The Press.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1860.

FIRST PAGE.—"A Daniel Come to Judgment;" Another Spell of Italian Opera; The Pulpit—Centenary Sermon by the Rev. Richard Newton, D. D.; The City; Legal Intelligence; The Revolution in Italy. FOURTH PAGE.—A Letter from Mr. Watts; Personal and Political; General News; List of Letters Remaining in the Post Office; Marine Intelligence.

The News.

We have late and very important news from *Europe by the steamship Prince Albert*, which arrived at St. John's, N. F., on Saturday, with Liverpool dates to Tuesday, the 23d. The *question* of annexation had been submitted to a popular vote, and the Neapolitans had adopted it almost unanimously. There had been another engagement between the Sardinian and Neapolitan forces, in which the latter had been defeated with a loss of life, and the capture of some eight hundred prisoners. It was also rumored that an engagement had taken place between Garibaldi's vessels and some Austrian and Spanish ships, the latter being captured. This statement wants confirmation. It is reported that immediately on the consolidation of the Italian Empire, Victor Emmanuel will offer to Garibaldi the rank of Prince and commander-in-chief of the army. There was a rumor in circulation that Austria had given an assurance that she would not interfere unless an attack was made on Rome. The Warsaw conference was being held. None of the results had transpired. The Duke of Richmond had died. The Galway steamship company had ordered the construction of two fine steamers. At London consols were quoted at 92¾ a 92⅞ for money. In the Liverpool markets cotton was quiet but firm, while breadstuffs had slightly advanced.

The Pony Express, with dates from San Francisco to the 20th ult., has arrived at St. Joseph's, Mo.: No material change had occurred in the San Francisco markets. From Oregon we learn of the perpetration of another massacre of emigrants by Indians. *Some particulars of the affair are given* in our telegraphic summary of the news. A bill had passed the House of Representatives of Oregon designed to nullify the late Congressional election, when a Breckinridge Democrat was elected by the people. The accounts from British Columbia are devoid of interest.

The *Official Gazette* of Honduras, of September 20th, publishes a decree by the President, reminding all strangers in the country that "they are subject, under the Constitution, to the same duties as natives," and directing the magistrates in the towns and villages on the frontiers to call the attention of all strangers entering the country *to the above article, the 12th of the Constitution.*

Files of newspapers from Buenos Ayres to September 21st have been received. There is no local news of any interest. The attitude of Brazil towards the Oriental State of Uruguay was attracting considerable attention; but, though war was spoken of, there did not appear to exist any reasonable ground for any such extreme proceeding. The *Tribune* quotes largely from the Rio papers, which have commenced an editorial war upon each other on the subject, some opposing the idea of a useless war, while others, among them the *Journal do Comercio*, advocate it within certain bounds. The pros and cons, however, seem to be more especially intended for the benefit of the present Brazilian Ministry than for a discussion of the bare question.

A correspondent of the *Herald*, writing from Jacmel, St. Domingo, says that the Haytien Government has ordered a full and complete census to be taken on the French side of the island. At the opening of the House of Representatives, the President, in his message, referred, in the most complimentary manner, to the recent colony of emigrants from Louisiana, now settled at St. Marc, and expressed a hope that the example might be followed on a larger scale. The Government encourages emigration in every way, the public domain being thrown open to settlers, and, if necessary, a part of their passage-money will be paid, and they will be provided for, at the public expense, for eight days after their arrival. The coffee crop, which promised to be more than an average yield, was rapidly coming to market. The new crop was selling at $117 (Haytien) per hundred pounds.

The steamship *Borussia* sailed from New York on Saturday, for Southampton, Havre, and Hamburg, with 137 passengers and $166,700 in specie. The *City of Washington* also sailed for Liverpool, with 192 passengers. Owing to the violent easterly storm that prevailed during Saturday, the above-mentioned steamers, as also those of the Southern lines, came to anchor at Quarantine, and remained a few hours, awaiting fair weather.

Ex-Governor Wise delivered a declamation at Norfolk, on Saturday, on the state of the Union, and the measures to be taken by the South in the event of Mr. Lincoln's election to power. We learn that the Governor spoke his usual number of hours, and he denounced all who would not stand by the South, and that his remarks were greeted with tumultuous enthusiasm. It is unnecessary to add that, notwithstanding the Governor's declamation, the country is still safe.

We learn from Montgomery, Alabama, that on Friday evening Senator Douglas made a narrow escape from a serious, if not a fatal, accident. The Senator was addressing his friends from a steamboat, when the deck gave way, and with hundreds of others he was precipitated to the deck below. Fortunately, no one was injured, although the accident will delay the Senator's departure from Montgomery for a few days.

From the report of interments in Philadelphia for the past week, we learn that there have been 226 deaths; adults 95, children 131. The largest number of deaths are consumption, diptheria, and scarlet fever. The victims of the last two maladies are mostly children.

Financial.

The most sensitive element of society is the financial nerve. If you touch the pocket you too frequently touch the conscience. It would be folly to expect that, when great banking houses are shaken, every other branch of business should not feel the reaction. Those who prate loudest of the healthy monetary condition of the country are too apt quietly to give the lie to their professions, by disposing of their securities at market rates. That there has been a steady preparation on the part of certain interests, in all the large and small towns of the free States, to arrange for what is regarded as a collapse in financial matters, we have no doubt. But faith survives all things. Faith has enabled the martyr to defy the stake and faith in the Union is one of the best investments an American can make.

Why should our people be misled by the panic created by the South, and re-echoed from New York? Do they not know that, if one leading man in a country town should dispose of his stock in a certain banking-house, he, by this act, creates a stampede, which in the end may overwhelm himself and all his neighbors? That the fire-eaters of the South intend to make a demonstration at an early day is beyond doubt. They have threatened so much that they must do something. They have gone so far that if they retreat now it will be a personal, inevitable, and lasting disgrace to them. They may carry off South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, and Florida; but, after all, is there not in all these several States, excepting South Carolina, a strong Union party? Are we of the free States so entirely dependent upon politicians that every poor woman who invests her little earnings in a savings institution, and every poor mechanic who puts what he has into a bank, must watch the barmometer of politics, in order to decide whether they shall allow their money to remain? Our own opinion is that the only way to safety is to have confidence in the Union. If there should be a sudden run upon our banks and savings institutions, they will close, as in 1857, and then the disaster will be universal. Let us be wise in time, and trust each other.

The Byerly Case.

It is fortunate, notwithstanding the persistent efforts of the counsel of the notorious BYERLY to protect him from deserved punishment, that so upright and fearless a magistrate as Judge THOMPSON will have the final disposition of the case. The belief in BYERLY's guilt is universal. The expectation and hope that he will be severely dealt with is not less so. If the elective franchise is to be corrupted by the example repeatedly set by the class of which he is the representative, there is an end to free government. The practice of altering returns and of stuffing ballot-boxes has become a profession upon which certain hangers-on of parties live and thrive, and there is no penalty too severe to inflict upon them. Yesterday's (Sunday) papers—the *Dispatch*, the *Transcript* and the *Mercury*—contain the strongest denunciations of BYERLY and his associates, and the *Dispatch* insists that Mr. BUTLER owes it to his own character to surrender the certificate based upon the forged returns.

WE HAVE RECEIVED many orders for straight electoral tickets from different parts of the State. Unhappily, there is no effective organization to circulate these tickets. If there were, we do not doubt that an immense majority of the Democratic party of the State would be thrown in favor of it. As it is, our friends must do the best they can under the circumstances.

Better News from the South.

The brave campaign of DOUGLAS in the Southern States has produced, and is producing, glorious fruits. His voice has cheered the hearts and nerved the arms of the true friends of the Union. He has marched directly into the camp of the Secessionists, and while they glared upon him, the threats which menaced him in advance, were hushed, because nothing fell from his lips but moderation and truth. The generous and chivalric sons of the South recoiled from the attempt to do violence to this fearless champion of the right. It had been given out that he was to be insulted at Montgomery, Ala., and at Atlanta and Macon, Ga., but, so far as heard from, those who led in the crusade have not shown their faces, and the great body of the people have rallied in crowds to his meetings.

In Missouri the Union feeling, as represented by the St. Louis *Republican*, is so strong that even Senator GREEN—one of the extremest advocates of the slave code—has been forced to announce that the election of LINCOLN will be no cause for secession or disunion. In Kentucky, the Louisville *Journal*, edited by PRENTICE, and the Louisville *Democrat*, edited by HARNEY and HUGHES, are rallying the friends of BELL and DOUGLAS to the support of an imperilled country; and the Douglas State Committee, appreciating the public danger, issued an address on the 31st of October, from which we take the following extract:

"Recent events in connection with the visit of Mr. Yancey to Kentucky, and the action of the Disunion leaders in this and other Southern States, clearly indicate that the issues of the Presidential canvass are undergoing a great and rapid change, and that the mere minor questions of Federal policy will soon be, if they are not already, dwarfed and forgotten in the great and paramount issue of the preservation of the Union itself. That the Union is in immediate and imminent peril; that traitorous assaults are meditated, and will soon be directed with frantic energy against its integrity, is no longer a matter of surmise and vague conjecture. It has become to every patriot mind a point of most absolute and painful conviction. Late developments have removed every doubt, and confirmed the worst fears upon the subject. The question to be decided by the people of the United States, next Tuesday, is not so much whether the National Government shall be administered according to this or that principle of constitutional interpretation, or upon this or that system of administrative policy, as whether it shall exist as a government at all; whether the United States shall continue to be a nation, and the American name still be honored, respected, and loved among the nations of the earth. In the issue are involved the honor, safety, happiness, and liberty of twenty-five millions of freemen. Upon its decisive hangs prosperity and financial prosperity or universal bankruptcy and ruin; peace or war, and war in its most repulsive and appalling form, civil, servile, and fratricidal. We tell you the enemies of the Union are at work, seeking with secret but desperate energy to destroy it. Shall the friends strive with less determined faith or resolute and unwearying effort to preserve it? While Disunionists and traitors are putting forth the most constant and active efforts to accomplish their infamous purposes, shall patriots be less zealous and vigilant to cherish and protect all that is precious to them as individuals, and sacred to them as free citizens of a great Republic? Shall we be idle, careless, and cowardly, when the foes of our country are bold, reckless, and defiant, pressing on to its destruction with impious purpose and impatient haste? No! never! never! *To give, or even for a moment* contemplate a different answer, were treason in itself. It would be to insult our virtue as patriots, and cast a slur upon our honor as men."

Senator JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, Governor WICKLIFFE, Hon. JOHN C. MASON, Hon. JOHN YOUNG BROWN, and many other men of equal position and influence, are traversing the State, speaking in favor of the Union and the Constitution. We think both Kentucky and Missouri may certainly be set down against the Disunionists. In Mr. YANCEY's own State of Alabama great apprehensions are expressed by the Breckinridgers lest the combined forces of BELL and DOUGLAS may sweep the State. Mr. Senator BROWN, of Mississippi, lately returned from a tour through Louisiana, and gives it as his opinion, that that State will go for BRECKINRIDGE by about three thousand majority—which is a considerable reduction from Mr. SLIDELL's extravagant prediction. To show the temper that animates the Union men of Georgia, we take the following extract from Col. GARDNER's paper—the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*, of the 31st ult.:

"If you love a Democrat of the Jackson school, vote for Douglas.

"If you don't think a man false to the South who tells treason what Jackson told it, vote for Douglas

"If you like a man who hates Abolitionism, and can make the same speeches North and South, vote for Douglas.

"If you like a man who is not a dumb candidate, and can answer plainly any question of national politics, vote for Douglas.

"Stand by the stars while yet they float, and if God shall sustain your endeavors, and deem you sufficient to save from the Southern Confederacy this city from fire, then will little children bless you for saving this heritage which was bought by blood, and willed to them by dying heroes.

"At all events do your duty, and should the Union fall, no haunting memories will ask you why. Nor will you fear to enter that infinite home of man's last aspirations,

"Where on those high and eternal plains,
Hope's radiant tents are spread,
While glory keeps eternal watch
O'er the invasion of the dead.'

"For you can face Jackson and say: 'I voted for the friend you loved;' can look Washington in his spirit eyes and say: 'I voted for the last great party not founded on geographical divisions.'"

In Virginia the Union feeling grows stronger with every hour. As an evidence of the intense indignation excited by the efforts of the Seceders, we copy the following letter from one of the ablest jurists of the State, Hon. R. H. FIELD, who does not hesitate, even from the bench, to sound the alarm, and to denounce the machinations of these enemies of the country. It is addressed to the editor of the Charlottesville (Va.) *Observer*:

"CHARLOTTESVILLE, Oct. 16, 1860.

"*To the Editor of the Observer:*

"DEAR SIR: You have seen that the Richmond *Enquirer* has taken ground in favor of a dissolution of the Union, by advising the South to strike a blow at once, and saying that Virginia will go with them. Is it not melancholy to think that any man or set of men should be so ignorant of the sense of the people of Virginia on this important subject as the editors of the *Enquirer* are, if they believe what they say, which I don't doubt. If Eastern Virginia were to take that ground, the whole western part of the State, to a man, would be leaving us. But in truth nine-tenths of Eastern Virginia are opposed to it. Yet the utterance of such sentiments in a respectable paper is calculated to encourage the fire eaters of South Carolina and Alabama to treason and rebellion, bring on a civil war, and drench a portion of our happy land with the blood of our brothers.

"These Southern Disunionists want a Southern Confederacy, mainly to open the slave trade and thereby become enabled to purchase African slaves at one hundred and fifty dollars to cultivate their cotton lands. The price of negroes here will fall at least one hundred per cent. from the consequent spirited revulsion of such a result. The price of land will come down in the same proportion, and all persons who are much in debt will be broken up entirely and ruined. If their debts amount to one-half of what their property is now worth, *and would sell for, then utter ruin would be inevitable.*

"Meetings should be held all over the State, and public sentiment should be proclaimed, and these open-mouthed Disunionists should be silenced. Their cannon should be spiked at once."

"I hope, also, they will form and proclaim a determined purpose, in the election of 1864, to lay aside all party predilections and prejudices and unite in electing a President whose opinions of public policy will be in unison with our wishes and interests.

"In deeds of patriotism Culpeper has always been in the first rank, and I should be pleased to see the Whigs and Democrats unite in calling a meeting of the people forthwith, to declare that they are opposed to the dissolution of the Union, and the formation of a Southern Confederacy, and that their determination is to abide the Administration of Lincoln, or any other man who may be fairly and constitutionally elected President of the United States, so long as he supports the Constitution of the United States, executes, in good faith, the laws of the Union, and refrains from a course of measures calculated to violate our rights and destroy the value of our property, which we know cannot be done if the Constitution and the laws, as they now are, are supported by the President of the United States and his party.

"With great respect, yours, R. H. FIELD."

We could multiply these evidences of patriotism in the South through columns, but the above will suffice to show that the Union fires are lighted, that the old JACKSON memories are revived, and that men of all parties are coming together, and will soon constitute a noble brotherhood, sworn to live or die by the Confederacy, as our fathers created it; and resolved to punish every traitor that dares to raise his hand against it.

☞ The characteristic outcry is raised by the Breckinridge Disunionists against the editor of a Democratic paper in Minnesota—the St. Paul *Pioneer*—because he expressed an opinion in favor of the election of LINCOLN. He stated that it was better he should be elected than that the contest should go into Congress. Is it not a piece of superb impertinence and presumption on the part of these Disunionists to denounce anybody for expressing an opinion in favor of Mr. LINCOLN, when they themselves, with a fatal want of logic, swear they will secede if he is elected, and absolutely have done as much to produce that result as Mr. LINCOLN's own friends?

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH GOODS, &c.—The attention of purchasers is requested to the large and valuable assortment of French, German, Swiss, and British dry goods, embracing about "500 lots of choice fancy staple articles," in silk, worsted, woollens, and cottons, to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on six months' credit, commencing this morning, at ten o'clock, to be continued the larger portion of the day, without intermission, by Myers, Claghorn, & Co, auctioneers, No. 413½ and 415 Arch street.

New York Politicians.

Nowhere in the free States has the Disunion party surrounded itself with such influence as in the city of New York, and nowhere, except in the South, are the doctrines of the extreme pro-slavery leaders so ardently supported. The idea seems to have taken possession of the public mind that that great metropolis depends entirely for its commercial support upon the most abject submission to the demands of the Southern fire-eaters. Principle is lost sight of, and every new exaction, whether it comes from Mr. YANCEY, Mr. RHETT, Mr. WISE, or Mr. SLIDELL, is at once responded to. The leaders seem to ignore the presence of a great Union party in the South, and to proceed upon the theory that every interest, whether of manhood or of morality, must be subordinate to the clamor that now controls the South, or else they will lose the Southern trade.

We regret to say that, up to this time, no honest Democratic voice has been raised against this infatuation. Men who can afford to speak the truth are silent, and others allow themselves to be misled by distorted notions of the Constitution, and glory in the proclamation of idealisms which would be laughed at in South Carolina itself. We are not, therefore, surprised that Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR—who some months ago delivered an elaborate lecture upon the Divinity of Slavery, and so far exalted the peculiar institution as to leave his hearers in doubt whether the white men, for their own comfort, ought not to be in chains themselves—should now come forward and enlighten his country with another argument, in which he shows that secession from the Union, on the part of the Southern States, is not only legal, but practical; not only right, but feasible.

Mr. O'CONOR is a monomaniac. Living in a community controlled more by interest than by conscience, his mind seems to have gone astray, and his lawyer brain to have ossified the patriotism of his heart. He is so accustomed to bullying judges, that he thinks he can bully the country. Flattered because he has been enabled to exact unjust verdicts from pliant and uninquiring juries, he thinks that his novel theory in favor of a secession will at once be acquiesced in, and that, in a short time, all the people of New York will, for their own sakes, agree to a separation from the South—*provided, always, the South will continue to trade with New York.*

The other orator, on the same side, is, Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN. With true New York emulation, he smells trade and traffic in the breeze, and surrenders conscience to commerce. TILDEN was a Free-Soiler of the worst VAN BUREN stripe. We remember him in 1848, at Baltimore, when, with the Hon. PRESTON KING, he refused to recognize the nomination of Gen. CASS as the Democratic candidate for President—mainly because the Democratic platform did not go far enough against slavery. TILDEN seceded afterwards, and became an insurrectionist, against the Democratic nominees, and aided to elect a slaveholder to the Presidency. He is, therefore, a secessionist by his record, and by consequence in favor of BRECKINRIDGE. And it is a pregnant commentary upon the sincerity of his present demonstration that he should be in favor of the extreme pro-slavery platform to-day, when he knows that that platform is founded upon unforgiving hostility to STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, who represents the great national idea.

Such are the arguments that New York advances to flatter the South and to win for herself the trade of that section. In order to promote her interests she is willing to encourage the enemies of the Union. Her party leaders offer every possible inducement to the adversaries of the Republic in the slave States. Her lawyers join the Secessionists, and while one announces that slavery is a Divine institution, the other declares that it would be better for the South to separate from the North. When a great metropolis must depend upon such influences in order to promote its commerce, it will require no "Daniel come to judgment" to estimate the duration of its prosperity.

A Brief Glance at the Past.

When the house is burning it is folly to look for the incendiary. The first duty should be to extinguish the flames. At a moment when all our best energies are required to save the Union from the tempest that raves around it, we should not be diverted by insane disputes over the integrity of the various parts of the Union or the conduct of the crew of the great Ship of State. But the conduct of the men who carry the flag of BRECKINRIDGE, and keep step to the discord of disunion, deserves a passing notice. Their brutalities upon the friends of Judge DOUGLAS have surpassed all that has appeared in political annals, and seem to increase in violence as the election day approaches.

To read the Disunion papers, one would suppose the friends of BRECKINRIDGE to be anointed saints; martyrs who had been persecuted; men deprived of their rights; in fact, the incarnation of integrity, purity, and consistency. One would suppose that Judge DOUGLAS was running as an irregular candidate; that it was his friends who seceded at Charleston, and erected a piratical banner at Baltimore; that it was he who dared to force the Lecompton Constitution upon the people of Kansas, who proscribed independent men, and he only who looks forward to the overthrow of the Republic. That a party thus officered and educated should have any supporters is a poor compliment to the boasted intelligence of our people, and that it should have been enabled to conquer in most of the States of this Union the Democratic organization, and to lavish the treasure and wield the power of the General Government in furtherance of its designs, proves that our politics have become more corrupt than even exaggerated imagination had painted them, and that thousands are willing to sacrifice their manhood and integrity for a pecuniary consideration. In this State, most of the Democratic papers have been conquered by the enemies of the Union, and are conducted, with rare exceptions, by men who depend for their support upon a corrupt Administration, who present no arguments in favor of the recognized principles of the party, but fill the public mind with calumnies of Mr. DOUGLAS and his friends, or with prophecies of the coming overthrow of the Republic. The effect of these clamors is seen in the constant defeat of the Democracy, in daily accessions to the Republicans, and in a gradual loss of confidence among the people at large in the perpetuity of our institutions. We know but one parallel to this picture, and that is the indignation of the discarded King of Naples, because GARIBALDI and his volunteers have triumphed in the late Italian campaigns. Our Bonfalunos have lost so much that they forget their crimes in their misfortunes; and in bewailing the disasters which they have made all over the country, they are fools enough to think that it was the men they have persecuted and punished who are guilty, and not themselves.

Washington and the American Union.

Our correspondent "Occasional" refers to the example of WASHINGTON, and draws a forcible contrast between the English WELLINGTON and the American WINFIELD SCOTT. If it is true that a great calamity is impending, and that we are on the eve of grave internal trouble, there will be a universal prayer that the spirit of WASHINGTON may guide and tranquilize our fellow-countrymen, and that it may inspire the President of the United States, and the illustrious captain who will probably again be called into active service. The following lines, slightly altered from TENNYSON's great ode on WELLINGTON, may not be inapplicable to the present condition of the public mind and to the grateful recollections of WASHINGTON:

"*A people's voice, we are a people yet,*
Tho' all men else their nobler dreams forget,
Confused by brainless mobs and lawless Powers;
Thank him who isled us here, and roughly set
This Saxon in blown seas and stormy showers.
We have a voice with which to pay the debt
Of boundless love and reverence, and regret,
To those great men who fought, and kept it cure.
And keep it cure, O God, from brute control,
Or Statesmen, guard us, guard the eye, the soul,
Of Union. Keep our noble country whole,
And save the one true seed of freedom sown
Betwixt a people and their ancient throne.
For saving that, ye help to save mankind
Till public wrong be crumbled into dust.
And drill the rank world for the march of mind,
Till crowds at length be sane and crowns be just.
But wink no more in slothful overtrust.
Remember him who led your hosts;
He bade you guard the sacred coasts;
Your cannons moulder on the seaward wall;
His voice is silent in your council hall;
He spoke among you, and the man who spoke,
Who never sold the truth to serve the hour,
Nor palter'd with Eternal God for power;
Who let the turbid streams of rumor flow
Thro' either babbling world of high and low;
Whose life was work, whose language rife
With rugged maxims hewn from life;
Who never spoke against a foe;
Whose many winters freeze with one rebuke
All great self-seekers trampling on the right:
Whatever record leap to light,
He never shall be shamed."

The Board of Trade Excursion.

After an absence of three weeks, the excursion party of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia returned on Saturday evening to their homes. One of the objects of this tour through the "West" was to become acquainted with the resources, the trade, and the merchants of that section, and this, to a very great extent, has been accomplished. At every point visited, the rooms of the "Board of Trade," in which are found records of business, statistics of trade, &c., and where all the merchants are accustomed to congregate, were thrown open to the Philadelphians. That they used the means thus offered, a glance at the names of the delegation will satisfy the most skeptical. The importance of the Boards of Trade of the West can scarcely be over-estimated. They tend to stimulate business, to produce good feeling among commercial men, and create that union of action by which alone great results can be accomplished. The excursion party visited most of the important cities of the West, and at every point much cordiality was manifested, and everything that could have been desired was done to render their trip pleasant and profitable. At Cleveland, where their sojourn was but for one day, the Board of Trade of that place welcomed the Philadelphians to their rooms, and with great politeness showed them their beautiful city. At Chicago, the Board of Trade entertained them at the Tremont House with a sumptuous supper, at which many congratulatory speeches were made. Milwaukee, though not upon the programme, was visited, and here the same cordial feeling was manifested. Her stores, her public buildings, and her Chamber of Commerce were visited. Her merchants gave the excursionists a most hearty welcome, which will long be remembered as one of the most gratifying of the tour. The merchants of St. Joseph also gave the visitors a handsome entertainment. At St. Louis, the Philadelphians were invited to a public banquet, but owing to the shortness of the sojourn, the invitation was necessarily declined, very much to the regret of the merchants of St. Louis, as well as of the excursionists. The party spent an evening there, at Mr. HUGH CAMPBELL's formerly a Philadelphia merchant, who gave them an exceedingly handsome entertainment. At Louisville, the excursionists were waited upon by a committee of merchants, who, through their chairman, Mr. CASSADY, invited them to a dinner, but Mr. STOKES, on the part of the Philadelphians, in a brief but very appropriate speech, thanked the merchants of Louisville for this reception and this manifestation of good will, but regretted that it would be impossible to accept the invitation. Mr. GARVIN, a merchant prince, invited them in the evening to his house, where the proverbial hospitality of Kentucky was handsomely illustrated.

The Lexington merchants, hearing the excursionists would remain but two hours in their city, prepared a fine dinner for them and welcomed them very cordially. Ashland was also visited by the party.

Again at Cincinnati, a banquet was given, where speeches, toasts, &c., were the order of the day. Cincinnati, though last visited, was not therefore least appreciated. As the "Queen City of the West," she received the Philadelphians in a manner befitting her character and position. Thus, at every point the excursionists were received in an exceedingly agreeable manner.

When near Philadelphia an informal meeting was held in the cars, and Mr. STOKES selected as chairman. Mr. NEWLIN, being called upon for a speech, congratulated the party upon their return to their homes. He referred briefly to the success of the trip, and to the many pleasures of the excursion. Mr. HALLOWELL, being called upon, followed by saying that he was rejoiced to think that no accident had occurred to mar the pleasures of the trip. He spoke of the happy unanimity that prevailed, and concluded by saying that he should look back with pleasure upon the past three weeks. Mr. PRICE was then called upon, and said that the trip had been an agreeable one to him, and that he had no doubt advantages would flow from it. He congratulated them upon the happy termination of this long jaunt. A few appropriate remarks were also made by Messrs. BIDDLE, LIPPINCOTT, KELLY, and others.

There is evidently a kind and generous feeling in all the great Commonwealths lying west, northwest, and southwest of Pennsylvania, and it is to be regretted that it has not been more extensively cultivated heretofore. Our beautiful city possesses many peculiar and important advantages, but she has been less active in trumpeting them to the world, in proclaiming her capacities, in soliciting trade, and in seeking new business connections, than any other leading emporium of America. She has rather "hid her light under a bushel," than sought to dazzle other communities with any false glare. The most important facts in regard to the extent of her manufactures, her railroad connections, her facilities for trade, her progress and population, are often heard with astonishment by business men of other States (or even of our own), who should have been perfectly familiar with them. Let us hope that the excursion will not only prove fruitful of important results in itself, but that it will also stimulate our citizens to repeated and unremitting efforts to attract hither a large class of merchants whose interests could undoubtedly be promoted by making in Philadelphia the large purchases which, from more force of habit, or from lack of proper efforts on our part, or from the superior activity of the agents of other cities, are now made elsewhere.

The Anti-Slavery Convention at Kennett Square.

The communication which we publish below, relative to our report of the Anti-Slavery Convention at Kennett Square, vindicates our Reporter and is a final reply to the impeachments of interested parties. The subject, of itself, has not merited the attention it has obtained. Fearful that an excess of zeal had possibly colored our summary of the proceedings, we were willing that the affair should vindicate itself. It has done so in this unexpected manner, and without solicitation of any of our attachés. We may state here, that we employ in this establishment only reliable and capable men who neither extenuate facts, nor unduly magnify them. We have uniformly given our Reporters the fullest confidence, and in no single case have found them unworthy. It is not surprising that parties who seem to have little respect for the venerated dead should hesitate to question the veracity of the living, and those who are accustomed to unbridled denunciation may well be mortified when their own profanity stares them in print:

KENNETT SQUARE, Nov. 2.

MR. EDITOR: Our attention has been called to a report of the proceedings of an Abolition Convention held in this place on Thursday and Friday last; also to a card, signed by Robert Purvis, denying the truthfulness of the same. And we feel it to be but simple justice to your reporter to state that his account of the speech made by the said Purvis was true and faithful, so far as it went, but we regard it as rather under than over the mark. The vituperative epithets applied to Washington; the charges brought against Jefferson and other founders of our Republic; the abusive slang indulged in towards Mr. Greeley, such as calling him "the shackling Albino Greeley," &c., was even more rancorous and insulting than the report of his impotent venom which appeared in *The Press*. We hope, for the peace and credit of our community, that such an outrage upon the memory of the sacred and venerated dead may never be repeated in Kennett Square.

William A. Chandler,	Albert T. Hall,
John J. Donohoe,	Wilmor Hankinton,
John M. Philips,	Solomon Mercer,
John Turner,	J. H. Taylor,
Richard T. Turner,	Phineas Janney,
Collman James,	John M. Bristed,
Wesley Darnall,	Chas. H. Darlington,
Edward T. Norris,	William T. Lawery,
Z. P. Taylor,	Edward White,
S. J. Garrett,	William H. Moore,
Edward Strong,	W. A. Williams,
H. C. White,	John Donaho,
James Dixon,	A. W. Plank,
John D. Larkes,	B. F. Wickersham.
H. W. Taylor,	

Frederika Bremer.

This veteran writer, whose Travels in Cuba and the United States, from October 1849 to September 1851, are well known to this community, by translation, has completed a new book, entitled "Life in the Old World; being Sketches from my Diary during Four Years' Journeyings in the South and the East." Yesterday, we had the pleasure of reading the first portion of Mary Howitt's translation of this work, which T. B. Peterson & Brothers, who will immediately publish it here, have just received from England. It is Mrs. Howitt's own manuscript—clear, neat, legible, and without blot or erasure—sent on in advance of proof-sheets, in order that the publication here may have priority over that in England. This first portion gives Miss Bremer's personal experiences, adventures, and observations in Switzerland, and ends just as she is about crossing Mont Simplon, to enter upon her Italian tour. The style is singularly lucid and sparkling, and the book is extremely fascinating. We anticipate for it a success even greater than Miss Bremer has yet achieved, and we need scarcely say that she is more popular in this country than any other living authoress. At the age of fifty-eight she has the vivacity of youth grafted upon the sedate thought of mature years

(MOBILE, Nov. 3.—The tow-boat *Baltic* exploded her boilers this morning, and several of her crew were killed and wounded.

The Tricks of the Disunionists.

We continue to receive indignant protests from the best Democrats, against the Reading fusion electoral ticket. *The Secessionists have no doubt resolved to strike every Douglas man on the ticket.* RICHARD VAUX *will be the target for their poisoned arrows.* In proof of this, read the following extract from the last number of the Perry *Democrat*—published at New Bloomfield, Perry county, Pa.—a journal of the old orthodox Democratic school:

"The Breckinridgers in this borough have not the remotest idea of voting for a single Douglas man on the Reading electoral ticket. They so declared on the morning after the late election. They have thrown off all disguise. They no longer profess a desire for union and harmony. Their purpose has been accomplished. They glory in their own treachery, rejoice in the prospect of Douglas' defeat, denounce and vilify him, and yet have the impudence to demand the votes of his friends for the Breckinridge electors on the Reading ticket."

In furtherance of this purpose, we understand that an electoral ticket has been printed at the office of the Reading (Berks county) *Gazette*, conducted by J. LAWRENCE GETZ, which contains the names of ten Breckinridgers, with GEORGE M. KEIM at the head; and seventeen Bellites. The *Disunionists* in that and other quarters have also published a Lincoln ticket with KEIM at the head, and also a Bell and Everett ticket with the name of that recent Know-Nothing leader leading off. In proof of this assertion, read the following from the Berks and Schuylkill *Journal* of Saturday last:

"We were shown, yesterday, a Lincoln and Hamlin electoral ticket, with the name of *Geo M. Keim* (who heads the Breckinridge fusion ticket) *pasted* over the name of James Pollock. We are further informed, on reliable authority, that a number of Lincoln men have been approached by Keim, and solicited to vote him and *scratch* any name on the Lincoln ticket they see proper. Keim, it appears, is very anxious to run ahead of *Richard Vaux*, who heads the 'straight' Douglas ticket, and goes about to our friends telling them that Lincoln will carry Pennsylvania by a large majority anyhow, and that to *scratch* only one of the Lincoln electors and vote for *him*, will make no difference.

"We hope our Lincoln friends will give Keim no aid whatever in this dirty business. It has had enough for him to cheat his own political allies, as he is doing, by *scratching* the name of Vaux off the fusion ticket, which he is trying to have voted in that way by all the Breckinridge men whom he can influence. *Keim* is about the last man in the State to ask Republicans to vote for, for he has been more foul-mouthed than he against them.

"P. S.—We have also been shown a Kiem 'paster' over the name of F. S. Bickley, on the Bell and Everett ticket, and we are told that he appeals to Bell men to vote for him on the ground of his being a member of the Know-Nothing order. Keim is disposed to do a heavy business in the fusion line, but we hardly think it will amount to much."

Does not all this wretched business prove to the true Democracy of Pennsylvania that they have fallen into the hands of a set of tricksters and mercenaries?

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, November 4, 1860.

The Secessionists and Disunionists of the South place peculiar emphasis upon the idea that when a State shall resolve to leave the Union there is no power in the Federal Government to compel her to return, and that if there were, any attempt to employ force against such an offending Commonwealth would be resisted, not alone by herself, but by all those belonging to her own section. I am willing to give to this theory all the influence to which it is entitled. I know the strength of the arguments that can be made in support of it. But if we recur to the history of the Force Bill we shall find that, severe as the remedy was then regarded, it was adopted, and would unquestionably have been applied had not the disagreement been adjusted. It is true, General Jackson was then President of the United States.

Weighing all the circumstances involved in the present impending trouble between the North and the South, is it not imperative on the part of the Executive to see that the laws are enforced? The experiment may be a severe, and probably a fatal one, but if the doctrine is once admitted that the secession of a single State can be tolerated with impunity, will it not be offering a premium for revolt, and thus dislocate the whole machinery of republican government? The case of South Carolina to-day may become the case of Massachusetts to-morrow. Whenever the laws have been resisted those engaged in the act have been punished. The whisky insurrection in Pennsylvania, under the Administration of General Washington, called into existence all the supposed latent powers of the Central Government and crushed the head of a formidable rebellion. Force has been repeatedly employed to compel the execution of the fugitive-slave law, and blood has been shed on both sides. When the Know Nothings of this city imitated the examples of the Baltimore ruffians, and arrayed themselves against the elective franchise, they were quickly crushed out, and vindicated the majesty of the law, but broke up that corrupt and secret organization. Mr. Buchanan, it is true, is neither Jackson nor Washington. Those illustrious chieftains were ready to place themselves at the head of the American armies to quell insurrection and to force obedience to the laws, even at the point of the bayonet. Mr. Buchanan is a civilian, but he has at his right hand that great captain, Winfield Scott, who, in addition to his rare military genius and a history crowded with trophies of war and successful efforts in defence of the flag of his country, is a national man. The whole political gospel of General Scott is the American Union. He never addresses a public meeting without offering up a prayer for the preservation of the Union. He laughs at the disputes of party doctrinaires, and in all his movements takes in his whole country, refusing to recognize sections or to tolerate mere partisan leadership. Like Gen. Pierce, in 1852, he ran as a candidate for President upon the peaceful basis of the Compromise measures. In the present emergency, *Scott may become as necessary to the perpetuity of free institutions on these shores as Wellington was to the peace and safety of England during his long and honorable life.* Let Mr. Buchanan—should the insurrection now reaching a head in the South assume the proportions of armed resistance to the laws of the United States—send Winfield Scott into the South, and instruct him to raise the Union banner. He need not go to make war upon his fellow-countrymen unless as a last resort. General Scott is a negotiator as well as a warrior. He has made treaties and conquered provinces, and, with his strong hold upon the affections of the people, he might so appeal to the hearts of our Southern brethren as to induce them to pause in their onward career. Should all persuasion fail, then let him call to the standard of the entire Union the patriotic spirits of the South. Let him encourage them in their organizations for the Union, and it may happen that, without striking a blow, good men will soon be made strong enough to vanquish the Secessionists, and to preserve the Republic unbroken in all its majesty.

Is it not significant that the Vice President has, up to this time, refused to answer the Norfolk questions? Does not his silence indicate that he will be with the Seceders in their rapidly preparing demonstration to break up the Union in the event of Lincoln's election?

It would be impossible to give you a fair idea of the bitterness existing against Jo Lane, on the part of the Democracy of Oregon. A gentleman from Oregon, now in this city, informs me that Lane has lost nearly all his friends, and that nothing is more certain than that his influence is gone in the Pacific States. It is interesting to see how closely the arguments of the Democrats in Oregon and California resemble those originated in *The Press*. Many of the men who have been traducing you are now unreservedly upon the platform you laid down, and justify their support of Douglas and their hostility to Breckinridge, upon your suggestion, on the ground that the one represents true principles and the other mere proscriptions.

The Southern tour of Judge Douglas will close to-day, when he will make his last speech at Mobile. Up to this writing I have not heard that he has been insulted or interrupted. Mr. Senator Toombs, who is a little apt to speak hastily and in passion, made a threat that Judge Douglas should not speak at one of the Georgia towns, but I believe it was not fulfilled. From the moment the gallant Senator from Illinois entered the Southern States, he has been accompanied by his accomplished wife. Her presence doubtless prevented his enemies from resorting to violence. Her exquisite beauty and sweet manners, added to her known fearless devotion to her husband, sur