WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1860.

STERN Page - The Great Railure of the Age: The Paradise of Railroads; Later from Tehuan-tepec; The Austrian Constitution; Latest Foreign News; English View of the Presidential Question; free press, free speech, and free schools; tole-Personal and Political; Important Patent Extension to a Philadelphian; From Kansas. Fourth PAGE.—The City Gas Trust; Destructive Fire in Cincinnati; The Freshet at Easton, Pa.; Foote on Yandey; Charged with Inciting Rebellion; The New Buildings; Letter from Minnesota; Marino Intelligence

The News.

We present to the readers of The Press to-day the returns of the elections yesterday up to the latest hour of their receipt by telegraph. It appears that Abraham Lincoln; of Illinois, has been chosen President, and Hannibal Hamlin, of | nies-some amid the ridges of the Rocky Maine, Vice President of the United States. The States that will cast their electoral votes for Mr. Lincoln, are Maine. New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusette, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota giving him 178 electoral votes. The number required to elect is 152. Delaware and North Carolina are claimed as certain for John C. Breckinridge; Virginia and Maryland will vete for John Bell, while the other States will be divided between Messrs. Douglas, Bell, and Breckinridge. In relation to the minor details of the canvass the advices are meagre. Anson Burlingame and Eli Theyer have been defeated in Massachusetts, as candidates for re-election to Congress, Mr. Burlingame was a Republican of strict creed. Mr. Thayer was a popular sovereignty supporter of Mr. Lincoln. For the raturns as far as received we refer the reader to

the telegraphic column. By the Anglo Saxon which arrived at Quebec by ine Angle States with the strong of the line of the Po. She evidently fears an attack from Garibaldi, and is on the vigilantly defensive. An army of 50,000 troops were along the frontier. There is nothing further of importance from the transatiantic countries.

We have later news from New Mexico by the mail which arrived at Independence, Missouri. The dates are to the 221 ult. The Indians were trouble. some. Col. Canby had an engagement with the Nava-joes on the 2d ult. The Indians are sorely pressed on all sides by United States troops, and a decisive action may be soon expected. Business at Santa Fe was dull, flour being very source and selling at \$10 per sack. The weather was cold on the plains

We have advices from Paraguay to September 1, but they, contain no important news. Everything was quiet and the country prospering. The custom house receipts at Asuncion for the month custom-house receipts at Asuncion for the month of July show a difference of \$109,421 in favor of exports, and in August the dimerence was warried.
Railroad and other public works were being carried that the United on vigorously. It was expected that the United States would offer their friendly mediation to put an end to the difficulty between Paraguay and England. Madame La Grange, the vocalist, left Montevideo for Europe on the 30th of August

Files of Haytien papers to the 13th ult. have been received, but they are unusually destitute of news. The priests all over Hayti were preaching the observance of the Sabbath, and the people appeared disposed to follow their precepts .The country was quiet, and the Government cocupied ith purely local affairs.

Rio Janeiro papers to September 25 have been received. The conduct of certain parties in Faquarembo, Urusguay, towards some Brazilians was likely to widen the breach already existing between the countries, and may probably haster the threatened war. The Marquis of Montelengre one of the most distinguished men in the empire died in San Paulo on the 18th of September, i the sixty-fourth year of his age. Exchange on London was quoted at 27d., ninety days' sight; drafts on London at 27d. and 27td. There was not

nuch doing in ceffee,.

We have details of Utah news to Oct. 12. Judge Kinney had arrived from the East, and was warmly welcomed by the Mormons, with whom he is a great favorite. The Mormon Conference con menced on Saturday, the 6th, and was in session two days and a half. During its progress Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, and Orson Hyde made speeches, indicative of the present Mormon feel ing in regard to the people of the States and to the army, from which we infer that it is not a very s one. It was indicated at this Conferen that the hand east system of emigration is to be given up. Young intends, in the spring, to send ox teams with the missionaries to the States, which will return in the fall laden with merchandise and emigrants. The cash tithing paid into the Mormen Church for the years 1858-9, and to Uct. 1, 1869 amounted to \$14,552 09, of which amount about \$4,500 was raised in Falt Lake City. It is the declared intention of Brigham Young to recommend the building of the Temple next spring.

Literary and Historical Accuracy. GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA, an English man of letters, author of many books, and contribu tor to the Cornhill Magazine-in opposition to which he announces a new magazine, to be called Temple Bar-contributes a weekly column of gossip and criticism, under the head of "Literature and Art." to the Illustrated London News. In the number of this paper dated October 20th, Mr. SALA notices the recent death of REMBRANDT PEALE, and confesses his " scant acquaintance—almost amount ing to ignorance of the works of Mr. REM-BRANDT PEALE." Perhaps so; but many of Mr. Peale's works are to be seen in some of the best private picture-galleries of England. where they are highly appreciated. Mr. SALA then proceeds to philosophize upon the remarkable fact that "in the quiet Quaker City, an American artist has died at the patriarchal age of eighty-three!" We beg to inform him that THOMAS SULLY, in the same quiet city, is now in his seventy-eighth year, and is still one of the best portrait-painters. not in America alone, but in the world. Certainly no living artist equals him in painting the portraits of women. Mr. Sala then bursts into a paroxysm of speculation. "Why," he exclaims, "PEALE, as a juvenile artist, might have taken the portrait of

GEORGE WASHINGTON." Might, Mr. SALA? Why, he did. What is more, it is a matter of opinion whether he or GILBERT STUART took the best portrait of the

Father of his Country. high repute, Mr. Sala proceeds to blunder about péople nearer home. He adds :

about people nearer home. He adds:

"And thus it is ever that the present shake hands with the past, and the hawthorn blossom, blown by the spring breeses from the hedge, is wasted away with the dead leaf of lest autumn. When the Duke of York was in America he found there Volney, the historian of 'The Ruins of Empires.' Volney! it seems a hundred years ago since he died; and yet next private view-day—and we hope for many private view-day at the Royal Academy or the Water-color Society—we shall be able to point out a spruce, trim, active old gentisman, and say to some curious friend, 'Yon-der goes the man who has seen Volney, and was at New York when the father of Queen Victoria came to see the aliensted heritage of his family. That man is John Singleton Copley, Lord Lyndhurst.'"

The quasi-poetry of the first sen tence ex-The quasi-poetry of the first sentence exhibits its author's predilection for "fine

writing," which, as every one knows, is very of York-Mrs. MARY ANN CLARKE'S profligate Duke of York-never was in America. He Molland in 1793 and again in 1799, each time in command of an English army, and on both occasions was soundly "whipped" by

If the Duke of York ever saw Volume, it VICTORIA." Yes, but that gentleman was not

the Duke of York, but the Duke of Kent! There is some slight excuse for an English author and journalist having "entire ignorance of REMBEANDT PEALE, but it is amusing, if not surprising, to find him blundering about the parentage of his Sovereign Lady, the Queen, and confounding the Duke of York, her uncle, with the Duke of Kent, her father.

Now and Then. Yesterday there was stuck up at all the polls of this city, by order of Mr. BUOHANAN'S office-holders, a large placard, at the head of which, in large letters, " Beware of John W. Forney!" The effect of this war of Mr. Bu-CHARAN'S Administration upon John W. Former and all other Democrats who opposed his treason to the party, may be seen in the ago the name of John W. Forney, as chairman of the Executive Committee, was everywhere emblazoned on the banners of the party tors to their principles.

The Result of the Presidential Struggle. A united, prosperous, and powerful people yesterday discharged the great duty of electing a citizen to preside over their destinies for four years from the fourth of March, 1861. No other people on the habitable globe are clothed with this supreme prerogative. On no portion of God's footstool are the blessings of just government so bounteously extended, and so successfully enjoyed. A free ballot, a ration in religion, equality in rights, and impartiality in the execution of the laws; the road to the highest offices opened to the humblest citizen-these are the agencies, these the elements, these the advantages that have built up on this continent an empire, and have rendered the American name the symbol of order and of liberty wherever the English language is spoken. The very act itself of peacefully choosing one of the many millions that are scattered over many lati tudes-some on the slopes of the Allegha-Mountains-some on the shores of the tranquil Pacific-some where the Atlantic pour its eternal flood -some under a Southern and some under a Northern sun-who is to discharge the duties of their Chief Magistrate, is at once a type of the majesty of the republican experiment, and an assurance of the irre-

this heretofore indestructible fabric in the face of such a decree as this. The verdict of yesterday was a verdict for perpetual union. It was a prayer and a pledge that this free system of ours shall endure forever; and as God is our judge, we do not believe that any citizen thus elevated to the Presidency would dare to do injustice even to one, much less to many of those who participated in the imposing ceremony of pronouncing their choice between the several candidates presented yesterday for that high

sistible strength of the Republic. Vain wil

be the efforts of the factionists to tear down

That ABRAHAM LINCOLN. of Illinois. and elected to the two highest offices in the gift of the American people, there is now no doubt. The one a native of Kentucky, the other of New England, and both, at present, residents of the free States, they are indebted for their election to the votes of the non-slaveholding section of our country. Much has been justly said against a merely geographical party. Patriots and heroes have alike protested against it, and more than one conscientious statesman has indulged the gravest apprehensions over the probable success of Lincoln and Haulin But these citizens have been constitutionally chosen, and it ought to be said, in justice to them, that if their peculiar tenets are odious to the Southern people, they have labored strenuously, through various instru mentalities, to convince these people that they intend to do them no outrage. In the Convention which nominated them delegates from slaveholding States were present, and many others would have been there had not the Southern community generally set its free States alone make him anxious to administer the Government in a spirit of conciliation and justice? It would be a noble mission if a man traduced as the foe of our Southern brethren should devote himself to the Christian task of assuaging their prejudices, and

disappointing their apprehensions. At all events, let us hope for the best. Le the incoming Administration have a fair trial. If the new President shall do wrong, the laws will punish him, and if animated by the fell purposes which have been attributed to him, he shall make war upon any, even upon the smallest State, or essay to withhold or deny a single right to the humblest citizen, the same masses that have put him where he is who may be our next President:

same masses that have put him where he is will fetter his hands and consign him to an infamous oblivion.

We know nothing of Mr. Lincoln's qualities beyond that which has been written and spoken of him by his organs and friends, and from this we are free to estimate him as an upright and patriotic citizen. Much would be expected of him, even if he passed into the Presidential chair in tranquil times, but now that certain men are threatening to break up the foundations of the mublic nease, there will are not been section of the United States.

1. That we regard the Constitution of the United States, whatever may be its imperfections, as the best safeguard of liberty and human right ever yet divined by human wisdom; and that, in view of the good it has secured, as well as the evil it has averted, we prefer it to any other form of government hitherto adopted or suggested among mankind.

2. That we regard the Constitution of the United States, under that Constitution, not only as the best means to our continued prosperity, but as necessary to the best hopes of the world, and look upon distinguished the continued prosperity and human right ever yet divined by human wisdom; and that, in view of the good it has secured, as well as the evil it has averted, we prefer it to any other form of government hitherto adopted or suggested among mankind.

2. That we regard the Constitution of the United States, under the constitution of the United States, whatever may be its imperfections, as the best safeguard of liberty and human right ever yet divined by human wisdom; and that, in view of the good it has secured, as well as the evil it has secured, as well as the evil it has secured.

2. That we regard the Constitution of the United States, whatever may be its imperfections, as the best safeguard of liberty and human right ever yet divined by human wisdom; and that, in view of the good it has secured, as well as the extensive and the safe properties. the foundations of the public peace, there will be demanded from him every attribute of states—manship—great prudence, great courage, and a 3. That no one section of the United Blazes more than another has the right to name and to elect any citizen to the Presidency, and that it is the duty of all parts of the Union to acknowledge and give due obedience to the Government, under manship—great prudence, great courage, and a fervent and constant patriotism. He will have time to reflect profoundly upon his mission—time to weigh in the balance of his judgment the complaints of the sensitive South—time to measure his own capacity to meet his new emergencies. He should, first of all, review and respect the prejudices of those who live in the slave States. They are his follow-fountrymen—bound, in the ties of blood and interest, to the millions of the free States. Many of their complaints arise from their peculiar condition, from their minority relations to the rest of the Union, and from events with which Mr. Lincoln has had no sympathy, and over which he has had no control. If he bears himself wisely in his grave office, he will not only rivet them more firmly to the Union, but he will, at the same time, put into

Union, but he will, at the same time, put into outer darkness the evil spirits of both sections who for years have been sowing the seeds of fanaticism and dissension among a happy

population. Apart from these considerations, other re fiections are appropriate to the present occasion. May we not hope that out of this struggle we shall be able to rescue such legislation as will confer lasting protection upon the interests of Pennsylvania and the Middle States? This has been the primary object upon which the delegates of the People's or Republican organization of Pennsylvania went to Chicago and compelled such a recognition of the necessity of legislation in favor of our great staples as added much to the enthusiasm for Lincoln—particularly as it was endorsed by those who supported him. There will, we think, be a fair prospect of securing all that we have asked for at the hands of Congress, and this will be rendered almost certain if the new Administration shall act up to the temper of the tariff part of the Republican platform. Not content with this notable exhibition of Nor will the South itself complain, because what ignorance respecting an American artist of we shall propose will take nothing from the South; and if we may judge from the indica-

> the Southern leaders to object to a reasonable measure of protection. Let Mr. Lincoln reciprocate all the amica ble feelings of conservative Southern men He is solemnly committed against all attempts to interfere with slavery in the District of Columbia, and we believe he will do his utmost to enforce the execution of the fugitive-slave

> tions at the last long session of Congress, there

will be little disposition on the part of any of

Now that the election is over, should we not gladly anticipate that in proportion as he will BRECKIMBIDGE; and, besides, even those who baffle the designs of the Disunionists in the slave States, so will he make up his mind to set his face like a rock against the mere hard reading. But it happens that the Duke anti-slavery humanitarians of the North? He may not be a FILLMORE, but he can be a JACKSON. He may not originate a splendid international policy, but he can copy from this State, because there was no ticket in the those master patriots who have preceded him. field which was committed to the support of the As to his views on the Territorial question, general expectation, the peace of the country, and the tranquillity of the slave States, will irre certainly was not in America. Who, then, did sistibly carry him to the platform of non-intersee Volner there? "The father of Queen vention. However Congress may feel in reference to other things, one thing is sure, it will into an acquiescence with the Welsh proposibe found arrayed against intervention for the tions created such a feeling of distrust and inprohibition or protection of slevery in the Territories. He may appoint the Governor, Judges, by a majority unparalleled in the annals of and other Territorial officers from his own political household, but when the question that concerns the people of the Territories comes to be adjusted, inexorable circumstances will

compel him to leave it to them, and to them

Mr. Lincoln does not go into the Presi dential chair as the chief of the Republican organization. He ceases to be a partisan the moment he becomes the Executive, and if he needed instruction and admonition against nursuing a sectional or selfish course, he will find it in the volume which preserves for posterity the follies, the treacheries, and the corruptions of his immediate predecessor. In result of the election yesterday. Four years | the selection of his Cabinet Mr. Lincoln will realize his first and most delicate responsibility. We have no right even to advise, much less to dictate to him, but he cannot fail to see that he as its chosen leader, and the effect was seen in is not indebted for his position to the mere the election of that year. Then the Demo- strength of the Republican organization, but cratic party polled seventy thousand more votes to the break-up in the Democratic party; and than the Republican; now, it polls seventy he should make it his study to surround himself thousand less. The principle of Popular Sove- by such advisers as will at once convince the reignty was then its platform; now, a slave country that he intends to administer the code for the Territories is its doctrine. Let Government economically and wisely, and after the past teach Democrats to beware of all trai- the best models of the Union-loving patriots | This evening he will read the returns (official) and who have gone before him.

The Presidential Contest. With the close of the pells yesterday the Presidential canvass of 1860 terminated, unless (as has happened on but two previous occasions since the formation of the Constitution) no one candidate secured a majority of the electoral votes. Many of our citizens will naturally rejoice at the conclusion of the pro longed excitement incident to our grea quadrennial political struggles, whether their favorite nominees have been successful or not because they will thus be relieved from all the New York Carried by the Republicans. fatigues and annoyances of the campaign—have no more contributions to make to electioneer ing funds-no more processions to march inno more meetings, where threadbare topics are discussed, to attend-and no more excited arguments with their political adversaries -until some new contest shall arise in the future. As the curtain falls, after the close of a soul-stirring play which had aroused all the sympathies of the audience, it admonishes them that the exciting scenes which had engrossed their attention the sober realities of their daily life; and thus when the ballot-box renders its authoritative verdict, our citizens are reminded. verdict, our citizens are reminded that for the Sixth..... time their active political labors are concluded, and all who are not thorough partisans quietly

resume their usual pursuits. The contest has been one of a peculiar character. So well is the political position of the Thirteenth..... whole country defined, and so extensive are the existing telegraphic connections, that our sixteenth..... eaders will be surprised and disappointed if we cannot inform them through the desnatches we publish this morning—or certainly those we shall obtain by to-morrow morning of the practical result of an election in which 5,000,000 votes have probably been polled, by Twenty-fourth.... the people of our widely-extended Confederacy. If we had not become so thoroughly accustomed to the enjoyment of the advantages of a rapid dissemination of intelligence as to be almost unconscious of the immense superiority of our existing facilities, we should HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine, have been regard such a feat as one of the most difficult tasks that could possibly be assigned to human

genius. If the hopes and expectations of the Republicans of the country and the fears of their adversaries should be realized in the election of Abraham Lincoln, there is reason to apprehend that the disunion threats, with which some portions of the South have resounded for many months past, will not prove to have been altogether idle menaces. Any serious attempt at secession, however, simply because a President has been constitutionally elected, will clearly be so illegal and unjustifiable an act that it is difficult to understand how the people of any State, who fully consider the subject, can be induced to solemnly assume such a revolutionary position. But that agitators will make strenuous attempts to mislead the people of the South is but too probable. How far they will be successful, the future alone can determine. We have passed safely through so many exciting political struggles, the whole nation has heretofore acquiface against the Republicans. May not the very lesced so peaceauty in the vertices of its canand all important interests has been so much enhanced by our existing Government, that it will be the strangest event of history if for any "light and transient cause" it is destroyed.

The following resolutions adopted at a meeting of the friends of the Union in Norfolk. Va., on Tuesday, October 30, which was called to consider the Secession resolutions which had been offered a few days previously by Gov. Wise, at a meeting in Princess Anne county, are so sensible and patriotic that we fervently trust the spirit they breathe may animate a large majority of the people of all sections, South as well as North, no matter

character.

6. That we have seen nothing to justify any distrest in the constituted authorities of the State that they will not, in due time, and in a proper manner, vindicate the laws and maintain the dignity of the Commonwealth.

The resolutions were then adopted, a single voice dissenting. lissenting.

The Straight Douglas Electoral Ticket. By the returns from the different wards of our city, as well as from other portions of the State, it will be seen that the Straight Douglas Electoral Ticket has received quite a large number of votes, notwithstanding its formal to circulate it. On the contrary, vigilant efforts were made to suppress it, and it was only because we supposed that a few of our citizens wished to vote in strict accordance with their convictions that we announced that those who were anxious to procure a pure Douglas ticket could do so at this office. It is now evident that if it had been regularly kept in the field it would have received the support of an immense number of the Democrats of the State, as many thousands of the friends of Douglas have voted for the reading because they could not procure the straight ticket, and because the Douglas comparing that the Reading training that the Reading training that the Reading training tr ing electors were in honor bound to support Judge Douglas, and nebody else. The friends of BRECKINBIDGE, in this and other States, however, cannot lay the flattering unction to their souls that any con-

siderable portion of those who voted the Reading ticket are supporters of the Secession cause, because it contained at least ten men who announced in advance that under no circumstances would they vote for had originally agreed to the fusion programme were officially absolved from all allegiance to BRECKINGIDGE by the withdrawal of Chairman WELSH's plan to mislead the Democracy of Pennsylvania. Strictly speaking, there was not a vote cast for a Secession ticket at all in Disunion candidates, or which their friends dared to publicly proclaim favorable to their infamous cause. The fact, however, that a number of the men on the Reading ticket had originally suffered themselves to be seduced dignation against it that it has been defeated

ELEGANT AND VALUABLE ENGLISH BOOKS .-Thomas & Sons will commence the sale, this eve-ning, of a large and valuable collection of books, London and American editions, now arranged for examination with catalogues. EXTRA VALUABLE REAL ESTATE .- Their sale at the Exchange, on Tuesday next, will comprise firstclass property, by order of Orphans' Court, executors, and others. See advertisements. Cata-

logues on Saturday. AUCTION NOTICE .- The attention of the trade is invited to the attractive assortment of new and desirable goods to be sold this morning by N. F. Pancoast, auctioneer, 431 Chestnut street, consist ing of new-style embroideries, bonnet materials, ribbons, flowers, velvet white goods, embroidered handkeréhiefs, &c.

GRORGE CURISTY'S MINOTOPIS AT CONCERT HALL.—We expected to find Concert Hall desorted last evening, as men's minds were busy with election affairs. Not so, however, for a large audience had assembled to hear the inimitable George's inaugural address, as the candidate elect of the people's party. We need scarcely say it was in-tensely funny and provoked shouts of laughter.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The Result of Yesterday's Canvass TRIUMPH OF THE REPUBLI CAN CANDIDATES.

DEFEAT OF ANSON BURLINGAME.

VIRGINIA FOR BELL AND EVERETT.

We present the returns of yesterday's cleati

s they come to us by telegraph last evening :

Vote of the City of Philadelphia. WARDS. Breck Doug. Line 2,290 1,868 1,054 First 990 939 1,053 1,967 1,967 1,380 1,380 Seventh Eighth linth Tenth Eloventh wentleth wonty-first

9,785 21,518 39,180 6,936 Lincoln's plurality 851.

THE STATE. BY TELEGRAPH.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY .- Allegheny county gives 0.000 for Lincoln.).000 for Lincoln. Lincoln in 20 districts in Allegheny gains 1,554 over Curtin.

Pittsburg.—Complete returns give 2,457 Repub-lican majority.

Allegheny city —Republican majority, 1,875.

There is a Republican increase in the thirty-one districts heard from of 2,300 on the October elec-

tion.

Alleghany county.—The returns indicate a majority of about 800 for Bell over the Breckin-ridge ticket, being a gain of 1,100.

Benford County.—Lincoln's probable majority in Bedford county is 100—a Republican gain of 197 since October. BERKS County .- Reading ticket 1,000 majority.

BERES COUNTY.—Reading toket 1,000 majority.

BLAIR COUNTY.—In Snyder township, Lincoln's
najority is 120—the same as Curtin's majority.

Hollidaysburg—Lincoln's majority 33—a Republican gain of 72.

Altoona—In three wards Lincoln gains 33 over
Juriin's vote.

Hollidaysburg—Lincoln gains 70 over Curtin.

CAMPRIC COUNTY.—INTERSEMBER 1997. Hollidaysburg—Lincoln gains 70 over Curtin.

Cameria County.—Johnstown, Nov. 6.—In six districts Lincoln's majority over all is 124, a Republican gain since October of 81.

Lincoln will have one-half of the whole vo'e in this county. The Bell-Everett vote will be 150.

Cameria County.—Lincoln over Reading probably 500; over all 150.

Centre County.—Beech Creek gives a Lincoln majority of 48—Republican gain 8.

Centre Co—Boltofonto—Lincoln 200 majority over all—E gain of 60.

ver all—a gain of 60. Centre County.—Lincoln majority 700. CHESTER Co -Nine districts show a gain for incoln of 200. The indications are that Lincoln vill have a majority of 3,000 in the county COLUMBIA COUNTY.—Catawissa gives a Lincoln majority of 52.
Bloomsburg—Liucolu's majority 100—a gain of

OLINTON COUNTY.—Look Haven borough, Lin coin's majority 150—a Republican gain of 50. CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—Lincoln's majority 400 a gain of 500 over the vote for Governor. DAUPHIN COUNTY.—Returns show a large in-orease for the Republican ticket.

Harrisburg City—Lincoln has 129 over the Reading ticket—Foster's majority was 164—a gain for Lincoln of 293. The county gives 1,600 majority for Lincoln. FRANKLIN COUNTY.—Lincoln will have about 1,100 majority over the Breckinridge and Douglas ickets. The Douglas ticket received about 500 rotes.

FULTON Co.—Fulton county gives the Reading icket 150 majority—a Democratic gain of 20 over the vote of Foster. Huntington County.—Huntingdon county gives,600 majority for Lincoln.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY.—In Franklin and Morris ownships Lincoln has 159 majority—a gain of 35 LANCASTER COUNTY .- Lancaster county gives LANCASTER COUNTY.—Lancaster county gives 8,000 mejority for Lincoln.

LANCASTER COUNTY.—Lancaster city gives Lincoln 86 mejority—Foster had 276 mejority.

Columbia—Lincoln's mejority 170—Curtin had for mejority. LANCASTER COUNTY.—Lincoln's majority 7,500, again of about 2,500.

LEBANON COUNTY.—Lincoln's majority will be about 1,800. LERIGH COUNTY .- Lehigh county gives Lincoln a small majority.

LUZERNE COUNTY.—South ward, Wilkesbarro—
Lincoln 138; Reading ticket, 117; Bell, 4; Dougles, 1.—Democratic gain 31.

North ward—Lincoln, 155; Reading ticket, 120;
Bell, 13; Douglas 1.—Republican gain 7.

Southwest ward—Republican majority 44—Republican gain 18. ablican gain 18. Berwick gives Lincoln 29 majority.

LUZERNE COUNTY .- Estimated majority for Lin-LUZERNE COUNTY.—Lincoln's majority probably ,000. LYCONING COUNTY.—Lycoming county gives incoln 600 majority.

Lycoming County.-Lincoln's majority 600.

MIFFLIN COUNTY.—The districts heard from in-dicate that Lincoln will have a majority of 500 over the Reading ticket, a gain of 200 over Cur-tin's vote. Montour County.—Danville borough, North ward—Lincoln's majority over all, 124—a Repubward—Inncoin's majority over all, 124—a Republican gain of 78.

South ward, Lincoin's majority over all 80—a
Republican gain of 52. Mahoney township, Lincoin
over all 52 majority—a Republican gain of 20.

Nonthampton County.—Reading ticket 1,000
majority

majority.
Nonvirunderland County.—There is a small majority for Lincoln in Northumberland county.
PERRY COUNTY.—Oliver township.—Republican majority 46—Republican gain over October election 17.
Nowport borough—Republican majority 37—gain 23.
Penn Township class Lissoln 182 Dengles 50. withdrawal by the committee which originally Penn Township gives Lincoln 182, Douglas 50, appointed it. No pains whatever were taken Bell 60, Reading 1. Lincoln over all 124—a gain. Bell of, Reading 1. Lincoln over all 124-a gain. Schuylkell Columny.—Pottsville gives 640 majority for Lincoln over all—a gain, in four districts, over all, of 381 on the Governor's election.
Schuylkell Courty.—Tamaqua—North and South wards, give a Republican gain of 125 over

Curtin's majority.

Tamaqua borough gives Lincoln 128 majority over the Reading ticket, and 44 majority over all —a'gain of 130 over Curtin's vote. SCHUYLKILL COUNT.—In fourteen districts the cepublican gain is 830 over the vote for Curtin. incoln's majority in the county will be not less bear 1600. SNYDER COUNTY .- Lincoln has 650 majority over

jority.
Union County.—Union county will give Lincoln 1,000 mejority over the Reading ticket.
Westmoremand County.—Lincoln will have a majority in Westmoreland county of about 200. York County gives a Lincoln majority.

New York. THE VOTE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. Wards. First......1440

*Lacking four districts.

*New York, Nov. 6—10 o'clock P. M.—We should judge, from present appearances, that the city gives the Fuelon ticket 25,000 majority, and that Lincoln carries the State.

The following Congressmen have been cleeted from New York:

Third district—Benj. Wood, Democrat-Union. Fourth district—J. E. Korrigan, Brecktnridge. Fifth district—N. Taylor, Mozart Hall. Seventh district—Elijah Ward, Democrat-Union. Twenty-eighth district—R. Van Valken, Republican, 4,500 majority.

New York Cirx.—The vote in the city foets up with six precincts to hear from Union ticket.

1,100 majority.

1,2 1,04

1,100 majority.

2,104

STRUBEN COUNTY —Steuben county gives 3,000 Lincoln. for Lincoln.

STEUDES COUNTY.—Hernly and Corning give
317 Republican majority, being a heavy gain.

TOMPKINS COUNTY.—Itheas gives the Ropublican ticket 679, Union 802—a Union loss of 31.

Nearly all the interior counties give Republican

gains. Wayne County.—The Republicans have carried Kings county (nearly complete) gives 3,869 majority for the fusion ticket.

Richmond county gives 796 majority for the Union ticket, and 657 for Kelly (Douglas Dem.) for Governor. Kings county, 5,443 Union majority.

Chalangae county, 4,500 majority for Lincoln.

Schuyle county, 600 majority for Lincoln.

Yates county, 1,500 majority for Lincoln.

Osturassus county, 2,150 majority for Lincoln.

Alleghary county, 15 towns, 2,000 majority for county.

Chemundecounty, 500 majority for Lincoln. Stouben pounty, 16 towns, 1,854 mejority insoin.

Buffalo cly, 391 majority for Lincoln.

Erie couny, 1,000 majority for Lincoln.

Monroe cunty, 3,500 majority for Lincoln.

Livingsto county, 1,955 majority for Lincoln.

Genesee cunty, 1,800 majority for Lincoln.

New Jersey. The Republicans have a majority in Salem TREETON Nov 6.—In this Legislative district, In the 1s Legislative district Abboit (Rep.) is lected.
In the M Legislative district, Mount (Rep.) is probably cected. A Democratic loss of one.
MERCERCOUNTY.—Strattm (Rep.) has a majority of 350
Lincoln (estimated) 330 Scattering electors
about 10t. The retuins are slow to come in

Michigan. DETROF, Nov. 6—11 o'clock P. M.—This State is claimed by the Republicans with 25,000 majority. Every cunty in the lower Peninsula is believed to have given a Republican majority. Four tepublican Congressmen are elected without dout.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 6.—Partial returns from about a cozon counties of this State show large Republian gains of from two to three hundred for each county. Lincoin will probably have 30,000 maintier. Illinois. Cincage, Nov. 6.—Seven wards of this city give a Lincoln mejority of 1,930, being a Republican gain of 1,39 Fonty towns of Northern Illinois show a Republi-can gain of 1,200.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 7, 1 A. M.—The indications are that Lincoln's plurality is from 25,000 to 30,000. The Breckinridge vote is from 8,000 to 10,000

This hoped that the Sioux are also en the Republican fork.

It is hoped that they will meet there and settle their difference to the satisfaction of themselves and the frontier settlements by using each other up. The popule of this frontier are greatly dissatisfied that the Government should protect the Congress, ins 43 majority.

WILMINGTON — Third Ward—Lincoln's majority 2.

Fisher (Rep) for Congress, 1.20 majority.

Maryland.

Maryland.

Baltmagne. New 6

BALTIMERE, Nov. 6.—The return indicate that reckinning has carried the city. The vote is Brokeninings has carried the city. In vote is close.

Baltimore city (complete) gives Breckinning it, 4850; Hell, 12,619; Douglas, 1,562; Lincoln, 1,082.

Baltimore, Nov. 6.—The returns from the interior counties show considerable gains for the Bell tickich, but these gains, as far as received, are not sufficient to overcome the heavy Breckinridge majority in the city. The result is, therefore, doubt-ful. The Union men claim the State by not less than 2,000 majority.

Virginia. Virginia.

RICHMOND, Nov. 6.—Scattering returns from Southern Virginia show very large gains for Bell, in locating that that ticket has carried the State.
Alexandria city rives Bell 908, Breckinridge 517, Douglas 136. Lincoln 2. Fredericksburg gives Bell 353, Breckinridge 232, Douglas 179.
Alexandria town and county gives Bell 1,008, Breckinridge 663, Douglas 139, Lincoln 16.
Petersturg—Bell 970, Douglas 613, Breckinridge 223
Noriolk—Bell 986, Breckinridge 438, Douglas 230. Portsuouth—Bell 676, Breckinridge 558, Dou-glas 210: Lincoln 4. glas 210: Lincoln 4.

Harrison county 300 Breekinridge majority.

Doddridge county 99 Breekinridge majority.

The State has doubtless gone for Bell and

Eyerett by a large plurality.

RIGHMOND, Nov. 6.—The vote in this city is as

follows:

The returns thus far are favorable to the State going for Bell. The Breckinridge party, however, teem bonddent, basing their hopes on the distant counties. A large vote has been polled. Douglas makes heavy inroads in the Tonth Legion, beating Bell and Breckinridge in Rockingham county. Stafford county gives Bell 330, Douglas 154, Breckinridge 300.

North Carolina.

Wilmington —This city and county (partial returns) show uniform gains for Breckinridge.
Raleich gives Bell 231 majority.
The ftate has probably gone for Breckinridge.
As fer as heard at Raleigh. Bell has in Wake county 642, Breckinridge 214, Douglas 127.

Missouri. St. Louis City gives Lincoln 8,962; Douglas, 3,177; Bell, 4,132 Scattering returns from the nterior indicate that Douglas will carry the State Kentucky. LOUISVILLE, Nov. 6.—The Bell and Douglas men give Kentucky to Bell by from 10,000 to 15,000 majority. The returns are too limited to form any reliable estimate. any remante estimate.

Louisville, city the vote is as follows: For , 3.823; for Douglas, 2,693; for Breckinridge,

all those States have gone for Breckinridge Louisiana. NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 6 .- The election passed off

quietly. The result is yet unknown.

NEW OBLEANS, Nov. 5.—The parish of New Orleans gives Bell 5,210 votes; Douglas, 2,998; Breokinridge, 2,645. Massachusetts.

149 towns, not including Boston, give Lincoln 53 299; Douglas, 15,724; Brackinridge, 3,197.
Lincoln's plurality is probably 70,000.
The Republican candidates for Governor and Auditor are elected.
The Legislature is largely Republican. New Hampshire. One hundred and thirty towns give Lincoln 27,445; Douglas, 18,314; Breckinridge, 1511; Bell, 309. Lincoln's plurality will reach 10,000

Vermont. MONTPELIER, VT.—Vermont has gone for Lincoln by from 25;000 to 30,000 majority.

Connecticut. Connecticut.

Hartford city gives Lincoln 276 majority. In six towns, including Hartford, there is a Republican gain over last spring of 1,015 — Lincoln's majority in the State will be several thousand.

In Connecticut, soven towns give Lincoln 2,106; Breckinridge, 1,237; Douglas, 542; Boll, 71.

Norwich gives Lincoln 1,257—Douglas 802—Breckinridge 72—Bell 35.

Rhode Island. Eleven towns give Lincoln 2,473-Douglas 1,091 Envolution towns give Lincoln 2,473—Douglas 1,091. Seven additional towns in Rhode Island, including Providence, give Lincoln 0,200; Douglas, 3,144.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nevember 6.—Com plete returns from all except two towns give Lincoln 12,078; Douglas 7,675.

Dates from the State capital of Oregon to the 15th instant state that the Legislature had decided to adjourn on the 10th for the purpose of holding a special session next January, at which time the code commissioners, to be appointed this session, are expected to comp are expected to report.

The bill providing for the election of a Representative to Congress, and rendering nugatory the

recent Congressional election, was returned from the Senate, with amendments, to the House, which body refused to concur in two amedments and agreed to one It seems doubtful about the bill passing so as to accomplish the object intended.

Trade presents few features of interest to report. In imports there is a limited business doing, with few changes worthy of mention. The demand for Candles has been more active, and rates are a trifle impreved; sales of 260 boxes Adammited at 232.23%, according to bask at 185 C. The moves steady, with sales of 7.60 boxes Adammited at 232.23%, according to bask at 185 C. The moves steady, with sales of 7.60 few filtered to the first thready of the Commercial Intelligence.

From Pike's Peak.

FORT KEARNEY, Nev. 6 — The Central overland Jalifornia and Pike's Peak express coach, with the nails and n full load of passengers from Denver lity, passed here at two P. M., on Sunday, for St. loseph. City, passed here at two P. M., on Sunday, for St. Joseph.

The news by this arrival is seanty.
Clark. Gruber. & Co., bankers, estimate the goll yield of the Pike's Peak region for the current year at about five millions of dollars.
Great numbers of miners are leaving for the States and New Mexice to pass the winter
Capt. Sulley. of the Second infantry, with his command, consisting of F company, Second infantry, sixty strong, and twenty-two Second dragoons, arrived to-day. The officers attached are Lieut. Bond and Hunter, Second infantry, and Lieut. Berry, Second dragoons
When Capt. Sulley left the Pawnee agency there were no Indians there. They had left on a hunt. The agent was dissatisfied that the troops were withdrawn, for fear of an attack from the Sloux, and it is understood that he has applied to Washington for a company of infantry to protect him, and it is known here that the Sloux are also en their winter hunt, as both tribes are hunting on the Republican fork.

It is hoped that they will meet there and settle their difference to the extinction.

THE WAR WITH THE INDIANS—SUCCESSES OVER THE NAVAJOES.

INDEPENDENCE, Nov. 5.—The New Mexican mails, with dates to the 22d ult., arrived here today. Col. Canby had an engagement with the Navejoe Indians on the 2d ult. Forty horses and five hundred sheep were captured, and five prisonors and six Indians killed.

The Utahs, under Capt. Pfeiffer, captured five thousand sheep and a large number of horses, with nineteen prisoners and five scalps.

Capt. Buckman's party of volunteers took seventy horses and one scalp.

The Indians are sorely pressed on all sides, and if they are ever to be chastised, now the time.

The Utahs had proved treacherous After receiving a large number of horses, they put out with them, declining to have any more to do with the campaign. By their treachery the Indians recovered three thousand of the sheep that were taken from them. The command of Capt. Pfeiffer was put in imminent danger, but, after a hard battle, they escaped.

Business at Santa Fe is very dull. Flour is selling at \$10 per sack, and is very scarce.

The weather on the Plains is very cold. There is no news of importance from the Plains.

The Steamship Anglo-Saxon off Father | Police. FATHER POINT, Nov. 6.—The steamship Anglo-Saxon has passed hore on her way to Qaoboo. Her lates are to the 25th ult., and have been anticipa-ed by the despatch from the Persia, when off

The Election Returns for California. FORT KEARMEY, NOV. 6 —The Pony Express Company have decided to start an extra pony from this point for California, on Wednesdey, the 7th, carrying the election and private telegrams. It is expected that this pony will make very quick time. very quick time.

Fire at Natuck, Mass.

Boston, Nov. 6.—The shoe factories of Walcott & Co. and Cresby & Nichols, at Natick, were desroyed by fire this morning, tegether with the store of William Wright, the post office, &c. Loss Accident to the Steamer Connecticut.

New York, Nov. 6.—The steamer Connecticut, soon after leaving Norwich, last night, broke her walking beam. Her passengers arrived here at Death of Anthony B. Neilson. NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Anthony B. Neilson, esident of the Board of Underwriters, died in

his city to day.

Reported Burning of the Cunboat Beminole. New York, Nov. 6.—It is reported that the United States steam gunboat Seminols has been burned off Pernambuco. Fire at Hoosaic Falls.

Thox, N. Y., Nov. 6—Wood's mowing machine factory at Hoosaic Falls was burnt last night, with other buildings. Loss \$200,000. Three hun-dred hands are thrown out of employment.

BALTIMORE. Nov. 6.—Flour quiet, but steady; Howtrd-street and Ohio S562; City Mills \$5.50 Wheat
hull, and unchanged; red \$1,552,133; wnite \$1.402163.

Corn scive; rellow 65256; white 706756. Provisions
treatly at waterday; a quotations. Coffee steady; Rio
Citarlestron. Nov. 5.—Cotton irregular; sales of 1,700
balasata decling of \$5256. Augusta, Nov. 5.—Cotton irregular; sales of 1,40 alesa ta decline of 2,50% o.

Augusta, Nov. 5.—Cotton irregular, and depressed.

Mosiles. Nov. 6.—Cotton irregular at easy prices ales of 500 bales at 110.

THE CITY. AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALNUT-SPREET THEATRE, Walnut and Ninth sts.—
"The Dead Heart"—"A Popular Comedictis."
WHEATLEY & CLARKE'S, ARCH-STRYET THEATRE,
Aloh Street, allows Sixth.—Tom I swlor's new Tragedy
The Fool's Revenge."—"The Dumb Man of Manoles-McDonough's Olympic (Inte Gnieties), Race street, shows Second,—"Dred"—"The Floating Bescon; or, The Wrockers of Norws," Convinental Theather, Walnut st. above Eighth— The Great American Consolidated Circus Company. CONCERT HALL. Chestnut street, above Twelfth .-

Sanvord's Opera House, Eleventh street, above the struct. - Concert pightly. HEADQUARTERS, Franklin Place,-Concert nightly. The Presidential Election in Philadelphia,

SCENES DURING THE DAY.

Lieut Col. B. L. Beall, of the first dragoons,
United States army, has arrived at San Francisco,
and has assumed the command of the California
division, in place of Gen. Clark, deceased.

There was quite an extensive fire in the village
of Oakland, on the opposite side of the bay from
Ban Francisco, last evening, destroying an entire
square of wooden buildings. The loss is heavy,
but the amount is not yet accertained

An effort is making at Los Angeles to push
forward the telegraph on the Butterfield route,
from that place to the Colorado, one party having
subscribed ten thousand dollars for the purpose.
This was before news was received of the intention
of the Eastern componies to build their lines to
California by the central or Salt Lake route.

Accounts from Washoe state that a new tunnel,
eleven hundred feet long, had been completed,
striking the Comstock lead two hundred feet below
the surface, at which depth the ore taken yields
\$1,200 ton. This is an important test of the extent of the lead, and holders of shares in the upper
Moxican, central, and other claims on that lead
are much elated.

OREGON

fusion with any other element, and that they were determined to show their appreciation of the services of the gallant Senator from Illinois by voting the bonn fide Democratic electoral ticket.

The Exodus of Negroes from South Carolina.

Early in the evening the crowds upon Chestnut street were convulsed with laughter at the appearance of a yellow boy, supposed to be an Ethiop, whose head was closely shaven and shining with oil. He was mounted upon a rail, dressed in fantastic costame, and horne upon the shoulders of two of the unwashed. The lad bore great resemblance to a frightened Barbary app. The street behind him was througed with shouting spectators, and testimoulals of respect in the shape of potatoes and mud were liberally showered upon him. The affair was intended to carloature the Republican party, and on passing the headquarters of a Wide-Awake club a rush was made for the pole; the boy was upset, the carriers pummelled, and a questus put upon the proceedings. A RIDE UPON A RAIL

THE INTEREST IN THE NEW YORK ELECTION was very great. A rum or prevailed early in the morning that a number of illegal voters had gone to New York city te assist in the success of the facion ticket in that city. We made inquiries during the day relative to the matter, and found it greatly exaggerated. The parties referred to had not left the city up to a late hour in the afternoon, although it was true that many "knucks," and otherwise slippery characters had gone over to Gotham, accompanied by two of the Philadelphia detective policemen. Batting was frequent during the day, two to one being offered on New York for Lincoln evenly, and square bets that his majority would be at from twonty thousand to fifty thousand. Private despatches passed over the wires to merchants, etc, in this city, and every item of intelligence seemed

in the dry, and every from or intelligence according to the people's headquarters. SCENE AT THE PEOPLE'S HEADQUARTERS. At the People's State Committee Rooms, Sixtin and Chestuat streets, arrangements had been made on a liberal scale for the announcement of returns. Tickets were issued for admission to the rooms, and a number of leading politicians assembled there at an early hour. A stand, covered with cogimson cloth, and lighted, altar-like, with two tall tapers, was fitted up without the balcony window, and an obese gentieman, of great compass of lung, dedged ever and anon within and without, to read to the sweitering, screaming million below, the messages as they came in by telegraph. As the returns were mainly of one character, the cheers were incessant. Hoarsners was the element, and from deep growling shouts, the the returns were mainly of one character, the cheerz were incessant. Hoarseness was the element, and from deep growling shouts, the screams of the gratified and the joyous subsided to shrill screams, indicative of hollowness and very bad colds. As each victorious btate rolled over the wires, a flag bearing the name of each was run over the centre of the street. It took but a few hours to adduce a number of these. They presented the attitude, of a string of "bobs," and stood ridiculously out against the great banner of stars and stripes, which has borne since October the motto of "Victory."

State after State thus answered. Simon Draper tent several personal messages. The processions of Republicans from the several wards went by with shrieks of delight, which drowned the music of drums. Small parties of inebriated Wide-Awakes began to sing that classic harmony of—

"We're all Wide Awake—we're all Wide Awake."

Cheers went up for every conceivable man. Good humor, unled the hour for all residention.

"We're all Wide Awake—we're all wide Awake."
Cheers went up for every conceivable man. Good
humor ruled the hour, for all gratification is
selfish; and the urchine whose threats eracked with
the rope tition of 'one, two, three, Wide Awake,
Wide-Awake,' did not think of their silent and
dejected political enemies, who threaded the
crowds in the street with quivering lips and
melancholy eves.

melancholy eyes. " LEFT FOR THE WHITE HOUSE." A banner, with this motto, was borne by the Republicans of the Fourth ward. It represented a log, in which two wedges were driven, drifting down a stream. The rider, supposed to be Mr. Lincoln, was not visible. He had departed, as above. As this banner, sustained by fifteen men, passed Fifth and Chestnut streets, the Douglas men poured down the stairs leading to their head-quarters and charged on the canvas. In the space of a few seconds the Lincolnites were over-powered, the transparency was torn to shreds, and about a dozen of their number were in care of the policie.

A CRACKED BELL, SHROUDED IN CRAPE, A CRACKED DELL, SHROUNDED IN CRAPE, was brought cut at eleven o'clock, and tolled in a petulunt tone along Chestnut street. A transparoncy was borne in front, stating that such symbolized the "Bell that tolled the defeat of Ropublicanism where Ever-ett goes" This was one of the few processions that marched with impunity. It was flanked by about a thousand roughs, who itched for a brawl. Some one in the throng fired a pistol in the air at Ninth street, which caused an immediate panic and coattering.

THE ROOMS OF THE REPUBLICAN CAUR THE ROOMS OF THE REPUBLICAN CLUB.

THE ROOMS OF THE REPUBLICAN CLUB, at Seventh and Chestnut streets, were besieged at the early hour. George I. Riche angenneed the seturns from the platform within the room, and a gentleman duplicated them to the immense crowd utside gentleman outpreated them to the immense crown outside

Fireworks went up from this corner repeatedly during the evening. A general feeling of satisfaction pervaded all attendant and when he returns from New York State rendered Lincoln's election certain, the enthusiam was boundless We have never witnessed, upon orr side at least, more intense and tremendous election demonstrations. We saw in the surging masses, ready for any mischievous undertaking, a dare-devil spirit, which not all the nu lification of the minority can resist. To oppose the election of Mr. Lincoln would have been last night a dangerous experiment.

SCENE AT THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL. The pavement of this hotel was also filled with people. The saloons, billiard room, etc., were more animated than we usually find them. The Southerners were chiefly interested in their own States. Bullotins were printed and fixed on a desk outside the room of the telegraph operator. We saw no evidences of treason or secession in any direction.

THE NEWSPAPER OFFICES. The offices of the Evening Journal and Pennsylvanian were orowded with a silent and discomfited party during the evening. The North American was the scene of exciting events. Early in the night, when the returns from New York indicated Lincoin's success, the letters of flame, "Victory," were lighted, and the Campaign Club, with Sheriff Kern at the head, marched up Third street with a brass band, and serenaded the Rappilican costors who exceed the supreclated by the white masses. Parties increased naroned up Inited street with a brass band, and iseronaded the Republican orators who oroweded the room. Club after club of Wide-awakes marched by, and each club sent up tromendous cheers. Speeches were made by E. Joy Morris, Judgo Kelley, J. P. Verree, Morton McMichael, and Sheriff Kern.

THE CENTRAL POLICE STATION
was in the hands of the outious. A party of politicians and reporters had a table in the operating
roem. The enormous gains for Lincoln over Curtin
in all the wards were received with gratified silence, and atten o'clock Detective Officers Leman,
Levy, and Ellis returned from New York city,
having in charge "Scotty" and Thackering, two
"knucks," who went to that city from this early
in the morning By the same train, we understand,
went two noted aldermon—one from the Fourth
and one from the Second ward—a late defeated
candidate for the Legislature, and about a dozen
"knucks" of more or less note. The respectable
parties, of course, had no connection with the cri-

parties, of course, had no connection with the cri-ninals, although some of the former stopped at the nonse of "Paddy" Wilohestern, in the Sixth ward, New York. "Sootty" and Thackering were re-leased. The rumer came in about the same time that Alderman MoMullen had been shot in New York oity. A DESPATCH FROM GOVERNOR WM. H. SEWARD Was received in the city at ten o'clock, stating that, from appearances, the State would give 60,000 majority for Lincoln. The despatch was read simultaneously in many quarters of the city, and created great excitement.

The Programment of the Control of th been shot while walking in the Tenth ward, about six o'clock last evening, but were unable to learn

ditor of The Press," and that the said hirolings would be men prominently known in the Demoratio party.

The streets, after mid-night, were resonant with music. In every direction the clubs were marching, and the men seemed wild with success. We made inquiries of several clubs as to the disposition of their organization. They declared their intention to keep together and drill persistently until the inauguration of Mr. Liacoln is consummated. They will go to Washington from this distributed in this city and in various points of the State. This ticket had lately been withdrawn by the Douglas Executive Committee, yet the frequent calls for it from many prominent Democracy, the program of Pennsylvania were strenuously opposed to

whether such was really the case

THE REFUGEES IN PHILADELPHIA.

We alfuded, some days ago, to the arrival in

Philadelphia of a large number of free colored families from South Carolina. The inquiries of any readers as to those persons, and the curiosity of the great mass of citizens relative to their disresses, have induced us to state the causes which influenced their immigration and the character of the parties themselves In 1822, it appears, further emancipation in South Carolina was foroldden. All slaveholders giving up the right of ow ership thereafter were obliged to resign their " people" to the care of trustees, who vouched for their freedom, paid their personal taxes, and made legal disposition of their property. Any number of persons up to twelve might thus be guardians of the emencipated, and a tax receipt, in the free negro's possession, was evidence of his disenthralment. The panic in Fouth Carolina, consequent upon the John Brown raid, the disunion of the Democracy, the election of Speaker Pennington, and the Chicago nominations, was marked in the month of August last by stringent legislative en actments against the free people of color. Virtually, they were to be made slaves. A single man oust become their guardian; they were to be entered in the assessments as his slaves, and must carry about them certain copper badges, where-upon they were numbered. If found without a trustee, they were to be sold at the block; if failing to procure badges of servitude, to undergo a fice of twenty dollars; and if at any time desti-tute of them, to be fined or imprisoned. No secu-rity was thus afforded to the free man and woman. If their trustee were avaricious, he could sell hem with impunity, and their property was liable to summary wanton scizure. They were regarded as slaves by the law, and their fears magnified the existing oppressions as initiatory to a series of outrages eventuating in their practical thraldom. Despairing, then, of justice or mercy in the Palmetto State, those of them possessed of sufficient means to remove looked to the North as a refuge. Many were assisted by conscientious guardians, and we have the best authority for the statement, that, up to November 1st, more than seven hundred and ninety persons departed from the port of Charleston alone. It took all the resources of some to reach New York. Of the number named, about one hundred and fifty made Philadelphia their destination, and others, who contemplated a

city. We have visited about fifteen families of these, and the statements we have made are gathered exclusively from their testimonies.

Of the one hundred and fifty mentioned, two thirds are tradespeople. The men are carpenters, tailors, shoemakers, and masons; the females, mantua makers, milliners, laundresses, and nurses We read a long list of certificates from white ladies of Charleston, stating that one of these was an "excellent and faithful nurse" One testimonial was addressed "to the ladies of the North," and certified that the bearerhad attended her through a "long and dangerous sickness" -- a fact which does not go far to show the gratitude of the recent Palmetto legislation. Another party bore a certificate of his profi-

more Northern home, have since removed to this

ciency in plastering from a master mason of A handsome married woman, almost white, exhibited her " badge," or, as she facetiously termed t, her "putty goole watch." It was a diamondshaped plate of copper, an inch square, bearing the instription :

" Charleston. 1850. Servant. 1243."

This delicate piece of jewelry was punctured with a hole, and suspended thereby from a string. She had given \$2 for it. Her husband had a similar one, labelled "Porter," for which he gave \$4. The man and woman had been one day behindhand in "taking out" these badges, and they were fined \$40 for being dilatory.

We asked the latter whether it was probable that there would leave South Carolina. She said that most of those poreesing the means to emi-grate had alroady done so. We know one of our plored residents who has sent, at various times, to these needy people of his race, \$80 for passage ioney. Many of the refugees parted with their property at ruinous rates, and many have still ome effects in Charleston. The latter class made revelations of their difficulties with timidity, fearful that their property would be jeopardized by undue complaint. We could see, however, that property considerations had little influence compared to dearer relations. Many of these ebony Evangelines have left in their Southern Arcadia relatives and friends, for whose

safety their fears are coaseless. The mother of a yellow girl told us that her daughter had a "young feller in de Souf whose safety 'peared to weigh like on her mind," and as she said this, her son, a tall young man, with glossy looks, was observed to wear an anxious look, as if he, too, had lest somebody in Carolina. ' We The troubles of these ebony people will not be appreciated by the white masses. Parties incre-

dulous of the sensitiveness of feeling existing among them should visit their humble boarding-houses in this city. Many of them are almost white. Several purchased their own freedom some The Press office was crowded during the entire years ago. One woman was directed to leave the State by her trustee, who was fearful that at his death cortain unprincipled members of his family would attempt to coerce her into absolute slavery. The refugees took passage in the New York, steamers through white sponsors, who testified to their freedom. Most of these unfortunates are destitute of employment. Parties in need of do-mestics, &c., can be directed at this office of the whereabouts of such parties.

mestics, &c., can be directed at this omes of the whereabouts of such parties.

A New Properlier —The steam propeller Mobile, Jas. B Kirby commander, proceeded down the river yesterday on a short trial trip. Her hill was built by C. H. & W. M. Oramp, of Kensington. Length 150 feet, beam 23 feet, depth of hold 8 feet; tonnage 325 tons. Commoditions for about thirty passengers The state-rooms for passengers are spacious, well ventilated, and admirably constructed for comfort and convenience. She is schooner-rigged, and fittled with substantial masts and rigging.

She has a condensing direct-acting engine, 32 inches cylinder, and a donkey engiae on deck, with supplementary boiler for hoisting cargo, with patent steam pump attached, with capacity for throwing eight hundled gallons per minute, which can be used for extinguishing fires, pump, ing out vessels, or wrecking purposes. She is also provided with a large and efficient double-acting force pump situated at the forward part of the boat, which can be also used for extinguishing fires or pumping out the vessel. She is well fitted with anchors and chairs, and in everything else requisite for a sea-going vessel. the was built for S. & J. M. Flansgah and associates, of this city, and is the pioneer of a line of steamers to ply between the cities of Mobile and New Orleans. She is now lying below Vine-street wharf, receiving freight for Mobile, for which port she will sail on the 12th inst. Her engines performed admirably on her trial trip yesterday.

ARREST OF A BURGLAR. — A man named Smith endeavored to effect an entrance into the ze-

ARREST OF A BURGLAR.—A man named Smith endeavored to effect an entrance into the residence of Wm. Deal, No. 1428 North Broad street, at an early hour yesterday morning. The instrument used was a shovel, which he found on the promises He seemed also to have the design of setting the house on fire. The burglar was heard by Mr. William Deal, Jr., who aroused his father and uncle, and they succeeded in arresting the fellow. They then made an effort to get a policeman, but not succeeding, they marched their pricener off to the Twentieth-ward station-house, where they gave him in charge. By their promptness and decision having prevented his scape, they declined to let him off, although their progress to the station-house was effected in such hastily donned garments as they could easily pick up.

The Demogracy of the Second Senatorial ARREST OF A BURGLAR. - A man named THE DEMOCRACY of the Second Senatorial THE DEMOCRACY of the Second Senatorial district met at Washington Hall, Eighth and Spring Garden streets, pesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, to elect a Sonatorial delegate to the next Democratic State Convention. Every ward in the district was fully represented. The convention was organized by the appointment of George G. Thomas president, and Thomas H. Marston and James Magnire secretaries. On motion, James H. Randail, Eq., was elected delegate by acclamation, and the convention then adjourned.

VALUATIE HORSE KULED — On Monday.

VALUABLE Horse Killed .- On Monday VALUABLE HORSE KILLED.—On Monday afternoon a valuable herse owned by Mr. M. A. Kellogg, Ruce street, was killed on the Paint Breeze road, while being driven toward the hunting Fark course While the horse was passing down, a carriage driven by Mr. Jack come rapidly up the road, and before Mr Jack could stop the shaft was driven into the heart of Mr. Kellogg's horse, I illing him instantly, as we are informed. The horse was valued somewhere between \$600 and \$800.

HEARING OF THE ALLEGED COUNTER-FEITERS.—Yesterday afternoon, Allen Aster and Sumuel Boyd had a hearing before Alderman Bott-ber on the charge of making and issuing counter-feit notes on the Western Bank, of which a notice appeared in yesterday's Press. They were held in default of \$2 500 ball each There is no parti-cular evidence against them to sustain the charge. The (fineers, however, have recovered about six thousand deliars of the spurious money.

ANOTHER FLUID-LAMP ACCIDENT On ANOTHER FLUID-LAMP ACCIDENT.—On Monday evening a find I knup exploded in the hands of a Mrs. Maull, at her residence, No. 4 Dorsey street, by which she was hadly hurned about her face, breast, and arms. Some of the goods in the room were set on fire, but the flames were extinguished by the application of a few buckets of water.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFAIR -Last even-SERIOUS STABBING AFFAIR —Last evening a street-fight occurred at Twenty-fourth and Pine streets, between a party of men and boys. John Toner, aged sixteen years, residing in that vicinity, was stabbed in the left breast with a knife in the hands of a boy aged about fifteen. The wound penetrated one of his lungs, and produced a wound which will doubtless cause his death. The unfortunate hoy was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and at a late hour last evening no hopes were antertained of his TEOOYEV. Pennsylvania Hospital, and at a late hour last evening no hopes were entertained of his recovery. William Mealy, aged twenty-four years, was stabled in the left arm and on his back, by David Hazzard, in a quarrel at Seventh and Spring Garden streets. He was also taken to the Hospital. Another person, whose name we were unable to learn, was slightly wounded in the same melee.

THE BASE-BALL MATCH between the Olympic and Hamilton clubs was played on Tuesday afternoon, and resulted in the defeat of the Hamilton. The score was 16 for the Hamilton, and 18 for the Olympic. The game was very exciting and close.