WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1860.

PORNEY'S CALIFORNIA PRESS

Will be ready TO DAY, at 9 P. M.
Price Six Centre per copy in atrong wrappers, and
stamped, ready for smalling.
The waper is smalling depressly for
CALIFORNIA CIRCULATION, And contains a complete summary of what has trans-pired in our City, State, and the Atlantic States, since the departure of the last steamer for California.

Frest Page.-New York by Gas-light; The Board of Trade Excursion; Another Letter from New Jersey; From Mexico; An Episodo of the Battle of Volturno. FOURTH PAGE -Ode to the Prince of Wales; Note from Robert Purvis; Genoral News; Marine Intelligence.

The News. The pony express arrived at St. Joseph, Missouri, yesterday, with four days' later news from California and the Pacific coast. There was intense political excitement, extreme anxiety being felt in the result of the Pennsylvania election.

Brockinridge was losing strongth in the Pacific States. Colonel Baker, Senator, elect of Oregon, vas about to visit California, to stump the State The news from Orogon is unimportant. The Dou glas State Sonators had issued a proclamation defonding their votes for Colonel E. D. Baker as United States Senator. An article appeared in the Louisville Journa yesterday, the newspaper edited by George D. verett in this country, which the telegraph deems sufficiently important, to apprise us of before the

Prentice, Esq., and the ablest organ of Bell and nail. It is stated that there has been received, from . Washington, intelligence that a meeting of among most present were sunge most, and that it many. On the chance of such aw was definitely determined that within thirty days

Count Cavour would probably buy. after Lincoln's election, should that event take place, South Carolina would declare herself independont, and send a minister plenipotentiary to Washington demanding of the Administration of Mr. Buchanan a recognition of its nationality. This step was to be followed by a similar course on the part of other States, and in the course of time as well as a spiritual ruler. But two persons a Southern Confederacy would be formed.

We learn from Boston of another calamity at son. A fishing schooner, hailing from Gloucester, was run down by a steamer and rendered unmanaegablo. The wreck floated around for two days, when seven of the crew who were clinging to it were washed off. The balance of the crew, i the number of nine, abandoned the wreck and took to the sea in an open boat. The boat capsized, rescued by a Portuguese vessel and taken to San

We learn from Mobile that the Board of Health of that city reports that all traces of yellow fever have disappeared, and that the city is perfectly healthy.

Advices from Utah to the 5th of October have

been received. Hon. W. H. Hooper, delegate to Congress, accompanied by his wife, had left Salt Lake City for Washington, and with him had de-parted the last of the Mormon missionaries for the States and Europe. Among the missionaries were three of the "Twelve Arostles"—Orson Pratt, Erastus Snow, and George Q. Cannon—the first two destined for the States and the last for England. Five of the Twelve are now absent among the "Gentiles" working for the cause of Mormonism. An agricultural fair had been hold at Prove which was attended with considerable success, and another was in progress in Salt Lake City. More Indian hostilities are reported in the northern part of the Territory. A party of emigrants, numbering about twenty, had been attacked, and had lost all-their wagers and stock before assistance could reach them. The party had arrived at Salt Lake City, under excert of United States troops, in a destitute condition. Capt. Ruth, of the Indian Bureau at Washington, had arrived in the Territory, to look after the Government property con-nected with the Indian Agency of Dr. Forney, which has siready cost the Government two com-

News to the 6th instant has been received from Jamaica, W. I. An effort is being made to intro Italian independence. There is much feeling in of his Piedmontese army, and, advancing soize upon the armories of the United ral throughout the island. The autumnal rains were highly favorable to the crops, and there was overy prospect of an abundant yield. She sugar estates were in fine condition.

The jury in the case of William Byerly, charged with fraud in the First Congressional district, came into court yesterday and rendered a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was remanded into custody. We have news from New Mexico, by way of In conndence. Missouri, the mail having arrived at the were very troublesome, and so terrified were the citizens that none of them dared to ventur beyond their homes, for fear of being massacred A force had gone after the Navaices, but no intel izence of their movements had been received.

The Byerly Case. The jury empannelled in the case of WM BYERLY returned a verdict of guilty yesterday morning. Intense interest has been felt progress of this trial, not only on account of its bearing upon the final decision of the question involved in the contest between representing the First district in the next portunity. Mr. Douguenry has lately ad-Congress, but because it was calculated to illustrate the extent to which the election laws of our State could be violated with impunity. It is scarcely possible to conceive of a more dangerous and demoralizing spe cies of political fraud than that of which the defendant in this case has been found guilty. By the substitution of a false return from one of our wards for the true one, the declared result of an important election was completely changed, and the certificate given to one whom the correct returns show to have been defeated. If this species of legerdemain is tolerated, and the men who resort to it are permitted to go unpunished, it is clear that is our political contests the question will soon become, not who can poll the most votes, but who can perpetrate the most unblushing and scandalous frauds. We fear that many of the local politicians of our city, of both parties, have become so familiarized with unfair proceedings in the delegate elections, that they have but little respect for the laws which pro vide for the punishment of those who are guilty of dishonest conduct in the regular mu nicipal, State, and Presidential elections. And this feeling of contempt for the purity of the great American tribunal—the ballot-box—has been strengthened by the fact that party prejudices, political influence, or other causes, have generally proved effective shields of violators of our election laws, no matter how flagrant have been the offences they have committed. It is to be hoped the proceedings in the case we are discussing will prove a salutary example, not only by showing that speedy punishment will overtake any one who may commit the offence of which BYERLY was accused, but also by indicating that other species of cheating cannot be safely resorted to. It is not at all improbable that among the numerous crowd of speciators who thronged the court room and its avenues while the trial was progressing, there were not a few who have not been over-respectful of existing statutes, and, at all events, it will

election laws are not altogether obsolete. The Kansas Sufferers. The past season has been one of a very ex-traordinary and unfortunate character in a large portion of the Territory of Kansas. A protracted drought, unexampled in the history Cour country, has prevailed, and utterly destroved all the crops of many farmers, who relied entirely upon the accustomed fertility of the soil for their subsistence. The failure of the winter wheat crop was followed by the failure of the spring wheat, the corn, the bnekwheat, and the potato crops, and thousands of unfortunate emigrants who had but recently settled in that country have thus been left in an entirely destitute condition. The statement made by Dr. CHARLES E. MI-MER, whose card we publish in this morning's PRESS, we are satisfied is perfectly reliable; and we trust the appeal for aid which he presents to our citizens will be liberally responded to. Philadelphians are rarely indifferent to the sufferings of their fellow-men-even those who live in foreign lands—and they will doubtless willingly do their share towards assisting their unfortunate countrymen who are now suffering from a calamity which was unforeseen, and which they could not possibly prevent. Any subscriptions sent to this office for the relief of the sufferers will be properly applied to their aid; and, meanwhile, we trust the individual efforts of Mr. Minza among our business men, and the efforts of the

churches to obtain collections for this pur-

pose, will be successful.

What They Do in Europe. It is extremely difficult, out of a great mass of foreign journals, to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion concerning the actual condition of affairs in Europe. France has withdrawn her Ambassador from

Turin, as if to make a show of disapprobation t the invasion of the Papal dominions by VICTOR EMMANUEL'S troops, but there is general suspicion that Napoleon is playing a double game-publicly angry with Victor EMMANUEL, and privately backing him up. It is reported that Sardinia, Genoa, and the Ligurian coast will be finally surrendered to Napoleon as the price of his complicity, or rather of his abstaining from resisting Victors Emmanuel' spream action in the States of rally the masses, in every State south of the is reported that Sardinia, Genoa, and the Lithe Church and Naples. It has been strongly denied that any such transfer of territory by Sardinia to France is contemplated, but the same denial was made, as regards Savey and Nice, a few weeks before their being given up to France. Nor. VICTOR EMMANUEL having been so mean as to part with Savoy, the cradle of his race, can it be expected that he will have any hesitation, should his policy suggest it, of surrendering Sardinia, whence comes his title of King. When he ecomes King of Italy, he will probably care ery little for the island of Sardinia. Russia and Prussia are understood to have

olomnly protested against VICTOR EMMANU-EL's invasion of the Kingdom of Naples. Little does he care for them. Already he i in Naples, virtual King of Italy. Austria, beggarly and bankrupt though i e, is trying to make a warlike manifestation gainst VICTOR EMMANUEL. In reality, this is

but a move to retain Venetia until such time as it may suit VICTOR EMMANUEL to take it. There are two ways of effecting this appropria tion—by arms and by purchase. The former the Scossion leaders was recently held there; that is the cheaper way, but there is no knowing among those present were Judge Meek, of Alabut that it may awaken Confederated Germany. On the chance of such awakening

France, which wishes to act up to the letter of its agreement to support the Pope in Rome, is supposed to be anxious to get him out of it His Holiness will lose much of his prestige if he abandon Rome, where he is still a temporal who have not very greatly agreed of late-we mean Cavour and Garibaldi—have one mind about the Eternal City. In his recent speech to the Piedmont Parliament, Count Cavour emphatically declared that Rome must be the capital of the Kingdom of Italy, and that its becoming so was only a question of time. GARIBALDI, who is opposed to delay, simply two of the nine were devoured by sharks two says that he will proclaim Victor Emmanuel died from exhaustion, and the remainder were King of Italy from the summit of the Quirinal, and that he hastens to do it. Where, if he leave Rome, shall the Pope reside? Is he likely to lease that "willa" at Washington Heights from Mr. BENNETT? If so, how for unate for both landlord and tenant that the Herald has at length succeeded in badgering the Corporation of New York to do the grading of the Heights! The long agony is over; Bennett's cottage will be made accessible, as soon as possible, at the public ex-

The ex-King of Naples, commonly nickter than was expected. When he fled from Naples to the seaport called Gaeta, it was mbark upon a steamboat and fly to some asylum in Spain. Instead of this, he went to apna, which is strongly fortified, and there collected an army of 30,000 men. He was besieged, at Capua, by a body of patriots, numbering some 15,000, under GARIBALDI. He made an attack upon this force, and, in the surprise, very nearly defeated it. True it is; he had two soldiers to every one comnanded by Garibaidi. There was a great deal of hard fighting, for nearly three days, which ended in a great victory for Garibaldi. But the truth is that not only the King of Naples, but his brothers, fought with great duce the culture of cotton into the island In this bravery. The King commanded his army in movement the settlers will be encouraged by the person, and showed skill as well as courage. Hanover Society of Industry. A number of Eng. He fell back upon Capua, but the probability Hanover Footety of Industry. A number of Eng. lish eapitalists are endeavoring to carry out the project. An agent of Garibaldi was in Jamaics endeavoring to obtain subscriptions to the work of entered the Kingdom of Naples, at the head of the public buildings at this place; to to the south of Capua, would place the ex-King of Naples between two hostile forces. It is not unlikely that, ere this, VICTOR EMMANUEL has been elected King of the Two Sicilies, by universal suffrage. Within six nonths, if present prospects continue, he will be King of Italy. England professes neutrality, in this contest, but her sympathies un-

ation and independence. Speech of Mr. Dougherty. Our townsman, DANIEL DOUGHERTY, Esq., pronounce an elaborate argument, this evening, at National Guards' Hall, Bace street, in favor of the nomination and principles of results of repudintion will fall upon the conser-STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, and in opposition to STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, and in opposition to the designs and doctrines of the Disunion trying to protect the rights of the Southern peoparty. Those who are desirous of hearing ple. Unhappily, too, as if still further to mark sound and lasting truths eloquently and irre-Mr. LEHMAN and Mr. BUTLER, for the honor of sistibly advocated should not pass by this op-

> Delaware with the happiest results. THE AMATRUR'S GUIDE. -The second and third imbors of this nest semi-monthly, published by Beck & Lawton, for gratuitous circulation, contains a variety of information which those who affect music will be glad to receive. Mr. Louis Dela's new national song ("God and Our Union," music by Dr. Leopold Meignen,) is given here in full and is a production of which, for poetry and pa-triotism, he may well be proud. In the concluding verse, however, we find an abominable rhyme, banner and Hosannah—to match the sound the latter word, according to Mr. Dela, should be procounced Hosannar, which is cockneylsh in the extreme, and indefensible; besides spoiling a noble

song. He must alter it. THE Illustrated London News, of the 13th inst., with a double supplement, and the Illus-trated News of the World, same date, with portrait and memoir of William Chambers, the Edin burgh publisher, were received yesterday from Callender & Co, Third street. These journals give the history of the time, by pen and pencil.

The Straight Douglas Ticket in New

At a meeting held at the Astor House, New York, on the 30th of October, called by Jacob Vannatta, Etq., member of the Domocratic Exceutive Committee of the United States for New Jorsey, it was unanimously resolved

Thut. Whereas, The State Central Committee have recently, in violation of the express instructions given them by the State Convention of New Jersey, leid on the twenty-fith day of July last, at which electors of the regular or large the state of the regular or large the regular or the properties of Stephen A. Bouglas in New Jersey, attempted to defeat the regular organization thereof by forming an electoral toket on which are embraced elements antegonistic to the principles of non-intervention: Now.

iagonistic to the principles of non-intervention: Now, therefore, a Resolved, That, adhering to the principles enunciated in past Conventions of the Democratic party, we re-stablish and confirm the electoral ticket formed by the Convention efforces did and utterly ignoring and repudiating affiliation with the spurious offshoot of Democracy known as the Seceders, plege outselves to support none other than electors [avorable to the election of Siteshem A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson, and call upon the honeset voters of New Jorsey not to succumb to the treachery by which their rights are sought to be invaded, but to stand arm by their time-honored principles and platform.

And whereas, it appears that one of the electors on the regular ticket, by reason of holding an office is, according to the provision of the Constitution, disqualified from holding that position, we nominate Thomas N. MicCartor, of Sussex county, instead of Daniel S. Anderson, as such elector, such Towley Sixth Conference.

erson, as such elector. The following is the straight Douglas ticket for New do some of them, no harm to know that our Bracy:
Joel Parker,
William Cook,
Abraham W. Nash,
Joseph Viiet. Moses Wills, Thomas N. McCarter, Theodore Runyon, Joseph Viet.
which we sernestly recommend to the support of the
seople of New Jersey.
Jacob Varnatta,
James M. Scovel,
G. B. Adresson,
G. B. Adresson,
G. B. Adresson,
J. D. O. MoQuinn,
V. M. Babbitt.
H. D. MoQuinn,
L. D. MoQuinn,
L. D. Moquinn,
L. D. Moquinn,
L. B. G. Moquinn,
L. B Daniel S. Anderson, George B. Halstead, D. C. McQuinn, V. Dalrymple, J. Rigge, D. S. Budd,

AUCTION NOTICE .- N. F. Pancoast, auctioneer 131 Chestnut street, will sell this morning, at 10 'clock, 500 lots goods sulted to present retail sales, onsisting of rich and new style embroideries bonnet trimmings, ribbons, millinery goods, bonnet velvet, Germantown fancy knit goods, hosiery,

MESSRS. THOMAS & Sons had a large sale of sal estate and stocks yesterday; a report of which will be found in another column.

Collision at Sea. Collision at Sea.

SUFFERINGS OF TIE CREW OF A FIBRING VESSEL—
BLEVEN LIVES LOST.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—It is reported here that a fish, ing scheoner, of Gloucester, was recently rundown by a steamer near Cape Canso. After floating two deys, the wrecked schooner being waterlogged and seven of the crew washed overboard, the survivors, nine in number, took to their bont, which capsized, and two of the unfortunate men were devoured by sharks. The remaining seven recovered the boat, but subsequently two died from exhaustion The survivors were finally resound by a Portuguese vessel, and carried to St. Domingo.

Later from Havana. NEW ORLMANS, Oct. 30.—The steamer De Soto has arrived from Havana, with dates to the 27th inst. She brings no news of importance.
The sugar market is unchanged; the growing crop is in excellent condition. Other articles are unchanged.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, Ootober 30, 1860.

The Southern people are about to be put to a severe trial. They have endured many since the in-auguration of James Buchanan, but that in store for them (if we may judge from indications that multiply will tever day) will teet alties that in store for them (if we may judge from indications that multiply will every day) will teet alties that in store for them (if we may judge from indications that multiply will every day) will teet alties the paint of them (if we may judge from indications that multiply will every day) will teet alties the paint in the store for them (if we may judge from indications that multiply will every day) will teet alties the paint in the paint of them (if we may judge from indications and will every any will easily the store that the paint of them (if we may judge from indications that multiply will every day) will teet alties the paint of the multiple will be able to outline and the wrong of Lecompton, on the Registability, in the paint of the proscriptions of the Administration; and above all, in their unjust war upon Stephen A. Douglas, the bravers and boldest of their Northern allies. These leaders have and was a was a was a store of the proscriptions of the Prosmas, in the name of Disunton, without a reason of the proscriptions of the Prosmas, in the name of Disunton, without a reason of the proscriptions of the Prosmas, in the name of Disunton, without a reason be provocation, and with every good augury, and all the facts of the acceptability of the proscriptions of the Prosmas, in the name of Disunton, without a reason between the provocation, and with every good augury, and all the facts of the acceptability of the proscriptions of the proscriptions of the Prosmas, in the paint of the proscriptions of the Prosmas, in the proscription of the proscriptions of the Prosmas, in the proscription of the Prosmas, in the proscription of the Prosmas, in the proscription of

named Bombalino, has turned out much bet- out national and conservative men in the free with this weapon in their hands, go before the people of the North and the Northwest, and show

The control of the Co sissippi, years ago-from which she has not yet re-to pay her just obligations, will consent to imitate her disgraceful example? It is estimated that more han two hundred millions, owed by the South to the city of New York alone, will be unpaid in the whose great fame, as an orator, is only equal-event of secession and dissolution. And who will led by his patriotic devotion to principle, will lose this? Not the Republican party, for the the great commercial centres. No: the ruinous vative men of the important free cities-the very cupiary condition of the Southern States is far from flattering. Whilst crops are poor, and

ressed the Democracy of New Jersey and credit low, preparations for the great catastrophe are threatened by their leaders. Imagine what a state of things it will be when Biates is entirely cut off, or when enormous taxes are levied against Northern commodities along Mason and Dixon's line; when the navigation of the Mississippi is interrupted, and when Northern ships are prevented from landing their cargoes at Southern wharves. Without estimating the reduction of the value of slave property and its certain insecurity when seccession takes place what sort of compensation, in view of all other calamities, will an alliance with Great Britain and France offer to the Southern people? The first nation, it is said, cannot exist without regular supplies of Southern cotton; but is it not notorious that both are committed to the extirpation of African slavery, and that the moment they attempt to make themselves the protectors of the peculiar institution of our South, Victoria and Napoleon will fill their own dominions with new elements of disturbance and civil war forbear a more extended allusien to this hateful subject. God save us and the Southern people rom the universal distress that must fall upon all

sections, should not the mad and measurcless follies of the Disunionists be arrested before it is too late It appears that Bonner, of the New York Ledger, when he invited Mr. Buchanan to become a cor ibutor to his journal, proposed to pay his Excelency for his productions, and I have it from good authority, that a thousand dollar check was the offered retaining fee. No man alive has a greater regard for the almighty dollar than the O. P. F. le has husbanded his resources well. All the noney entrusted to his care for his relatives ha een profitably invested, and I have no doubt when he retires to Wheatland, and begins to count over his treasures, the household economy of his Administration will prove to have been most severe and correct. Justice to him requires that I should say that he declined the generous offer of Mr. Boner, although some of his best friends advised him to accept it. If the liberal editor of the New York Ledger will renew his proposition after the fourth of March, the ex-President will probably give him some capital articles, descriptive of the public

One of Mr. Buchanan's prime investments, shortly after he got into difficulty with the good men of the Democratic party, was General Sam louston, of Texas. They had been bitter enemies for years, and had spoken disparagingly of each other. Old Sam knew well how to take the mensure of J. B., and was fond of showing it to his intimates. For a little while the gallant Texan umored the President; but latterly, his eyes being opened to the real objects of the Administra-, he has not hesitated, with characteristic promptitude, to show his contempt for these objects. In a late speech, in Austin, Texas, he took the boldest ground against Mr. Buchanan's party; ex-

tracts from which may not be out of place in this correspondence. I copy: "But, fellow-citizens, we have a new party in our midst. They have descrited the old Democracy, and, under the lead of Mr. Yancey, have started what they call a Southern Constitutional party. They say that they could not get their constitutional rights in the National Democracy; and because the platform was colored which the party. They say that they could not get their constitutional rights in the National Democracy; and because the platform was adopted which they all endorsed, and under which they all fought in 1856, they seeded. It will be recollected that I objected to that platform in 1856, but I was declared to be wrong. They all denounced me then; but now they suddenly see that the platform won't do, and they seeded to get their constitutional rights. They are keepers of the Constitution, they don't want anything but the Constitution, and they won't have anything but the Constitution, and they won't have anything but the Constitution. They have studied it so profoundly that they claim to know better what it means than the men who mado it. They have nominated Southern Constitutional candidates, and have men travelling about the country expounding the Constitution; and yet there is scarcely one of them but will tell you that, notwith standing the fact that Mr. Lincoln may be elected in the mode pointed out by the Constitution and by a constitutional majority, they will not submit. You hear it from the stump—you read it in their papers and in their resolutions.

party Thomas The minudefeet of the Democratic of Mr. Douglas, and no true Democrat in the country, who will vote for Mr. Breekinridge; for they oppose political opponents, but despise and

The plan of the Seceders is to make Breckinridge President at all hazards—i. e , if not of the whole United States, at least of a Southern Republic. Mr. Buchanan is initiated in that movement, and he is to make over to Mr. Breckingidge the public archives, treasury, buildings, army and navy, in the event of the success of the secession movement; for the Secoders still hope to carry all the slave States next November Should they not be able to do that, then they will either have to wait a little, or change the programme alto-

gether. press to convince the public that Secretary Thompon has not taken into consideration the political creed as much as the necesary professional qualifications of an applicant for a clerkship in the Consus Bureau. But that is all bosh! If not, let those papers come forward and prove that there is a redundancy of them for large transactions, and those papers come forward and prove that there is one single Republican or Douglas man in that of-

KAPPA. Public Amusements. ARCH-STREET THEATRE .- Mr. Edwin Booth will commence an engagement here this evening,

opening as Gloster, in the tragedy of "King Richard III." Mr. Booth is one of the most popular "stars" who visit this city, and, indeed, to performer at Arch street Theatre has so many and such warm admirors. WALRUT-STREET THEATRE.-Might we suggest to Dr. Cunnington that the music of the Mar-seillaise, in "The Dead Heart" (or out of it) ought not be played by the orebestra in double quick time. At present, Mr. Hill, who attempts to sing the words, has to run a race with the

orchestra who play the music. The play conti-nues attractive—thanks to the acting of Mr. Adams, Mr. Wright, and Miss C. Jefferson-and will probably run next week, as well as the remaining four evenings of this. THE OPERA.-There is a rumor of the Italian singers revisiting Philadelphia after the election. We doubt it, for the heavy arrears due to nowspa-pers, printers, singers, and others, remain unliquidated. A portion of the company played "Les Huguenots," at New York, on Monday evening. The Tribune has: "A word must, however, be said concerning the debut of Miss Fanny Horon. Her

voice is a contralto, with a tendency to the mezrosoprano, rich in quality, full in tone, and remarkably fresh. She has also a sufficient facility in excontion, and an excellent method. Her knowledge of stage business is very good, and her performonce generally was marked by a rare intelligence. The part of the Page is an ungracious one for a débutante, the costume usually worn being, to say the least, not becoming to most women. In almost most any other character. Miss Horon would have appeared to even greater advantage than in the one she last night filled; and that, under the ciramstances, she made so decided a success, shows clearly that she is an artist of great ability and

The Herald reports that Miss Fanny Heron had quite a success. She has a good mozzo-soprano voice, not powerful, but round and sweet in its ones, with an excellent method and a brilliant execution. The good opinion formed of her in Philadelphia was fully confirmed by the verdict of the audience last night." The Misses Heron are ngaged for Havana. MR. JOHN BROUGHAN .- This well-known author-

actor has appeared, with great success, at the Haymarket Theatre, London, in his own play of "Ro mance and Reality."

GEO. H. BENKERT'S CONCERT.—This evening,

at Musical Fund Hall, Mr. Benkert will have a Concert, at which, besides himself, Madame Johannsen, Mr. Thomas Bishop, Mr. Wooster, of New York, Mr. C. Schmitz, Mr. W. Mollerus, and others will perform. In the programme, the instrumental and vocal performances are pretty fairly balanced-but with a prependerance of the former. Concert-givers rarely recollect that while instrumental playing may be most pleasing to themselves, singing is more gratifying to the audience at large. A favorite pupil of Mr. Benkert's will perform Thelberg's beautiful variations of "Home, Sweet Home," on the piano-forte. The Concert, which will open with an instrumental quintette, commences exactly at 8 this evening. ONLY THREE NIGHTS MORE .- This will be Mr Anderson's last night but three at Concert Hall. To-morrow evening will be for the benefit of his eldest daughter, and on Saturday he leaves us. Those who have not seen him, and who wish have a good seat when they visit Concert Hall, should really avail themselves of the opportunity

been said in the public prints at the has recoulty of gold dollars into piecos of large denominating it may be stated that orders for that purpose have been issued from the Treasury Repartment in two special cases only, and there on representation that the smaller coins occasion much inconvenience in the receipts and disbursements, for no sconer are they paid out than they are again returned in business transactions, there appearing to be a redundancy of them among commercial classes. The Assistant Treasurer at New York was, for the greater facility in counting, authorized to have about two millions of them receiped and the Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis, upwards of one hundred and fifty thousand, for similar receips. This receipage, however, applies to the original or earlier issues, which, it is known, are smaller in circumforence and thicker than the latter, and superior coin. Of the former there are now nine millions, and of the latter six millions in circulation. On an application or complaint, a few days since, from Philadelphia, two hundred thousand dollars of the new dollars were sant from New York to the Mint, whence they were withdrawn, and very many of them gain found their way to New York. While the gold dollars are a great convenience in small, it is considered that there is a rodundancy of them for large transactions, and

hence the recent special orders in relation to the receinage. There does not seem to be any purpose so to reduce the amount of this description of coin LEAVENWORTH, Oct. 30.—The Times, of this city, has information from Southern Kansas, that a company of U S. dragoous, sixty in number, under command of Capt. Sturgis. accompanied by Indian Agent Cowan, had been driving the settlers from what is known as the Uberokes neutral lands.

The Times' correspondent states that seventy-four houses had been burned, and the occupants been turned out. Much excitement prevails in Southern Kansas in consequence, but it is thought the statements are greatly exaggerated.

A meeting of the citizens of this county was hold last evening, to devise plans for the general relief of the sufferers in the Territory. A committee was appointed to solioit immediate aid from the East. A committee was also appointed to act in concert with the committees appointed by other convention to the convention of the committee of the convention of the committee of the committee of the continuous continuous appointed by other convention the committees appointed by other convention the content and a subtractions and the convention the convention and the convention of Kansas Affairs.

concert with the committees appointed by othe counties in the matter, and a call has been issue. for a conference at Lawrence on the 14th of No-The river is exceedingly low at this point, and navigation difficult.

The Threatened Secession. The Threatened Secession.

Louisville, Ost. 30.—The Journal, of this morning, says that romarkably shrowd and well-informed politicians, recently from Washington, state that some of the principal Breckinridge leaders in the South, including Scontor Wigfall, and Judge Meck, of Alabama, agreed on leat Thursday upon a plan of action in cass of Lincoln's election, viz; That South Carolina, within thirty days after the election, would declare herself independent, and sond an ambassador to Washington, asking a recognition. If she was re-Washington, asking a recognition. If she was re-cognized as an independent power, the other South-orn States would follow suit, and after a sufficient

The New York Anti-Rent Suits. The New York Anti-Rent Suits.

ALBANT, October 30 — The Anti-Rent suits were finally disposed of in the Supreme Court this morning The Court of Appeals, it will be remembered, affirmed the judgment of the Supreme Court, which was in favor of the landlord, and directed the record and proceedings to be committed to the Supreme Court. The remittiur was filed this morning, whereupen Judge Hogeboom directed an order to be entered declaring that the judgment of the Court of Appeals stand as the judgment of the Supreme Court, and the planning have execution against the defendants for damages and costs. Under this decision the landlord can proceed at ence to issue executions of the judgments rendered for the recovery of the amount claimed, and also the costs of the different actions.

orn Confederacy would be formed.

From New Mexico. INDEPENDENCE, Mo , Oct. 30 .- The New Mexian mail, with dates to the 15th instant, arrived o day.

Mr. Auberg has succeeded in recovering sixty Mr. Auberg has succeeded in recovering sixtythree of his mules that wore stolen by the Indians.
In all probability, that is all he over will get back.
The hostile Indians are all around Santa Fe, and
the citizens dare not venture any distance out for
fear of being murdered.
There is no nows from the army in the mountains, sent out in pursait of the Navojoe Indians.
No hostile Indians were seen on the plains, and the news from there is of no importance A Forgery Denounced.

Luxington, Ky., Oct 30.—Vice President Breck pridge authorizes the announcement that the let r published over his signature, purporting to be dressed to Dr. J. T. P. Cohcon, Elizabeth City North Carolina, under date of the 6th inst., is forgory. He has written no such letter. Douglas in Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 30 —Mr Douglas has been hailed enthusiastically along his route in Upper Georgia Thousands greeted him at Atlanta. Financial Trouble in Baltimore. PALTIMORE. Oct 30 — Considerable trouble exists among the stock brokers, and several failures are reported

You hear it from the stump—you read it in their papers and in their resolutions—that if Mr. Lincoln is elected the fund in steed dissolved. Here is a constitutional party that intends to violate the Constitutional party that intends

or \$20,000,000. It would not take long to break the Government. In the last Congress the Committee of Ways and Means, headed by John Shorman, [choors, necompanied by Thaddeus Stevens, the Nestor of the House, [applause.] reported a bill for protection to American industry. Then, a gontleman from the South had said that "cotton was king, and not iron" In the speech of William H. Seward protection was adverted to. Mr. Douglas had at that time a sore throat. [Laughter.] He could not tell his masters in Congress as he speke in Lancaster to Pennsylvanians—for on its obony throne, cotton was enshrined in that Captal, speaking and hot tell his masters in Congress as he speke in Lancaster to Pennsylvanians—for on its obony throne, cotton was enshrined in that Captal, speaking and the Stephen these momentous words: "I make the Stephen these momentous words: "I make the support of South Carolina, whose Senator (Hommond) had stignatized the Northern laborers as "mud-sills of society." Yet we were told that Breckinridge and Douglas were equally good tariff men with honest Abe Lincoln. The plains which rolled from the Missirsippi to the Golden Gates of the Pacific were to blossom with the fruits of freemen, or blighted by the tread of the shockled But it was "unconstitutional to protect freedom in the Territories." They had to wait eighty-four years until the old Chief Justice grew white and his intellect darkened before he would sign a Dred Soott bill.

In the case of American Insurance Company vs. Centard, Chief Justice Marshall had decided that Congress had a right to exclude slavery from the Territories. Congress had a right to exclude slavery from the Territories.

Alr. Bingham here cited a great number of cases, to proper that Congress should be slavery from the consess.

Mr. Bingham here cited a great number of cases, to prove that Congress should legislate to protect free white labor in the Territories, and alluded to the admission of Ohio with the provise that domes tie servitude should never be tolerated therein Stephen A. Douglas had voted in the case of Texas to restrict slavery north of 38 degrees.

Calboun's logic really meant that there was no Government at all-Calboun, whose intellect he admired, whose private virtues he revered. Could not Congress protect the laborer in the Territories from murder, or treason? why not from slavery, the sum of all villainles, for which no man could find apology? Slavery had become a Democratic institution, to be protected by Federal law in all the Territories, or to be eatablished there by the Supreme Court. The people were superior to the Supreme Court, as they ought to be. [Cheers]

Mr. Bingham continued at great length to demounce the idea that the Government could not protect the Territories from slavery, which condemited men to labor, without reward and die without hope. [Cheers] Kansas had been driven out of the Union like Hagar, because she had dared to reject slavery. She has been rejected because she would give a Republican vote in the Presidential election. Where was the champlon of popular sovereignty when Charles Sumner was assailed in the Senate chamber? Douglas had said, unable to answer his argument, "Does the speaker expect to be kicked like a dog that he may receive sympathy?"

be kicked like a dog that he may receive sympathy?"

In Buchanan's first message he had advocated the admission of Kansas with a slave Constitution. That infamous Constitution had been defeated in the House by the Republicans, aided by a few housest Democrats of the North like noble John Hickman. Shricks, prolonged and deafening i When Kansas came again, with a free charter in her band, she was east acide. Where was, then, the champion of popular sovereignty? [Laughter | That was an issue now, the admission of free Kansas. The infamous white and black slave codes of New Mexico were also to be considered. Every person contracted to de service in the Territory should be subject to corporeal correction by the employer, and the court should not interfere—whipping white men and women, perchance! For this code Democratic Senators had voted. A more infamous law nover existed, since the bloody code of Drace, than the black code of the same Territory—providing for the imprisonment of a twelve-month of every black man, and, at the end of that time, the selling of him at public auction.

True baber entitled its performer to the gratitude of the employer. He who finds out his own true work is a here of God's. The question was up gravely before an American Congress whether these codes should be repealed. It was repealed in the House, for it would not do to talk of popular sovereignty where the lash fell on the backs of white mon and women. In the Senate, Mr. Douglas (15th and 10th May) had played the part of Balaam's ass, which lifted its lips and spoke when the angels tood in its way. The immortal negel of, liberty had appeared to him, and in its radiant face King Cotton (his Balaam) had chabbed him, and he had meekly said: "Am I not thine ass?" [Tremendous laughter.] He had said to the South, "The clave code extends your institution up to 35 north latitude; these Black Republicans would repeal it." This issue was now to be decided; should these infamous codes be repealed?

The homestead bill was then referred to at length n Buchanan's first message he had advocated number of States were thus recognized, the South-

In the South the great proportion of non-slave holders were landless; they would make an exodus from the slave-cursed States, and, as they made four-fifths of the whole population of the South, its representation in Congress would wofully diminish. This was the servet of the opposition of the South to the homestrad bill. The Union would be best cemented by rulltiplying the number of ficeholders. Turn to Webster's cration: "When the Pilgrims left the Old World they turned their hards arent the faulds existen and advent a best arent to the state of the server of backs upon the foudal system, and adopted the freehold system. This fixed the frame of our civilistitations."

France, under King Louis, adopted a freehold system, and had not France changed that law, that law would have changed france. Louis, with a cotton umbrella and a five-france pieco, skulked away from France, and died in a foreign shore. Give men a home and hearth-stone to fight for [Shouts and applause.] That was a beautiful story of Horatio, who, as he stood against false bextus, looked first to the white porch of his home and said:

"O, Tiber, father Tiber.

said:

"O, Tiber, father Tiber,
To whom the Romans pray,
A Fomen heart, a Roman his.
Take them in charge this day."
Take them in charge this day."
Take them in charge this day."
If they had strongth in the Union and failb in the Open thinting in the Union and failb in the Open thinting them in the Blave.
Shand by the Continuity of the Free man rather than the but of the slave.
Constitution in its spirit as well as its letter. The Continuity in the Republicans, and the clouds which gather over the country will the Republicans.

10 D. WILLIAM ACKLIVENDA Life conveyable and the period of the period

soon assumed a wonderfully oloaginous appearance.

Just about this time seven colored gentlemen, with the instruments of music commandly alleged to accompany plantation melodies, made their appearance on the Democratic platform, and drew off about two-thirds of the recipionts of "beef." The ebopy vocalists sang sentiments relative to Harper's Ferry, and put into miserable verse the good time coming of perfect equality and practical Republicanism. The villified barbecue parties heard with patience, until a drunken individual attempted a mock negro harangue from the same platform, which led to a general row. Noses discharged copicusty of blood, and bruises were as largely supplied. The affair finally quieted, and some speeches were made by George L. Martin and Dr. R. K. Smith.

charged copiously of blood, and bruises were as largely supplied. The affair finally quieted, and some speeches were made by George L. Martin and Dr. R. K. Smith.

The Phoghestive Friends is provided the property of the provided the provid

family, Charles H. Whipple, Goo. F. Noyes, A. D. Mayo, John G. Fee, and a large number of other reformers, less widely known. Several of these letters were from pastors of charches, particularly of the Unitarian and Congregational schools. The proceedings were enamed with avancance of the contract of proceedings were opened with prayer and singing; committees were appointed upon a number of re-form subjects, and discussions of an earnest but charitable character engressed the sessions. A great diversity of views was exhibited, and a numgreat diversity of views was exhibited, and a number of interrogatories, the treatment of each of which would have jadiciously engrossed a whole library, proposed to the sareral committees.

The platform of testimonics we have a conventions, claims for we men certain tour trovorted rights; demands for spiritualism a fair trovorted rights; demands for spiritualism a fair from sectorian influence; encourages physical education; and total abstinence; denounces the use of tobacco, and opposes war; condemns capital punishment; advocates social equality and universal freedom, and proposes a number of minor reforms, which have been sgitated for many years in this and other progressive countries.

steedom, and proposes a number of minor reforms, which have been sigitated for many years in this and other progressive countries.

The tone of the successive conventions has been sufficiently moderate to commend the organization to many rational minds. A recent inquiry into the resources and intelligence of the prominent movers in the enterprise has convinced us that they are warmly and prudently enlisted for the incopion of the several experiments proposed; and whatever may be private or popular opinion as to the impracticability or wisdom of their cotual test, we have heard, not oven from the strictest cynic, an impeachment of the integrity and expressives.

The Philadelphia Progressives.

The Philadelphia organization meet every Sunday fiterneon, at an academy in Sixth street, below Race. T is. Langshore, Esq., is the secretary, we believe. They state, in a recent circular, that their weekly meetings were instituted in January. 1859.

"The mescention accepts all general subjects affecting the interests of man as appropriate for its investigation and action.

"The metings have not been large, but deeply interesting, and we hope will soon attract many inquiring minds, who will co-operate with us at designs." We had scarcely inaugurated this movement.

designs
"We had scarcely inaugurated this movement

PRECOCIOUS YOUTHS. — Yesterday, Recorder Eneu committed three lads for a further hearing upon a sorious charge. Their names are Hamilton Adams, seventeen years of age, Robert DeGroot, aged sixteen, and John Nathans, aged twenty. Adams was employed in Robert Warnock's dry goods store, northwest corner of Eighth and Filbert streets. For some time past, Mr. Warnock has missed goods from his store, but was unable to trace the source whence they disappeared. He made known the facts to the Recorder, who put Officer Carlin on the seent, who discovered Nathans buckstering black silk handkerchiefs, kid gloves, and other articles of facey dry goods about the streets, and selling them to his acquaintaness at low prices. Nathans was arrested, when he made a confession of how he canne by the goods, implicating Adams an DeGroot as the parties from whom he obtained taem. The goods were identified by Mr. Warnock as those taken from his store. He estimates that he has the parties from whom he obtained taem. The goods were identified by Mr. Warnock as those taken from his store. He estimates that he has the contract out of the entered to the C. Kutz, Eeq., as master, to report the amount of damage. taken from his store. He estimates that he has lost between \$500 and \$500 worth of goods in this way. Defroot was amployed in a store in the vicinity, and it is alleged, acted as a sort of agent in passing the goods from Adams to Nathans. Another hearing will take place in the case this morning before the Recorder.

morning before the Recorder.

THE OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY EXTERED AND RANSAGNID.—Some time during Menday night the office of the District Attorney, in the Adelphia Building, Fifth street, below Walnut, was entered. The intruder obtained admission by clambering through a transom window over the door. The drawers, racks, &c., were broken open and ransacked, but nothing was taken, so far as can be ascertained. It is supposed that the robber was in search of some paper in which he was interested. Mr. Mann whishes it understood that there are no valuables kept in his office, and that important papers are placed out of the reach of ordinary thieves. A knowledge of these facts will save burglars trouble, and prevent damage to the cabinet ware in the office.

Public Lambs—Books have just been PUBLIC LAMPS -Books have just been

PUBLIO LAMPS —Books have just been opened at the Central and District gas offices for the securing of greater attention to the department of public lamps. Citizens are requested to give information respecting accidents which may happen to the public lamps, or of any failure in lighting or extinguishing them at the proper time, or if not properly cleaned and in good lighting condition. This sfair is one of importance. In some outer sections of the city it is a frequent cocurrence to find squares utterly destitute of light, and we believe that the whole Second police district contains, on its river front, but two lights. The we believe that the whole Second police district contains, on its river front, but two lights. The public lamps are equally effectual, in many cases, with a police force; but, although gas is thus an able policeman; it does not follow that all able policemen are only gas.

LARGE SALE STOCKS REAL ESTATE, &c.—
Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons sold yesterday, at noon, at the Exchange, the following real estate, stocks, &c.:

Mr. Brewster asked the judge to make a note of All. Breweter saked the judge to make a note of their objection.

The verdict was then taken. It was "Guilty." Mr. Breweter then asked the court to defer action on the verdict until Saturday, and in the meanwhile, if there was any question as to the bail, it might be increased to any amount.

Judge Thompson said that, under the peculiar circumstances of this case, he could not take bail.

Judge Thompson said that, under the peculiar circumstances of this case, he could not take bail. If a motion was made, he would take the matter into consideration.

Mr. Brewster hoped his Honor would decide the question speedily, in justice to the defendant, to when the matter in the defendant of the motion before the court adjourned, and he did so by refusing to grant it, and Mr. Byerly was taken to prison. The punishment affixed by law is an imprisonment not to exceed three years, a fine not to exceed \$1,000, and deprived of citizenship.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT-Judge

UNITED STATES CHROUIT COURT—Judge Grier.—Woolston vs. The John A. Warner. In this case, which was argued on an appeal from the decision of Judge Cadwallader, who held that the has given a decision, in which he says:

I see no deficiency in the statements of this libel, to bring this case within the jurisdiction of the Court of Admiralty.

It is not disputed that a contract to carry passengers fon the bigh seas is as much a maritime out to the court of Admiralty.

It is not disputed that a contract to carry passengers fon the bigh seas is as much a maritime of the court of Admiralty.

The voyage commenced In Minturn vs. King, How. 469, it was taken for granted

The voyage on this case was from the port of Philadelphia to Cape May, and thence to the Great Esstern, and thence to the Great Esstern, and thence to a certain point in the Atlantic ceean. It is as much a maritime contract is contract for transportation from one part of the port of Philadelphia to another. It was a contract to carry on the high seas to a town in another State, and thence to a certain point in the Atlantic ceean. It is as much a maritime contract secause the vessel is bound to take the passenger to a certain place and bring him back again.

Nor is it material to the definition of a maritime

designs

"We had scarcely inaugurated this movement before we were made conscious of its necessity. The first attempt to discuss popular theology was the signal for efforts to prosoribe us and suppress our meeting. Public halls were closed against our efforts."

We cit othe above as a matter of local news. Whatever interests any large class of citizens is a legitimate subject for local exposition. We are pleased with the opportunity to rectify a mistake, and at the same time enlighton general readers as to the claims of a public enterprise.

PRECOCIOUS YOUTHS.—Yesterday, Recorder Enou committed three lads for a further hearing upon a serious charge. Their names are Ifamilton Adams, seventeen years of age, Robert DeGroot, aged sixteen, and John Nathans, aged twenty. Adams was employed in Robert Warnack's dry goods store, northwest corner of Eighth and Filbort streets. For some time past, Mr. Warnock has missed goods from his store, but was unable to trace the source whence they disappeared. He made known the facts to the Recorder, who put Officer Carlin on the scent, who discovered Nathans huckstering black slik handkerchiefs, kid gloves, and selling them

The ordinary business which has been interrupted by Mr. Byorly's case was resumed. Richard Butler Price, who stands convicted of an assault and buttery upon Dr. Duffie, was fined \$50 at d costs. DISTRICT COURT - Judge Hare. - James DISTRICT COURT — Judge Hare. — James 5. Keen vs Mary Ann Coleman. An action to recover on a bond. Defence, that when the bond was executed the defendant was married to Mr. John Hartman. Verdict for defendant.

Joseph Whartenby vs John R. Newman. An action to recover for services rendered. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff for \$48

George W Goines vs. James Barrett, Jr., and John McCaudler. This was an action to recover damages The plaintiff, who is a colored man, got into one of the Sprues and Pine-streets passenger cars, and was ejected by the defendants, ene of whom was a passenger, and the other the conductor. An action of assault and battery was brought in the Quarter Sessions, which resulted in the acquittal of the defendants, and inten the present action was instituted to recover damages. By

action was instituted to recover damages. By agroement a verdict for plaintiff for \$5 was taken loject to the opinion of the court. Edward Tunnay vs. Edward White, executor, &c. or plaintiff for \$125 . DISTRICT COURT-Judge Stroud.-D. T. Moore & Co. vs. the Green and Coates-streets Passenger Railway Company. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff for \$15,048.

John Scholt vs. Benjamin Sage and Hugh McItvaine. An action of trover.

Dorothea Schandhand vs. Wood, Wilson, & Wood. A teigned issue to test the ownership of certain goods. Verdict for plaintiff.

sble policemen; it does not follow that all able policemen are only gas.

THE GREAT WILMINGTON PARADE—
SLAYE-STATE DEPUTATIONS—The People's parade at Wilnington, Delaware, this evening, will be a great political demonstration. The line will probably be 10,000 strong, and among the Wide-Awake deputations present will be olus from Occquan, Virginia, Washington city, and Baltimore. Chester county will be represented by 800 mounted men, while the Philadelphia clubs will also have a representation. It appears from this that the Republicans are even hopeful of carrying Delaware for Lincoln.

OLD Guard or 1844.—A large number of anotent Americans sesembled, last evening, at the People's Hesdquarters, and formed themselves into a club, for parade, on Friday night, with the Lincoln Wide-Awakes. Some speeches were made, in which the ancient Know-Nothing sentiments were reliterated, and arguments adduced to prove that the "Old Guard" were justified in rallying with the Republicans.

New Orleans, Out. 30.—Recent Mexican advices report that \$400,000 of the conducta recently seized has been restored.