The Press.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1860.

FIRST PAGE.—Dinners—Russian and English; Personal and Political; Butler County; The Revolution in Europe; Important Arrest in New York; An Elopement in Rochester. FOURTH PAGE.—A Leaf from the Criminal Calendar; The Disaster to the Connaught; Destruction of the Propeller Mount Vernon; List of Letters; Marine Intelligence.

The News.

The steamer North Star has arrived at New York from San Francisco, with later news from Central and South America. Her California and Pacific coast advices have been anticipated by overland mail. The John L. Stephens, overdue at Panama when the Northern Light left Aspinwall, had arrived safely. She was delayed by an accident to her machinery, and was towed into port by the United States steamer Cyane. On the Isthmus all was orderly, and there was no fear of a recurrence of the negro riots. The British and American forces remained in joint possession of Panama, for the purpose of maintaining peace. The revolution at Costa Rica had reached a summary conclusion: Ex-President Mora's forces had been beaten by the Government forces, he had been captured, and, together with some of his principal adherents, executed. There was nothing further of importance.

We have intelligence of another disaster on the Western waters, in a brief telegraphic message from Louisville. The steamboat Tempest, while proceeding from Louisville to Cairo, was sunk off Long Island. The disaster happened on Thursday night. The vessel had a full freight on board, which was lost. We are glad to say that no lives were lost.

There was a fire in the Twenty-fourth ward, on Saturday night, accompanied by a fatal accident. The building at the corner of Lancaster avenue and Market street was burned. An old lady who was in the house was so much injured by the fire and smoke, while being removed, that she died at the station-house.

The telegraph from Boston reports a terrible gale having occurred in the St. Lawrence on the 6th and 7th. It raged with such fury that several buildings were blown down, schooners driven from their moorings, and trees prostrated. Two schooners are supposed to be lost, with all on board. In one town damage was done to the amount of ten thousand dollars.

There is much excitement among politicians relative to the recent election in the First Congressional district. The award of the certificate of election to John M. Butler, the Republican candidate, is disputed by Mr. Lehman on the ground of forgery in the returns. Wm. Byerly, the return judge of the Fourth ward, was arrested and taken before Recorder Eneu on the charge of committing the forgery. The Recorder, after hearing the case, held Mr. Byerly in the sum of $1,500 to answer at court. Mr. Lehman has placed the matter in the hands of Governor Packer, with a request that the proclamation of Mr. Butler's election be suspended.

In Van Buren, Arkansas, on Saturday, a fearful and fatal affray took place. It arose out of an old feud which had been existing between several citizens of that place. Two brothers, named Silas and Ben Edwards, who are regarded as terrors to the State by reason of their aggressive and violent conduct, induced the quarrel, and killed three men named Rufus, Jackson, and Covington. Several others were stabbed. The Edwards brothers were arrested, and narrowly escaped being lynched. The affair is regarded as one of the most atrocious crimes ever committed in Arkansas.

The Southern papers still print details of the late tornado in the Southwest. The *Picayune* says: The effects of the storm in the parishes are disastrous beyond anything before on record. The Thibodaux *Gazette* of the 6th inst. says in that town a parallel has not been witnessed in that part of the State. The wind carried everything before it, uprooting trees, tearing down fences, and, in some instances, blowing down tenements.

Hon. William L. Yancey.

This gentleman, so bitterly assailed, and, we believe, so generally misunderstood, made a studied speech a few nights since, in the city of New York, at the Cooper Institute, which is reported in the New York papers. Mr. YANCEY is about forty-six years of age, and lives in the beautiful city of Montgomery, Alabama, where he has many ardent friends and not a few equally ardent enemies. He has been withdrawn from national politics for some twelve years past, having resigned his seat in Congress in 1847, after serving three years with eminent ability; but he has been considerably mixed up with party struggles in his own district and State. Mr. YANCEY has always been looked upon as an extreme Southern man, and, in the late differences in the Democratic party, without, for a moment, approving the proscriptive policy of the Administration on the Kansas question, has allowed himself to be carried away by the idea that the Northern people were resolved to do injustice to his section. But the peculiar divisions in Alabama politics have had much to do with his more recent ultraism.

If we know Mr. YANCEY, and we think we do, we believe that he has become fully convinced that, under existing circumstances, the doctrines of the Secessionists cannot be maintained in the South. He has had some experience in the North. He has many admirers in Philadelphia and New York, and more than a year ago, when he took occasion to visit this section, he was greeted with the heartiest hospitality, making friends on all sides by his candor and his numerous genial qualities. He saw much to undeceive him. Like most proud men, however, having laid down a certain rule of action, he believes that it is his duty to adhere to that rule, and rather than lose his character for consistency, resolves to stick to that which his best judgment must convince him is impracticable. If Mr. YANCEY had a personal feeling in his heart two years ago, as between BRECKINRIDGE and DOUGLAS, he warmly preferred the latter. But when Mr. BRECKINRIDGE sought to outbid the leaders of the extreme sentiment of the South, Mr. YANCEY, by general acclamation, (having always been in the fore front of the State Rights Democracy,) was nominated as the captain general of the Breckinridge movement. He never had any sympathy with Mr. SLIDELL of Louisiana, Mr. FITZPATRICK of Alabama, or Mr. WISE of Virginia, and other Breckinridge leaders, and his course, therefore, for the last year has been guided rather by his former opinions than by his latter declarations.

Alabama is a peculiar State. One portion of it is crowded with slaves, and another with white men; and nowhere is the Union sentiment more irresistible, when aroused. Mr. YANCEY, impulsive in his assertions upon the stump, is, with all, a sagacious and far-seeing statesman, and has no more misunderstood the real sentiment of his own State than, since his recent visits to the North, he has misunderstood the sentiments of the free States. We are not surprised, therefore, that, in the course of his address on Wednesday evening, he should have given utterance to the following conservative opinions, which we print, italics and all, from the New York *Herald* of yesterday:

"I am no candidate for any office, and I do not want your vote. But I would like to advise with you and get you to vote for a good man—*for any man, I do not care who it is, excepting one of the irrepressible-conflict men.* [Uproarious applause.] *In the first place, there is no such thing as the South seceding. I do not know how she would go about it.* [Cries of 'Good,' and loud cheers.] *There is such a thing as a State seceding, but the South seceding is a thing which I cannot comprehend. I do not think it could ever happen, and, therefore, I have got no answer to give as to what the South should do.* Now, then, I am a citizen of the State of Alabama. I am what is called a States-rights man. [Cheers.] I believe in the rights of my State. The Constitution of my country tells me that certain powers were given to the General Government, and that all others were not expressly given, or were not necessary to carry out the powers granted, were reserved to the States and the people of the States."

A Punch Pencilling.

Following the lead of public opinion, the last number of *Punch* gives a cartoon entitled "A Good Offer," which represents the Pope, with a heavy tiara onerously pressing on his brow, sitting down in very bad spirits, as if he were terribly out of sorts. As he leans his head upon his hand, he looks the very image of despair. Close to him stands GARIBALDI, in semi-military array, holding a Cap of Liberty before his Holiness, and significantly observing as he points to it "Take this cap, Pope PIUS. You will find it more comfortable than your own." This is one of the best hits lately made by *Punch*.

A Card from Mr. Presbury.

GIRARD HOUSE,
PHILADELPHIA, October 13, 1860.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PRESS.—DEAR SIR: In your account of the difficulty between Messrs. Jas. J. Edwards, Thomas Edwards, Jr., Augustus Edwards, and myself, you say, "George W. Edwards and Presbury have also had a misunderstanding, but lately the difficulty has been to appearances settled." This is an erroneous statement. I have never had a difficulty with Mr. Geo. W. Edwards since the Girard House was opened. Our intercourse has always been, and continues to be, of the most friendly character.

Very respectfully,
GEORGE G. PRESBURY, JR.

The Surrender of Walker.

As the smoke clears away, and we begin to perceive the circumstances attending the surrender and execution of WALKER in Honduras, we find reasons for surprise, if not for complaint.

We grant he deserved death at the hands of the authorities of the State against which he had levied unprovoked hostilities; and we have heretofore expressed our unqualified condemnation of his having seduced brave but misguided men from our own shores, to suffer, and many of them to perish miserably in a foreign land. We now go still farther, and admit there was a reprehensible carelessness, if not a criminal connivance, in regard to WALKER's raids, on the part of our Government, under the extreme Southern counsels, to which it seems to have surrendered itself. The Manchester (England) *Guardian* calls it "the shuffling and evasive policy of Mr. BUCHANAN." For WALKER's *fate* simply, then, we have no regrets; but for the "manner of his taking off," or, rather, at his unconditional and (as far as we can learn) unasked surrender to that fate by a British officer to whom, and to whose flag alone, he had surrendered himself—*that* challenges our surprise, if not our condemnation.

A nearly parallel case, except in the rank and respectability of the parties, (which makes no difference in law or strict justice,) is to be found in that of Marshals SAVARY, (Duke of Rovigo,) and LALLEMAND, who accompanied the first NAPOLEON when he surrendered himself and suite, to Capt. MAITLAND, of the British ship Bellerophon, off the French coast, in 1815. We do not propose to enter into the special pleading which English statesmen were compelled to adopt, in reference to the course pursued toward BONAPARTE himself; nor the *ex post facto* act of Parliament,* passed avowedly to legalize his imprisonment. All the rational defiance ever presented by, or in behalf of the English Government, was upon the ground that he was a "prisoner of war," and might be dealt with as such—while the special act of Parliament declaring this, amounted to an admission that he was not so until the passage of the statute imposed the character upon him. Nor shall we turn over the treaties between Honduras and England; because we approbend that the great British nation has never bound itself to perform police service, or play the tipstaff for a beggarly, half-civilized Government, which is eternally in a state of revolution. Our conclusions are drawn from the facts stated by the correspondent of the New York *Herald*, published a few days since, with regard to WALKER's surrender to the commander of the British sloop of war, Icarus, the representative of her Britannic Majesty. With these facts in view, and WALKER's formal protest against being given up to the authorities of Honduras, we propose to turn over Commander SALMON, of the Icarus, to be judged by the doctrines of (his *peer* at least,) the brave and chivalrous commander of the Bellerophon declared in the case of SAVARY and LALLEMAND.

It will be recollected, that in the disposition made of the officers accompanying NAPOLEON, these two marshals were prohibited from going with the fallen Emperor to his island prison. *They had also been excluded from the amnesty proclaimed by the new Government of France.* Under these circumstances, dreading their being surrendered to the French authorities, as resulting in the same fate which the gallant NEY afterwards met with—they appealed to Captain MAITLAND, alleging that their surrender was to the British flag, and to the representative of the British Government. They also addressed a letter to that justly-eminent English lawyer and statesman, Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY, to be laid by him in their behalf before the British ministry. This letter, written by the Duke of Rovigo, with all its faults of spelling and grammar, may be found by the curious upon this question, in the Diary of ROMILLY, published after his decease. It was presented, together with one from Captain MAITLAND to Lord MELVILLE, before Lord Chancellor ELDON. In the course of the discussion between Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY and Lord ELDON, it accidentally leaked out that BONAPARTE himself *had already been sent to sea again*, and that the Bellerophon was soon to be joined by the Northumberland, which was to convey the imperial prisoner to St. Helena. Well might so just a mind as that of ROMILLY's exclaim: "How strange that all this should have been determined on and carried into execution before the Ministers knew with exactness *what had passed between Captain* MAITLAND *and* BONAPARTE, and in what manner the latter understood he was received on board a British ship!"†

SAVARY and LALLEMAND were finally sent, by the English Government, to Malta, for a time, and until the French authorities were propitiated for their return to their own country. The point we make in regard to WALKER is this: Even if he had been a pirate, or *hostis humani generis*, carrying about with him *caput lupinum*, (as the legal phrase runs,) still he had surrendered to a representative of the English Government, with no expectation whatever of being handed over to certain death at the hands of the semi-savages of Honduras. We must believe that this SALMON is an *odd fish* in the British navy, and that he had never read the following manly and generous letter, which was addressed, as we have already said, to Lord MELVILLE:

"H. M. S. BELLEROPHON,
PLYMOUTH, 31st July, 1815.

"MY LORD: I am induced to address your lordship in consequence of having observed in the intimation delivered to Napoleon Bonaparte, of the number of persons allowed to accompany him to the island of St. Helena, that the names of Lavary and Lallemand are expressly excepted, which, together with their being proscribed in the French papers, had created in them a belief that it is the intention of his Majesty's Government to deliver them up to the king of France. Far be it from me to presume such an idea; but I hope your lordship will make allowances for the feelings of an officer, who has nothing so dear to him as his honor, and who could not bear that a stain should be affixed to a name he has ever endeavored to bear unblemished.

"These two men, Savary and Lallemand, (what their character or conduct towards their own country may be I know not,) threw themselves under the protection of the British flag; that protection was granted them with the sanction of my name: 'its true no conditions were stipulated for them, but I acted in the full confidence that their lives would be held sacred, or they never should have put a foot in a ship I command, without being made acquainted it was for the purpose of delivering them over to the laws of their own country.

"I again beg leave to repeat to your lordship, that I am far from supposing it to be the intention of his Majesty's Government to deliver these men over to the laws of their country; but as they are strongly impressed with that belief themselves, and I look upon myself as being the cause of their being in their present situation, I most earnestly beg your lordship's influence may be exerted, that two men may not be brought to the scaffold, who claimed and obtained at my hands the protection of the British flag.

"I have the honor to be, &c,
"FREDERICK MAITLAND."

Spoken like a true, hearty, whole-souled Englishman; and what a scorching commentary it affords, not only upon Com. SALMON, but also upon the conduct of the British ministry of that day, in chaining NAPOLEON to a bleak and barren rock, in an insalubrious clime, even before they had inquired as to the terms upon which he had surrendered! Well may the noble and accomplished author of the "Lives of the Lord Chancellors" of England fear "it will be said that he was treated in the nineteenth century with some cruel spirit, as was the Maid of Orleans in the fifteenth; and there may be tragedies on the death of NAPOLEON in which Sir HUDSON LOWE will be the *sbirro*; and even Lord ELDON may be introduced as the *stern old Councillor*, who decreed the hero's imprisonment." Equal in point and significance was the declaration related by CAULINCOURT, of ALEXANDER the Emperor of Russia: "It would have been very embarrassing to me, had NAPOLEON consigned his fate to my hands, for I would rather have declared war against every Power on earth than have betrayed the confidence of a vanquished enemy."

*56 Geo. III., cap 22. †Romilly's Diary, p. 385.

THOMAS & SONS' SALES THIS WEEK.—Real estate, to-day (Monday), at Blue Bell Tavern, Darby road. Furniture, to-day, at No. 131 North Twentieth street. Stocks and real estate, a large sale, to-morrow (Tuesday), at the Exchange. Furniture, to-morrow, at 513 South Front street. Elegant residence and furniture, Wednesday, at 722 Spruce street. Furniture, Thursday, at the auction store. See advertisements of the six sales.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CHOICE FRENCH DRY GOODS, &c.—The early attention of purchasers is requested to the large and attractive assortment of French, German, Swiss, India, and British dry goods, &c., embracing about 1,125 lots of fancy staple articles in worsted, woollen, cotton, and silks, fancy articles, &c., to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on six months' credit, commencing this morning, at 10 o'clock, to continue all day and part of this evening, without intermission, by Myers, Claghorn, & Co., auctioneers, 413 and 415 Arch street.

WE have the *Illustrated London News* and *Illustrated News of the World*, of September 29, from Callender & Co., South Third street.

Public Buildings in New York and Philadelphia.

A remarkable letter has recently appeared in the journals of New York city. It is the resignation of Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT, as one of the judges of the Superior Court, addressed to Governor MORGAN. He was elected but three years ago, and after serving for a short portion of his official term, declines to act longer, and frankly states the reasons which have induced him to resign. It appears that about six years ago, when the old City Hall was burned, the court over which he presided was obliged to take temporary refuge "in *the fireman's lofts of an engine house*," and there in spite of repeated attempts to erect proper new buildings, it has remained ever since, except during a few short intervals, when better accommodations were temporarily procured, although repeated investigations have shown that these confined rooms "were utterly unfit for the transaction of business; *ruinous to the health, and dangerous to the lives*, of those who were obliged to live within them." Efforts very similar to those recently resorted to in Philadelphia were made to secure proper accommodations. The New York Legislature authorized the creation of a building commission. The Mayor appointed the commissioners, but the Board of Supervisors refused to confirm them. Then the Supervisors undertook to erect a building themselves, but they found they "had no power to take the land of the park for any purpose." And while Judge PIERREPONT has been daily gasping for breath in the poisoned air of his little court room, hoping for a time that something would be done to provide proper accommodations for the judges of a great city, upon whose decisions the most momentous questions depend, he says he has discovered, "after three years of trial, that no man, or body of men, in the municipal government [of New York] have any power *to do any substantial thing, except to stay the action of every other man, or body of men.* The machinery of the city government is so cunningly devised that *each wheel can stop the motion of every other, and so that the whole shall by no possibility move in harmony together.* No man is held responsible for anything, *and no one appears to have the power to do anything but mischief.*"

The result of the repeated efforts in Philadelphia to provide proper public buildings for our city has been substantially the same as that complained of in New York. While daily inconvenience is suffered by all connected with, or who have any business to transact in, our courts and public offices, all the complicated machinery of our government is powerless to provide for the erection of commodious new edifices. When a fair prospect looms up of having something practical accomplished, such powerful batteries are turned upon the innovators who antagonise the "how-not-to-do-it" system that all their well-meaning efforts are nullified. We have mighty influences to prevent the accomplishment of important projects, but little efficient power to promote them. The interests of real estate owners, the prejudices for or against particular locations, the jealousies and antagonisms of rival architects and contractors, conspire to prevent the consummation of the improvements which the public welfare demands, and which any or all of these parties would be the most clamorous advocates of if their private views and purposes could be served. Considering that the gentlemen who composed the Commission, whose contract with Mr. MCARTHUR has recently been rejected by City Councils, are particularly well qualified by their positions to form a correct judgment in regard to the character of the new buildings needed in Philadelphia, and that their duties necessarily oblige them day after day to notice, and to suffer serious inconveniences from, the insufficiency of the existing accommodations, there certainly appeared to be good reason to suppose that some respect would have been shown for their action, and that their labors would have been successful. But the whole question is now at sea again, and Philadelphia is substantially placed in the same imbecile position in regard to her buildings which New York occupies.

Judge PIERREPONT proceeds in his letter to account for the neglect and delay from which he has suffered by the bad government which prevails in our neighboring city, and the inattention of its intelligent citizens to political affairs. His remarks on this subject apply with infinitely more force to New York than to Philadelphia; but as a picture of the morals and controlling influences of the "commercial metropolis," they deserve attention everywhere. He says:

"Government will be administered by somebody—that may be relied upon; if the wise and good will not attend to it, fools and knaves will. Bad government and false notions of what is worth having go together, and set and react upon each other, as they do here. Hence this unpromising feature in our civilization glaringly presents itself—namely, the insane passion for outward grandeur and meretricious display, which everywhere prevails.

"It is easy to demonstrate that in the yet discovered world, there is not such another extravagant people, in proportion to its *real wealth*, as that which inhabits this city. To accumulate fortune by honest industry, economy, sagacity, and the self-denial of long years, with a view to found a family or to endow an institution, has a virtue in it; that is not what we see; but, instead, a frantic determination to get, in some *immediate* way, the means of *appearing* to be rich. *It is making harlots of your women and rogues of your men.* It is all idle to expect that individuals will not be influenced by the general tone of the community in which they live. The young man of good character and industrious habits, making his toilsome way up through the thorny road to honorable distinction in this great wilderness of men, cannot marry, because society imposes upon him an expense which he cannot meet; his pride revolts at alliance which deprives him of manly independence, or degrades his position among men. We all know the consequences. *Already the success of a lawyer is determined by the money which he makes; already the success of a minister of Christ is, in some degree, estimated by the salary which he receives; and the time is hastening when the success of a judge on the bench will be measured by the money which he shall there accumulate.* If our wise, and good, rich, intelligent, and honest citizens, think these things of no moment, they will let them alone, as they have hitherto done; but they may rely upon it, these things will not let *them* alone."

When it is recollected that these statements emanate from no sensation novelist, nor from no maligning foe, but from a grave Judge upon the Bench, in an official letter, we can well imagine how strong must have been the convictions, and how overwhelming the evidence, which induced him to make such startling allegations.

The Rev. H. G. Guinness.

The *European Times* tells us that "The Rev. HENRY GRATTAN GUINNESS is to be married on the 2d of October, at Bath, to Miss FITZGERALD, a near relation of Lord FITZGERALD and VESY, and of the Marchioness of AILSA. He intends to complete his mission in America, and is to sail by the Great Eastern, on the 17th of October, with his wife."

Mr. GUINNESS will scarcely leave England by the Great Eastern, for the *Carmarthen Weekly Reporter* says: "We regret to state that the inspector of the Board of Trade has been obliged to suspend the certificate of the Great Eastern, and she will not be allowed to proceed on her contemplated voyage to America or elsewhere. It is reported that the main axle of her screw has sunk; and there are other serious defects, which will require a considerable outlay of money to make good, and there is every probability of the great ship wintering on the gridiron. This untoward event, though detrimental to the interests of the Great Steamship Company, will prove a boon to New Milford, as the flow of visitors will still continue."

WHAT THE NEW YORKERS THINK OF THE PRINCE'S RECEPTION IN PHILADELPHIA.—The New York *World* says:

"We have all, as Americans, a right to be proud of the reception which Philadelphia accorded to its royal guest. It was cordial, without being intrusive; delicate and refined, while warmly enthusiastic. The young man will rarely in his life witness a more brilliant spectacle—rarely see gathered together an assemblage in which wealth and social culture shall stand more clearly expressed than in this of Wednesday evening."

The New York *Tribune*, alluding to the operatic entertainment here, says: "In fact, the interest was by no means confined to the stage display, the occasional splendors of which were always eclipsed by the unvarying magnificence of the spectacle in the front of the house. I think that, in spite of all the easy nonchalance of the Prince's party, there were sometimes indications which could not be mistaken of a delighted amazement—not precisely at the display itself, which may be often enough more than rivaled abroad, but at so dazzling a proof of the possibility of such an event in an American city for which supremacy in matters of fashion and taste had never been claimed. In fact, there were those who declared that in no foreign capital could a worthier representation of social brilliance and popular refinement be presented. The freedom from intrusions, from impertinent scrutiny which the parties enjoyed, was generally felt to have had ever found even among his loyal Canadians, and perhaps the best thing that can be said of the affair is, that, charming as was the picture of glittering gayety it presented, the constant evidence of courtesy and delicate feeling was still more agreeable. The Philadelphians never had fairer ground for self-gratulation. They cannot be better satisfied with themselves than all stranger were with them."

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Interesting Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, October 14, 1860.

The Senate of the United States, during the short session which closes on the 4th of March, 1861, stands 36 Secession, or Administration Democrats, 27 Republicans, 2 Douglas Democrats, with one vacancy from Oregon. The Administration will, therefore, hold absolute power in the Senate until the 4th of March, thereby enabling Mr. Buchanan to fill all vacancies that may transpire before that period, to be confirmed by the Senate; an opportunity of which he will greedily avail himself. It will be recollected that when President Tyler, prior to the inauguration of James K. Polk, on the 4th of March 1845, attempted to appoint certain men to high office, the Democratic majority of the Senate resisted him. But for this action, the Hon. J. M. Read, of Pennsylvania, would now be one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. It is not to be expected that Mr. Buchanan will bear himself in any other way toward Mr. Lincoln, if the latter is chosen President. Should another of the present Justices of the Supreme Court die, or resign before the expiration of his Administration, Mr. Buchanan will then have to nominate two members of that grave tribunal.

The design long contemplated by the President and the extreme men of the South will undoubtedly be attempted before the expiration of the present Administration—I mean the reorganization of the Supreme Court so as to place upon the bench of that high tribunal a sure majority, for years to come, in favor of the demands of the ultra proslavery leaders. The vacancy created by the death of Justice Daniel, of Virginia, still exists. The President is anxious to appoint Judge Black, and he would have done so at the last session of Congress, but for information conveyed to him from his friends in the Senate, that the appointment would not be confirmed. The venerable Chief Justice Taney, who continues to become feebler with increasing years, and who has been much irritated by the comments upon his decision in the Dred Scott case, which, however objected to, was conscientiously given on his part, has had more than one intimation of the anxiety of the President to receive his resignation in order that his place may not be filled by a Republican Executive. Laboring under many infirmities, and justly proud of the high position he has maintained before the country and the world, this unrivalled jurist and honest man has doubtless become disgusted with the machinations of the different politicians who are clutching at his robes, and may gratify them by surrendering his office to these greedy candidates, and so enable the President to appoint two members of this high court of judicature. These tempting places have intoxicated more than one leading man. The secret of Caleb Cushing's treachery at Charleston and Baltimore may certainly be found in his anxiety to succeed Daniel or Taney, and the fire-eaters of the South would doubtless be more willing to accept him than Judge Black, because he has sunk to a blacker baseness to serve them. Be assured, they will not permit the President to appoint two Northern men upon the Supreme Bench. As the court now stands, there are four Northern and four Southern judges. Should Judge Black succeed in overreaching Cushing, it is then arranged that John Cadwalader shall become Attorney General, and H. M. Phillips U. S. Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. If, however, Judge Black should fail in this, it is gravely intimated that Mr. Dallas will be recalled to give him place as minister at the Court of St. James. The extreme South will get the other judge, if the Chief Justice resigns.

Mr. President Buchanan daily renews his threats not to return to Pennsylvania, the large majority in Lancaster county for Curtin and the Republican ticket having deepened his disgust for his old home. I have it from good authority that he is greatly smitten with a country-seat twelve miles from Washington, now owned by Mr. Batchelor, of "Batchelor's hair-dye," and that he has paid it several visits in order to induce the owner to sell out at the lowest figure. It is a beautiful spot, and as it is located in the "old Dominion," the "retired statesman" would be in the midst of those he has latterly served so faithfully, and could distil the poison he is preparing for his forthcoming work, "The History of MY OWN TIMES."

The last Washington sensation was the parade of the Republican Wide-Awakes, to rejoice over the triumph of their party in Pennsylvania. Their numbers took the town by surprise, and their resolute bearing and compact columns, as well as the respectability of those who participated with them in the procession, with the knowledge that they were armed to protect themselves, probably prevented a bloody tumult. The clerks from the extreme South who witnessed the array, and followed it through its march, did not hesitate frequently to avow a desire to attack it, and more than one loudly asserted that it was an outrage to allow a Republican parade upon slave territory; (!) but when they were quietly informed that the Wide-Awakes not only had lanterns in their hands, but revolvers in their pockets, and while determined not to provoke an attack, were ready to resist at all hazards and to the last extremity, no attempt was made to interfere with them. The speech of Mr. Kilgoro, of Indiana, who spoke for the Republican National Committee, was bold, frank, and conservative, and productive of the happiest results. When one of the stipendiaries of the Administration called out to him from the vast crowd that he (Mr. K) and his party intended to steal their negroes, he replied aptly and at once that that was another of the misrepresentations under which the Republican party had been compelled to rest. "We do not want your negroes," said he. "I am from Indiana which has passed a law prohibiting negroes from hereafter entering her limits. I am equally opposed to the introduction of free negroes or slaves. Our party is the party of white men." This retort excited great enthusiasm, and many who came to scout went away converted. The fact is, the Republicans have had many accessions since the result of the Pennsylvania Gubernatorial election. I am told that one hundred and seventy-five joined the club the night after the result. Everybody seems to be preparing for the advent of Lincoln's Administration. The tradesmen, so far from being despondent, are rejoiced. They want to see new faces. They declare any change will be better for them, and that they will confide no longer in those who have been hard paymasters while in power, and who will not be any more trustworthy, now that their official tenure is rapidly expiring. The Washington people argue in this wise: that the whole community has fallen into the hands of a set of loaders who had convinced themselves that by no possibility could they ever be displaced, and that, thus believing, they have assisted the present Administration in all of its follies. Under their influence, hundreds of the first people here have been thrust aside, society has been controlled by a close Administration *coterie*, and none were admitted into the charmed circle who would not worship the Administration and its oracles. I have more than once called attention to the treatment extended by Mr. Buchanan and his supporters to the Republican members of Congress—to his refusal to invite them, according to an honored usage, to the White House, and to the social war waged upon Judge Douglas and his friends—all of which clearly prepared the way for the scenes which marked the opening of the last session of Congress. This exclusive spirit exhibited towards the Representatives of the people in the National Legislature was manifested against hundreds of the oldest and most respectable residents here. Now, when all is to be changed, and those who aided the O. P. F. and his agents in his narrow proscription, social and political, are compelled to retire to their own homes North and South, little regret will be expressed by the resident population; and if the President determines to close his career in or near Washington, he may have an opportunity of suffering, if not by an imitation of his own conduct to others, at least by such a contrast to this conduct on the part of his successors in office, as will convince him of the truth of the old adage, that "curses, like young chickens, always come home to roost." Many of those who have basked in the sunshine of his favor and have delighted to assist him in his social crusade against individuals, will presently be taught the lesson which they so much aided in teaching others.

The next interesting question is how will the Senate stand *after* the 4th of March next. Kentucky has elected John C. Breckinridge, Secession Democrat, in place of John J. Crittenden, American; James A. Pearce, Secession Democrat, has been re-elected from Maryland; Salmon P. Chase, Republican, elected from Ohio, in place of George E. Pugh, Douglas Democrat; and from recent elections we may confidently calculate that a Republican will succeed Hannibal Hamlin from Maine; a Republican will succeed Mr. Seward from New York, (probably himself;) a Republican will succeed Mr. Biglor, Secession Democrat, from Pennsylvania; a Republican will succeed Graham N. Fitch, Secession Democrat, from Indiana; a Republican will succeed M. M. Ricc, Secession Democrat, from Minnesota; leaving a vacancy in California, and the two senators in Oregon in doubt, with the chance in favor of a Secession Democrat from California, in place of Dr. Gwin, and a Douglas Democrat and a Republican from Oregon. It is also probable that an opposition Democratic Senator, probably Pierre Soulé, will be elected from Louisiana, in place of John Slidell, Secession Democrat. With these changes and calculations, the new Senate will stand as follows:

	Secession Dem.	Repub.
Maine	..	2
New Hampshire	..	2
Rhode Island	..	2
Massachusetts	..	2
Connecticut	..	2
Vermont	..	2
New York	..	2
New Jersey	1	1
Pennsylvania	..	2
Delaware	2	..
Maryland	1	..
Virginia	2	..
North Carolina	2	..
South Carolina	2	..
Georgia	2	..
Alabama	2	..
Mississippi	2	..
Louisiana	1	..
Ohio	..	2
Kentucky	2	..
Tennessee	2	..
Indiana	1	1
Illinois	..	1
Missouri	2	..
Arkansas	2	..
Florida	2	..
Texas	2	..
Iowa	..	2
Michigan	..	2
Wisconsin	..	2
California	2	..
Minnesota	1	..
Secession Democrats	33	
Republicans	28	
	61	

The Senate consists of sixty-six members. The five not included as above are Stephen A. Douglas, Democrat, (Illinois); A. P. Kennedy, American, (Maryland); the Senator to be elected from Louisiana, who may be Mr. Soulé, and the two undecided Senators from Oregon—in all, *five*. If Kansas is admitted, this will probably increase the Republican column to twenty-nine. Much will depend upon the course of Douglas and Kennedy, and the result of the Oregon election.

The *Constitution* of this (Sunday) morning contains a comparatively moderate article, in which, anticipating the election of Lincoln, it congratulates itself that any mischievous objects that he and his party may have in view will be defeated by the probability that both the House and the Senate will be arrayed against his Administration. From present appearances, however, the balance of power will be held by the friends of Stephen A. Douglas, at least in the House. The *Constitution* says that the Republicans can only secure the House by a *coalition* with the friends of Judge Douglas or Bell, and it deplores such a "coalition" as a gross "outrage upon *decency*," forgetting that the friends of Breckinridge, all over the free States, have themselves voted with the Republicans in order to defeat the regular Douglas Democracy. How can Judge Douglas and his supporters in Congress unite with Seceders and Disunionists in caucus? What honor, consistency, or safety would there be in such a "coalition" after having been insulted and betrayed by those very Seceders and Disunionists? Those men will certainly not trust themselves to the tender mercies of the Administration, particularly now that the sword is drawn upon them as the authors of the probable election of Abraham Lincoln.

OCCASIONAL.

Public Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Nothing has transpired relative to the sudden break-up of the opera troupe here. The *Sunday Dispatch*, speaking of the Prince's night, says: "The managers undoubtedly pocketed six thousand dollars by the operation, and as it is probable they managed to humbug the public by keeping back tickets which were put in the hands of their agents and speculators for sale at high prices, probably from eight to ten thousand dollars went into the operatic treasury. This great haul seems to have overjoyed the managers so much that they deemed it best to disband the company, or go back to New York, or to run off with the assets." It adds, endorsing a suggestion we have frequently made, "Our Academy of Music ought to be a credit to the city, and an attraction to strangers. We should have our own opera company, and could have it, if the stockholders were inclined to be liberal with a manager who would keep the house open with a good company. But they are more intent upon getting six per cent. for their money, and free admissions also, than doing anything for the encouragement of music and the substantial good of Philadelphia." The *Sunday Transcript* also speaks out. It says, "We want an opera of our own. Why does not Strakosch, so well liked here, get the directors to give him the house at a moderate rent, and then form a troupe especially for Philadelphia? We really do not want the endorsement of New York on our artists. The first season here, with Gazzaniga, Brignoli, Amodio, etc., was certainly the most enjoyable, though we have had greater primo donne than Gazzaniga. The star system is bad, even in opera. The Parisian public was satisfied for ten years with the same four artists—Nubini, Lablache, Gron, and Tamborini. So would Philadelphia get accustomed to the artists, their style, and their acting, and prefer them to a perpetual change. Of course, we could not expect four such artists; but then Philadelphia is not Paris; besides, in Europe such artists as those glorious four are not to be found. We have here materials for as good an opera as they have at any theatre in Europe. Why, then, should the doors of the Academy be closed?" The *Evening Journal* throws out a good practical idea. It says "We have an 'Academy' of Music, but the public has not yet had any evidence that it is doing any thing as an Academy. If we had a well-drilled chorus and orchestra of our own, we could always get leading artists in abundance. We might be independent of the New York managers, and then when they did come, they would keep their word, but so long as we are wholly at their mercy how can we hope for any better treatment than we have just enjoyed? We certainly have musical talent and musical appreciation enough, but these spasmodic seasons only gratify a morbid craving for excitement." There seems to be general sympathy for Mr. Strakosch, and a prevalent idea that if he, disconnected from Ullman, were to have direction of the opera here, it would give public satisfaction.

ARCH-STREET THEATRE.—The programme for this week is capital. It includes a combination of "The Royalist," and Coyne's new play "The Merchant and his Clerks." We noticed both of these on Saturday, and need only repeat that the company at the Arch is decidedly the best, not only in this city, but in the Union, with the exception of that at Wallack's, in New York. In their respective lines Mr. Wheatley and Mr. Clarke have no equals.

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.—Sandwiched in between those familiar dramas "Ireland as it was," and "The Irish Tiger," an original extravaganza, written by the late Mr. Brough, and called "Prince Doloroso, or the Magic Joke," will be performed here, this evening, with Mrs. Williams in the leading character. Mrs. Thayer, Mrs. Cowell, Mr. Hemple, Mr. Vining Bowers, and Mr. Hemple, are also in the cast. The engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Williams will terminate at the close of this week.

MCDONOUGH'S OLYMPIC.—"Uncle Tom's Cabin," in which Cordelia Howard appears as *Eva*, Mrs. Howard as *Topsy*, Mr. Frank Whitaker as *Uncle Tom*, Miss O. Mitchell as *Cassey*, and Mr McDonough as *Phineas Fletcher*, met with such decided success last week that it will be repeated every evening this week and also at a matinée, at two o'clock, next Saturday. Mr. McDonough has collected a good dramatic company, and brings his pieces out with liberality and taste.

SANFORD'S OPERA HOUSE.—It would appear that the attraction of Mr. Sanford's fine company of Ethiopians is undiminished. He gives a great deal of variety, and contrives to satisfy every one.

CONTINENTAL THEATRE.—The present is the eighth and *last* week of Carncross & Sharpley's Minstrels at this theatre. They will have a new programme for these remaining six nights. A new burlesque, "Black Richard the Third," with Sharpley as *Richard*, and Frank Brower as *Richmond*, will be produced this evening.

GOUGH'S LECTURE.—Mr. Gough, the temperance advocate, lectures at Musical Fund Hall, this evening.

ANDERSON AT CONCERT HALL.—The Wizard of the North hints that his stay in Philadelphia must be limited. Think not of it, Mr. Anderson! Your entertainments are not only very popular, but increasingly so, and your changes of programme, including a succession and alternation of performances, present that infinite variety which the public look for. There will be another matinee next Saturday, at 2 o'clock. The juveniles luxuriate in these performances.

English Recruits for Garibaldi.

The London correspondent of the New York *Times* says:

It would scarcely have looked decent, in our position, to have allowed advertisements in our newspapers for volunteers in an insurgent cause; so the managers of the affair called it an "excursion to Sicily," and so it passed current. What it really was, was, of course, well understood. The cause was popular. The recruits were numerous, and when I went to the head office in Salisbury-street Strand, some three weeks ago, about 800 had joined. I went into a room fitted like an office