The Press.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1860.

FIRST PAGE.—Administration of Justice; Washington Correspondence; The Anti-Slavery Convention at Kennett Square; Legal Intelligence. FOURTH PAGE.—Interesting from Sonora; A Letter from Ralph Farnham, the Veteran of Bunker Hill; General News; List of Letters; Hotel Arrivals; Marine Intelligence.

Our New Arrangement.

The continued and rapid increase in the circulation of this journal has induced us to purchase one of Taylor's new double cylinder presses, and to remove our printing office to another and more convenient location—thus providing comfortable accommodations for our numerous staff, and thereby enabling us to add to the spirit and energy of all the departments of the paper. We hope, hereafter, to hear no complaints from subscribers on account of the late delivery of THE PRESS.

The News.

The steamship Illinois, on her way from Liverpool to New York, has put into Halifax for coal. Her advices have been mainly anticipated. Garibaldi had advanced on Capua and taken one of the bastions. The Royalists, remembering Volturno's day, were retreating towards Gaeta. Victor Emmanuel, evidently intending to anticipate the proposed plan of Garibaldi to proclaim a united Italy from the top of the Quirinal, had announced his intention of entering the territory of Naples at three different points, on the 9th of October. In the meantime, Austria was fortifying her maritime defences in view of any probable trouble. A European Congress, on Italian affairs, was about to be held. The revolution in China was extending.

The anti-Lincoln parties in New Jersey have united and formed an electoral ticket containing three Douglas Democrats, two Breckinridge men, and two Bell men, to be voted for at the November election. All other tickets have been withdrawn, and the opposition to Republicanism in New Jersey now presents a united front.

The Presidential canvass in New York is being fought with unusual animation on both sides. On Saturday evening there was an immense Union meeting at the Cooper Institute. Considerable enthusiasm prevailed round about the building, and in the early part of the evening rockets were discharged in front of the Institute. Mr. Joshua J. Henry presided at the meeting. The first speech was delivered by the Hon. Charles J. Helme, of Kentucky, who was followed by Mr. Gerard, of New York city, and the Hon. Mr. Stevens, of Oregon, the chairman of the Secessionists' National Committee.

A despatch from Washington to the *Herald* states that the Secretary of War has censured General Harney for disobeying the orders of General Scott respecting the San Juan affair. In consideration of his eminent services, General Harney will retain his position in the army, and will be allowed leave of absence for a period, or be assigned to the command of one of the military departments, as he may prefer.

By the arrival of the Isabel, at Charleston, we have advices from Havana to the 23d inst. There had been no change in the sugar market since previous reports. The crops promised a satisfactory yield. The Spanish minister to Venezuela, and the Spanish consul at Laguayra, together with one hundred and twenty-six Spanish subjects from Venezuela, had arrived at Havana. The report that a fleet was fitting out at Havana to aid Miramon in Mexico is denied.

The steamship New York sailed from New York on Saturday, for Southampton and Bremen, with one hundred and fourteen passengers, $197,800 in specie, and 12,000 pounds of silver ore. The City of Manchester sailed for Liverpool on Saturday, with one hundred and fifty passengers and $150,039 in specie.

The steamship Matanzas arrived at New York, from Matanzas, on Saturday. Her news is of no importance, having been anticipated in the despatch received from the Isabel, at Charleston.

Senator Toombs, of Georgia, made a speech at Montgomery, Alabama, on Friday evening, on the issues of the canvass. The assembly was large, and the sentiments of the orator of the most ultra character. Among other things, he urged the resistance of Lincoln's election to the death.

Fusion.

The Administration hucksters, in their anxiety to elect BRECKINRIDGE, now advertise that they have effected a fusion between the Douglas, Bell, and Breckinridge parties in New Jersey, by giving the Douglas men three, the Breckinridgers two, and the Bellites two electors. The trick is too clumsy to deceive anybody. The straight DOUGLAS Democrats of New Jersey will never touch the ticket—they will repudiate it precisely as the people of Pennsylvania will repudiate the fusion electoral ticket in this State. At the moment these Disunion coalitions are presented to the Democracy of the free States, the *South is rapidly closing around* BRECKINRIDGE, *the Disunion candidate for the Presidency, and refusing all fusion.* Southern States, heretofore claimed as certain for BELL, are now put down for the Secessionists; and in order to effect a complete consolidation upon BRECKINRIDGE, BELL and DOUGLAS are set aside as no better than LINCOLN!

As an evidence of the spirit that prevails among the enemies of Judge DOUGLAS in that quarter, we refer to the proposition lately made by Col. GARDNER, editor of the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*, under date of October 22d. As a Douglas Democrat, anxious to consolidate the Democracy of Georgia on one electoral ticket, he proposed that the friends of DOUGLAS, BELL, and BRECKINRIDGE should come together as the Breckinridgers in New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey have proposed. This offer was received by the Breckinridge Disunion paper, in the same town of Augusta, as follows:

"Mr. Douglas is advertised to speak at various points in the South, and will, doubtless, urge his squatter-sovereignty doctrines as the true principles to guide us on the question of slavery in the Territories. He may reiterate his determination to aid Lincoln to pull down, by force, the very people whom Col. Gardner would have united to resist him. *We could not consent to vote for electors put upon a fusion ticket, pledged to support him, when the State is all over Breckinridge and Lane upon the true principles of the Constitution. We have the same remarks to make of electors for Bell.* Our opposing friends of the Democratic party should abandon Douglas and Johnson, and vote for Breckinridge and Lane. The Bell men, also, should come to their support. If they will not, we shall be glad to see all parties united in the event of Lincoln's election in opposition to his rule.

"Breckinridge and Lane men! you stand upon the ramparts of the Constitution. Stand there firmly still. Stand by your rights before the election and after. Sooner or later, your Douglas and Bell opponents in the South must come to your flag."

Who does not see through this transparent scheme directly into the hearts of the Disunionists? The Douglas men are to fuse with Disunionists in the North, so that electoral tickets may be chosen that will unite with the solid South in favor of the Disunion candidate for the Presidency; but there is to be *no fusion* between the Douglas, Bell, and Breckinridge men in the South, *because such a fusion would reduce the number of Disunion electors.* Will not the Democracy of Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey anticipate this foul attempt upon their credulity, and put their heel upon it on the sixth of November coming?

PERSONS desiring straight Douglas electoral tickets can be accommodated, by sending their orders, with the money enclosed, to the office of THE PRESS, 417 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.—K. C. B. means Knight Commander of the Bath. Victor Emmanuel has not been excommunicated by the Pope, and we do not possess, and therefore cannot publish, the form of excommunication. We believe that, before the Revolution, a pound sterling was of the same value as it is now, a fraction under five dollars. For replies to other questions we refer to a Dictionary or a Cyclopædia.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH DRY GOODS.—The attention of purchasers is requested to the large and valuable assortment of French, German, Swiss, and British dry goods, embracing 700 lots of desirable fancy and staple articles in worsted, woollen, cotton, and silks, (including 1,000 dozen rich silk ties, and shirt collars, &c., &c.,) to be peremptorily sold by catalogue on six months' credit, commencing this morning at ten o'clock, to be continued all day without intermission, by Myers, Claghorn, & Co., auctioneers, No. 413½ and 45 Arch street.

"THE PRESS" IN NEW YORK CITY.—Copies of *The Press* can be had every afternoon at the News Agency of Mr. Augustus Brentano, No. 636 Broadway.

RESIDENCES, BUSINESS STANDS, COUNTRY SEATS, STOCKS, &c.—Thomas & Sons' sale to-morrow comprises 27 properties, by order of executors and others. See advertisements and pamphlet catalogues.

The Fusion in New Jersey.

TRENTON, Oct. 27.—The Union electoral ticket has been finally settled. It contains the names of three Douglas Democrats, two Breckinridge Democrats, and two Bell men. All the other tickets of these parties have been withdrawn.

Political Wire-Pullers in Austria.

In a Prussian paper, the *National Gazette*, of Berlin, under the head of Correspondence from Vienna, there is a communication relative to the manner in which Austria is misgoverned, which is at once singular and significant—first, from what it reveals, and next, because its appearance ina Prussian Government organ shows that the House of Brandenburg is nothing loth to expose the House of Hapsburg to contempt and ridicule. The substance of this revelation we here subjoin:

Three parties now struggle for influence in the Imperial Court at Vienna. At the head of the party advocating immediate and straightforward Progress, without any *arrière pensée*, stands the young Empress. Some months ago, the Archduke FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN, enlightened by his experience during his vice-Royalty at Milan, begged and entreated his brother, the Emperor, to desist from the narrow and mean system of oppression exercised in the whole Empire; warning him that, sooner or later, the same causes might be followed by the same consequences in other nationalities. The Archduke left his country in disgrace, taking with him the memory of very bitter words from the Emperor. The Empress exercises a bolder, more legitimate, and more persoverant influence, and is sometimes more successful. Every morning, before the reception of the adjutants, who bring the Reports, she enters the Cabinet of the Imperial Husband, there she reigns for a while, discussing and suggesting the highest questions of politics, directed only by her heart and patriotic inspiration of the right. She has not been taught history. Ambition and intrigue are strangers in her heart, but her eloquence flows from her soul and from her presentiments. She looks at the exiled Italian princes. She is very much concerned about her younger sister, who was lately on the Neapolitan throne. The echoes of the complaints of so many oppressed nations penetrate the walls of the Imperial Castle. She reads in the features of her Imperial Husband the cares that devour him; her heart is rent at the thought of her children's fate.

The second, the Concordate or Compromise party, finds in the mother of the Emperor (the famous Archduchess SOPHIA) a most capable, strong, and indefatigable chief. This party also advised very broad concessions, in the hope of reducing them to the smallest possible capacity at the slightest change of fortune.

The third party is the Military Court of the Emperor. As was said of the French Bourbon race, by TALLEYRAND, "it has nothing learnt, nothing forgotten." Even now, when the genius of that Monarchy is ready to extinguish her torch in dismay, that party relies upon the sabre, mistaking meanness and obstinacy for energy and power, and cannot, will not, admit that circumstances may be ever stronger than the Emperor of Austria.

Amidst the struggle of parties, the Emperor stands yet, but is shaken by recent events. He is in a fatal dilemma. On one side he sees calamities and continual disturbances, but the sweet habit of absolute power, too; on the other, that power's division, but peace and general satisfaction. "What's in a name?" he said, not long ago. Certainly the name does not change anything, but the complete abandonment of the ancient mode of governing might work wonders, even in these extreme moments.

Considering, under all aspects, the political position of Austria and Europe, (says the *Augsburg Zeitung*,) we always must fatally come to the conclusion that a Constitutional form, binding Centralization with Decentralization, is urgent and indispensable. Austria wishes to renew her truce with Europe, come to an understanding with her German confederates, and shake off the bonds imposed upon her by political-religious obligations. Austria, wishing to become the buckler of Germany, and to be ready to repel a common foe, must, at any cost, introduce positive reforms. Would it not be a gain for her to abandon that mean *routine* policy, that rotten bureaucratic system, or those petty concessions that undermine the foundations of the monarchy? Would it not be better, throwing all that trash away, heroically to take a firm position upon the constitutional field, where she would find general approbation? The policy of expediency is every day more impossible. If the Emperor will entrust the guard of his crown to his subjects, confidence, regard, financial resources, and peace, would arise. Those who advise such a policy are the interpreters of the best friends of Austria, from the palace to the humblest log-house.

The Board of Trade Excursion.

All the accounts which have reached us of the progress of the Board of Trade excursion through the West indicate that it will not only prove a very agreeable trip to those connected with it, but also decidedly advantageous to the business interests of our city. At every point it visits it is received with marked attention and great cordiality. The Western merchants are evidently as anxious to obtain accurate information in regard to the business facilities of Philadelphia as we are to disseminate such knowledge, and they have given marked manifestations of friendship and good feeling. From the numerous conferences which have taken place between the representatives of corresponding interests during their journey, important results should flow. It is evident that the Northwest and Philadelphia could promote their mutual prosperity by a great increase of the trade now existing between them, and it is only necessary that an extensive and intimate personal acquaintance should be established to satisfy all parties interested of this fact.

The great agricultural products of the West—her grain, flour, and provisions—a much larger quantity than that which has heretofore been purchased here should find in Philadelphia an advantageous market, and a superior point for exportation. This one subject alone is worthy of the most earnest consideration. The great West, with her boundless agricultural resources, is capable of feeding whole nations with her surplus products. It will require but a comparatively few and unimportant improvements to make our city the favorite place for exporting a very large proportion of them. The energy displayed throughout the whole region, which the excursion party will visit, in surmounting any minor obstacles which impede important commercial enterprises, furnishes an example we should not be slow to imitate, and there is an ample amount of business ability here, to establish all the necessary new facilities, if it is once properly aroused and skilfully directed.

Philadelphia, as an importing city, holds a much lower rank than she should aspire to; and it unfortunately happens that, by the custom-house returns, her direct importations are made to appear much smaller than they really are, for the importing houses located in this city annually bring into the country many millions of dollars' worth of goods through the port of New York, which are never owned in that city, but are merely entered there and duties paid upon them, while they are actually in transitu to our own stores. And, meanwhile, our immense manufactories are annually making up an extraordinary quantity of domestic goods, many of which are peculiarly adapted for the consumption of the West, and Western merchants are in the habit of purchasing them in New York, after they have been transported from Philadelphia to that city. Considering that, as a manufacturing centre, Philadelphia far exceeds in importance any other point in America, that rents here are comparatively cheap, that for probity and business fidelity our merchants hold a much higher rank than their New York competitors, that we are geographically nearer the West, and possess superior railway communication, it is singular that we have not already obtained a much larger share of the traffic we are inevitably destined to acquire in future, if we do not shamefully neglect our business interests.

THE BODY OF ALEXANDER QUINN FOUND IN THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER AT VINE-STREET WHARF.—Yesterday morning the body of Alexander Quinn, missing and supposed to be murdered, was found in the Schuylkill river, near Vine-street wharf. The deceased was a man of intemperate habits, and had been last seen in the company of McLaughlin, at Twenty-third and Hamilton streets, in the Fifteenth ward. The latter had been in custody since last Monday, and had undergone a number of hearings before the aldermen. Suspicion was strong against him, and a number of petty circumstances were magnified into evidences of his guilt. The body of the dead man has exhibited the innocence of the prisoner. No marks of struggle were found upon him; he had evidently strayed to the bank of the river, and the darkness of the night, mingled with his inebriety, had blunted his perceptions of the danger. The arrest of McLaughlin should be a lesson of sobriety to him. The incident of a drunken spree would have gone hard with him as evidences of guilt had the body been mutilated.

Douglas in the South.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS spoke, on Saturday last, at Chattanooga, Tennessee, and to-day he begins his canvass in Georgia by speaking at Kingston, to-morrow at Atlanta, on Wednesday at Macon, on Thursday at Columbus, on Friday at Montgomery, Alabama, on Saturday at Selma, and on Monday, the 5th, the day before the election, at Mobile in the same State. These efforts of Judge DOUGLAS strikingly illustrate his foresight and fearlessness. Unappalled by defeat, he pursues the path he laid down for himself at the beginning, with heroic perseverance. He saw the necessity for grappling with the enemies of his country in the slave States, and resolved to go there, accompanied by a single friend—our young and gifted townsman, JAMES B. SHERIDAN, Esq. At this moment, when the enemies of the Republic threaten to raze it from turret to foundation stone, and when the hearts of all patriotic men tremble, for the first time, lest these enemies may be powerful enough to seduce the masses of the Southern people from their allegiance, the services of such a Northern man as STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS in the South—conscious, as he must be, that there is no hope of his own election to the Presidency—cannot be overestimated.

We perceive that up to Friday last, when Judge DOUGLAS spoke at Nashville, Tennessee, no attempt had been made to commit personal violence upon him, although this had been threatened by the Charleston *Mercury*, the Memphis (Tenn.) *Avalanche*, the Petersburg (Va.) *Bulletin*, and anticipated by Colonel GARDNER, in a late number of his Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*. If the knowledge that such services as DOUGLAS is now rendering to his country are being discharged in the midst of danger to himself, and in the teeth of a rapidly-concentrating Southern fanaticism, does not close the lips of those who are assailing him in the free States, then all magnanimity has departed from politicians.

"SWINDLING THEIR FRIENDS.—Forney & Co., at Philadelphia, Lauman & Co., at Reading, and Haldeman & Co., at Harrisburg, firms doing a heavy business in the *straight-out* trade, are said to have won an immense amount on Curtin's election. A great deal of it was won off the honest portion of the Douglas men, who did not suspect the treachery of their leaders, and therefore staked their money on Foster. The gains of Forney, Lauman, and their associates in this gambling operation are put down at sixty thousand dollars. Straight-out Douglasism pays pretty well at that rate.—*Valley Spirit, Chambersburg, Pa.*

We copy the above paragraph for the purpose of informing our friends, R. J. HALDEMAN, Esq., of Harrisburg, and Gen. GEO. M. LAUMAN, of Reading, that we are greatly in need of our portion of the sum which it appears our offending trinity won on the election of Col. CURTIN. Having conversed with both of these gentlemen since the election, and nothing having been said by them on the subject, we take this public opportunity of calling their attention to the fact. The small amount of twenty thousand dollars—our share in this successful venture—will be singularly acceptable now, as we have just been at a large expense to provide a new steam press to work off the rapidly-increasing edition of this journal. Col. HALDEMAN can have no hesitation in honoring our draft, inasmuch as he has more than enough of this world's goods, and GEN. LAUMAN is so renowned for generosity that we have no doubt he will send it from Reading on a special train. Should our friend of the *Valley Spirit* (who has been carrying a great many burdens for the last three years, and been compelled to submit to a vast wear and tear of conscience, in order to be worthy of the favors of the Administration) be out of pocket because of his over-confidence in Mr. BUCHANAN and his virtuous policy, and will call upon us on his next visit to Philadelphia, it will give us pleasure to reimburse him and all forlorn "cappers" of our portion of the winnings.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, October 28, 1860.

Distrust of Democratic instincts and examples, fear of the popular rule, and secret contempt for the feelings of the masses, although time and again charged upon Mr. Buchanan, he always steadily denied until he mounted the Presidential chair. Vain alike of his person and his acquirements, and aristocratic in his bearing and his tastes, he contrived, during many long years, to hide his real purpose under an exterior of frankness, and to disarm the suspicions of the Democracy by continued professions of attachment to their principles. Scarcely had his foot touched the Presidential stair, however, and ascended to the seat of the Chief Magistracy of the United States, before he set about gratifying his own purposes and fulfilling the prophecies of his opponents. Nearly all his late efforts have been to establish aristocratic or monarchical principles. His war has been one persevering, relentless crusade upon the rights of the people, upon free opinion, upon independent action, and upon the American Press. To deny to the majority the right to rule; to attempt to make the minority States, although resting upon the institution of slavery, the controllers of the majority States; to crush out fearless journalists struggling for a living; to arraign the popular branch of the Legislature; to make the Executive superior to Congress, and invulnerable to audit or investigation; to misread and misapply the Federal Constitution; to buy votes like Walpole, and sell offices like Bacon; to prate economy, and to revel in the most frightful corruptions; to sow the seeds of disaffection among a happy people; to break up popular Conventions, and to hunt down the candidates of the toiling millions; and, finally, to aid and encourage aspirants to the Presidency whose success must inevitably destroy our country;—these are his works. What foreign foe could have done so much to lower the American character, to endanger the American Union, and to render it an easy prey to those who will hail the downfall of republican Government on these shores as the triumph of despotism all over the world?

Hence, when Mr. Buchanan received the Prince of Wales at the White House, with open arms, he welcomed him, not only as the representative of a friendly Power, but as the representative of royalty. He entertained him, accordingly, with rare refinement and dignity. Here the O. P. P. was playing an honest character. Since the departure of Baron Renfrew and his suite, the regal odor fi la the marble halls of the Presidential palace. Little else is talked of but "my Lord" this, and "my Lady" that. The President revels in his experiences at the various European courts, and delights in contrasting the public men of the old world with those of the new. If he were not now greatly advanced in life, he would make a tour of England and France, in order to realize the reciprocal affection of congenial rulers, and to receive the felicitations of those who look upon him as their great agent in demoralizing and bringing into shame republican institutions on those shores

Among the other kingly pleasures in which the household of Mr. Buchanan occasionally indulge, that of sailing in the royal revenue cutter, the "Harriet Lane," seems to be preferred. That beautiful craft has been a sort of Cleopatra's barge to the official aristocracy at this and other points. It carried the faithful to Charleston when they went there to break up the Democratic party, and to prepare to destroy the Union. It bears them to choice watering places whenever they desire to relax from the over-heavy duties of office and of society in Washington. They float upon it to and from Mount Vernon, and when the Prince reached South Amboy, the "Harriet Lane" received him into her friendly bosom, and bore him in her arms to those of the waiting thousands of Gotham.

A few days ago, when Secretaries Cobb and Thompson went to New York for the purpose of more effectually spreading the *virus* of disunion, and in order to terrify the merchants into the belief that nothing, in the event of Lincoln's election, could save them from utter bankruptcy and ruin, they had an Apician saturnalia on board the royal yacht Harriet Lane. The two Secretaries, with Collector Schell, (the ubiquitous and never-opened Schell,) and a number of ladies, gave a day to pleasure, appropriately closing by a visit to "Washington Heights," where the chaste and costly hospitalities of Mr. and Mrs. James Gordon Bennett awaited them. I am not permitted to describe the splendor of this entertainment. Bennett lives like a retired East India nabob. Of the thousands he has amassed, and is accumulating from the *Herald*, a large sum has been appropriated to the purchase, improvement, and beautification of Washington Heights. Nothing that money can obtain is withheld in order to add to its attractions. But he pines for society. He longs for the presence of the gifted and the pure; for the association of statesmen, scholars, and divines—in other words, like most fortunate men, he aspires for something unattainable. All other wishes gratified, he yearns to be forgiven for his long war upon the best and most upright men of the country. Every such visit, therefore, as that of the Cabinet and their ladies is a God-send, and Bennett cannot be too grateful for the honor thus conferred upon him; particularly when his recent and repeated assaults upon Secretary Cobb, including the most serious charges, are remembered. The Secretary of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, turns the prow of the royal yacht to Washington Heights, accepts the eagerly offered hospitalities of its owner, and forgives him for all his bitter sayings of the past, as a significant intimation that all he may write on the other side, hereafter, will be acceptable.

It is a pity that the President and his household cannot employ the Harriet Lane to waft them to Wheatland. Unfortunately, they must travel there like other human beings, in ordinary cars and over ordinary railroads.

The President, to whose Jackson record I referred a few days ago, shivers like an aspen leaf before the threatened catastrophe of secession. Having sown the storm, and now being called upon to reap the whirlwind of disunion, he has neither the courage nor the weapons to stay its progress. If he follows the lead of Mr. Cobb and Mr. Thompson, he loses all hold upon the other members of his Cabinet, and will be compelled to close his days in the South. If he takes a middle course, he will fall between the two extremes without the respect of either. The next ten days will be full of interest. The almost certain election of Lincoln; the violent threats of the fire-eaters; the apprehensions of patriots of every party; the intrigues of those who expect to participate in the spoils of the new Administration; the distrust and sensitiveness in financial circles, will give to everything that may transpire between now and the sixth or tenth of November, an aspect of the gravest importance. Let us indulge the hope that Providence will continue to preside, and watch over this, the last refuge of the oppressed of all the nations of the world.

The Pennsylvania clerks in pay of the Administration have been instructed to strike every Douglas man from the Reading fusion electoral ticket—particularly such men as Richard Vaux, Jesse Crawford, and Gen. Howell, of Fayette. The most malignant of all the Disunionists on the Pennsylvania electoral ticket is the somewhat famous George M. Keim, of Berks county, who, from having been a Know Nothing of the blackest stripe, is now appealing to the Germans, and to the adopted citizens, to vote for him, in order that he may be re-elected to assist Breckinridge and the enemies of the Democratic party and of the Union. This man has made the circle of politics, having been on all sides, ending his career by worshipping James Buchanan, after having publicly and insolently assailed him. Keim, being at the head of the electoral ticket, and the representative of Buchanan, Breckinridge, Yancey, and Disunion; of personal hostility to Douglas; of Know-Nothingism, and of opposition to popular sovereignty—the vote thrown for him is to be held up as an evidence that the Democratic organization of Pennsylvania is in favor of all these shameless heresies. I speak whereof I know.

OCCASIONAL.

Public Amusements.

There is literally next to nothing to be said about theatrical and such performances of the past week.

At Arch-street Theatre, the "Monkey Boy" will be repeated twice—this evening and to-morrow. It is a piece better acted than written. The great exertions of the performers have alone made it tolerable here. On Wednesday evening, Mr. Edwin Booth commences an engagement here, and will draw large houses of course—for he always does.

Upon "The Dead Heart," and the bold exaggeration of the announcements respecting it in the advertisements and bills—as "*the* novelty of the age," and the *chef d'œuvre* of the Nineteenth Century—we have already spoken fully and freely. The piece is a good sensation drama, with some striking situations Mr. Edwin Adams and Mr. Wright, as *Landry* and *Latour*, have shown themselves good actors; of the two, Mr. Wright is the most artistical in *this* part—though Mr. Adams is a better general actor. Miss C. Jefferson and Mr. Bowers also merit praise. Mrs. Gladstane did little more than look pretty as *Catherine Duval*—a part which may be said to net itself. She ranked as only a second-rate performer when a member of the Arch-street company some two years ago, and has not improved since. At Niblo's, in New York, where the "Dead Heart" was brought out on Thursday, the newspapers tell us that Mrs. Conway played the part of *Catherine Duval*, with thrilling earnestness and effect, which shows what Mrs. Gladstane ought to have made of it, but did not. A pretty face does not alone make a good actress In performing, "handsome *is* that handsome *does*" But we refrain from dwelling on this lady's palpable inefficiency. "The Dead Heart" will be played all this week, and probably next week also, for, without an unplagiarized incident or character in it, it is an attractive piece.

A striking temperance drama, entitled "Ten Nights in a Bar-Room," founded on T. S. Arthur's very feeble story so named, has drawn crowds to McDonough's Olympic Theatre, (Race street, below Third,) during the past week, and will be repeated this evening, for the last time. Cordelia Howard has a leading part in this play, and the other characters are well sustained by a very good stock company. There will be a Matinée at the Olympic on next Saturday afternoon. Those who attend it will see a very pretty theatre, and very good performances.

At Sanford's, there is a new burlesque called "The Prince of Wales' Ball," full of fun, like all the eccentricities produced at this establishment. Mr. Dixey appears as the Prince, and Mr A'Becket as the Duke of Newcastle. There are numerous other performances of an amusing nature at Sanford's every evening.

Madigan's American Consolidated Circus Company, at the Continental Theatre, (what a number of C's, to be sure!) have made a decided hit. The equestrian scenes are capital, and each member of the company is distinguished for some specialty, surprising or amusing.

Van Amburgh's Menagerie is in town, exhibiting thrice a day, and commencing at 10 this forenoon, at the corner of Tenth and Callowhill streets. There are two sets of performing animals. Mr. Langworthy, in this show, takes Van Amburgh's place, and is said to have wonderful command over the wild animals.

This is the Wizard of the North's *last* week. His arrangements are, Monday, Queen Victoria's programme; Tuesday, the Emperor Napoleon's; Wednesday, the American; Thursday, benefit of Miss Anderson, the wonderful clairvoyant; Friday, the Wizard's own benefit; Saturday, the benefit of Misses Eliza and Flora Anderson and the Wizard's Farewell speech, and on Saturday, at 2 P. M., the last matinée. Concert Hall will be crowded and crammed every night this week. There is one King of living Magicians, and his name is Anderson.

The Rehearsals (an odd name for finished performances?) of the Germania Orchestra will be resumed for the season, at Musical Fund Hall, on Saturday afternoon.

We copy the following from the *Sunday Dispatch*. We have had no time nor opportunity to inquire into the merits of the question involved, but rather than do injustice even in appearance in a matter of this kind, we insert the article, at the risk of wrong to one of our own establishment. It is a law with this paper to report the *proceedings* of all meetings fairly and impartially; and if in any case this fails to be done, whether through reportorial license or any other cause, the instance is exceptional, and without the approbation of the editor:

ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, Saturday, Oct. 27.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE SUNDAY DISPATCH—Gentlemen: I take the privilege of asking through your paper, as affording the earliest opportunity, a contradiction of the statement that which has heretofore been published in the Sunday Dispatch, that I was present at the meeting of the Anti-Slavery Friends, at Kennett Square in this morning's *Press* is grossly unjust to the society which held it, and personally injurious to some of its members. It contains things that are false, and represents others that are, in a way to give them the effect of falsehoods.

I acquit the editor and proprietor of all intention, in this matter, to do injustice. The article was inserted by a reporter, who had, doubtless, purposes to serve, inconsistent, in his judgment, with a strictly truthful statement of facts As secretary of the society, and as correspondent of a newspaper, I had made a faithful report of all the proceedings, a part of which, at his request, I gave the reporter. He thanked me, and hoped I would not be disappointed when I should see an account in print, as he would have to dress it up and "put a flesh heading to it, in the style of the New York *Herald*." I said I did not care how he dressed it, or what he added, if only he published the proceedings faithfully. I was willing to trust them for a refutation of any unfounded comment or inference of which they might be made the subject. But I had, on opening the paper this morning, that a large portion of the proceedings are omitted; that others are so altered as to give a perversive style of Bennett's *Herald*, are added, and that the whole is presented in a form so incoherent and defective, and in some of its parts so exaggerated, as to make a most unjust and injurious impression.

I don't believe the writer meant any harm to the Society or any of its members; but he acted under a false impression of the rights and duties of a newspaper reporter. His object was to get up a *sensation* article, and in doing so to perhaps subserve certain other purposes deemed by him important at this conjuncture. He was doubtless also under the impression that a dish thus cooked and served would be more acceptable to the owners of the paper, and more palatable to its readers, than a plain ungarnished statement of facts; an impression, which, in justice to both, I believe to be wholly unfounded.

We Abolitionists must rest under the aggravated odium of this article with what patience we can. Such burdens we are accustomed to bear. We can bide our time till the slow, but certain march of truth brings our vindication. The injustice done to Mr. Parvis, however, by the wanton recklessness of this article, might possibly prove more serious. His position is somewhat peculiar, and to make him an object of hostile observation at a time of excitement like the present, is, both for his and other people's peace, a rather dangerous experiment.

I will conclude by saying, that if anybody wants to see a correct report of what was said and done at the Kennett-Square meeting, they may find it at this office in the forthcoming (next Saturday's) number of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*.

Respectfully yours,

J. M. MCKIM,

Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society.

FURTHER FROM EUROPE.

The Steamship Illinois at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Oct. 27.—The steamship Illinois, from Southampton, bound to New York, has put into this port. Her news has been mainly anticipated.

The Garibaldians had taken the south bastion at Capua.

The Royalists were retreating towards Gaeta.

Victor Emmanuel has issued a manifesto to Southern Italy, announcing that the Sardinians, under their King, would quit the Neapolitan territory at three points on the 9th instant.

The Austrians were reinforcing their garrisons at Illistria and Dalmatia.

The programme of the future Congress proposed to be held on Italian affairs will be examined at the Warsaw meeting. It will then be submitted to the English and French Governments for their approval.

The Pope's official journal has published an article claiming "St. Peter's pence" from all the faithful, but declaring that the Pope will not accept a subsidy from any secular Power.

CHINA.

The advices from China received via Russia state that six thousand of the Pekin militia had been sent against the English, but the people of Pekin were generally favorable to the English cause.

The Chinese insurrection was extending.

LATEST NEWS

By Telegraph to The Press

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28, 1860.

Hon. Preston King.

Hon. PRESTON KING, chairman of the Republican National Committee, having finally closed his rooms on E street, left Washington on Saturday last. He expresses the utmost confidence in the election of his favorite, and seems to think that no declaration will be necessary on the part of Mr. LINCOLN, after the November election, but that he will silently await the voice of the ballot-box, and will only speak when the morning sun of the day of his inauguration shall unseal his lips. Mr. KING is among the most sagacious, conscientious, and resolved, members of his organization He is an old Democrat, and will sternly insist on keeping the new Administration—should LINCOLN go in—to the record.

News from California.

Jo McKIBBIN is gallantly on the stump in California for DOUGLAS, and made a recent speech at San Francisco, some two hours long, which created a marked sensation He is out in a letter defending DOUGLAS against the charge of refusing to speak in favor of BRODERICK, after the death of the latter. The Douglas boys seem to have taken possession of California and of Oregon. Col. BAKER, the new Republican Senator from Oregon, like ELI THAYER, of Massachusetts, is strongly for popular sovereignty, and sees, in this doctrine, the only way to defeat the Southern buccaneers in the Pacific States

Important Union Manifesto

It is stated that, in view of the increasing power of the Disunionists in the South, the conservatives of that quarter, headed by HENRY S. FOOTE of Mississippi, ALEXANDER H STEPHENS, of Georgia, ISAAC E. MORSE, of Louisiana, Gen. SAM HOUSTON, of Texas, GEORGE W JONES, of Tennessee, TIMOTHY RIVES and WM. C. RIVES, of Virginia, ALBERT RUST, of Arkansas, and JAMES GUTHRIE, of Kentucky, intend issuing a manifesto, assuring the conservative people of the free States that, in no event will the constitutional election of Mr. LINCOLN be regarded as a cause for breaking up the Union, unless he should attack the rights of the South.

Injurious Rumor.

The statement that Secretary COBB intends to remove the money of the Government from New York to some Southern point is an injurious fabrication, which cannot be too sternly contradicted and denounced.

The Old Democracy of the South

I have no doubt that Mr. BUCHANAN has been addressed by a number of his old Democratic friends in the Southern States admonishing him to fight against the Disunionists, and I think he received a letter a few days ago, from a former colleague while he was in the House of Representatives, which has greatly disturbed his rest.

Resignation of Cobb and Thompson.

Should LINCOLN be elected, it is now positively asserted that Secretaries COBB and THOMPSON will resign, and retire to Georgia and Mississippi, to assist in the preparations for secession The Secretary of War, Gov. FLOYD, and the Postmaster General, Col. HOLT—the one of Virginia and the other of Kentucky—have determined to remain at their posts, and to stand by the Union, and against those who seek its overthrow. The course of the Secretary of War will be closely watched by patriots in all parts of the country. He will be compelled to take the initiative—either for or against Southern traitors—and I am gratified to state will not disappoint patriotic expectations It is said he has not fully made up his mind as to what course he will assume in the event of the formal secession of entire States, particularly if such secession shall be the apparent act of the people, but he will resist and punish all cases of violent or individual treason. The difficulty, at the start, will be how to prevent secession.

The Three-Million Loan.

I understand upon inquiry that the banking house of RIGGS & Co did not take $3,100,000 of the $10,000,000 loan, but they subscribed nearly that entire amount for New York capitalists—several of whom were leading Republicans The amount actually taken by RIGGS & Co was about $300,000. The correction is significant.

Lincoln's Cabinet.

EDWARD BATES of Missouri, and Senator SIMMONS of Rhode Island—two of the most conservative men in the country—begin to be favorably named: the one for Attorney General, and the other for Secretary of the Treasury under the Administration of LINCOLN, should the ballot-boxes decide in his favor.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The steamship Asia has arrived, with Liverpool and London dates of Saturday, the 13th inst.

The steamer Europa had arrived at Liverpool.

The Sardinian Chambers have adopted the law of annexation. M. Cavour made a speech containing a menace towards Austria

GREAT BRITAIN.

The political news is not interesting.

Details of the shipping disasters by the late gales in the North Sea and the Baltic continued to reach Lloyd's in great and distressing number. The steamer Arctic was lost near Hasted, and eight persons drowned. The ship Baltic, from Riga, bound to London, was ashore on the 9th inst. in the North Sea. The mate and two seamen were drowned.

Vice Admiral Sir Henry Stanley died, and succeeded to the command-in-chief at Devonport, vice Admiral Fanshaw, who retires, owing to ill health.

Iron, Sir Harry Bouldon, died on the 20th inst.

A grand requiem had taken place at the Roman Catholic Chapel, Dublin, for the Irish who have fallen in Italy.

FRANCE.

France is stated to have supplied Sardinia with 50,000 muskets and cleven millions of ammunition.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in the cash on hand of ninety-one millions francs, and an increase in the bills discounted of nearly twenty-nine millions.

The *Paris Constitutionnel* publishes an article signed by M. Bonifacy, deploring the intervention of Savoy in the Neapolitan States, and regarding it as a direct contravention of all the principles which Napoleon herself. The writer concludes by saying that it appertains to Europe to redress forgotten rights, and to remind the Government that it has deviated from its proper course, of the respect due to the laws which are binding on all the States.

A French note has been sent to Switzerland relative to an insult to the French flag.

It is since officially announced that the French and English Plenipotentiaries would, on the 24th, sign a Convention containing a new series of articles inserted in the French tariff. Refined Sugar will be taxed 40 francs per 100 kilogrammes. The import duties on machines and instruments will be reduced.

The Bourse was firm and animated. Rentes had a rise advanced to 69f 7c.

NAPLES.

It is stated that the Garibaldians would not attack Capua before the 20th of October. Garibaldi is said to have been wounded at the battle of Volturno. His total loss in the engagement is stated by the Paris *Patrie* to have amounted to 2,500 men, while that of the Royalists was not so great. Among other incidents of the battle it is recorded that, at one of the most critical movements of the day, Garibaldi asked for one hundred resolute