, gabbling old granny, who has lost his mind and his memory, and who is, consequently, utterly unfit for the important duties of the Presidency.* We plead that James Buchanan told the truth in his opinion of Frémont's public services; but if our Democratic organs will have it otherwise, and that Mr. Buchanan *is a talkative old fool, so let it be; and let the superannuated dotard be condemned to stay at home.*"

Kossuth and Villa Franca.

The sympathies of America have been so fully aroused for the cause of down-trodden Hungary, that when the treaty of Villa Franca was signed there was as much regret felt that KOSSUTH's schemes were indefinitely postponed as that Venetia was suffered to remain under the dominion of Austria. Since that period but little has been heard of the famous Hungarian Governor, except vague rumors that he had lost the confidence of some of the Republican leaders of Europe by his combination with LOUIS NAPOLEON. He has recently, however, spoken for himself, in a letter to a gentleman of Glasgow, dated London, September 26, in which he says he was "disappointed" and "deceived," when that "thunderbolt from a clear sky," the Villa Franca Arrangement," frustrated plans which, but for it, would have certainly resulted, in his opinion, in the liberation of Hungary. He still cherishes hopes for the future, and says: "We believe in our future freedom, therefore we shall be free. The corresponding resolution has, with the whole nation, become a religious creed." He also adds:

"I have the satisfaction to know that by not allowing myself to be influenced by promises, that by insisting on the guaranty of irretractible facts preliminary to my giving the signal for rising, I have preserved my country from great misfortunes, for aims which were not our own, and have preserved its future uncompromised—intact. This, at least, is a bright speck on the dreary horizon of my deep grief.

"I was particularly careful to warn my fellow-countrymen in exile not to be led away by impatience, to throw up their positions which they may have gained by industry, before events take a turn which will warrant my calling on them. I even warned, in public papers, my countrymen in America to wait, and not to stir. Thanks to this precaution, no harm has accrued to any one on my account. But the prisoners of war from the Hungarian regiments flocked spontaneously to our banner.

"We had already five battalions (upward of 4,000 men) organized—alas! in three weeks more we should have had 25,000 of them. When the war was brought to an untimely end I considered it a duty to guaranty the condition of the gallant band. I wished them to return home, rather than be scattered in misery over the face of the earth, provided I could secure to them a safe return.

"I therefore insisted on a double stipulation for them—that of amnesty and that of exemption (*conge definitif*) from further Austrian military service. I succeeded in both regards. France insisted peremptorily, and Austria felt obliged to yield—both points are guarantied, as far as stipulations are guarantees; it remains to be seen how Austria (false Austria) will execute them."

Money Value of the Late War.

A statement has appeared in one of the Parisian journals, of the cost of the late war in Italy, which is said to be correct. We learn from it the following particulars:

France contracted a loan of $100,000,000. The whole of this was not disbursed, but at least $80,000,000 was expended on the war.

Austria has spent about $100,000,000, taking into account only the two loans taken from the Bank, and the forced loan imposed on Venice.

Piedmont contracted a loan of $10,000,000, and borrowed 7,000,000 francs from the Bank of Turin. It is said also that France rendered her large material assistance, in money as well as in the munitions of war. On the whole, her expenditure was about $20,000,000.

The other States of Italy borrowed about $4,000,000.

The British Parliament allowed $50,000,000 for warlike preparations, which would not have been made but for the threatening aspect of affairs. Part of this sum was expended during the war, the balance has since been disbursed.

The German States obtained $40,000,000 in loans, on account of the war. Russia was put to an expense of about $6,000,000. The amounts, exhibited at one glance, run thus:

France	$80,000,000
Austria	100,000,000
Piedmont	20,000,000
States of Italy	4,000,000
England	50,000,000
German States	40,000,000
Russia	6,000,000
Total	$200,000,000

Thus it will be seen that the game of war requires very large stakes—every cent of which is lost ere the play is over.

Schamyl.

SCHAMYL, the Imaum and gallant defender of the Caucasus, has been interrupted in his journey to Petersburg. He was taken ill, *en route*, in the South of Russia, and the Czar immediately sent a despatch to beg that he would not resume his travel until perfectly restored to health, adding that, as his Majesty was about to travel south, perhaps they might meet upon the road. The old palace of the Taurida, at St. Petersburg, will be the residence of SCHAMYL, and there is no doubt, from the humane and courteous character of the Czar, that the old chief will be treated with the utmost kindness and consideration.

Another Victim.

The Washington *Constitution* of Saturday evening has the following significant announcement:

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—John L. Vattier, to be deputy postmaster at Cincinnati, Ohio, in place of James J. Faran, removed.

Mr. FARAN is, we believe, the editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and his removal was no doubt caused by the refusal of that paper to endorse all the heresies of the Administration and to misrepresent the views of the Democracy of Ohio.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23, 1859.

In one of Mr. Dickens' latest productions he is very severe upon what he calls Society, ridiculing, with inimitable skill and merciless satire, the deceptions of many of those who move in the aromatic atmosphere of fashionable life, and the craving ambition of others to be permitted to enter the charmed circle. Probably no public man that has ever lived paid more court to Society than James Buchanan. Essentially aristocratic in his tastes, he has looked upon the system erected by wealth and fashion, for the purpose of excluding humble and gifted men and women from their presence, with as much adoration as the Turk regards Mecca, or as the idolator worships the sun. No man has been more exacting and cynical against admitting what he might call counterfeit coin into the circulation of this social Eden. Every one having the stamp of Society has been welcomed to his hearth and his home. In New York, Philadelphia, and Washington he has himself sought entrance into patrician saloons; and in London, Paris, and St. Petersburg he gathered many new reasons for the respect and veneration which he always indulged for this exclusive institution.

But, however Society may boast of its conquests elsewhere, there is not on the face of the earth a city in which it is more delightful than at this same Federal capital. In some other cities men and women of wealth make up the *coteries* that regulate the conventionalities of community, and often the learned and the brave find themselves shut out from all connection with the limited sphere in which these influences move and have their being. *Society here is very differently constituted.* It is pervaded by a more liberal and elevated tone. Conduct and character come first, and these being unquestioned, money is mostly the last consideration. The poorest man, if he has intellect and an unstained reputation, is taken by the hand and placed side by side with those who are in the ascendant in our social system.

It was to be hoped, when Mr. Buchanan was elected to the Presidency, that he would bring to Washington society a pure and exemplary standard; that he would set an example which would chasten the relations existing between citizens and strangers, and that from the White House would proceed such a moral lesson as would penetrate every family and correct every error. Say what we may, there is a vast deal in this thing of Etiquette and Society. Even those who sneer at it are compelled to pay respect to it. A virtuous lady and an upright and conscientious gentleman can put themselves into such a position as to make all good men and good women desirous of forming their acquaintance; and the combination thus created may prove to be an inestimable blessing. Before such a spectacle the libertine, the *roué*, the scandal-monger, and the suspected of both classes—the Mrs. Potiphars, the Becky Sharps, and the Madam Pompadours—will be compelled to retire, in their turn to establish a *Demi Monde* in which they may offer incense to each other, and abuse the excellencies they cannot imitate. Say, too, what we may of the Southern people, there is no class more sensitive in regard to society than our fair countrywomen in that quarter of the Union. It would be invidious, if not improper, to mention the names of many of the ladies who come hither during the winter from the Southern States, who adorn and almost etherealize the circles in which they move, and who, by their domestic qualities, their intellectual and personal graces, and their sweet and touching manners, are models by which others may shape and improve their conduct.

The first tribute that the President of the United States paid to this sentiment was his love adventure with the James Gordon Bennetts of New York. *Here now was an opportunity to make a mark*, not in favor of a false social system, but in honor of those relations which are observed wherever Christianity and civilization, reputation and virtue, are respected. These odious and suspected influences had sought, in vain, admission into former Administrations. They had been ejected and rejected by Mr. Polk, Mr. Fillmore, and General Pierce. Even in Paris they had ineffectually sighed for recognition in the higher walks of Society, and had entitled themselves, too, to the haughtiest reception at the hands of Mr. Buchanan. Rolling in ill-gotten wealth, gathered through long years of defamation of the best men of the Republic, and carried away by an exaggerated belief in the power which their journal conferred, it never entered into their calculations that the once "favorite son of Pennsylvania" would achieve the Presidency. And, therefore, they made him the subject of their own characteristic ridicule, calumny, detraction, and falsehood. Even when he became a candidate for this high office, they did not relax in their contempt and their hatred. Every step that he took towards the White House had to be taken through their slanders, and while their missiles of vituperation hurled, like so many fatal bullets, around his head. They had, indeed, rendered it not only *an easy thing for him to trample them under foot*, after his election, as others had done, but, as it was supposed, an impossible thing for him to do otherwise. In the North their antagonism of him, added to their other disabilities, had made them objects of horror, even to those they had praised; while in the South—as if to show that even the most depraved can still further degrade themselves—they had fallen into utter shame by their wanton attacks upon the leading public men of that region, and upon that peculiar institution which is so indissolubly connected with their whole social system. And yet, among the first acts of Mr. Buchanan was his introduction of these Bennetts into his own family and into the society of Washington. Kings sometimes enact strange freaks. Possessed of regal power, *as all history has shown, they occasionally* endeavor to do that which in others would be followed by a storm of resistance. I need not multiply instances in which they have succeeded. But our Majesty has failed in his experiment. However bold and exacting and persevering he has been in his effort to set the fashion in the matter referred to, he has failed, to the infinite damage of himself, and by no means to the satisfaction of those people he has patronised. The lesson is a good one. It will teach those who may follow him, that not all the patronage of the President, not all his hordes of sycophants and dependants, can sanctify that against which the moral sense of the country is a living protest, nor make the "furred gown" and spangled robe that covers, but does not hide, a bad heart and a tainted character, the passport to decent society.

Reading over an old newspaper the other day, I picked up an "allegory" that might not be unacceptable to your thousands of readers. As the Hon. William B. Reed said, when he attacked you at the Administration meeting in Philadelphia "I leave you to make the application:"

"A wise and venerable brahmin of the East, whose austere virtue and expansive benevolence had won for him gifts of mighty power from Vishnu, while meditating in his solitary walks, beheld a small dog fleeing in terror from a ferocious mastiff. The pursuer fast gained upon his panting prey, and had already crushed him to the earth beneath his heavy paw, preparatory to devouring him. The good brahmin promptly interposed for the preservation of the oppressed, and by the exercise of the mighty power which his deity had given him, at once changed the little dog into a powerful tiger. The tiger prostrated the mastiff on a single blow, and revelled in his life-blood. The brahmin turned and fled in terror from the spot. When being questioned why he feared the tiger and fled from him, when the latter had so much cause for gratitude to him, as the preserver of his life, he answered:

"'I am the only living person that knew him as a dog.'

"And such is life. Gratitude for favors received is too often smothered in hatred for the giver. In miserable, false shame concerning former circumstances over which he could have no control, man often loses sight of the real shame which he should feel for a want of gratitude towards his benefactor. In fact, the very sense of obligation to gratitude seems to engender hate in some men's minds, and a vengeful thirst to injure those who have benefited them. There are many tigers of to-day in the world who were the dogs of yesterday; and having now slain the mastiffs which sought their lives, their eyes glare wildly in search of the benefactors who have known them as dogs, that they may slay them too, and thus obliterate all knowledge of their former lives. The moral is, O reader of ours, when you make a great man of a small one, expect no favor from him. look for no gratitude, but shun him as you would the plague."

It is now stated that Governor Weller, of California, will appoint Thomas J. Henley, late superintendent of Indian affairs for the Pacific States, to fill the vacancy created by the murder of Broderick. Mr. Henley is a very able man, an accomplished debater, and will make an active and useful Senator.

OCCASIONAL.

Public Amusements.

The dramatic town-talk is upon the rival versions of "The Cricket on the Hearth," at the two leading theatres. At the Arch, a new adaptation, by Mr. Boucicault, a wonderfully good judge and master of stage-effect, elicited general applause. At the Walnut, Dickens' own dramatic version was brought out, on Friday evening, by Miss Davenport, for her benefit, to follow and relieve the heaviness of "The Stranger," a play which has fewer real attractions, in plot and moral, than any other of the indifferent school to which it belongs. Miss Davenport was the *Dot*, and surprised her auditors by assuming such a part, apparently out of her line. She played it well, however, though too dignified for an humble carrier's young wife. The last scene was her best: in this she was touching and effective. As a whole, Miss D.'s *Dot* is not *so good as Mrs. John Drew's. Perry, as Peerybingle*, was about equal to Dolman's at the other house—the comparison, if strictly carried out, would rather award the superiority to Mr. Dolman, whose playing was more thoroughly artistical. Mrs. Cowell's *Bertha* bears the palm from Miss Taylor's, at the Arch-street Theatre:—she made the blind girl less helpless, and more assured in her action. She walked about like one who knew her own residence, at least, and with little groping, like a person in the dark. There was nothing at Walnut-street better than Mr. Wallis's *Tackleton*. We prefer Mr. Gilbert's *Caleb Plummer* to Mr. Thayer's. As for *Tilly Slowboy*, in the Walnut-street version, Mrs. Thayer (whose original character it was) played it so as to make it the great feature of the play—we might say three-fourths of the play. To be appreciated it must be seen. It is worthy of note, on the other hand, that when Dickens himself originally cast the characters of "The Cricket on the Hearth," at the Adelphi, in 1845, *Tilly Slowboy* was played by Mr. Wright, the comic actor, and, in the version played at the Haymarket Theatre, a fortnight later, the part was played also by a gentleman, Mr. Buckstone. Indeed, so far as we recollect, the part was invariably played in London by the low comedian, and there were half-a-dozen different theatres playing "The Cricket" all at once. The force of precedent, therefore, is in favor of Mr. Clarke's playing the character, which he does most amusingly. The Arch-street adaptation admits of the introduction of the beautiful scenery and music, which we have previously commended. Indeed, the music which Mr. C. Dodworth has arranged, especially for the fairy introduction, is very beautiful. At Arch-street Theatre, considerable time was bestowed, as is obvious, in getting up "Dot." At Walnut-street Theatre, it was merely produced as a benefit after-piece, though it will be repeated to-night and to-morrow evening; Miss Davenport remaining in town for the purpose of playing in it.

The success of "Dot," at Arch-street Theatre, has been so great that it will be played every night this week—aye, and for several weeks, we expect. The scenery, with its sudden changes, is very beautiful, and the whole performance very good. The fairy introduction capital, and, by the way, we must draw attention to the excellent manner, with clear voice and graceful action, of Mrs. George Stoddart's impersonation of *Home*.

MRS. BATEMAN'S NEW TRAGEDY.—We are far from holding that an original American play must be criticism-proof because it is the production of "native talent." If it be good, its being written by an American must be gratifying to the public. Genius, however, is not confined to any particular soil or climate, and must be judged by itself, and not by its birth-place. New plays are not always good plays; but when a new production has been successfully performed for eight successive weeks in New York and Boston, winning unanimous eulogy from the journals of both cities, there must be something more than mere novelty thus to delight large audiences and thoughtful critics. Mrs. Bateman (we believe the mother of the interesting young girls who charmed and interested the public a few years ago) is author, among other plays, of the tragic drama called "Geraldine," or the Hunchback Bride, to which we here refer. What peculiar charm this play exercises upon the public sympathy, and what its attractions are to the critics, we shall learn on Wednesday evening, when, for the first time in this city, it will be acted at Walnut-street Theatre, with that thoroughly accomplished actress, Mrs. Waller—now the best *tragedienne* in this country—in the *rôle* of the heroine. The play will be produced under Mr. Bateman's own supervision and direction, *for it is his wife's production*. The *cast* is very strong, including, besides Mrs. Waller, nearly the whole strength of the Walnut-street company—viz: Mr. Perry, Mr. Shewell, Mr. Keach, Mr. Vining Bowers, Mr. Thayer, Mr. Young, Mrs. Thayer, and Miss Miller. This is a sufficient guarantee that it will be played well. Now scenery and decorative appointments have been prepared expressly to present a correct view of the feudal times in which the play is laid. If "Geraldine" be as successful here as it has been elsewhere, a series of fashionable and crowded houses will amply repay the management for its liberal outlay.

The Ravels continue at the Academy of Music. This evening the pantomime of "Mazulm" will be performed, and Mlle. Maria Hennecart, François Ravel, and Paul Brilliant will dance in the ballet of "Le Diable a Quatre."

At McDonough's Gaieties, where she played and sang, on Wednesday evening, for T. D. Rice's benefit, Mrs. Frank Drew made such a decided hit that she was immediately put on a star engagement. Hernandez brings out a new pantomime this evening, called "Vol au Vent," and, besides a score of other amusing things, Messrs. Thomas and J. H. Budworth will appear as "Damon and Pythias."

At Sanford's, they will give a new extravaganza, called "Am she Come? Yah!" and we know not how many more amusing entertainments in the way of singing, dancing, Ethiopian palaver, &c.

Signor Blitz, like a star which has disappeared to arise with new brilliancy, makes his bow to-night, in a beautiful saloon, second story of Tenth and Chestnut streets. He calls it the Temple of Wonders, and he means to perform in it every evening, and on the afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday. This new drawing-room entertainment will include a variety of new tricks and deceptions, as well as the ventriloquism and canaries of old.

Donetti and Wood's company of trained animals appear for three days longer at National Hall. The dogs, monkeys, and goats are said to be very wonderful indeed.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

OFFICIAL RETURNS.

The returns of the late State election foot up as follows:

For Auditor General, Richardson L. Wright, Democrat, received 164,544 votes; Thomas E. Cochran, Opposition, received 181,835 votes. Cochran's majority, 17,291.

For Surveyor General, John Rowe, Democrat, received 163,970 votes; Wm. H. Keim, Opposition, 182,282 votes. Keim's majority, 18,312.

	Auditor Gen.		Surveyor Gen.	
COUNTIES.	COCHRAN, Opp.	WRIGHT, Dem.	KEIM, Opp.	ROWE, Dem.
Adams	2529	2559	2520	2548
Allegheny	7934	4720	7930	4729
Armstrong	2282	1943	2261	1942
Beaver	1756	1131	1748	1132
Bedford	2011	2117	2009	2150
Berks	6281	7444	6451	7268
Blair	2600	1419	2392	1419
Bradford	3743	1649	3733	1651
Bucks	5172	5159	5176	5154
Butler	2076	1514	2087	1514
Cambria	1593	1868	1581	1900
Carbon	1491	1640	1513	1626
Centre	2146	2233	2144	2233
Chester	6068	4044	6055	4045
Clarion	532	1218	531	1225
Clearfield	1127	1418	1122	1455
Clinton	1226	1600	1255	1580
Columbia	1005	1782	1070	1804
Crawford	2766	2141	2765	2125
Cumberland	2921	3224	2942	3234
Dauphin	3331	3217	3284	2277
Delaware	2097	1230	2111	1231
Elk	317	411	309	418
Erie	2325	1119	2329	1141
Fayette	2676	2824	2681	2817
Forrest	37	30	37	31
Franklin	3698	3267	3553	3393
Fulton	716	851	715	851
Greene	785	1595	760	1588
Huntingdon	2264	1774	2283	1778
Indiana	1922	827	1933	795
Jefferson	1071	851	1070	805
Juniata	1123	1301	1223	1309
Lancaster	7602	3433	7593	3441
Lawrence	1351	523	1339	420
Lebanon	2161	1589	2161	1231
Lehigh	3613	3856	3622	3832
Luzerne	5071	5936	5112	5839
Lycoming	2590	2919	2598	2901
M'Kean	600	587	603	555
Mercer	2770	2225	2755	2222
Mifflin	1372	1439	1376	1474
Monroe	409	1777	435	1754
Montgomery	4536	5068	4572	5026
Montour	602	1174	618	1142
Northampton	2797	4077	2704	4066
Northumberland	1602	2159	1642	2167
Perry	2 70	2052	2019	2051
Philadelphia	29525	26366	29701	26293
Pike	135	721	127	720
Potter	918	502	893	517
Schuylkill	4879	4834	4936	4169
Snyder	1248	737	1322	709
Somerset	2187	1190	2196	1175
Sullivan	324	525	331	507
Susquehanna	2307	2091	2805	2092
Tioga	1940	1042	1942	1031
Union	1361	840	1376	829
Venango	2023	1837	2022	1844
Warren	1139	757	1129	759
Washington	3745	3390	3749	3396
Wayne	1609	1919	1610	1947
Westmoreland	3803	4163	3780	4152
Wyoming	751	945	758	942
York	4983	5203	4941	5265
Total	181,835	164,544	182,282	163,970

Harper's Magazine for November.

We have received this number, which closes the 19th volume, from Peterson & Brothers. It is a surprising periodical, whether its merit or circulation be considered. Its publishers state that in less than ten years it has paid more than a quarter of a Million of Dollars to American authors and artists. The number before us contains, as its illustrated articles, the conclusion of "The Virginians;" The Rice Lands of the South, by T. Addison Richards; the Volcanoes of Central America, by E. G. Squiers; and Tea Culture in the United States, by Charles Nordhoff—following these are various *tales and poems, of which the best are* Robert Fenton's Victory, That Disagreeable Biggs (an eccentric and amusing sketch,) Match-Making, by Alice B. Haven, and a thrilling ballad, by T. D. English, called The Fall of Maubila. Indeed, there is but one indifferent article in the whole number—a tale of the prose-run-mad order of literary architecture, which is sad rigmarole, and bears the title of "The Phial of Death." One feeble article in a magazine is as inevitable, we suppose, as one bad boy among a dozen of a family.

ENGLISH PICTORIAL NEWSPAPERS.—We have to acknowledge, from Callender & Co., South Third and Walnut streets, an unusually good number of the *Illustrated London News* of October 8th. Also, the *Illustrated News of the World* of the same date, with (besides likenesses on wood of Schamyl and the new King of Sweden, and a portrait on steel, with memoir, of Edward Everett, with engravings of Mount Vernon in 1799 and 1858, and a description, with notice of the purpose and successful efforts of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association. Those must be highly valued in England, where the memory of Washington is held in respect and reverence. We learn, from the notice, that the amount contributed by Mr. Everett's personal exertions, for purchasing the home and grave of Washington, already amounts to $68 500, during the last three years, and he has invariably paid his own travelling expenses. From Messrs. Callender we also have the last number of "*All the Year Round*."

THE DUSSELDORF PICTURES.—There can be no great harm in reminding our readers that, for a short time only, they have the opportunity of seeing "The Martyrdom of John Huss," with some other very fine pictures, from the Dusseldorf Gallery, New York They are on exhibition in our Academy of Fine Arts, Chestnut street, and Mr. J. H. Prout, who has them in charge, is a gentleman of fine taste and long experience in Art, whom we recommend to visitors as capable of supplying any information they may desire. The teachers and pupils of the Sunday School belonging to the Moravian Church in this city, were invited by Mr. Prout to the exhibition of the "Martyrdom of John Huss," and they visited the gallery, on Saturday, accompanied by their pastor, the Rev. Edward de Schweinetz. The school numbers about two hundred in all.

VERY LARGE SALES REAL ESTATE TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, and 7 in the evening, altogether thirty-five properties, including elegant and plain dwellings, business stands, country seats, farms, ground rents, stocks, &c. See Thomas & Sons' advertisements and pamphlet catalogues.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Governor Wise on the Harper's Ferry Insurrection.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Governor Wise, in his Richmond speech, says he has a bushel of Captain Brown's correspondence, but not all of it. A carpet-bag full was taken to Baltimore, and improperly used. The letters in his possession prove that persons in the North were implicated in the affair. Whether our sister States in the North will allow such men to remain among them unchecked or unpunished remains to be seen.

If any one should smuggle off Gerritt Smith some night, and bring him to me, I would treat him a moral lecture, and then send him back home. He had remained at Harper's Ferry to prevent the application of lynch law in Virginia. There was no question of jurisdiction to be settled, as he had made up his mind fully; and after determining that the prisoners should be tried in Virginia, he would not have obeyed an order to the contrary from the President of the United States. [Laughter and applause.]

He was ready to weep when he heard that the outlaws comprised only twelve men, and that they had taken the town in ten minutes. There was no cowardice on the part of the people there, because their unguarded citizens were prisoners; but he told them that they had made a mistake and if General Washington had been a prisoner, and his life imperilled by an attack, he would have risked his own and other lives as well, in making an attack without delay.

This Kansas border ruffian made a great mistake as to the disposition of the slaves to fly to his standard. The Abolitionists cannot comprehend that they are held among us by a patriarchal tenure.

The Governor urged the importance of organizing a military force in the State, and exercising vigilance to guard against the disgrace of a similar surprise.

Explosion of Dupont's Powder Mills.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 22.—The explosion of Dupont's powder mills, on the Brandywine, yesterday, occurred about a quarter to eleven o'clock A. M. while the men in the lower, or Hagley yard, were employed in loading powder dust (as it is called when in a certain condition) at the press room, to be conveyed to one of the other mills to go through another process. A one-horse cart stood opposite the press room door partly loaded. The press room "blew up" with a terrible crash; the composition room immediately followed; a moment or two later the glazing room and the two rolling mills simultaneously, being five in all.

Seven men were killed, and another had his arm broken. The wind was northwest, and high at the time, which deadened the sound so much in the immediate vicinity that the men in the upper yard did not cease work on the instant; and Mr. Henry Dupont, who was in the basement of a cotton mill not far distant, did not think, from the light report, that it was necessary to hurry to the yard to ascertain the damage, if any had been done. Two of the men were blown into the Brandywine, one into a tree, and the headless trunk of another was blown to the opposite side of the creek. Of the others nothing could be ascertained.

A strange feature in the explosion is that the horse was not killed, although standing in proximity to the press-room when it went off. The cart to which he was attached, and which was partly loaded with powder dust, was thrown about in fragments; the horse was entirely stripped of his harness, his hair singed off, one eye put out and one leg broken; and yet after the smoke and dust cleared away, he was found limping about the yard, exhibiting all the signs of painful agony which he suffered. He was knocked in the head and killed, to relieve him from his agonies.

The names of the killed were Wm. Moran, Sweeney, Sobar, Jacobs, James Welsh, Michl. O Daniel and E. Dougherty. The coroner visited the scene of the explosion to look after his interests, but could learn nothing, all the witnesses having been killed.

The loss of the mills to the Messrs. Dupont is nothing—the loss of life is the only thing which sinks deep into their hearts, from their inability to prevent it.

Capture of one of Brown's Party.

CARLISLE, Pa., Oct. 22.—A man who was at first supposed to be Captain Cook, of the Harper's Ferry insurrection, was arrested here at noon to-day. He was the same man seen at Chambersburg talking with Mrs. Cook, yesterday. He was armed heavily. He is now supposed not to be Captain Cook, but one of his party.

He is the same man, however, from whom a Sharp's rifle was yesterday taken at Chambersburg, and who was with Mrs. Cook.

Upon arresting him he endeavored to resist, but was overpowered. He had on his person three revolvers and two bowie knives.

He has been committed to prison for a further hearing.

This man is taller than the published description makes Cook. He has the appearance of a desperate man, ready for any enterprise.

He refused at the hearing to answer any questions.

CARLISLE, Oct. 23.—The man arrested yesterday on the supposition that he was Captain Cook gives his name as William Harrison. He is still in custody. It is reported that he will be brought before the court tomorrow on a writ of habeas corpus, with a view of effecting his discharge.

The Sunday Question in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, October 22.—A portion of the press of the West is mistaken as to the action of Mayor Weaver in regard to the Sunday cases. The passenger cars were stopped in Philadelphia from running on Sunday by the opinion of Judge Thompson. Of course, the precedent reached here, and on a single notice from Mayor Weaver, the passenger railroad companies refrained from running on Sunday, but insisted that the drivers of carriages working on Sunday the same as on other days, for pay, should be stopped.

An affidavit was made before the mayor, on Monday, October 3d, against three drivers, two of whom were fined $25 each. Chief Justice Lowrie paid his fine, and the other cases will be taken before the Supreme Court, now sitting here, which is desired by both parties.

The proposed stoppage of the press despatches along the telegraph line on Sunday was originated by a person named Taylor, who went around among the different telegraph offices threatening to institute suits against them if they continued business on the Sabbath.

The mayor had nothing to do with it, but was obliged to take Taylor's affidavit, the same as any other magistrate, when made by a responsible party.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—During the last week the Postmaster General discontinued seventy-five small post offices, many others having been previously abolished.

The New Orleans *Picayune* of Tuesday last, received by mail, says that a *number of private letters* from Vera Cruz allude to the threatened expedition against that city, Alvarado, and other places on the Gulf coast, but none of the writers appear to entertain any fears, and this not from any protection the Constitutional Government would be able to afford them, but from the well-known jealousies of the opposing party. The argument appears to be this—that even in case Miramon really contemplated such an expedition, he would not dare to set out on it, lest during his absence Marquez should seize upon the Government.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE STEAMER ANGLO-SAXON OFF FATHER POINT.

THE GREAT EASTERN AT HOLYHEAD.

Probable Postponement of her American Trip.

COTTON IMPROVING.

BREADSTUFFS ADVANCED.

CONSOLS 95¾@96.

FATHER POINT, below Quebec, Oct. 23.—The steamship Anglo-Saxon passed this point this morning on her way to Quebec, where she will be due to morrow morning. Her dates from Liverpool are to the 12th inst., *four days later than received by the Europa.*

The steamship Great Eastern had reached Holyhead, and her performance, though said to be successful, during the run from Portland, showed only moderate speed, and doubts are expressed of her being despatched on the proposed American trip this season.

THE ZURICH CONFERENCE.

The peace negotiations in the Zurich Conference are said to be making but little progress.

The prolongation of the Conference is anticipated. The difficulties that hinder an adjustment have not been settled, and it is considered doubtful when the treaty will be signed. The three plenipotentiaries held a conference on the 9th inst., after which couriers were despatched to Vienna and Turin. The correspondent of the London *Times* says the delay is attributed to Austria, and that the Vienna Cabinet is doing all it can to win France to its views, while at the same time it is reported as preparing a coalition against Napoleon in Germany.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Great Eastern left Portland at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 8th inst., and anchored at Holyhead at 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon, the 10th inst. The distance run in the forty-eight hours is computed at something over five hundred and fifty miles. The average speed for the whole trip was a little over thirteen knots, but during the greater part of the trip the engines were not run at over half speed. The paddles averaged ten and the screw thirty-eight revolutions per minute, working at a pressure of twenty pounds of steam. The greatest speed attained was over fourteen and a half knots, or nearly seventeen miles per hour.

This was accomplished without special exertions by the engines, but there was considerable canvas spread. The weather was squally, and at times there was a long *heavy ground swell, causing, according to some authorities*, a good deal of pitching and rolling, while others say that the motion at all times was most slight, and the ship under the most perfect control. It is reported that she would remain at Holyhead ten or twelve days, and then proceed to Southampton. She is to have her boilers thoroughly repaired in accordance with the requirements of the Board of Trade.

The correspondent of the London *Times*, who was on board the Great Eastern, in a letter written before the run to Holyhead, says that the ship will probably lay up at Southampton during the winter.

The Government, it is understood, has given an order for the construction of an iron steam ram to Mr. Napier, the well-known ship builder on the Clyde.

The London *Times* characterizes Gen. Harney's act at San Juan as a gratuitous insult to the British Empire, and one which cannot be passed over. It expresses the belief that no large class of the Americans will support the policy which has been inaugurated by General Harney, but thinks that the mission of Lieutenant General Scott would result in the peaceful settlement of present difficulties.

Rumors are afloat of considerable differences in the English Cabinet in relation to the Chinese question, and there appears to be a probability of a split.

Robert Stephenson, the eminent engineer, is reported as dying.

The builders' strike is still unadjusted.

FRANCE.

The Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Eugenie met with a most enthusiastic reception on their visit to Bordeaux. The speech made by the Emperor produced a favorable impression. He said that the French Government, which was the means of restoring the Pope to the Pontifical throne, would only give such respectful counsels as were directed by its sincere devotion to the interest of His Holiness, but it could not but be alarmed about the day, which was not far distant, when Rome would be evacuated by the French troops.

It would be necessary, instead of appealing to the ardent passions of the people, to search for truth, and pray that Providence would enlighten the people as well as the sovereigns.

Fort Grandelle and some small islands opposite Jersey are to be fortified.

All the Catholic Bishops have received orders from Rome to preach in favor of the restoration of the Italian dukes.

The Paris *Journal* says that Napoleon is getting disgusted at the procrastination of Austria in relation to the Italian question and for the moment French policy inclines to a more intimate understanding with England.

The *Univers* has received a warning, in consequence of the publication of an objectionable article with regard to Cochin China.

At the Paris Bourse on the 11th Rentes closed at 69f 55c. Commercial affairs in France are reported as unsatisfactory. There has been a slight decline in the price of wheat flour at Paris. The quality of the new vintage is said to be quite inferior.

ITALY.

It is stated that the French consul at Parma has been ordered to leave unless prompt justice should be enforced against the murderers of the Count Anviti. The Government of Parma has decided to act severely, and the investigation is progressing. The official Piedmontese *Gazette* brands the crime as execrable.

The national subscription for the purchase of a million of muskets is proceeding with great success.

The organization of the military forces of the Italian league is being completed. Volunteers are daily coming in in large numbers from Venetia, and deserters from the Papal army are flocking in.

The official Piedmontese *Gazette* denies that King Victor Emmanuel has been appointed Dictator in the Legations.

The Sardinian Chambers are to meet as soon as the treaty of peace is signed, and will then be dissolved, and new elections take place.

A memorandum from the *Romagna* urges the great Powers to sanction the annexation of Piedmont, and says that the Pope has virtually abdicated his authority.

The Sardinian minister is about to quit Rome, and will place the subjects of Sardinia under the protection of the French ambassador.

The Dowager Empress of Russia is about to visit Piedmont, and the King is to receive her at Genoa. This, in connection with other incidents, is construed into a sympathy between Russia and Piedmont.

AUSTRIA.

The taxes imposed in May last, and which were to be continued only during the war, have been prolonged to November, 1860.

The rumor that Baron Bruck had tendered his resignation is not confirmed.

SPAIN.

It is said that Morocco has asked for a further delay for the settlement of the question at issue with Spain, but the demand has not been acceded to.

The Spanish consul at Tangier has received orders to quit his post on the 15th of October, and on the 16th the troops are to enter the Moorish territory, unless the dispute is previously arranged.

INDIA.

The Calcutta mail of September 16th has arrived at Aden.

The rebels at Nepaul and on the frontier are still troublesome. Some of the discharged European troops have already sailed from Calcutta.

There was a vague report that Lord Canning is to be succeeded in the Governor Generalship by the Earl of Clarendon.

CHINA.

The dates from China, received by the overland mail, are to September 10.

The Peiho river and the Grand Canal are still blockaded by the English and French war vessels.

The American minister, Mr. Ward, was still negotiating with the Chinese, and was about to proceed to Pekin.

Ching-Kang, the celebrated rebel leader, has been killed by his own people.

THE LATEST.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—There is a fair demand for money, and only in exceptional cases has business been done below the bank minimum. Consols closed yesterday firm at an advance of ⅛@1-16.

The *Daily News* says that the Government of Morocco is understood to be disposed to concede Spain's demands.

The *News* also says there is good reason to suppose that the American differences will soon be settled. The language of the U. S. Government is fair and honorable.

The *Times* states that the want of funds by the Governments of Central Italy is represented as likely to become urgent, and it is doubtful whether a break-down in this respect that the Emperors of France and Austria mainly calculate for the accomplishment of their designs. The Tuscan Government is understood to have been unsuccessful in the attempt to raise one or two millions in London.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Oct. 11.—The Cotton market closes firm; the sales for the last three days have been 28 000 bales, including 2 000 bales on speculation, and 6 000 bales to exporters. There has been an improved demand for fair and middling qualities, which are slightly higher. The advices from Manchester are unfavorable, and all descriptions of cotton goods have declined; Yarns are fully ⅛d lower for some descriptions.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Breadstuffs closed firm. The American advices brought by the Persia have caused an advance. Flour is firm, at an advance of 6d@1s ₱ sack and bbl. Wheat is firm at 2d advance ₱ cental. Corn firm, at an advance of 6d ₱ quarter. (No quotations are given by the circulars.) The news by the Persia caused an advance in Corn, as well as for other descriptions, but at the same time checked business.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Provisions closed quiet. Beef steady. Pork dull at 80s. Bacon dull. Lard quiet but steady. For Tallow the market is generally unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Pot and Pearl Ashes are steady at 27s 6d@27s 9d for both. Sugar steady. Coffee quiet. Rice firm. Rosin steady, at 4s 2d for common. Spirits Turpentine dull.

LONDON MARKETS, Oct. 11.—Wheat closed firm at a partial advance of 1s. Sugar firm. Coffee firm. Tea also closed firm. Rice steady. Linseed Oil 28s 3d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, Oct. 11.—American securities are generally unchanged. Consols are quoted at 96⅛@96.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

THE ALLEGHENY BANK CASE.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 22.—In the Supreme Court to-day, in the mandamus case of Middleton vs. The County Commissioners, Mr. Williams addressed the court in a speech of four hours duration. He was succeeded by Mr. Price on behalf of the bondholders, whose speech will close the argument in this case. On Monday, the next case on the list relating to this matter will be taken up and argued. One of the points of the defence is that the plaintiffs are not *bona fide* holders of the bonds on which they sue, having obtained them merely as security for loans advanced to the railway in which they were issued.

Drowning of Six Persons in Lake Minnetonka.

ST. PAUL, Min., Oct. 22.—Mr. Stone and wife, with two children, and Nathaniel Butterfield and Loring Dreiling, were drowned in Lake Minnetonka, thirty miles from this city, on last Tuesday evening. We learn that Mr. Stone had determined to move his family down the lake, and employed Butterfield and Dreiling to aid him. About dark on Tuesday their boat capsized, under the pressure of a sudden gale, and the whole party were drowned.

Disturbance in the Maryland Penitentiary.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 22.—At noon to-day, in the Maryland Penitentiary, a convict refused compliance with the orders of the deputy warden, who, while enforcing the command, was seized by the convict, and stabbed twice in the neck.

Immediately, Gregory Barret, another officer of the penitentiary, fired two shots at the prisoner, inflicting a fatal wound, and he died almost immediately.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 22—Evening.—The convict shot at the penitentiary is not dead, as at first reported, and the warden's injuries are not considered fatal.

Destructive Fire at Louisville

LOSS $100.000

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 23.—A fire occurred last night on Main street, destroying the stock of Messrs Wilson & Starbird, druggists, to the amount of $70 000. Messrs. G. Watson & Co., saddlers, also lost $15,000 and the agricultural store of Messrs. Peter & Buchanan was damaged to $10 000, and the dry goods store of J. Crabb & Co. to $10 000. Several other stores were damaged to smaller amounts. The losses are mostly insured, partly in Eastern offices.

Burning of the Ogdensburg (N. Y.) Literary Institute.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 22.—The Ogdensburg Literary Institute was burned last night, together with all the scientific apparatus and a portion of the valuable library. The loss amounts to $6,000. *There is no insurance on the property.*

Episcopal Convention.

RICHMOND, Oct. 22.—The General Convention of the Episcopal Church has unanimously elected Rev. Dr. Joseph C. Talbot of Indianapolis, as presiding Bishop of the Northwest. The Convention will adjourn tonight.

Marine Disaster.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 22.—The bark Morning Star, arrived here from Kingston, Ja., reports that the bark Sarah, from Masanilla for New York, encountered a hurricane on her voyage, during which she lost her mainmast and mizzen topmast, and was otherwise damaged. She put into Kingston on the 19th for repairs. The Morning Star brings her passengers.

The Base Ball Match.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—At the convention of the Base Ball Clubs, held last evening, it was decided not to play the proposed match with the English cricketers this year.

Consecration of Bishop Lay.

RICHMOND, Oct. 23.—The Rev. Henry C. Lay, of Alabama, was to-day consecrated as missionary bishop of the Southwest.

Frost in Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 22.—A heavy white frost appeared in this vicinity this morning, forming a thin sheet of ice.

New York Markets of Saturday.

ASHES are quiet at former rates.

BARLEY.—800 bus Canada East brought 78c.

COTTON is active and firm.

CORN.—Sales 6,000 bus at $1 04@1 05 for Jersey and Northern yellow, and $1 for Jersey white.

FLOUR has been quite freely purchased at a further improvement in prices of 5@10c ₱ bbl. Sales 33,000 bbls State and Western, and 6 000 bbls. Southern.

OATS.—The demand is good at buoyant prices.

PROVISIONS attract less speculation at essentially unaltered prices.

RYE.—Sales 7.500 bushels at 87@89c.

WHEAT.—Sales 45 000 bushels at $1.32@1.33½ for Canada white, $1.25@1 30 for red; Western and Milwaukee club, here and to arrive, on p. t.

WHISKEY.—Sales 400 bbls. at 28@28½c. per gallon.

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Broad and Locust.—"Mazulm"—"Tight Rope"—"Le Diable a Quatre."

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE, corner Walnut and Ninth streets.—"The Cricket on the Hearth"—"The Iron Chest."

WHEATLEY & CLARKE'S ARCH-STREET THEATRE, Arch street, ab. Sixth.—"Dot"—"Sudden Thoughts."

TEMPLE OF WONDERS, northeast corner Tenth and Chestnut streets.—Signor Blitz.

MCDONOUGH'S GAIETIES, Race street, below Third.—Entertainments nightly.

SANFORD'S OPERA HOUSE, Eleventh street, above Chestnut.—Concerts nightly.

NATIONAL HALL, Market street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth.—Donnetti's Trained Dogs, Goats, and Monkeys.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, 1025 Chestnut street.—Exhibition of Paintings, Statuary, &c.

THE ANTECEDENTS OF AN INSURRECTIONIST.—As so much interest is manifested in the Harper's Ferry Insurrection and the persons mainly instrumental in originating that lamentable affair, the following particulars in relation to the personal history of Captain Cook, a leader of the rioters, and now a fugitive from justice, which have been furnished by a Sunday contemporary, will be read with interest: "The young man concerned in the late insurrection at Harper's Ferry, and distinguished with the title of 'Captain' Cook, was, some six or seven years ago, a resident of this city, and employed at the *Ledger* office, where, for nearly a year, he 'held copy,' as the printers call it, for the proof-reader. He was then about eighteen or nineteen years old. Previous to engaging at the *Ledger*, he was employed at the mineral water establishment of Roussell & Parsons, in Prune street. After this, he was engaged for a short time at Congress Hall, the old hotel which formerly stood in Chestnut street, below Third. Next he was employed at the Walnut street Theatre, in some subordinate capacity. From this period his whereabouts were unknown, until a year or two ago he visited this city, and stated that he had been in Kansas and the West, and had located himself at Harper's Ferry where he was engaged in teaching school, and had married. The description given of him in the papers—the round shoulders, head on one side and inclining forward—is complete, with the exception that he had a confirmed 'lisp,' which may assist in his detection. He was very vain of his skill at rifle and pistol shooting, and frequently visited Long's shooting-gallery, Third street, below German, where he would often 'stump' the best shots in the gallery to shoot against him. In fact, in this practice he had few rivals. It is believed that he was a native of Connecticut, but this is not positively known. He has a brother-in-law doing business in New York city."

On Saturday afternoon the police were looking after persons in this city to go to Chambersburg to see if the man arrested there, on the charge of being Cook, was really the Harper's Ferry captain on whose head a *price of $1 000 has been set. We may be permitted* here to say that there is no doubt in the minds of many who knew Cook while he was in this city, that he was led into the business by the plausible sophistry of "old Brown" and other treasonable parties, who painted, in glowing colors, the glory of rescuing the slaves from bondage, and the distinction which he would acquire by taking a prominent part in the insurrection, and in an evil hour the weak-minded youth yielded to their persuasions.

HEALTH OFFICE, October 22, 1859.—The number of interments in the city of Philadelphia for the week ending this day, (October 22,) at 12 o'clock, is 168

Last report 152

Increase 16

Apoplexy	4	Adults	76
Burns	2	*Children*	92
Cancer Stomach	2		
Croup	12		168
Congestion of Brain	5		
Cholera Infantum	3		
Consumption of Lungs	36	Males	84
Convulsions	3	Females	84
Dropsy on Brain	4		
Disease of Heart	4		168
Debility	7		
Erysipelas	2		
Fever, Typhoid	5	Boys	46
" Scarlet	8	Girls	46
" Typhus	2		
Inflammation, Brain	4		92
" Liver	4		
" Lungs	5		
" S. and Bowels	6	Under 1 year	45
Inanition	3	*Between 1 and 5*	39
Marasmus	4		
Palsy	3	Under 5	84
Still Born	17		
Sore Throat	1		
Ulceration	1	Almshouse	6
		People of color	11
	147	Country	1
Other diseases	21		
Total	168		

ARTHUR HUGHES, Health Officer.

HANDSOME PRESENT.—On Saturday afternoon the members of the Hope Hose Steam Fire-engine Company of this city received, through Adams' Express, a splendid silver pitcher, from Messrs. Munn & Scott, of Chicago. The following inscription will explain the reason of the present:

"Presented by Munn & Scott
To the Hope Hose Steam Fire-engine Co.,
of Philadelphia,
For their valuable services
and liberal aid
At the great fire which took place
Sept. 16, 1859."

This is the fourth testimonial received by this company from the same city. The first was a silver medal, the second a silver goblet, the third a silver fire-horn, and lastly the pitcher in question.

TRIAL OF A STEAM FIRE ENGINE.—A public trial of the steamer of the Vigilant Engine Company was given at Race-street wharf, on Saturday afternoon, with the most satisfactory results. With a 1⅛ inch nozzle a distance of 256 feet was attained, and through a 1¼ inch nozzle 237 feet. Two ¾ inch nozzles were afterwards attached, through which streams were played 200 feet. This is considered good playing, the Vigilant being a second-class engine. The members of this company may justly pride themselves on the possession of so beautiful and powerful machine. A new carriage, with 600 feet of forcing hose, will be housed this week.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Richard Cushing, keeper of an emigrant boarding-house in Walnut street, above Second, was killed at Camden, on Saturday afternoon, in the depot of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. He was attempting to get on the platform of a car as the train was coming in. He fell, and was run over, being mangled horribly. The body was brought to the city on Saturday evening. The deceased leaves a wife and three children.

VISITING MILITARY.—The Independence Guard, of New York, will leave New York for Philadelphia at an early hour this morning and will reach *Philadelphia* about noon. They intend returning home on Wednesday evening, the 25th inst. The Navy Yard band, numbering twenty pieces and four drummer boys, are to accompany them.

DELINQUENT WATER RENTS.—The list of persons who have failed to pay their water rents for last year has been made out and placed in the hands of the purveyors of the *several districts. The supply will*, therefore, be cut off unless the amount due is immediately paid.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Saturday evening, a man named Hugh Campbell died suddenly at his residence near Cumberland and Salmon streets. The coroner found that death resulted from natural causes.

FIRE.—There was an alarm of fire near midnight on Saturday, occasioned by the burning of a barn and some other combustible property in the lower part of the city.

DISARMED.—The colored military company in this city has been disarmed by Adjutant General E. C. Wilson. They were the possessors of forty muskets belonging to the State.

DR VINTON will deliver his great lecture on "Public Opinion," on Wednesday evening, at Concert Hall. We predict for him a crowded house.

THE Board of Fire Directors hold a stated meeting this evening.

THE COURTS.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

[Reported for The Press.]

THE COURTS were engaged in the transaction of miscellaneous business. Appended is a summary of Saturday's doings. In a day or two, we shall present, for the edification of our readers, a "graphic" description, as detailed by the author himself, of his "first public political speech," where a feint at fainting saved his reputation as a spouter.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—Cresson vs. Cresson. In equity. Appeal taken by the plaintiff to the Supreme Court of the United States. There being no other business prepared for the attention of the court, it adjourned.

QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—Jacob Knor and Catharine Knor, who were convicted on the 17th day of October last upon a charge of assault and battery on Jane Shultz, were each sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars and the costs of prosecution.

Isabella Young, it will be remembered, was tried on Wednesday last, upon a bill of indictment charging her, upon two counts, with selling liquor without a license, and with keeping a disorderly house, and was convicted upon the charge of selling liquor without a license. On Saturday, Judge Ludlow sentenced her to pay a fine of $15 and to pay the costs of prosecution.

James Hollingsworth, convicted of the larceny of a silver watch, a gold watch key, and three plates, altogether valued at $10 75, the property of John Eichner, was sentenced to seven months in the county prison.

DISTRICT COURT—Judges Sharswood, Stroud, and Hare.—The usual Saturday's business.

COMMON PLEAS—Judge Allison.—The current and deferred motion list.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Money Market.

PHILADELPHIA, October 22, 1859.

The sales of State Fives amounted at the stock board to-day to some eighty-eight thousand dollars, understood to be bought to meet the demands of the State Treasurer. The investment securities remain unchanged in price. Fancy stocks continue dull, with a very slight show of more firmness in Reading.

The money market continues easy, and the rates inclined to meet the views of borrowers.

As the winter approaches the newspapers in the State and city of New York recommence the annual discussion of the propriety of imposing State tolls on railway freight. Originally, when the business of the great railroads was principally confined to passengers, the tolls on freight did no great mischief, and were not severely felt. But when the tolls were removed, and they came into active competition with the canals, they soon received the preference of the public for the transportation of heavy freight. It really seems that the canal cannot successfully compete with them without some such protection as that proposed by the advocates of the canal tax. But the sense of the community is opposed to the reimposition of the tolls, as a hindrance to business.

On the other hand, however, many of the opponents of the tolls are so not out of any affection for the railroads. They consider that these corporations deserve no favor at the hands of either the State or the people. They say that the railroads have, for years, discriminated against the business of the community to whose representatives they owe the granting and the continuance of their charters.

The *American Railway Review* sums up the charges against the railroads as follows:

"They carry freight from Chicago to New York for less than from Buffalo to Albany. It has been their systematic policy for years past, and is likely to be for years to come, to carry Western freights at a loss, which loss they have endeavored to make up by enhanced charges upon the property of citizens of their own State. A greater outrage or a more suicidal policy it is difficult to conceive of. It has resulted from year to year, and for many years, in a serious loss upon the aggregate freighting business of the road. That is to say, they have each year received less for carrying freight than it cost them to carry it. But for the competition of the canal this would not have been the case. The comparative cheapness of water carriage would not allow the roads to assess upon way freight the full loss sustained on their through business. Can it be a matter of surprise that such conduct should have aroused a dangerous feeling of indignation among the people? It must be remembered that Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, and *Illinois whose inhabitants our* great New York roads have served at the expense of the people of their own State, are not represented at Albany.

"We have predicted that tolls will not be reimposed. Yet it does not follow that other action, which the roads may regard as equally unfriendly, may not be attempted, with far better prospects of success than heretofore. Prominent among these may be a pro rata bill, requiring them to carry freight for citizens of this State on terms as favorable as are accorded to the residents of New England and of the Mississippi valley. And, making due allowances for transhipments what reasonable objection can be urged against such a requirement? If the companies desire to escape the inauguration of legislative interference, let them anticipate it by establishing all just and equitable reforms of their own accord."

We have several times referred to the same troubles borne by the people of our State and city from the same cause, and we commend the remedy proposed by the *Railway Review*, for the New York folks, to the consideration of our own citizens.

In foreign exchange, leading drawers are asking 110⅛ @110¼ for sixty-days bills on London, and 5 13¾@6.15 for francs. A fair amount sold. It is computed that *about three quarters of a million in specie* will go forward by the steamer of to day. There is nothing new in the money market. The rate for money varies from 5 to 6 per cent. per annum, according to materials, &c.; good paper 4 to 8 months, goes easily at 7 per cent. per annum, and shorter dates 6@6¾.

By telegraph, we learn that the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company sent down from Mauch Chunk, for the week ending this day, 15 414 tons of coal, and for the season 492 523 tons, against 404 675 tons to corresponding time last year being an increase of 87,852 tons to date.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 5th of October gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£8 523 088	Decrease	£740,151
Other deposits	13,271,438	Increase	175,633
Rest	3 736,683	Increase	13,967
On the other side of the account:			
Govm't securities	£11,219,959	Decrease	£ 49
Other securities	19.792 356	Increase	357 849
Notes unemployed	9 388 530	Decrease	796,830

The amount of notes in circulation is £22,112 400, being an increase of £906 340; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £17 623 290, showing an increase of £82,171 when compared with the preceding return.

The following is the amount of coal transported on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad for the week ending Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1859:

	Tons.
Shipped for the week	2,710
Shipped previously this [illegible] Jan. 1, 1859	95,883
Total	98 593
Shipped to same date last [illegible]	78,225
Increase	20,368

The following are the current quotations for specie, domestic exchange, &c., as furnished by Cronise & Co., bankers, No. 40 South Third street:

Old Amer ½ Dollars	1.02½	Old Amer. Gold	1.05
" ¼ "	1.02½	Sovereigns	4.85 to $7
Mexican Dollars	1.03½	Napoleons—xx Francs	3 84
Spanish	1.03	Ten Thalers	7.85
S. Amer.	1.04	" (Prussian)	8 00
Five Francs	98	Ten Guilders	3.98
German Crowns	1 05	Spanish Doubloons	16 29
French	1.10	Patriot	15.55
N. York Ex. prem. par to ⅛		Pittsburg Ex. dis. 3-10	¼
Boston " dis.		Cincinnati "	⅛ to ½
Baltimore "		Louisville "	½ to 1
Richmond "		St. Louis "	½ to 1
Charleston "	⅛ to ½	Chicago "	1 to 1½
Savannah "	⅛ to 1	Cleveland "	⅛ to ½
Mobile "	⅛ to ¾	Nashville "	½ to 1
N Orleans "	¼ to 1½	Memphis "	½ to 1

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

October 22, 1859.

REPORTED BY ENGLISH & RUTTER.

No. 333 Walnut street.

FIRST BOARD.

10000 Pa Coup 5s	94¼	1000 Green & Coates sts 7s	b5. 89
10000 do	94½	500 do	b5. 89
10000 do	94¼	1000 Schl Nav 6s '82.	68¼
1000 do	94½	150 do	68¼
10000 do	94¼	100 do	68¼
67.15 Penna 5s	92	10 Beav Mead R	57
1000 Penna 5s s5wn	94	50 Chest & Wal-st R	39
1000 do s5wn	94	150 do	b5. 39
5000 City 6s n gas s5wn	100	175 do s5wn	39
2000 do s5wn	100	27 Mor Can'l prf.	105¾
2000 do s5wn	100	8 Minehill R	55½
1000 do s5wn	100	10 Bk of N America	135½
1000 City 6s cash	99½	60 Susq Canal Scrip	30
1000 Leh Val R 6s	90½	8 N Penna R	8¾
1000 N Pa R 6s	62	4 Mechanics' B'k	27½
2.00 Cam & Am 6s '89	86		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

3 Pennsylvania R	37½	9 Mechanics' Bank	27½
14 do	b5 C & P. 37½	50 N Lib Gas	2days. 31
23 do	b5 C & P. 37½		

SECOND BOARD.

35000 Pa 5s Coup	b3. 94½	1000 Schuyl Nav 6s '82	68¾
250 abt do 2 certif's	93½	2000 do	68½
1000 Lt 1st mt 7s	b5. 50	1000 Schuylkill Nav Imp 6s	2 days. 78
1000 do	50	2000 Read R 6s '70	s5. 77¾
1000 Leh Val R 6s	90½	25 Fr & South'w R	58
1000 do	90½	20 Cam & Amb R. lts.	121
1000 do	90½	10 Lehigh Nav	50
500 N Penna R 6s	62	10 do	50
1000 do	b5. 62	14 Minehill R	b5. 55
2000 do	b5. 62		

CLOSING PRICES—STEADY.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U States 5s '74	103		Schl Nav stock		8½
Phila 6s	99¾	100	Schl Nav. pref	15½	15¾
" R	99½	100	Wmsp't & Elm R.		
" New	103¼	103½	" 7s 1st mort	63	60
Penna 5s	94	94¼	" " 2d mort.		
Reading R	19¼	19½	Long Island R	10¼	10½
" bds '70	77	77½	Lehigh Coal & Nav.	49½	50
" mort 6s '44		50	N Penna R	8½	8¾
" do '86	68	68¼	" 6s	62	62½
Penna R	37½	37¾	" 10s	83	83¼
" 2d m 6s	85½	87	Catawissa R		
Morris Canal Con.		49	" 1st m bds	33	
" pref	105¾	105½	F & South R		57
Schuyl Nav 6s '82	68¾	69	2d & 3d Sts R	39½	40
Schuyl Imp 6s	77½	78½	Race & Vine Sts R	30	35

Philadelphia Markets.

OCTOBER 22—Evening.

The Flour market is firmer, but there is comparatively very little demand for shipment, and standard shipping brands were offered less freely at $5.12½ with sales of 3 or 400 bbls at that rate. The trade, however, are the principal buyers, at prices ranging from $5.12½ up to $5 50@5 50, and $7 per bbl for extras and fancy brands, according to quality; the receipts and stocks are light for the season. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $4 25, and Penna Corn Meal at $4 per barrel, but there is very little of either here. Wheat—There is not much doing; the receipts and stocks continue light, and the market is firm, but the millers are not buying to any extent; sales comprise about 3 000 bus prime Penna and Southern red at 1.25c, and some common and good white at 1.30@135c. Rye is steady, and 250 bushels of Delaware sold at 86c; Pennsylvania is worth 90c. Corn is wanted, and about 4 000 bushels yellow, all offered, found buyers at 96c afloat. A small lot of new Penna, very dry, brought 80c. Oats are not much inquired for, but prime Southern are steady at 43c. A sale of Penna. was made at 44c. Bark—There is little or no Quercitron offering and 1st No. 1's wanted at $28 per ton. Cotton—The market has been rather more active, and sales of about 200 bales are reported at steady rates. Groceries and Provisions are firm, but quiet at previous quotations, the sales of both being only in a small way. Seeds—Some further sales of Cloverseed are reported at $5 65@5 70, the latter for prime, and 500 bushels Flaxseed at $1 55 per bus. Whiskey is in moderate request, with sales of Drudge at 25½c@27; 400 bbls Penna. at 28½c, some ordinary Ohio at 29c, and prime do at 29½c, hhds are worth 27½c and scarce.

Markets by Telegraph.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 22.—Flour dull and unchanged; no sales from first hands; 1 040 bbls sold from store. Wheat—Sales 450 bus spring Wheat from first hands at $1 03. Oats—Sales of 500 bus, first hands, at 45c. Groceries scarce, and firm at previous rates. Whiskey declined 1c; sales of 147 bbls at 28@29c, for rectified. Buckwheat Flour—Sales, first hands, of 140 sacks at $1 50 ₱ cwt. Mess Pork—Sales of 20 bbls at $16.25@16.50. Eggs sell at 13c, and tending upward. Butter—Roll sells at 14c.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 22.—Flour firm at $4.70@4 80. Wheat—Red $1 06@1 10; white, $1.12@1.13. Whiskey dull at 21c. Provisions in very little demand, and prices nominally unchanged. Lard 10c. Exchange on New York unchanged.

MOBILE, October 21.—Sales of Cotton to day 7,000 bales at 10¾@10⅞ for middling; sales of the week 20 500 bales. *Receipts 25.710 bales, against 15.000 bales for the same week last year.* The receipts are now 41.175 bales ahead of last year; the stock in port 99 160 bales. Cotton freights to Havre 1⅛. Exchange on New York par to ¼ premium. The total exports for the week amount to $839 620.

BALTIMORE, October 22.—Flour firm; 1 800 bbls sold; Howard street $5.12; City Mills $5. Wheat buoyant; 6 000 bushels sold at 2@3c advance white at $1 25@1.48. *Corn active; white 95@98c; yellow $1.05@1 06. Provisions* quiet and unchanged. Whiskey steady at 29c. Money market quiet. Exchanges on New York unchanged.

CITY ITEMS.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL.—Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio, arrived in this city yesterday. The object of Mr. Giddings' visit is to deliver his Celebrated Lecture on Scenes in Congressional Life, before the Harrison Literary Institute, this evening, at Concert Hall. There is much anxiety among the citizens of this city to hear Mr. Giddings, and particularly on a theme which he is so well qualified by experience and ability for treating. Tickets can be obtained at the principal book stores during the day. In order to accommodate strangers and others a number have been reserved for sale at the door. This will, in all probability, be the last appearance of Mr. Giddings in Philadelphia, and the golden opportunity should not be lost.

MR. REIMER'S PORTRAIT GALLERY.—The process of producing oil portraits by the Photographic art is among the most wonderful, as well as practical, of modern inventions. By it, not only the most truthful likenesses may be obtained from life, but also the most faithful copies of painted portraits. A very excellent specimen of this branch of the art we were recently shown, which is now on exhibition at the Photograph Gallery of Mr. Reimer, Nos. 615 and 617 North Second street, above Green. The picture alluded to was an admirable copy of a portrait of General Washington, painted by Stewart, now in the Athenæum at Boston. Other specimens in this gallery, of various sizes and style of finish, reflect the highest credit upon Mr. Reimer as a successful photographist, and we would recommend our friends in want of a good picture to examine them.

DONNETTI'S & WOOD'S TROUPE.—This troupe is becoming very popular, each exhibition being attended by increased audiences. On Saturday afternoon, "Young America" was out in its strength, and such a jubilant set of little folks have not been assembled together for a long time. The troupe will give four more entertainments, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings; also, a grand Matinee on Wednesday afternoon.

A COLD WINTER PREDICTED.—About ten days ago a tremendous drove of gray squirrels, numbering hundreds of thousands, suddenly made their appearance on the Merrimac, covering the trees and waters like a pall. Thousands of them were afterwards found dead in the river and on the ground. They crossed the Mississippi at that point, and worked their way down the river, until they reached Cape Girardeau, crossing the river at that point in countless myriads. This is a sure indication of cold weather, and we would advise our friends to prepare for it, by providing suitable Clothing at the new Establishment of R. P. M. Estrada, No. 21 South Seventh street.

DAYS TO BE BORN ON.

Born on a Sunday, a gentleman;
Born on a Monday, fair in face;
Born on a Tuesday, full of grace;
Born on a Wednesday, sour and grum;
Born on a Thursday, welcome home;
Born on a Friday, free in giving;
Born on a Saturday, work hard for your living;

Born on any day of the week, show your good sense in purchasing your garments at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth.

A GIGANTIC YOUTH.—They have a giant in Ohio, who, though but 17 years of age, weighs 336 pounds, and 7½ feet high. He is a son of the celebrated Scotch giant, James Randall, who exhibited himself at Peale's Museum, in the old Masonic Hall, at Philadelphia, ten or twelve years ago. An immense suit of fashionable clothes, in the latest style, has just been completed for him, at the "Continental Clothing House," northeast corner of Chestnut and Eighth streets, of which place, we are requested by Messrs. E. H. Eldridge & Co., to invite our numerous readers in want of elegant clothing.

PRETTY EXPERIMENT.—If an acorn be suspended by a piece of thread within half an inch of the surface of some water contained in a hyacinth glass and so permitted to remain without being disturbed, it will, in a few months, burst and throw a root down into the water and shoot upwards its tapering stem with beautiful little green leaves, forming letters, which will read—Granville Stokes, fashionable tailor and clothier, No. 607 Chestnut street.

CARRYL & BROTHER.

Silk Window Curtains,
Satin Damasks,
French Brocatels,
Terry and Reps,
Gilt Cornices. Bands,
Tassels and Fringes,
Lace Curtains,
Muslin Curtains,
Emb'd Piano Covers,
Window Shades.

Every style of material in use for Curtain Draperies, Furniture Coverings. Our stock is unequalled for style, quality, quantity, and price. Our store is 719 Chestnut street, in the Masonic Hall, below Eighth street, North side.

W. H. CARRYL & BROTHER.

MARRIED.

KNIGHT—CARTER.—On the 20th inst., at Southington, Conn., by the Rev. E. C. Jones, Reeve L. Knight, of Philadelphia, and Eluzia H. Carter, of the former place.

CAMPBELL—MILLER.—On the 15th of Sept., by Rev. Wm. McCoombs, Mr. Samuel Campbell to Miss Margaret Miller, both of this city.

McINTYRE—RUSSELL.—On the 20th inst., by Rev. Robert Armstrong, Mr. Charles McIntyre to Miss Mary Russell, both of this city.

COTTMAN—LAMB.—On the 16th inst., by Rev. M. H. Sisty, Mr. Wm. H. Cottman to Miss Carrie B. Lamb, both of this city.

ZUSCHNITT—LEHMAN.—On the 17th inst., by Rev. Mr. Wenzel, Mr. Christopher Zuschnitt, of this city, to Miss Elizabeth Lehman, of Montgomery co. Pa.

LEWIS—BATES.—On the 20th inst., by Rev. Dr. Brantley, Mr. Henry R. Lewis, Jr., to Miss Mary J. Bates, both of this city.

WILEY—McNEIR.—On the 17th inst., in this city, by Rev. W. Fayette Davidson, James Wiley, Esq., of Petersburg, Va., and Mrs. Laura E. McNeir, of Annapolis, Md.

McCRACKEN—JESTER.—On the 19th inst., at Trinity M. E. Parsonage, by Rev. G. D. Carrow, Thos. W. McCracken and Frank S. Jester, of New Castle county, Del.

RANDALL—HARDING.—The same day, by the same, Wilson Randall and Carrie Harding, of Bucks co., Pa.

MARIO—STRATTON.—On the 20th inst., by the same, Alexis F. Mario and Mary Virginia Stratton.

DUBOIS—DOUGLASS.—On the 20th inst., by the Rev. Wm Douglass, Mr. John Dubois, of Baltimore, Md., to Miss Martha Ann Douglass, of this city.

DIED.

SHINN.—On Sunday morning, 23d inst., Ann Shinn, relict of the late Enoch Shinn, of Medford, N. J.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, from the residence of Edward Smith, 712 Chestnut street, on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

GRAHAM.—On Saturday morning, Oct. 22d, at the residence of her brother-in-law, James M. Reed, No. 225 North Twelfth street, Mrs. Susan C., wife of Robert M. Graham, of Oak Grove, Westmoreland county, Pa., and eldest daughter of the Hon. John Covode.

MATHIEU.—On the 21st inst., Louis J. Mathieu, son of D. M. Mathieu, in the 15th year of his age.

Funeral from his father's residence, No. 818 Lombard street, this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

LAWRANCE.—On the 20th inst., John Lawrance, aged 60 years.

Funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, Henry Haas, No. 441 Brown street, this (Monday) morning, at 9 o'clock.

PETTIT.—On the 17th inst., in Mercer county, N. J., Mary Pettit, in the 85th year of her age.

McCLEAN.—On the 21st inst., at the Pennsylvania Hospital, in the 45th year of his age, Thos. McClean, of Port Deposit, Md., formerly of this city.

MOURNING STORE! BESSON & SON, No. 808 CHESTNUT Street, have a full assortment of

Black Velour Reps,	Black Gros Grain Silks,
do. Mousseline d'Laines,	do. Poult de Soies,
do. Cashmeres,	do. Venetiennes,
do. Merinoes,	do. Gros d'Ecosse,
do. Satin de Chines,	do. Patent boiled Silks,
do. Bombazines,	do. Irish Poplins,
do. Tamises,	do. English Crapes,
do. Paramattas,	do. Crape Collars,
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