MARLEN INVITED TO LEAVE NAPLES IN MARLEN INVITED TO LEAVE NAPLES IN MARLEN INVITED TO LEAVE NAPLES IN THE OFFICIAL GRAVET, OF NAPLES, of the 4th instant, publishes the decree appointing the Marquig Giorgio Pallavietin Trivalsio Pre-Dietator of Naples, in the stead of Major General Birtori, who voluntarily resigns the post to devote himself to the defence of the country. This decree is signed by Garibaidi, and countersigned by Crispi. One of the first acts of the new Pro-Dietator was to address the following letter to Massini:

to address the following latter to Massini:

"To the Llubstaious Guiseppe Mazzai.

"Beld-desial-has always been the virtue of the generous. I believe that you are generous, and I now offer you an opportunity of showing yourself to your fellow citizens. Representative of the Republical principle, and indefatigable defender of that pitcopile, you arouse, by remaining among us/the infertuest of the King and of his ministers. This is why your pressure in this country creates embirrassment to the floveriment and dangers to the substrainment to the Government and dangers to the substrainment to the floveriment and dangers to the substrainment to the floveriment and substrainment and s

the station, by compromising the concord which is indispensable to the advance and the frience of the Lightan cause.

"Even without intending it, you divide us. Perform, then, an act of patriotism by leaving these provinces. Add to former so-ridoes a new one, which the country demands from you, and the country will be grateful to you.

"I repeat it—even without intending it, you divide us, and it is necessary that all the national forces should be united in one bond. I know that your words preach concord, and I doubt not that your seris respond to your words. But all do not believe you, and there are many who misuse your name with the particulal intention of holsting another banner in Italy. Honor commands you to put, an end to the suspicions of some and to the machinations of others. Show yourself great by leaving Waples, and you will take with you the praises of all houset men.

"I subscribe myself yours devoted,
"Maples, Oct. 3, 1860."

P The ress

TUESDAY, OUTOBER 30, 1860.

FORNEY'S CALIFORNIA PRESS Will be ready To-MORROW, at 2 P. M. Price Six Cents per copy in strong wrappers, and stamped, ready for mailing. This paper is published expressly for CALIFORNÍA CIRCULATION.

And contains a complete summary of what has transpired in our City, State, and the Atlantic States, since the departure of the last steamer for California.

First Page -Our Poet's Corner; Edwin For-rest and Burton's Shakspearians; The Revolution in Italy Fourth Page .- Personal and Political: Naval Intelligence; The Lady Eigin Disaster The Excitement in the South; General News; Marine Intelligence.

A New Volume. The Prospectus of THE WEEKLY PRESS for the new volume, will be found in to-day's

paper. Papers with which we exchange will confer a favor by publishing it in their advertising columns, or by giving a synopsis of it editorially. A Soldier's Last Letter--1775.

last day of 1775. At the same time his aidsde-camp, Major John MacPherson, (wrongly rence of posterity."

The day before the attack upon Quebec

in moments like these, such an assertion will not the moments have these, such an assertion with a bettought a boast by any one—by my father I am bettought a boast by any one—by my father I am certain that nearly, if not all the States sure it cannot. It is needless to tell that my prayers are for the happiness of the family and their preservation in this general confusion. Should Providence, in its wisdom, call me from rendering tude. the little assistance I might to my country, I could wish my brother did not continue in the service of

Headquarters before Quebec, MACPHERSON's brother held a commission in the British army, and it is to him that appe-cial reference was made in the above. The letter was left with directions to be sent, in crease its corporate powers, and to dictate nocase that the writer did not survive the as. sault upon Quebec. Accordingly, General Pullip Schuxler despatched it to Captain John MacPherson, the father, with the following missive from himself:

Nour most oh't and humble serv't,
ALBANY, 14th June, 1776. PH. SCHUYLER.
Both letters remained among the papers of the MacPhenson family, and the copies from lists, having successfully taken possession of which we print are endorsed thus: "The the politics of New Jersey, now extend their originals of which these are copies were lent influence into national politics, and, accordto Gen. Wilkinson when he was writing his Memoirs, and never were returned. J. M. dential contest, they have taken ground bit-

Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Two letters, from two well-known Nationa Democrats, in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, will be found in THE PRESS of this morning They will commond themselves to all readers as the outspoken declarations of honest men. That of John CAMPBELL, bookseller, is characteristic of the man. He submits a plan by which the Douglas Democrats of this State can vote the straight ticket if they choose, and miserable managers of the organization in this State. We have acted upon John's suggestion. and will print the straight electoral ticket in this journal every day until the contest has

reached Philadelphia last evening, and has the public convenience, and all helping fortaken quarters at the Washington House. He s in excellent health and spirits.

The Byerly Case. The case of William Byerly, which has been on trial in the Court of Quarter Sessions for the last lew days, has excited universal interest. This is remarkable when we consider the enormity o the offence; and that the suffrages of a large and intelligent constituency were sought to be set aside by a bold and infamous fraud—no less than the substitution of an entire forged general return in ty, is avoided, the public interest in this instructive the Board of Return Judges for the true and geolass of entertainments can easily be maintained. nuine one. It is not surprising that the commu-nity were doubly agitated at the successful com-mense audience this season we have already mission of so atrocious a fraud. The means employed were beld and barefaced, and great and 1861, eight more-not all of them on the subject

general interest was felt in bringing the perpetrator to condign punishment. The manner in which this prosecution has been conducted reflects great credit on District Attornary William B. Mann. Throughout this case he has manifested an earnest determination to do his duty regardless of all political bias, and the general verdict is one of approval. His closing speech was one of great eloquence and power. In the judgment of some of his friends, it was the ablest effort of his official career.

We learn, have, mainly through their intelligent in the light to receive immediate attention, after the clothen, and it is to arrangements for the most brilliant course yet given under their auspices. It will include ton loctures, the first of which will be delivered on Legislative district ought to elect one representative accommittee of the course, are Dr. E. H. Chapin, and it is the course of great election, and it is the course of great election, and it is the course of great election, and it is derived the course of great election, and it is the course of great election. Have not brilliant course yet given under their auspices. It will include ton loctures, the first of which will be delivered on the election representative and the second of great election, and it is the course of great election and it is the course of great election. Have not brilliant course yet given under their auspices. It will include ton loctures, the first of which will be delivered on the election of great election and it is the course of great election and it is the course of great election and it is the course of great election. Have not be a popular-sovereignty pour loctures, the first of which will be delivered on the election of great election and it is the course of great election and the second of the election and it is the course of great election and it is the course of the clother than the course of great election and it is the election and it is the election and it is the course of great election and it is the course of the course of great election and it is the course of great election and it is the course of great election and it is the course of gre fort of his official career.

the Fulton, which arrived off Cape Bace yesterday, with dates from England and the Continent to the 17th inst. There is every prospect of a renewal of the that each lecture will be delivered by these genconflict at Volturno, the Neapolitan Princes having ordered another assault on Garibaldi. The Italian question was about to become more diplomatically complicated, as the Russian and Prussian ambassadors had formally protested against the proposed Sardinian invasion of Naples. There was much constantation in Turin. There is nothing addi-tional from China. Cotton and Previsions are quiet. Flour exhibited a deor Coniols were quoted at 92 a 92 f. Flour exhibited a declining tendency.

HOR. JOHN A. BINGHAM, OF ORIO.-This distinguished Republican member of Congress will address the people, without distinction of party, at National Hall, to-night, on the great issues of the day. Mr. Bingham is one of the most earnest and elequent statemen of the West, and will, doubtless, draw an immesse house.

The Struggle in the South It is worthy of notice that much of the angry declamation in the South in favor of a dissolution of the Union if a Republican should be elected President is evidently resorted to merely for the accomplishment of partisan purposes, and to consolidate the Southern voters upon the Secession ticket. The really earnest, sincere, and uncompromising advocates of disunion are in favor of disunion for its own sake, no matter what may be the result of the approaching contest. Thus, the Charleston Mercury of the 23d in-

stant says:

"Inequality, oppression, sectionalism, by the submission of the South, has become the nature of the Government of the United States. The aggression on slavery is only a development of the nature of the Government. It is a consolidated despotism; and if the tendency to consolidated despotism; and if the tendency to consolidated with the South was strong, how can it be defeated when the South was strong, how can it be defeated when the South is overwhelmed by the power of the North? No temporary check, like the defeat of Frimoni in 1850, nor the defeat of Mr. Lancoln now, can give us any security or repose. Peace and safety for the South are gone in the Union. Thirty years of sgitation, and compromise, and submission prove it. The collapse of all parties in the North into sectionalism proves it. The deadly antagonism between the two sections of the Union proves it. The singing of birds and the cheming of flowers do not more infallibly betoken the coming of spring than the signs around us the coming of a Southern Confederacy."

The great Disunion organ and those it represents evidently regard the success of Mr.

presents evidently regard the success of Mr. Lincoln rather as a mere pretext than as a cause for severing the Confederacy.

But many of the Breckinridge journals take a different view of the subject. They make new spirit has recently animated this unfortuthe success of their Presidential schemes the condition of their continuance in the Union. and labor to secure as many votes as possible ed in a few short minutes. The people have for their candidates, for the alleged purpose of consolidating the South, enabling her to present a united front against "Northern aggression." and to secode in solid column as soon as she can be prepared for that movement. On the other hand, the friends of Douglas and of Bell contend that no sufficient cause exists at present for secession, and that even if Lincoln is elected the South will not be justified in resorting to extreme measures before an "overt act," which boldly infringes that skilful diplomacy in the cabinet, and their rights, is committed.

that personal ambitions and partisan rivalries have much to do with the contest, and particularly that many of the Breckinridge organs their favorite candidates, by creating erroneous impressions, and by promulgating ultra ideas, than upon destroying the Federal Government. Those who wish to obtain a correct idea of the real state of public sentiment in any portion of this country, must always make due allowance for the exaggerated statements and extravagant language of excited partisans. The people of the South would be grossly de-That gallant soldier, General RICHARD MONT- ceived in regard to the real views of the peo-COMPRY, fell at the siege of Quebec, on the ple of the North if they considered the widelypublished speeches of Abolition orators as a true indication of them. In fact, the extreme printed McPaunn, in Lossing's Pictorial doctrines proclaimed in either section are Field Book of the Revolution, Vol. 1, p. 198,) more apt to be extensively republished and paand Captain CHERSEMAN, were also slain. The raded, because they are startling and somewhat spot is still pointed out-namely, at the foot peculiar, than plain, calm, and common-sense of a cliff called Cape Diamond, crowned with speeches which enunciate no startling ideas, the citadel. Of MacPherson and Cherse. but which really represent prevailing opinions. wan we are told by Lossing, that "they were There are "sensation" orators and writers brave and accomplished, and gave assurance everywhere who attract attention rather by

their advice or the correctness of their judg-MACPHERSON wrote a letter to his father, which In spite of the reiterated threats of the we shall here give-not only because it is a Southern journals of a determination to withmodel of what a Christian soldier would write draw from the Union if the Republican candiunder the circumstances, but because it has date is successful, the position they take is mever before been published. It runs thus:

My Dran Farger: If you receive this, it will be the last this hand shall ever write you. Or diers are given for a general storm on Quebec this inglicit considered, too, that the antidote everying its and Heaven only knows what may be my fate; but which were follows the bane; that the friends of the inclinations I feel to assure you that I experience no reluctance to this cause, to venture a life which I received up to this time, can form some faint tionary, that it is scarcely possible to place indead or the benefits which have resulted from the wise and patriotic labors of the founders of the Confederacy, to be found in an orderly, peaceable, and constitutional election. A mere declaration in favor of slavely expended as more constitutions of the Journal, and Atleans, of the Ursich Arisonsius, of the Ursich Arisonsius, and added much to the pleasure of the Journal, and Arisonsius, of the Ursich Arison and Advanced as more constitutions and constitutions of the Ursich Arisonsius, of the Ursich Arison and Advanced as more constitutions and constitutions and constitutions are constitutions and constitutions are constitutions. combat their dangerous doctrines, it seems certain that nearly, if not all the States

New Jersey. That the All-gracious Disposer of human events nay shower on you, my mother, brothers, and sisters, every blessing our nature can receive, is, and will be to the last moment of my life, the sincere prayer of your dutiful and affectionate son.

None of our free Commonwealths have been more oppressed and borne down than New Jersey. The people are intelligent and progressive, but for many years past their pobeen more oppressed and borne down than and involve in common ruin all the great inliticians, of all parties, have been fettered to the car of a great monopoly—the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company United the taxation, this company has managed to inminations and control elections in most of the countles. Protest after protest has been hurled against the mismanagement of its railroad between this city and New York, but in every case without effect. In vain has the inde-Permit me, sir, to mingle my tears with yours for the loss we have austained; you as a father, I as a friend. My dear young friend fell by the side of his General, as much lamented as he was beloved, and that, I asmre you, sir, was in an eminent degree. This, and his falling like a hero, will console, in some measure, a father who gave him the example of bravery, which the son, in a short military life, improved to advantage.

General Montgomery and his corpse were both intered by General Carleton with military bonors. pendent press denounced this monopoly, and sible that any large portion of the American bias, has only given to it new immunities, and inflicted new outrages upon the body po

The Camden and Amboy Railread monopo ingly, we are not surprised that, in the Presiterly against DougLAS, and in favor of the Disunion candidate, BRECKINEIDGE. To the controllers of that corporation the people of New Jersey are indebted for the insolent attempt to drive the Douglas Democracy of the State

into a support of the Breckinridge or Disunion electors. gislature of the State shall be composed of its creatures, because probably a competing line may be constructed between New York and Philadelphia, by which travel and transportation may be somewhat better accommodated than at the present time. Philadelphia, like New York, can have little or no interest in the Camden and Amboy Railroad, as it is at present conducted. It is a Disunion concern, controlled for the purpose of putting money IF His Excellency Governor PACKER into the pockets of a few men, all neglecting ward every mal-administration of the General Government, on the ground that such an Administration will assist it in its war upon the rights of travellers, and upon the people of

the State itself. The Lecture Season.

The lecture season may be said to have already opened with signal success, and if the error, too common, of supplying quantity rather than qualichronicled, is to deliver between now and March, of temperance. The People's Literary Institute, to which we have, for years past, been indebted for the best annual series of lectures in Philadelphia cted reflects great credit on District Attor- we learn, have, mainly through their intelligent eorge W. Cartis, Esq., Gov. N. P. Banks, Hon. course, will increase the public interest to hear them; so that, although this prospective panerams of first-class intellect has been secured

> turers themselves receiving over twelve hundred dollars for their services—the society will doubtless more than pay expenses. Other courses of less note are being arranged, by various organizations, for sundry objects, all of which we intend the readers of The Press shall have an account of in the erder of their delivery. Thus far, the lecture season of 1860-1 bids fair eclipse any of its predecessors, and, if the lessons heretofore learned from the experience of slim talent and slimmer audiences are heoded, this prospect will be realized.

ADDRESS BY DANIEL DOUGHERTY, Esq.—It Persays was burned in effigy at Reading, (Oct. Formule, last week. His pen hand most eyr-deally was not blistered in the speration, for he will be seen by an advertisement in another 20,000 or 25,000 copies daily. By this means column that our eloquent and gifted townsman, column that our eloquent and gifted townsman, there would be at least 150,000 tickets distributed before election day.

Daniel Dougherty, Esq., has consented to address before election day. Louisville (My.) Journal.

Deniel Dougherty, Eq., has consented to adaress willing his office for the body, the ten man above men above

Italy and the United States-Union and Disunion. There is a class of philosophers who con tend that there is, in reality, no such thing as human progress; that the affairs of mankind do not move in a steady, onward march towards improvement, but in a dull and changeless circle; that the undeniable evidences of advancement which some countries and some centuries undoubtedly present are as certain to be followed by fatal reactionary movements as clouds are to follow sunshine; that freedom, anarchy, and despotism come after each other in quick succession; that nations are established, progress, acquire great power and influence, then gradually deline and fall; and that thus, while apparently old things are perpetually becoming new,

is, in truth, "nothing new under the sun." evils, which have their root principally in the want of Italian unity, and in the consequent inbility of her people to guard themselves from foreign aggression or to prevent the desolating contests which have necessarily flowed from the rival ambitions and jealousies of her nunerous petty potentates and princes. But, to the surprise of the whole civilized world, a nate land. Changes vainly wished for and dreamed of for scores of years are accomplishrisen in all their majesty and strength and swept away their fetters with magical case and rapidity. Old prejudices, which appeared ineradicable, and old difficulties, which seemed absolutely insurmountable, have disappeared before the resistless power of the awakened hope of Italy for a great, free, and united nation. The cry of Union is the talisman that has wrought this wondrous change. It is true that many things have aided and sustained it: matchless brayery in the field, have been its Thus the battle for and against the Union is faithful and resolute allies; that Count Cawaged in all our Southern exchanges, but the tone in which it is conducted clearly shows their artful manifestoes, checks, and counterchecks, while Garibaldi and the brave volunteers of Italy have performed prodigies of valor in many a sanguinary contest; but the are much more intent upon gaining votes for basis of all the great victories has been the carnest and resolute desire of the Italians to

future prospects have been immeasurably improved While Italy has been for a long period a terrible example of the evils of Disunion, the United States have astonished the world by the rapidity of their growth, and the freedom and happiness they have enjoyed under the protection of the proud banner of our Union. As comparatively small and insignificant Commonwealths, they would not only have been perpetually wrangling, and occasionally waging bloody wars against each other, but they would have fallen an easy prey to any European antagonist who would have assailed them, and been obliged to tamely submit to the insults or indignities of powerful of future renown; but they fell with their the novelty of their views than on account of countries. That our Union has admirably leader, and share with him the grateful revel any general confidence in the soundness of served the principal objects for which it was formed, every year of our existence as a nation has abundantly proved. He who looks at the power, greatness, and prosperity of the American people as they are, and contrasts their condition with what it probably would have If sectional, a nation will be against thim; if been if the Union had not been formed and

> ly avow their desire and determination for 'light and transient causes' to sweep away the fundamental structure upon which all American prosperity is based—to deprive us of all security against foreign aggression, to engender an interminable succession of do-mestic strifes, to paralyze industry, array State against State, section against section, terests of our glorious country. They are apparently surfeited with the freedom and prosperity we have enjoyed and their hearis hum will a desire to create for their hearis hurn with a desire to create for their countrymen a future which shall be as full of misery and indescribable woe as the past has been of happiness. If it is indeed true that destiny inexorably decrees for every country a period of gloom and desolation as a sure successor of transitory brightness and Republicans hold and express what I esteem very cheerful and zealous agents of any demon who wishes to afflict us. But it seems impospeople can be so blind to their interests and so dead to the dictates of wisdom and the promptings of patriotism as to be misled I have looked down upon the House of Representby the cyll counsellors who seek to lure them

on to ruin. What Ticket shalf Douglas Democrats | should require it, constitute a breakwater against Support? Philadelphia, Oct. 29, 1860. To the Democracy of Pennsylvania:

BRETHREN: I have been waited upon and written to by numerous Democrats as to the policy that in the struggle of an exciting campaign, or when ought to be adopted by us on next Presidential preparing to enter it. Stump speeches are one election day. The fatal conduct pursued by the Douglas State Committee has placed us in a dilemma from which it will require great exertion and the noblest resolve upon our part to extricate the fortunes of Search Power Douglas Douglas Committee has placed us in a dilemma from which it will require great exertion and the noblest resolve upon our part to extricate port of a new and different one. The real workhe fortunes of Senator Douglas. It is unnecessary now to inquire by what system of legerdemain the committee into whose hands

were placed the success of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania and the interests of Stephen A. Douglas, be c crized; when the election hall have terminated will be the time to institute such inquiry. For the present, it is enough for us to know that they have allowed the popular sovereignty flag of Douglas to be trailed in the mire. It remains for us to raise that banner aloft and keep it floating to the breeze until 1864, when its great champion will become our President. The crisis demands that I should briefly state my pinion as to the course we ought to pursue on the 6th of November next. That there is little or no time now for consultation must be evident to all. Some steps must therefore be taken, and instanter too, to enable every true Democrat to vote as his conscience shall dictate, and according to the usages of his party. Two or three sterling Demo-erats from each ward or township in the different counties of the State should immediately meet, if at all practicable, and have the straight Douglas ticket printed, so that they can be obtained at the various polls upon election day. I would also recommend to the editor of The Press newspaper to print the ticket daily in his paper until the 6th o next month, leaving sufficient blank space so as to enable the person cutting it out to feld it and vote it. Every person taking The Press, after he has supplied himself, can out out the tickets on successive days, and thus assist his friends. On no acsount should any of us pollute our hands by depo-siting the Reading Disunion-Secession ticket in the ballot-box. Let the Dougles Democrats of Pennsylvania, who can neither be bought, sold, nor frightened, not up to this, and the great Demoratic party will be purified and saved. Let the herelings of the O. P. F., the Disunionists and Seessionists, vote for Breckinridge. We know that niserable slaves who hold office dare not vote therwise.

There is another thing that eught to receive immittees would be to organize every election di-Charles Sumner, Bayard Taylor, Bishop Simpson, vision in the State, so that the twenty-seven dele-of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Rev. Dr. gates from Pennsylvania will go as a unit for Dou-Storrs, of the Congregational Church. The fact glas in the next National Convention. tlemen for the first time in this city, in the coming ness occupations so absorb my time that I find it

impossible to answer each letter separately; I therefore have adopted this method to apprise all my friends of the system I wish to see pursued to rescue the Democratic party from the traitors and pirates who seek to destroy it. Do not be afraid of doing what is right. Do not

Dread not the malignity of the filthy slaves of Federal subsidized confidential backs of newspapers. Adhere to Douglas and popular sovereignty, Vote a Douglas ticket on election day. Permit no Disunionist or hired official to participate in your State organization. Fling your banner to the breeze for success in 1864. Drive out from your midst all doughfaces, and, before long, you will have again a united and a triumphant Democracy. JOHN CAMPBELL

WASHINGTON ORRESPONDENCE, | coed, to know that his name will be cursed by un-Letter from |Occasional." Correspondence of The Pas.

Washingon, Ootober 29, 1860.
The South seem to be thoughtlessly, if not recklessly, thrown away heir accustomed statesmanship and sagacity. They profess to believe that Lincoln's election ill have the force of a Northern decree against Suthern rights, and that his Administration would eccessarily reduce them to helpiessness. Never we reason more at fault just, but singularly forbeang. Have not Sonthern members of Congress often colared that they have governed the country for our half a century? If this is true, may not the fit be referred to as an evidence of a lack of selfishess on the part of the North? And if the Southmay be entrusted so iy old things are perpetually becoming new, North: And it the continuity of contrasted so and new things apparently becoming old, there is the patronage of powers of government of the solid by the that the North can be solid by the solid by the that the North can be solid by the Those who are disposed to adopt this not bo? Under such an asimption of superiority affairs at the present time in Italy and in the United States. For centuries the former counfarmers and frugal and indstrious mechanics of try has suffered almost hopelessly numberless | the North are virtuous and itelligent. The cases to the contrary are exception, and must not be relied upon to show characer. They would not oppress if they could, for thy hate oppression; and they know to practise could not but prove ruinous to them. They are ztenamored of rule, and they do not sook it from may such feeling; but they have learned their nhis under the Con stitution, and they are too idependent and too brave to be controlled by mense. A Republican Northern Representatives to each courtesy to those who designate their constuents as "mud-sills," and their States as "svilo." Injustice will, as it should, forever work gainst the wrong-Extravegant claims are soldin, if ever, wise

What could be better esleulaid to awaken a

spirit of resistance to an expanion of slavery, than the pretence set up that our reat charter of

freedom carries it and plants it, ad that statutes must maintain it, upon every footif our soil out-

side of State limits? The South sould not forget

that the North shandoned the lilmot provise, upon the request of the South, in to legislation of 1850 and 1854, and that the cry fo legislative restriction is only renewed when to South repudiate the principles of the Comprosise Measures and the Nebraska-Kansas set. Th truth of Congressional history, in this particlar at least, nust make against the South. It will not do for them to exact a policy of the North repudiate it and then, through the graceless plincy of a Pro sident, brand every man as an apostate and traitor who will not back thom up in heir tortuous unite their long-divided, distracted, and concourse. If those who have thus acted really make up the Democratic party, most asseedly it has fallen, never to rise, until it shall be orn again. sequently helpless country, in one united and powerful nation. This object they have now As true as it is that the South has lost by in almost entirely accomplished, and thus their ustice, just so true is it that the North well lose by injustice if they attempt to practise it. No erty-no combination-can command the public onfidence in this country longer than they shall be governed by the rules of right. To assert the contrary would be to deny the political axioms upon which all free government must rest. The sensible means to destroy the Republican aganization is not force to prevent the inauguration of a President legally elected, nor threats of acessic nor attempted secession, from a Union nade by the Constitution. Any or all of these can have no other effect than to strengthen it, and male it enduring. If the South would see Mr. Lincoh "fail like Lucifor, never to hope again," let then wait patiently for attempted aggression upon his part. Then, and not till then, will the power bound the Why complain? If he shall not do right, then the South will be able to command more alles in the North than they themselves can number. I will not say that the Republicans will or will not be sectional. That is what I desire to ascertain. national, sections will be nothing.

regarded as more operative or offsetive, or objeclonable than the ordinance of '87, the legislation of the early Congresses, or the Compromise of the party as far as this point 1820. It is by no means a modern conception, nor ty problems during three quarters of a century, and I am persuaded that a little common sense, and a little patience, will enable us to overcome and solve others. Perhaps it is not extravagant to believe that Southern extremists fear that a Republican Adtive to favor their ends, and that, therefore, they prefer to take time by the foreleck. Such a sup-

position seems very ressonable, when we consider that a crusade against slavery, waged by such an Administration, could not prove otherwise than a perfect God-send to this class of politicians.

It is not to be disguised that many professing be gauged by, or have my status fixed from the singularities of some with whom I am associated in any cause. Nor have I ever understood parties to that there was there a large force of strong men, Republicans, who would, whenever an occas which the surges of fanaticism might dash in vain. their votes, have alike satisfied me. Then, again, we must not judge too harshly of our opponents when ings of the Republican party in power cannot be prophesied. Lincoln may be guessed at, but not manned. Their advent, if dangerous, cannot pos admitted they are on their way to assume the reins, why should we not treat them as they have treated us-wait and watch, and expose if necessa The United States are not yet prepared for revo lation, nor will our people tolerate it to gratify the vanity, or fulfil the wicked prediction, of demagogues. If Lincoln is wise and just—and I have no reason to doubt either-he will, by the exercise of his attributes, wing disloyalty, strengthen the Union, and advance our interests. He will know neither North nor South, nor East nor West, but a sisterhood of States and a brotherhood of men. In a small book, published over a hundred years ago, entitled "A Gray Cap for a Green

mise overt acts of treason to get rid of an imaginary, or, at best, a doubtful evil. Letter from "Kappa,"

Head," the author says: "Positiveness of the betrays a man to quarrels, and brings him into the same

straight with Balaam's ass—'He must fall down flat, on nun upon a swond.'' Into just such a

dilemma are they rushing who meditate and pr

Correspondence of The Press.1 WASHINGTON, October 29, 1860 Senator Fitch, of Indiana, is in town. He will receive the thanks of the President for having succeeded, in company with Bright, in electing the Ropublican State ticket in Indiana. The rabid disunion articles in the Constitution

emanute from the pen of the Assistant Scoretary of the Treasury, Mr. Clayton. The President was asked, a few days age, if he would resist secession. He remained silent. The excitement in the South is increasing. Gov. Lotoher continues in his warlike measures. Senator Toombs openly declares he will resist the inauguration of Lincoln by seceding.

The Disunion chiefs calculate especially the assistance of the young men of the South who do not own negroes, the same class which was called by the negroes and mulattees in St. Domingo, in 1790, "les petits blaucs." (the little whites.) for the purpose of distinguishing them from thos who were proprietors. The real slave owners, and all those who have something to lose, are uttorly opposed to secession. If the Northern people will mly remain silent spectators, and not increase the excitoment now existing in the South by intermeddling, something which the rebellion leader anxiously hope for, the conservative element in the South will drive out the Disunionists in a shor

South, in the event of a dissolution of the Union.

will become a British dependency. England is

aboring for the achievement of that result.

If the President did not secretly countenance the disunion movement, he would dismiss from his Cabinet Secretaries Cobb and Thompson, who are the principal movers in that iniquity.

As no Burr did want nothing more than is now advocated by our Seceders. He desired to form an independent empire within the boundarles of the United States. He was tried for high treason, and died in exilo, despised and shunned by his countrymen. The abettors of the present treason able secession movement will share his fate.

The people of the South will never consent to become Brilish subjects. Mr. Buchanan, who has permitted himself to be used as a tool of the enembers desired become Brilish subjects. Mr. Buchanan, who has permitted himself to be used as a tool of the enembers of the south will never consent to become Brilish subjects. Mr. Buchanan, who has be missed this country, who, instead of lifting his low Grove; large and valuable Arch-street residences, Race, Vine, Spruce, Forther, Pestorday, a steam fire-engine, built at the Unit-destates Engine Company, arrived in this city, and the conformation of the Company, a steam fire-engine, built at life of the Unit-destates Engine Company, arrived in this city, and was received by the members of the company and was received by the members of the company in hardsone style, who made a parade through the principal stroets, headed by a band of music.

Yancey Acain.—In giving an account of the principal stroets, headed by a band of music to take the Cincinnati platform.

The english subjects and taken to Athens and bis finished. Its playing qualities will soon be tested.

Yesterday two men at work blasting in a worl on the place of Mr. C. H. Fisher, a short distance of the present company, as treed for the city and this city, and the city and the state in the state. Whitefore engine, built at the company and treed that a sent white sent states. Beard when the store, and the contract of the anal was received by the members of the members of the company and the contract of the principal stroets, headed by a band of Sabinet Secretaries Cobb and Thompson, who are

orn generations. The history of every nation, since the creation of the world, has examples of treachery. But in no case were traiters honored for their base acts. Mr. K. F. Page, an examiner in the Ponsion Office, formerly of New Hampshire, and who has acted, with much credit, as the confidential agen of that office in ferrating out cases of forgery, has

regigned his position as clerk. He is a friend of There are so many persons asking admittance into our Wide-Awake Club that the old members and Simon pure Republicans, become isalon Political clubs in the District are either office holding or office-hunting institutions. Little value and importance is, therefore, to be placed upon their actions, no matter to what party they belong. The Smithsonian Institution has for years bee collecting meteorological statistics, at a great ex pense of labor and money. For the last four or fiv years it has been doing it conjointly with the Patent Office, and some tables have annually has Those who are disposed to adopt this on their part, what become of the great principle can doubtless find some things calculation of the strengthen it in the actual condition of Made up, as yer population is, the ted to strengthen it in the actual condition of North could not be unjit. To be so, they on this important branch of science. But these attacks have been unjust. It has not had the means to issue such an expensive work on its own account. Fortunately, the last Congress made som appropriation for that purpose, and a report is new being prepared, to be ready at the opening of the next Congress, which, if circulated in sufficient numbers throughout the whole country, will be of great benefit to all intelligent farmers Tables of meteorological statistics, collected at from two to five hundred different stations on the North American Continent, during the last ten years, containing useful facts as to weather, wind, storms, Administration will be the ruit of Southern quantity of rain and snow, etc., will be accompaindistretion. A man who he eyes cannot fail of the annual period of plauting, sowing and har. vesting of the same kind of crops at various parts of the country, the blooming of the same kind of fruit-trees, flowers, etc, North and South, East and West; the first apperrance of fishes, (shad for instance,) in our numerous rivers; of birds and other migratory animals, and also their departure. The whole will be exceedingly interesting, and serve, to no small exnt, to increase the love of natural science among

the masses of our people.

The Smithsonian Institution will, besides, publish tits own expense, a series of long meteorological and, and Washington, Arkansas, for the last thirty years. This contribution to science will also contain a complete account of observations in astro nomy, meteorology, tides, magnetism, etc., made by the late Dr. Kane on his Arctic expeditions. Judge Linton Stephens, brother of the Hon. Alexander II. Stephens, of Georgia, one of the ablest lawyers and most superior orators that State has ever produced, who resigned his seat on the Supreme Bench of his State since the adjournment of the Baltimore Convention, and went into the canvass for Douglas and Johnson, has gone to Illinois to fill the engagements of his brother, whose health is not sufficiently recovered to justify the risk of a Northwestern campaign at this season. llexander II. Stephens, however, still remains on the stump in Georgia, and is laboring effectually to avert the calamities which the Disunionists are trying to precipitate upon the country. KAPPA.

The Board of Trade Excursion. 7191T TO MILWAUKEE—ITS EXTRAORDINARY GROWTH—ITS HARBOR—ITHERS REUWERIUS— SPLENDID SCHOOL-HOUSES—THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL FUND—HEALTH OF MILWAUKEE.

Correspondence of The Press.] MILWAUKEE, October 24, 1860. While at Chicago, the Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee extended to the Philadelphia excursionists an invitation to make their city a visit The invitation was accented, and on Saturday evening the party went to Milwaukee. At Racine, throne prove itself greater than the throne And they were met by a committee of merchants and why should they not wait? If Mr. Lincon shall cororted to the Newhall House, where quarters do right, why should he not be allowed todo it? had been provided. At 11 o'clock on Monday, the Philadelphians visited the Chamber of Commerce, when Mr. Hili, the President, extended to them a hearty welcome. Mr. Stekes and Mr. Budd, of Philadelphia, responded in a brief manner. The members of the Chamber of Commerce showed great cordiality, and did everything in their power to make our visit agreeable. Every Bound to popular sovereignty as I an-that opportunity was afforded for seeing the city, and the visit. Mr Benedict, of the Cleveland Herald,

and Mr. Senter, mayor of Cleveland, accompanied Forty years ago, Mr. Juneau came to this place, do the Republicans hold a patent for it. We have located a farm, and cultivated it. For several exercises and solved many knot. Years he was the only settler, but gradually others came in, and it assumed the character of a small trading post In 1840 it could scarcely claim the dignified title of a town; but with other Western towns, it began those rapid strides which caused its most astonishing advance. And now in that short space of time, it has reached the large ministration may be too moderate and conserva- population of nearly 50,000 persons, with large stores, fine houses, and other marks of a much older city. All there attest the fortunate charac-ter of the location. Its harbor, in the form of a orescent, five miles long and two and a half deep, with the mouth of the Milwankee river, presents many advantages for shipping. Thus, as one of the shipping points of Lake Michigan, which, owing to its great depth, never freezes over, and is hope, the Disunionists of our land will prove absurd views upon the subject of slavery, but I open during the whole winter, Milwaukee must chiain a fair fraction of the luke trade. This year this trade is more active than at any time within four or five years. The freights, at present, to Buffalo, are from 18 to 20 cents per bushel, while last year they were but three or four cents; and from New York to Liverpool they are new about

22 cents per bushel. North of this place is the atives too often during its last session, not to fool great pine region of Wisconsin, and this pours into that there was there a large force of strong men, Milwaukee a heavy lumber trade. Wheat is one of the main props of Milwaukee To-day's receipts, I notice, are 169,959 bushels These reports of Chicago and Milwaukee literally Their bearing, the constitution of their minds, and show that this section is the granary of the world. and will necessarily become the richest section o this country. One of the main elements of population here is the German, an element which adds much wealth o any city; and here, as a consequence, you find large breweries with immense vaults, capable of ing almost any quantity of beer. One we visited will hold 12,000 barrels. With five or six like this, the Teuton, as well as the American, is well supplied with the beverage.

There is one feature here which strikes a Penn sylvanian with pleasure. It is the large and plendid school-houses. These buildings are constructed in the most convenient manner, and equal to any of those of the East. Their cost has been

about \$20,000 each, and Milwaukee has nine at the present time. Thus she is wisely securing her future welfare, by making the youth of the present day capable of meeting that future, and able to sustain the interests of this section. Wisconsin onn boast of a most generous support of her schools. The school fund is \$5,000,000. The future alone will show the immense benefits to be realized from this magnificent liberality. The crash of 1857 affected the progress of Milwaukee, as it did the West generally, but her present activity will soon throw into oblivion the sad history of '57, which, if remembered, will be only for the purpose of comparing the present with the past. The health of Milwaukee, as a city, is very remarkable. Located upon a bluff, it is high above the contagious influence of the swamp or marsh. It is surrounded by a pure atmosphere, which drives out all the fovers which frequently attack lake towns. The fact is, if people want to die, they must leave Milvaukee and go to some other locality. Milwaukee is regarded as one of the most beautiful cities of the West, and Madam Rumor for once has not exaggorated her beauties. To him who would see a no type of a Western city, we would say visit tais place We find here, strongly represented, New York and the New England States, the na-tives of the former noted for their during, and the others for their shrewdness—two characteristics of the West-and doubtless here we have the secret of its success. They most certainly will build up this section with wonderful rapidity. We have been apt to suppose the West to be wild and outlandish, but in a few years the East will look with wonder at its refinement and elegance, as well as at its

energy and wealth. night the press of visitors was really surprising, taking into account the circumstance of this being the sixth week of the Wizard's stay. It is also the last nights of his boing amongst us, and the present press at the doors to see the great prestidigitotor is one which gives evidence, that his deeds will be preserved in the memory of this and the next generation. By the by, we hear that the bet to which we referred the other day is almost won, Wigard has five nights yet to win it in To-night is the last night but four.

TO CAPITALISTS -LARGE SALE TO-DAY-REAL ESTATE, STORES, &c.—Thomas & Sons' sale at the Exchange, at twelve o'clock, includes sixtytwo acres, Twonty-fourth ward; large lot South wark, one hundred and fifteen feet front : valuable store, Fourth street, and warehouse, Delaware avonue; country soat, Oak lane, and one at Willow Grove; large and valuable Arch-atreet resi-

LATEST NEWS By Telegraph to The Press.

Three Days Later from Europe. The Steamer Fulton off Cape Race. Entrance of Victor Emmanuel inte Neapolitan Territory. tussian and Prussian Protest against

Consternation in the Sardinian Ca-MAZZINI REFUSES TO LEAVE NAPLES.

COTTON ADVANCING

CAPE RACE, Sunday, October 23, }
Vin SACKVILLE, October 29
The United States mail steamship Fulton, Capt.
Wolton, from Havre via Southsumpton on the 17th
inst., passed Cape Race at 6 o'clock this (Sunday)
morning, and was boarded by the news yacht of
the Press.
The Fulton hns 292 passengers and 300 tons of
cargo. She has experienced a continuation of sevore gales since leaving Southampton.
The steamship Teutonia, from New York, arrived at Londonderry on the 16th, on route to
Liverpool.
The steamship Anglo Saxon, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 16th, on route to
Liverpool.
The steamship Adriatis, from New York, arrived at Cowas on the 16th, on hor way to Havro.
The great Powers, except England, had signified
to the Turin Cabinet the non-recognition of the
blockade of Gaeta.
Victor Emmanuel was to enter Naples on the
17th. He had sirendy entered the Neapolitan
town of Guilannova, amid the enthusiastic cries of
the populace.

Mazzini has refused to leave Naples, as requested

town of Gullaunova, amid the enthusiastic cries of the populace.

Mazzini has refused to leave Naples, as requested by the Pro-Dictator.

The diplomatists at Greta had protested against the decree relative to Milano, and all the ambassadors had signed it.

General Goyon had reoccupied Viterbo.

The Neapolitan princes had ordered a renowed attack against the Garibaldians.

Three new forts, armed with rifled cannon, have been completed between Sido and Malamocco, and the armamonts on the whole Venetian shore are being renewed and connected with an electric battery. being renewed and connected with an electric battery.

The vote on the question of annexation to Piedmont is to be taken in Sicily on October 21.

It was asserted that great constornation prevailed among the Turin Cabinet in consequence of the Russian and Prussian ambassadors having remitted formal protests against the Sardinian invesion of the Kingdom of Naples. The Russian ambassador will demand his passports if no attention is paid to the protest.

Advices from China state that the Allied troops reached the Peiho August let, and established camps at Pehtang. They found the Northern and Southern forts ovacuated, and attacked the Tattar camp on the 12th, when the Chinese fled in disorder.

rder.
At the departure of the mail the Allies were opposite the Taku forts, where the Chinese were preparing to resist. The grand attack was to take place on August 15.

The rebels attacked Shanghae August 18th, and were repulsed. Trade was stopped by the hostilities
The Swiss troops had mutinied at Samarangi;
nine were killed and thirty five subsequently A similar rising had been discovered at Java in

Commercial Intelligence. LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols were quoted the close of business on the 10th, 92% 10924 for mo-LONION MOMENTALANDA.

It he close of business on the lith, \$2% \$92% for money, and \$2% for account.

There was a better demand for Illinois Central and Now York and Erie securities.

LONDON MARKETS—Sugar and Coffee quiet. Rice, saltpette, and tallow stendy.

LIVERFOOL COTTON MARKET.—The sales of the two days (Monday and Tuesday) were 30,000 bries, incluring 16 000 to speculators and exporters. The advices from America caused an upward movement, and, under a large speculative inquiry, prices had advanced 1 162% 49 lb. Molders demanded a still further concession, and some stocks had been withdrawn from the market. MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT.—The market

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The United States Court of Claims has resumed its session, after a long recess. The number of cases on the docket is small Renewed efforts will be made to procure an amend-ment of the law establishing the tribunal, so that awards not exceeding \$3,000 may be final, instead of having, as now, to be definitively seted upon by Congress.
The Executive Committees of the four political parties are closing up their business, having ceased to issue any more printed material. It is estimated that the aggregate number of documents circulated by them since the commencement of the Presidential canvass is between six and seven millions. Nearly all of them were folded at the Canitol.

Capitol.

A cogent remonstrance has been presented to this Government against the diversion of the Brooklyn and St. Mary's vessels-of-war from the protection of the Panama transit route to other purposes. This remonstrance is from a responsible source, and has been induced by the recent co-currences at Panama, as well as by rival and conflicting interests existing with respect to the Panama railroad and the proposed communication at Chiriqui. The romonstrants urge as a great source of complaint and of humiliation to Americans, that the Panama route, over which there is so much trayel and transportation of treathere is so much travel and transportation of treasure, is left to the protection of British men of-war, though the New Granadian treaty imposes such duty on the United States WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Robort A. Hunter habeen appointed marshal for the Eastern district of Louisians, vice Kennedy, resigned; and Aineas Armstrong, of Georgia, licutenant in the navy.

Col. Curtin's Movements. Boston, Oct. 29.—Colonal Cartin will leave for rovidence this afternoon, and will address the Republicans of that city in the evening. He is in good health.
People's State Committee Rooms,
Philadelphia, Oct. 29, 18.0. EDITORS OF THE BULLETIN: I have just received the following despatch from Boston:

"Boston, Oct. 29, 1850.—The rumor in regard to the death of Columel Curtum is a hoar. The Co'onel is well, and made a rouging speech to us at Fanguil Hall on Saturday night. He leaves this afternoon for Providence. R. 1., where he will address the Republicans to night:

GEO. W. HAMERSLY, Yours truly, NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 29.—The steamship 'Ariona, from Brazos on the 24th, with \$164,000 in specie, is coming up.

The brig Nahum, Capt. Stetson, from Tampic dues at the custom houses of Tampico and Matanores shall hereafter be paid in gold and silver.

Yancey at New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 29 — Mr. Yancoy arrived in this city this morning, and mot with a cordial reception. He will address a meeting to night. NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 29 — Mr. Yancoy is adfressing a monster meeting on Canal street to

Pittsburg, Oct. 29 — Arrivals—R B. "lamilton, from Cincinnati; S. E. Baker, from Wheeling; Emma Graham, from Louisville. Boats leading for all points South and Wost. Five feet water and right. Heavy rains. rising. Heavy rains. Burning of a New Orleans Cotton Press.

New Orlhans, Oct. 29.—Three hundred bales of cotton, in the Union press, were destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss amounted to \$15,000. Bell and Everett Procession at Bal-

BALTIMORE, Oct. 29.—The "Minute Men," sup-porters of Bell and Everett, made a grand display this evening in torchlight procession. The Africa Outward Bound. Sr. Jonns, N. F., Oct. 29.—The steamshi Africa, outward bound, passed Cape Hace on Sun

Legislative Election at New Orleans NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 29 -Two Union Repre soutatives were elected in the city to-day. New York Bank Statement.

Markets by Telegraph. THINGER DY A CIERTUPA.

1. HOWARD, Oct. 29.—Flour notive at a decline of Howard street, Ohio, and City Mills are all quotents for Wheat active, but with leas firmness; at 51 25 31 37 for red, and 51.40 31.55 for white declined 20; Vollow 57 6580; White Tier3o. Prome quiet but sheady; Pork S19.50; Confee firms quiet but sheady; Pork S19.50; Confee firms of Hills of the Confee firmness; seles to day of 1000 at 11; Cally 50. Surar dull at 71.524.50 at 11; Cally 50. Surar dull at 71.524.50 at 11.524.11; Cally 50. Surar dull at 71.524.50 at 11.524.50 at 11.525.11; Cally 50. Surar dull at 71.524.50 at 11.525.11; Cally 50. Surar dull at 71.525.50 at 11.525.50 at 11.525

3430. Whisky 22c. Freignts on control in 1617-32d. Gincinnari, Oct. 29—Flour dull; sales unimportant. hisky declined Mo; sales at 16c. Provisions quietless Fork 518. Bacon, Sides 85c. Both Pork and acon are held higher. Exchange on New York firm 14 4P cent. premium. POSITIVE SALE OF POOTS AND SHOES, CARDET BAGS, TRUNKS, &c -The attention of purchasers directed to the large assortment of boots, shoes organs, carpet-bags, trunks, &c., embracing samples of eight hundred cases of fresh goods, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on a credit; com-

nancing this morning at ten o'clock, by Myers

Claghorn, & Co., auctioneers, 4131 and 415 Arch

ARRIVAL OF A YANKER STEAM FIRE-ENquine.—Yestorday, a steam fire-engine, built at the
Portland (Maine) Locomotive Works, for the United States Engine Company, arrived in this city,
and was received by the members of the company
in handsome style, who made a parade through
the principal streets, headed by a band of music.
The engine is of small size, and appears to be well
finished. Its playing qualities will soon be tested.

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. McDonough's Olympic (late Guiches), Rines street, boys Scond,—" Katv, the Hot Corn Grith."—"The little Dodger,"
WHEATLEY & CLARKE'S ARCH-STREET TREAMER, AND Street, above Sixth.—"The Monkey Hoy"——"Turning the Tables." WALNUT-STREET THEATRE, Walnut and Ninth sta-The Dead Heart"—"A Popular Comedicata." "The Dead Heart" "ATTER, Whill and Nillis ass."
VAN AMPRIENT & FORDIAT COMEdictle."
VAN AMPRIENT & FORDIAT COMEDICATION TO SHE WAS ARD CREAT MORAL EXHIBITON. Tenth and Callowhill.
CANCERT HALL. Cherty, street, above Twelfth.—
CONTINENTAL THEATER, Walnut st., above Eighth.—
CONTINENTAL THEATER, Walnut st., above Eighth.—
SANFORD'S OPERA "HOUSE," Eleventh street, above Chestnut.—Concert nightly
Musical Purp Hall.—Grand Complimentary Benefit to George Point Benefit.

LECTURES ON ASTROLOGY. -The readers

Lectures on Astrology.—The readers of the afternoon papers of yesterday were amused to see an advertisement of certain lectures on astrology, wherein an obscure wiseaere would lay before the public "a feast of information touching the manner God governs the world universal." We recollect to have noticed the name of this diviner at the head of a precolous sheet, which heralds the facts of futurity at the moderate rate of a fow pennies per number. The diviner in question may be a very good sort of fellow; his profession, and not his character, is the subject of our comment, and we have soized upon the fact of his pronucciamiento to say a few words upon the fact of his pronucciamiento to say a few words upon the fact of his pronucciamiento to say a few words upon the fact of his pronucciamiento to say a few words upon the fact of his pronucciamiento to say a few words upon the fact of his pronucciamiento to say a few words upon the fact of his pronucciamiento to say a few words upon the fact of his pronucciamiento to say a few words upon the fact of his pronucciamiento to say a few words upon the fact of his pronucciamiento to say a few words upon the fact of his pronucciamiento to say a few words upon the fact of his pronucciamiento to say a few words upon the fact of his pronucciamiento to say a few words upon the fact of his pronucciamiento to say a few words upon the fact of his pronucciamiento of some of the day. The number of professional fortune-tellers demonstrates the existence of a popular infirmity, and we have ascertained from accurate data, that more than two hundred male and female impostors are denizens of these, in the cheap papers of the day, are excessively amusing. For a half-dollin one can be informed, with the greatest certainty, of the fature husband or wife decreed to him, and one dollar will insure a written certificate of nativity, behind which the Fates cannot go. These are of the higher class of diviners, or the arislooracy of sooth sayers; but there are others who do not scruple to disc

ALLEGED ROBBERY BY A CHAISE DRIVER. —Yesterday morning a chaise driver, named John McFarland, was before Alderman Britler, on the McFarland, was before Alderman Beitler, on the charge of stealing a travelling bag containing valuable papers, from Mr. B. H. Bonton. Mr. Benton reached the city at ten o'clock on Saturday night, from New York. He engaged McFarland to take him from Walnut street wharf to his residence, No. 1522 Pine street. His baggage, consisting of a trunk, a box, and the bag already described, was also taken in the chaise. On reaching the house of Mr. Bontes, the bag was carried into the house first, and after taking the rest of the baggage in, the bag was slipped off again and carried away in the chaise. On Sunday night McFarland was arrested at Walnut-street wbarf, and upon searching his stable, the bag was found scereted It had been broken open and ranssoked, and a silver plate upon it, bearing the owner's name, had been removed. McFarland was held in \$1,000 bail to answer.

The bag contained five thousand dollars in bank moved the money to his pockets when within a fer miles of Philadelphia. THE INQUEST ON THE BODY OF QUINN .-THE INQUEST ON THE DODY OF WOINN.—Yesterday afternoon an inquest was held on the hedy of Alexander Quinn, recently found in the Schuylkill river, and formerly supposed to have been murdered, on which charge Thomas No-Laughliu has been for some days held in durance. A post-mortom examination had been made by Doctor S. P. Brown. The concluding testimony was taken vesterday.

Doctor S. P. Brown. The concluding testimony was taken yesterday.

Officer John Naulty deposed to seeing the decoased early on Sunday morning. He appeared perfectly side to take care of himself.

Gamowell Springer sworn.—Saw Quinn and another man, supposed to be McLaughlin, at Twenty-third and Callowhill streets; they were on the opposite corner from witness; Quinn fell down, but when witness went up to him Quinn got up, and did not complain of being struck; he saw the two going down Twenty-third street.

Officer James Osborn testified to seeing Quinn and another man going down Twenty-third street. Omeer James Usborn testined to seeing Quinn and another man going down Twenty-third street, looked arm-in-arm; thought that Quinn appeared perfectly able to take care of himself; McLaughlin did not appear to be g-eatly under the influence of liquor. nuence or inquor.

It will be seen that this evidence was all of pre-vious summoning, and bears little against Mo-

Alexander Quinn came to his death by accidental drowning. COMMENCEMENT OF A LIBEL SUIT .- A few days ago Joshua Kames, late a candidate for the Legislature in the Tenth Legislative district, commenced a suit against the Denviletor of the Legislature in the Tenth Legislative district, commenced a suit against the proprietors of the Sunday Moreury, charging them with libel. The alleged libel was contained in an advertisement headed "Tenth Legislative D strict," which was published in three of the Sunday papers on the 7th inst., and in saveral of the daily papers on the 3th inst., and in saveral of the daily papers on the day following. It connected Mr. Kames with certain floor transactions at the simshonse, about two years ago, which became the subject of an investigation by City Councils. Yesterday the case came up before Alderman Boswell, of the Morteenth ward. Messrs. Jones and Taggart, of the Mercury, were both present, and waived a hearing, whom the alderman held them in \$1,000 each to answer the charge.

BOLD HIGHWAY ROBERTY.—About SIX o'clock on Sunday evening a young lady named BOLD HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—About SIX o'clook on Sunday evening a young lady named Miss Anne Garrin was passing by Twenty-third and Hamilton streets, with a purse in her hand, when it was snatched from her by a fellow who gave the name of Thomas McAnally. The highwayman ran off with his prize; but he was pursued and caught Atter he was in the custody of the officer he threw the purse over his head. It was caught by some of the bystanders, and it was not recovered. Yesterday morning Aldorman Beitler committed the accused to answer.

BODY OF A MISSING MAN FOUND .- On Friday evening, the 19th inst., Mr Vital Royer, a Franch dyer, living at 200 South Twelfth street, below Walnut, left home with a stone jug, to go for some acid. Since then he was not heard of intil yesterday morning, when his body was found touting in the Delaware, near Lombard-street wharf. The deceased appears to have been frowned. There is much mystery about the death vharf.

Another Case.—Another instance came to light yesterday morning of the swindling of a lry-goods firm by a young man named Foster, who made use of the names of Louty & Mitckell in his poperations. The latest instance was the procuring of goods worth \$33 20 from Hacker, Regar. & Mingor. The articles were obtained on the 25th instant.

UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.—On Sunday afternoon, a young fellow, named James McElroy, attacked an elderly man, named James Miller, on Vornous street, below South, without any provocation. Miller was knocked down, and had one of his legs broken by the fall. He was convoyed to the hospital McElroy was arrested. Yesterday morning he was committed. FATAL ACCIDENT -Thomas Loner, while driving a cart yesterday afternoon, fell to the ground, was run over by the wagon, and injured so soverely that he died a few minutes afterwards. His bedy was removed to his late residence, at Seventh and Fitzwater streets, where the coroner beld an inquest, and rendered a verdict of accidantal death. lental death. Serious Burning Case at Manayunk.— On Sunday night, a Mrs. Baker, who resides on Baker street, Manayunk, foll against a lamp, while in a fit, and set fire to her clothing The latter was burned off her person; and Mrs. B was so

shockingly injured that no hope is entertained of her recovery.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.—Three men were arrested in the lower part of the city, on Saturday, on suspicion of being the parties who committed the robbery at Speckman's store, at committed the robbery at special West Chester, the night provious. THEFT.—Wm. Woods was arrested last evening at Second and Chestaut streets for stealing a brass kettle from a hardware store. He will have a braste the manufacture of the store of the stor have a hearing this morning.

Horrible Affair in Missouri. TEN MEN ARRESTED FOR MURDER.
The St. Louis News says: The most beastly purder we have ever been called upon to record was committed near Chambersburg, in this county, on the night of the 7th instant. The full particulars of the vile affair have not been developed; but so much of them as we have been able to gather are about as follows: Whiteford, the murdered man, owned a farm near Chambersburg-he lives in Canada—and is a man, we learn, of considera-ble property. He was out last fall to settle his affairs here; and, it is alleged by those birds now in custody on charge of the murder, that Whiteford stole a horse from one of the party on leaving for home in Canada, last fall. But this has not yet been substantiated, and it is thought that there is no ground on which it can be confirmed. Some little confusion was created about the alleged charge at the time, but soon died away. A few weeks ago, Whiteford again visited his farm. He was immediately taken in charge by the clique in was immediately taken in charge by the olique in question, without a warrant, to answer for horse stoaling. A warrant was finally issued, and one John Beard—the man from whom it is supposed the horse was stolen—had himself appointed deputy constable, and took Whiteford in hand to await a trial on the Monday following. This was on Saturday, the 5th instant.

It is reported that the man was hung and beaten in the most beastly manner on Saturday night, for the purpose of making him acknowledge that he committed the offence with which he was obarged. Finally, on Sunday night following, he was but. Finally, on Sunday night following, he was brutally murdered-apparently having been beaten to death with clubs. The next morning, when

the citizens gathered in for the trial, it was an

The Money Market. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29, 1960.
The Stock Market continues depressed, and there is a The Stock Market continues degressed, and there is a general indisposition to operate in even sound seourities unit after the presidential election, and the "fancis" are to sally noglected.

Notwithstanding the fright that seems to have overturned the stock operations, the banks have continued to extend their loans, which now amount to twenty te ght millions three hundred thousand dollars. It is generally supposed that the maximum line of loans with the present capital is now about reached, and, as the jobbing trade of the fall season is past its prime, and beginning to decline, that the receipts of the fall trade will be extensively used to pay off habilities at the banks. We may reasonably look for a decline in bank loans from this time forward to the end of the year.

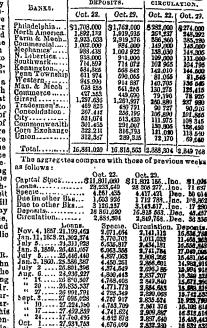
CENANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

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OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENT.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.





The following is a statement of the tranthe Philadelphia Clearing House for the w October 29, 1830, as furnished by the mana E. Arnold, Fsq.: By telegraph we learn that the Lehigh toad Company browth down, for the inturdry, the Zili instant, 16,632 tons of 4,763 tons for corresponding week leat 1 on the expension commoning December 1 one. Reginst 107,184 tons to corresponding bar, bains an interess of 151,856 tons of the thousand even, hundred and thirty from were also sent down.

market from the Evening Post:
The stock market has a firmer one to-day. Early in the day the speculative shares showed little improvement on the prices of raturday, that at the close there is a better demand at an advance of 1/23/2 cont. on the quotations of the printed list.

At the close there are sales of New York Central at 18.18/2, the close there are sales of the printed list. Harrisburg 16218/2. To-lede 33/263/3/2, Michigan Central 89/263/2. To-lede 33/263/3/2, Michigan Central 89/263/2. To-lede as 1/263/2. To-defere was a good demand, and the price advanced 5 per cent. closing at 33. at 83.
Poolfic Mail 18 offered at 92%. Panama is quoted 121% of 123.
For Brooklyn Water Loan 104% is bid which is dat-The State stocks are lower. North Carolines are of fered at 944; Tennessees at 87%; Virginias at 87%. Louisiana are steady at 99% 6000.

There is nothing doing in Government bonds. The Funds.

Funds.

The money market presents no change? There is a
The money market per cent. First-class yappr is
done at 5% 27 per cent., chiefly at the outside figure. Philadelphia Stock Exchange, saje.,

100 Green & Coates... 18 | 1 | 00 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | CLOSING PRICES-TEADY.

CLOSING PRICES—3TRADY.

Bid. Asked.

Philodolphia 5a. 101. 4 [Stmirr R. ... pref. 17/2 19/2 101. 4 [Stmirr R. ... 18/2 19/2 19/2 101. 4 [Stmirr R. Philadelphia Markets.

Breadstuß are dull to-day. There is vary little export demand for Flour, and standard superfine is offered at \$575, without sales to any extent; 400 bble extra, a good brand, sold on terms kept private, and a lew small lots to the trade at from \$575 to \$627 % bbl for superfine extra and fancy brands, as to quality. Rye Flour is steady at \$425, and Pennsylvania Corn Meal at \$3.00 % bbl. superine extra and lancy branch, as to quality. Rye Flour is steady at \$425, and Pennsylvania Corn Meal at \$3.50 40 bls.

Witex 1.—There is a fair amount offering, but the demand for it is limited, and prices favor the busers about \$3 600 bus sold, at \$12526.33 for good Western and Pennsylvania red, \$1.35 for fair Southern do, \$1.40 col 150 for white, according to quality. Rye is dull at 74c for Southern, and 75c for State. Corn is unsettled, with more effering, and about 10,000 cus yellow sold at 71c for fair, and 726731 for prime lots, afloat, including some white at 75c. Otta are steady 12.000 bus Belaware sold at 35c, and a lot of Pennsylvania at 55c. Barley—A as of 1 500 bus has been made on private terms.

BARK—2 and sale of first No. 1 (descriton was made at 2.—At which rate it is scarce and wanted, and sales are making at full prices.

GraceRutes.—tugar and Coffee are steady, and a fair business doing to supply the trade.

Reothers.—Cuperseed is in demand; about 400 bushes to making.

Provisions inactive, without any questions of the prices.

BERDS—Cloverseed is in demand; about 450 bushels sold at \$60x5.135 ber lumbeh. 'Impothy—A sale of 500 bushels has been made at \$2.50 per bushel. Whisky is dull; amail sales of Promytvania bble at \$23(c); Ohio do \$3a; 400 do on torns kept private; druge 21/5c; and huds at \$22/50 per gailon. Philadelphia Cattle Market.

OCTOBER 29, 1860
The market is very dull to day, and prices falls 800
the 100 balower than last quoted; the recepts continue The market is very dull to day, and prices fully socked 100 the lower than last quoted; the receipts continue large, reaching about 2 600 head.

28 Isana Abrahama, Chester co.. \$444 50.

35 John Sanderson, Virkinga, \$3.

35 Noctic & The Chester co.. \$454 50.

36 Noctic & The Chester co.. \$454 50.

37 John Sanderson, Virkinga, \$3.

38 Noctic & The Chester co.. \$450 50.

38 C. Baldwin, Chester co.. \$350 50.

39 Noctic & The Chester co.. \$350 50.

30 Not Head of the Chester co.. \$350 50.

30 P. Hot Filen, Chester co.. \$350 50.

31 Cochran & McCail, Chester county, \$750 50 50.

32 Cochran & McCail, Chester county, \$750 50 50.

36 John Todd, Chester county, \$750 50 50.

36 John Todd, Chester county, \$750 50 50.

37 Mooney & Smith, Ohio, \$750 50.

38 Seldomridge, Chester county, \$350.

38 Bashdomridge, Chester county, \$350. B. Seldomridge, Chester county, 38c9.
B. Seldomridge, Chester county, 38c9.
Illinan & Frank, Ohio, 57c.
I. Chain, Fennsylvania, 37c37.
Illinan & Frank, Ohio, 67c.
In the Vaters, Fennsylvania, 36c3.
Illinan & Seesan Chester county, 32.50c4.
Ition & Reymour, Virginia, 33c4.
Nealy, Chester county, 37.00c350.
Iller & Bros., Fennsylvania, 20c350.
Iller & Bros., Fennsylvania, 20c350. 133 huvon & csymour, virgini, 53-53-55.
37 R.Nesly, Chester county, \$7.50-25.
67 Fuller & Bros, Fennsylvani, \$3.68-57.
61 Chandler & Alexander, Chester county, \$7.50 to.
61 Chandler & Alexander, Chester county, \$7.50 to.
62 Harrick Pickware, \$6.50 to.
63 Harrick Pickware, \$7.50 to.
63 Harrick Pickware, \$7.50 to.
64 A. Phulips, Ohio. \$3.50 to.
65 Harrick Pickware, \$7.50 to.
65 J. Kahn, Ohio, \$3.50 to.
66 J. Kahn, Ohio, \$3.50 to.
67 Rhodes & Resebey, Chester county, \$8.
68 E. Williamssent to New York.

Gillon.
1 613 Hogs sold at the Averue Drove Yard, at from S7.75 to S8.55 \$\frac{10}{2}\$ 100 bls net. S7.75 to \$350 \$\pmu\$ 100 lbs net.

1 000 how of the former were sold by James H. Reynolds, at from \$5 to \$550 \$\pmu\$ 100 lbs net, market dall.

2 763 Hoys sold at H. G. Imhoff sat from \$7 100 \$\pmu\$ for silli-led, and \$\$3 \$\pmu\$ 5 \$\pmu\$ 100 lbs net, for corn Hogs. New York Stock Exchange, Oct. 29.

SECOND BOARD.

ANES.—The market is without variation, at \$5.25 for Pots and Poarls. The market is without variation, at \$5.25 for Pots and Poarls. The market is without striking change, and demand moderate, with receipts of 29,853 bbis, and sales of 9 000 bbiss \$5 20.05 50 for superfine State. \$5 20.05 50 for superfine State. \$5.00 55 70.05 50 for superfine was the same \$5.45.05.70 for extra do. and \$5.70.05 75 for roundhood blue. Southern Flour is quiet and steady, with and \$5.45.570 for extra do, and \$5.50.2575 for round-hoop Ohno. Southern Flour is quiet and steady, with sales of 600 belts at \$5.75.6, and \$5.50.25.50 for foundation of the sales of 2.00 belts at \$5.75.6, and \$5.50.25.50 for familiar flour is quiet and steady, with sales of 2.00 belts at \$5.75.75.50 portant observes, with a good demand of 2.00 portant observes of 23.471 bush, and 9.00 bushes at \$1.2 for prime Milwaukee olub, \$1.25 for Amber Wisconem, \$1.87 for choice white Michigan, and 9.135 for Winter red Western. Corn is quiet and heavy, with receipts of 53.070 bushes, and sales of \$0.00 bushes at 635.600 for mixed Western. Oats are quiet, without material change in price, Phovisions—The Pork market is steady, with small sales at \$15.21 for Mess, and \$13.50.425 for Country Frime, \$5.60.255 for Country Mess, \$600.50 for Hespacked Mess, and \$1.55.00.00 the