The Press.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1860. FIRST PAGE .- The Signers; Literary and Hiz-Intelligence; The Organia and Political; Legal Intelligence; The Orphan; Rumored Loss of a United States Vessel; Murders in New Orleans;

The Slave Trade in New York. FOURTH PAGE .-An Alchemist in Detroit; Execution of a Matricide in Canada; General News; Marine Intelli-The News. We surrender a great part of our space to-day

to a recapitulation of the results of the Presidential canvass. It is only a recapitulation, for the question is simply a mathematical computation of interest exists, it is as to the relative strength of the anti-Republican candidates in the Southern States. In the strongholds of the South, the emporlums of intelligence, commerce and wealth, the Douglas vote is large beyond the expectations of his friends. Maryland is conceded to Bell, the gains for that candidate being large enough in the counties to overcome the Breckinridge plurality in Baltimore. The telegraph re-ports Virginia to be doubtful, although we may safely place it for Bell and Everett, the gains for the Constitutional Union ticket being very large. New Jersey has east her electoral vote against Lincoln, giving three electors for Douglas. The majorities for Lincoln in the States carried by him are very large. Vermont, Pennsylvania, Illinois Michigan, Ohio, Massachusetts, smong others, show overwhelming majorities for the Republican candi-

In the Court of Quarter Sessions, yesterday, the motion for a new trial in the case of William Byerly, convicted of fraud at a recent election, was ssed. The prisoner was sentenced to pay a fine of \$300, and undergo an imprisonment for two

years and six months.

B. P. Shillaber, of Boston, so well known all the world over as the quaint Mrs. Partington, has been elected to the Massachusetts Legislature. Mr. Shillaber is a Douglas Democrat.

The only indignity or insult received by Judge Douglas, during his Southern tour, occurred at Montgomery, Alabama, the home of Yancoy. While the Judge was entering his carriage from the hotel, several eggs were thrown at him from the crowd. All the papers of the place denounce

By the news in the telegraph column it will be seen that the State of South Carolina takes the election of Lincoln with expected indignation. In the words of the Charleston Mercury, there was loud and centinued cheering for a Southern Confederacy. In the different parts of the South stern indignation is manifested, and there is a constant clamor for some preliminary step towards disunion. This step, it was thought, South Carolina would take by sending a commission to Georgia, and other cotton States, for purposes of conference. Nothing has been heard from Governor Wise. We suppose the Governor is awaiting the opinion of Virginia in the matter. If we trust the telegraphic reports, Virginia has spoken-and as Virginia only could speak-for Union. The Richmond Enquirer of yesterday morning publishes the returns electing Lincoln without a word of lamontation, criticism, or com-ment—not even a fiery figure of rhetoric. The tone of the other Southern journals, from Balti-mere and Washington, is exceedingly conservative. The election of Lincoln and Hamlin being conceded, the attention of politicians is directed to the probable complexion of the next House of Reprosentatives. Elections have been held for Congressmen in nineteen States, and the result is such as to confirm us in the belief that both branches of Congress will be in the control of the anti-Republicans. Whether this majority, com-posed, as it is, of followers of Douglas, Bell, and Breckinridge, can be efficiently controlled or not, is a secondary matter of speculation. In New York the Republicans lose five Congressmen, and gain one in the election of Mr. Conklin over John Cochrane. In New Jersey they less one by the defeat of Mr. Penuington, the Speaker of the pre-sent House. The defeat of Anson Burlingame in Boston is confirmed. Enough is known to place the next House in the hands of the anti-Republicans by a decisive majority.

Charles Dickens' "Great Expectations."

CHARLES DICKENS, as we announced some months ago, (which was denied, as usual, by some of the English journals,) has a new serial story in hand, the publication of which will be commenced about Christmas. The name will be "Great Expectations." The original in green cover, and with illustrations by "Phiz," but Mr. Dickens finds it necessary to do his utmost for "All the Year Round." which has been closely pressed, of late, by slightly advanced price, and is profusely illustrated by beautiful engravings, after original KEENE, JOHN TENNIEL, H. K. BROWNE, and other leading British artists. DICKENS, therefore, to render his "All the Year Round" as attractive as possible, in the absence of enit will appear weekly, as the "Tale of Two Cities" did, and be issued in menthly parts, on the old plan, as that singular story was re- system, which has no such check, than they tor of our election laws. produced. There is an amusing tale called "A Day's Ride; a Life Romance," by CHARLES It is difficult to understand how intelligent LEVER, now running through "All the Year politicians can honestly attempt to controvert Round," and, on its completion, Dickens' new so plain a fact; and it is amusing to witness serial will be commenced. His Occasional papers, entitled "The Uncommercial Travel-ler," in the same publication, have not the insurmountable arguments of Conven and achieved anything like success.

During the life of Mr. SERGEANT TAL-FOURD, the warmest and truest friend DICKENS ever had—and he had and has "hosts of such regulations as practically exclude a large friends"-his judgment and literary tact were constantly exercised, in critical examination political action. Whoever is allowed to vote of each monthly part of Diokens', before it at all in a nation should be protected as comwas finally given by the press to the public. When practicable, even the finest pencillings of each chapter were submitted to TALFOURD. We have heard that, since TALFOURD's death, on the judicial seat, which his knowledge, elo_ quence, and integrity dignified, it was some time before Dickens could bring himself to submit his mind, as it were, to be analyzed by another's. In the "Tale of Two Cities." however, he is said to have availed himself of the supervision of Robert Bell, a scholar and a critic of considerable ability, experience, and eminence. The new story, we hear, will also have the advantage of being carefully and critically "read" by Mr. Bell before it goes to press. We also hear that, coming back to

to press. We also hear that, coming back to his old ground, Diokens' "Great Expectations" will be English in subject, characters, and locality.

As we write, one shelf opposite us is entirely filled with the collective edition of Dickens, some thirty volumes, published by Peresson. He has also written poetry, which is inedited as yet, and an opera, called "The Village Coquette," (which was unsuccessful in representation on the London boards,) Pictures of Italy, American Notes for General Circulation, The Child's History of England, and Memoirs of Josoph Grimaldi, not in this edition, and some of which have not yet been republished in this country. Altogether, he has written about thirty-eight volumes. All this has been dene in twenty-five years! How much innocent enjoyment, how much genian feeling, how much social happiness, this writer has made no one can tell. But he has done much to make all classes well pleased with themselves and each other. You read a few chapters of Dickens, and the result is a better opinion than before of your fellow-men. Like most men of genius, Drokens has been, and is, a hard worker. We need not go far back to illustrate this. Even in our time, the best writers have been the most prolific.

the best writers have been the most prolific. Look at Scott, whose collected works, in prose and verse, (to say nothing of those which he edited.) fill a hundred volumes. Bynon wrote all his numerous and wonderful poems in youth, dying at the age of thirtysix, the age at which Burns was called away. GODWIN, MOORE, LEIGH HUNT, HAZLITT. JAMES, SHERIDAN KNOWLES, BANIM, GERALD GRIFFIN, LETPIA LANDON, FELICIA HEHANS, MARY HOWER, MARIA EDGEWORTH, and a crowd of others in "the old country," occur to us. Here, we cannot help thinking of Cooper, Invinc, PRESCOTT, LONGFELLOW, and scores more who have not only written well, but also have written much. In letters, there is no "Single-speech Hamilton;" many never write at all; but these who do, and write successfully, as Dickens does, write perpetually. Yet, as we know, they contrive. amid all their labor, to enjoy life heartily, as

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS .- Mr. George Christy,

Dickens does also.

The Ballot in England. The agitation in England in regard to a change of the election laws of that country, by which the system that prevails in nearly and there, like golden threads, we are rejoiced all the American States, of voting by ballot, to find marked evidences that the Democracy would be substituted for the viva voce plan, of that section are not all unmindful of the still continues. Arguments for and against imitating our example frequently appear in past conflicts sustained their rights, and that the English journals. The Liberal leaders, CODDEN and BRIGHT, are warm and earnest to the Baal of Secession, and to the heresics of advocates of the proposed reform, and adhero the ultraists who bolted from the Democratic to it with a pertinacity which indicates that they have a strong hope of being ultimately successful. Their opponents, however, are didates. In St. Louis, for instance, the equally active, and eagerly publish every reported vote stands thus: Lincoln, 8,962; statement which is calculated to produce an Douglas, 8,177; Bell, 4,132; and the

impression that the ballot system in this country has proved a failure. They have recently derived much comfort from the representations of Mr. GRANTLEY BERKELRY, who made the majorities of Mr. Lincoln. If any feeling of a somewhat famous hunting tour through our wild Western regions some months ago, (which was the special object of his visit here,) and RIDGE, 859-the vote for the Illinois Senator being nearly three times as great as that who hastily travelled through some of our thickly-populated States on his way to and rom the buffalo region. He has recently de-New Orleans the vote stood : for Bell, 5.210 livered a lecture in Glasgow, describing his for Douglas, 2,908; for Breckirkingge, 2,646
American experiences, in which he declared —a majority of more than 800 for the "Little Giant" over his Disunion competitor. In that "the ballot was a curse to America instead of a boon, and gave no freedom to the Mobile, the capital of the State of the archexercise of the franchise." In commenting agitator, YANCEY, where Douglas spoke or upon this assertion, the London Herald rethe night preceding the election, the telegraph announces that "the city and county marks : give Douglas a majority of 216 over Bell, and 322 over Breckinginge." In the chief towns

marks:

"On the ballot Mr. Berkeley does not go into any details to shove how the ballot is a curse in America. We wish he had done so, as there are many in England, who, with the fact before their eyes that in America, under the ballot system, corruption, according to the testimony of every writer on the subject except Mr. Bright and Mr. Cebden, has reached a pointknown only in England in such boroughs as we condemn to disfranchisement, still shout for the ballot as the savior of freedom. Of course, one cannot any legically that the ballot produces the corruption, but one can easy, with the mest strict logic, that the ballot does not curse or prevent it. And that is the very assumption on which the ballot is called for in England. It is said there is coercion, there is corruption, and that open voting is the cause why men are intimidated or corrupted. Well, the answer is, they have the ballot in America, and so far from its preventing either intimidation or corruption, it leaves both, according to the testimony of observers, to flourish to an extent totally unknown in England. Our own opinion has always been, and we have always fearlessly avowed it, that as the ballot is more meahinery it nover will, cure or avoid an integral corruption. Corruption must and will exist to some extent. At any rate, it does exist, it is part of the weakness of human nature." much behind that east for BRECKINKINGE, and the State has for the first time in her history been carried by the Opposition party. peculiar and unwarranted sense in which that upon all the nobler instincts of the Demo-

port of "Fusion" tickets to secure the election of the Secession nominees, has proved a The task assigned to Mr. BERKELEY, of gowhelming triumph of Abraham Lincoln, there ing into "details to show how the ballot is a curse in America," is one to which he must accessarily be unequal; for, however easy t may be to make such statements, it would be an extremely difficult matter for the most adroit special pleader to adduce any arguments to make his assertion look plausible to men who have any knowledge whatever of whelming ever given by the American people American politics. It is idle to pretend that public affairs in this country are always administered with sagacious wisdom and impar-Government. In New England and the Northtial justice, or that our elections are all conducted in a manner utterly free from reproach. But the assertion that the ballot system adds States of New York, New Jersey, and Pennto any evils which may exist among us, or sylvania, it cannot, of course, be exactthat it is in any sense "a curse," is a palpay ascertained-but it is doubtful whether ble absurdity. On the contrary, it constantly nore than one-tenth of those who supported does much good in the manner pointed out by the fusion ticket in those States did not infi-Conden and Bright; and a faithful history of nitely prefer Douglas to Breckinginge. the proceedings at almost any poll in the coun-Virginia, Maryland, and Kentucky Bell aptry would amply establish this fact. We conpears to have certainly carried, as well as pro- L fess that it is possible that, in comparatively bably other Southern States, and we presume rare instances, there may be attempts at bri-BRECKINGIDGE has received less than one-half bery and intimidation in spite of the ballot of the votes polled by the people of the South. system; but in the very nature of things such Of the whole 5,000,000 of votes probably ttempts would be less apt to prove successpolled on Tuesday last, but little more tha ul, and be less freely resorted to under it than one-tenth were given for the Secession candif each voter publicly announced the name of dates; yet the men in this woful minority have the candidate for whom he cast his suffrage. sought to rule or to ruin a great Confederacy, We are astonished that the Herald should alounded upon the Democratic principle that lege that the ballot has no tendency to cure the majority should govern." or prevent corruption or coercion. The American idea of the ballot is based upon the theory that every voter has the right to legally express his political convic-

Lord Renfrew in Philadelphia.

The Ninth Word.

We believe that the Ninth ward of this city

has the honor of numbering among its resi-

dents Joseph B. Baken, Collector, and John

HAMILTON, Jr., Surveyor of this port. They

have, at all events, for several years past undertaken to rule with despotic sway the De-mocracy of that section of the city, and the

result of their labors is seen in the fact that,

although the Douglas straight ticket had been

formally withdrawn, it received in the Ninth

ward more votes than the Reading ticket—the

poll standing 576 for the former and 540 for

the latter. The ease with which the De-

RUNAWAY.—A pair of horses belonging to the Good Will Hose Company, attached to a furni-iure wagon, ran off yesterday afternoon, throwing out David Caldwell, and injuring him severely in the limbs.

The Sentence of Byerly. The motion for a new trial in the case of WILLIAM BYERLY, who was convicted a short tions in a profoundly secret manner, so that time ago on the charge of making a fraudulent unawed by influence and unbribed by gain," return of the result of the October election in his ticket may represent exactly his honest the Fourth ward, was yesterday considered by sentiments without reference to the wishes of Judge Thompson, in the Court of Quarter Sesinfluential friends, whom he would not like sions, and, as the reasons alleged in support to publicly disoblige, or of employers, whose of it were deemed insufficient, he proceeded to frowns he might fear if he was compelled to pronounce sentence upon the culprit thus vote viva roce, or even of politicians with speedily convicted, and for the next two years 30,000 mejority. purpose was to produce it, like Pickwick and whom he may have made a corrupt bargain. and six months BYERLY will have ample time. Practically, the great mass of American voters have no desire whatever to conceal their poli- flect upon the enormity of his crime, and the tical proclivities, and to them the ballot, or danger of seeking to nullify, by surreptitious secret ticket system, is of no particular advan- means, the verdict of the voters of Philadeltage. But there are others, who could scarcely | phia. the advancing footsteps of Braddenver & ever vote as they really wished to, if it did not Evans' "Once a Week," which contains exist. Comparatively few attempts are made other unscrupulous partisans which they nearly double the quantity of print, at only a | to purchase or intimidate voters in this coun- should not be slow to heed. The best intotry, because it is well known that every citizen can easily deceive the person who has bribed which in any way militate against the purity

rests of our country require that crimes, designs by Millais, Leech, Lawless, Hine, or threatened bim, and vote as he wishes, even of the ballot-box, should not be regarded as while he pretends to comply with the demands | mere trifling offences, but as misdeeds, for of those who have endeavored to induce him which the perpetrators deserve, and will certo falsify his honest political sentiments. Thus tainly receive, condign punishment. District the influence of bribery and intimidation can Attorney Mann and Judge Thompson are engravings, will throw his new story into it, where be so easily overcome by deception, that they titled to the thanks of the whole community would probably be resorted to at least a hunfor the promptness with which, in this indred times more frequently under a viva voce stance, retribution has overtaken a bold violaare at polls where the secret ballot prevails.

The early attention of purchasers is requested to the large perceptory sale of British, French, German, and American Dry Goods, Clothing, Cutlery, &c., &c., embracing 600 packages and lots of staple the ingenuity displayed by some of the antiand fancy articles in Woollen, Worsted, Linen, Cotton and Silks, (the feature being 275 pieces Cloths, Cassimores, Sattinets, Jeans, 3,100 dozen BRIGHT. It is a hollow mockery in any country Silk and Merino Shirts and Drawers, with 2,100 pieces ready-made fashionable Clothing, &c., &c.,) to nominally adopt a system of government based upon popular suffrage, and then to make to be sold this day, by catalogue, on six months' oredit, commencing this morning, at 10 o'clock, to be continued without interruption nearly all day, body of the voters from unbiased freedom of by Myers, Claghorn, & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 4132

PHILADELPHIA SCCIETY FOR PROMOTING vote in exact accordance with his secret senti-Agriculture.—The stated meeting of the society was held yesterday morning, at the rooms, Chest-nut street, below Seventh, Craig Biddle, Esq., in ments, and thus made answerable only to his own conscience, and not to his fellow-men of high or low degree. A good and effective the chair.

Copies of an address by the Hen. James W. Wall, of New Jersey, before the Montgomery County Agricultural Society, October 4, 1860, and an address by Sydney G. Fisher, before the New Castle County Agricultural Society, were presented ballot system accomplishes this important object-the viva voce plan of voting does not. r distribution.
The President announced that the owner of the A frank confession, says the Rubric, is

"Good for the soul." Plot a saw are, yielding to such authority, we do admit that our amour propre is a little touched at what Mr. Woods—who so graphically sketched the Royal Progress from Pittsburg to Harrisburg—says, in the London Times, of the Prince of Wales' visit to Philadelphia. Here it is:

"On the following morning (the 8th) the journey was resumed to Philadelphia, the second city in the Union, both for size and importance. Ususual crowding might have been expected here, for the royal party arrived on the day of election—the vary orlisis of the long and fierce straggle between the Republicans and Democrats. There was a great crowd, it is true, just as there was in New York yesterday, but one very smilar to it in its

The President announced that the owner of the building desired the society as method and interior was the toward that the society with power to act. The committee of arrangements on the late exhibition reported that all the bills presented that there would be a deficiency of from \$600 to \$1,000, which would have to be made up. Mr. Ingervoll moved that the president sell such that there would be a deficiency of from \$600 to \$1,000, which would have to be made up. Mr. Ingervoll moved that the president sell such that there would be a deficiency of from \$600 to \$1,000, which would have to be made up. Mr. Ingervoll moved that the president sell such that there would be a deficiency of from \$600 to \$1,000, which would have to be made up. Mr. Ingervoll moved that the president sell such that there would be a deficiency of from \$600 to \$1,000, which would have to be made up. Mr. Ingervoll moved that the president sell such that there would be a deficiency of from \$600 to \$1,000, which would have to be made up. Mr. Ingervoll moved that the president sell such that there would be a deficiency of from \$600 to \$1,000, which would have to be made up. Mr. Ingervoll moved that the president sell such that there would be a deficiency of from \$600 to \$1,000 to \$1,000 to \$1,000 to \$1,000 to \$1,000 to \$1,00

assets consisted of Frankin Institute loan, upon which the interest was paid, but the loan itself was unsaleable.

The President suggested that the deficiency should be raised by subscriptions from the members. The deficiency was consioned by the bad weather which prevailed on the Thursday during which the exhibition lasted, which had prevented the attendance of citizens. He said the fair of the Maryland State Society was in the same situation, the receipts having failed to meet the expenses. Many of the parties ontitled to premiums in the Maryland exhibition had released the society from the payment of the money; but the Philadelphia society had made no such request, and had paid all demands upon it which had been presented.

A discussion ensued upon the propriety of assessing each member a certain amount, or by requesting the members to come forward voluntarily, and contribute whatever sum they pleased, when the latter plan was adopted. A subscription paper was then drawn up and circulated among the members, and three hundred and eighty-five dollars were subscribed.

S. R. White J. W. White. Pagescr. Servill. W.

bers, and three hundred and eighty-five dollars were subscribed.

S. B. White, J. W. White, Pearson Serrill, W. H. Harrison, D. E. Painter, T. S. Cavender, R. P. Dositver, Evans Regers, Dr. Drayton, E. A. Shall-cross, Henry B. Tatem, and Wm. P. Tatem, were elected members.

An amendment to the by-laws was offered, to repeal the section which prohibits the president being fe-elected for more than two terms. If will come up for consideration at the next stated meeting. Adjourned. That's all! Next day the Prince went to New York. The faithful and graphic Correspondent of the Times warmly describes the meeting. Adjourned. The Pony Express for California. Prince's reception there, and also the Ballbut omits any mention of the falling-in of the floor, at the Academy of Music, where the said apology for a Ball took place! That will do.

between here and the outer station of the California lines.
The ponies leaving St. Joseph on Thursday, the Sth, and Sunday morning, the 11th, are also to make double quick time, calling here for the latest tolographic dates. The coach of the Western Stage Company, which, with the mails and a full complement of passengers and express matter, left Omaha on Monday morning, passed here early to-day. The weather is mild, with indications of rain.

The Pike's Peak miners are hastening both to and from the mines in goodly numbers.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. ADDITIONAL RETURNS THE RESULT IN VIRGINIA DOUBTFUL.

MISSOURI CARRIED BY DOUGLAS

Douglas in the South.

fidelity with which their Northern brothron is

many of them have not yet bowed their knee

National Convention and placed BRECKIN

the favorite son," the vote was, for Bell

3.823; for Douglas, 2.633; for Breckin-

polled for the Kentucky Secessionist. In

of Virginia the vote for Douglas does not full

The experiment of claiming all the South-

Scattered through the few meagre returns of

NEW JERSEY CASTS THREE ELECTORAL VOTES FOR DOUGLAS. RIDGE and LANE in the field as their can-Large Majorities for Lincoln in the Eastern and Western States. THE SECESSION MOVEMENT. vote for BRECKINGIDGE was evidently so small that it was not considered worth reporting. In Louisville, the capital of the The Feeling among the People of the Cotton States. State of which Mr. BRECKINRIDGE was formerly

> We publish, to-day, additional returns of the Presidential election. There is nothing received o change in any degree the announcement in yesterday's paper, that Lincoln and Hamlin are chosen by the Electoral College. The returns we print only indicate the position of the States in the sanvass The question is but one of majorities, the result being determined beyond a doubt:

SOUTH CAROLINA CHEERS FOR A SOUTHERN

CONFEDERACY.

PENNSYLVANIA. We subjoin a summary of reported majorities from the interior, comparing them with the majo-rities in October last, when Curtin carried the State by over thirty-two thousand. Of course, it is impossible to present the strength of the straight Douglas vote from the meagre returns furnished We shall do so as soon as possible. PRESIDENT.

ern States as "certainly" Democratic, in the GOV. OCTOBER. Foster. Curtin. ong-honored appellation is used by the Seces-1000 sionists, and then, after outraging the honest tie 879 sentiments, despising the wishes, and trampling cracy of the North, attempting, by base deceptions, contemptible bargains, corrupt appliances, and intimidation to cajole or coerce 200 enough of the Northern States into the supmiscrable failure, and has only served to demonstrate to the whole country the weakness
of its authors. In spite of the recent everwhelming triumph of Arraham Lincoln, there 150 :::: whelming triumph of Abrahan Lincoln, there
may be a bright future for a great and truly National Democratic party, but there can be none
for such an organization as the men who have

254 tional Democratic party, but there can be none for such an organization as the men who have sustained James Bugganan, and who secuded at Baltimore, have sought to fasten upon the country. The verdict of Tuesday last against Northampton 1742 Northampton 1742 Northampton 526 Perry. 1200 1000 Perry..... Philadelphia.... 1886 against any set of partisans who seriously Schnylkili..... cherished a hope of gaining possession of the Snyder..... rquehanna.... west the whole vote for Breckinking and and west thousands. In the middle wyoming 144
York 1343
York 1343

1ndinna County.
Indiana county gives a Lincoln majority of 2,500 gain of 750 over the vote for Governor. Fulton County. Complete returns give a majority of 200 for th leading ticket, a Democratic gain of 80 over th

vote for Foster. Herks County.
The majority for the Reading ticket is about 2,000. Schuylkill County. Lincoln's mejority is about 2,000 over all.

NEW HAMPSHIRE,
One hundred and thirty towns give Lincoln
27.145; Douglas, 18,314; Bteckinridge, 1,511;
Bell, 309. Lincoln's plurality will reach 10,000. VERMONT.
Vermont has gone for Lincoln by from 25,000 to MASSACHUSETTS.

149 towns, not including Boston, gave Lincoln 3 209, Douglas 15,724, and Breckinridge 3,197. Lincoln's plurality is probably 70,000. The Republican candidates for Governor and means, the verdict of the voters of Philadelphia.

This sentence furnishes an admonition to other unscrupulous partisans which they should not be slow to heed. The best interests of our country require that crimes,

A special depatch to the New York World says that Burlingame is elected by 62 majority.

Latest News. Latest News.

Congress.—In the Ninth district, Bailoy, (Re-ublican,) has 8,784; Eli Theyer, (Independent tepublican.) 7,183; showing a majority for Bai-by of 1,601.

ley of 1,601.

In the Fifth district, Appleton, (Union,) has 8,015; Burlingame, (Republican,) 7,756; a majority for the former of 259.

In the Fourth district, Rice, (Republican,) 7,793; and Bigelow, (Douglas,) 6,599; a Republican majority of 634.

In the other districts the Republican candidates are elected by large majorities. CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Nov. 7.—The Republican majority this State is about 10,000, and the plurality will 26,000. Lincoln carries New York State by a large majority. Governor Morgan is re-elected by a similar vote. The Tribune says:

The following are the reported and estimated majorities in all the counties of our State. We have put our estimates as much against us as we could:

Fusion Majorities, Nearly.

4000 Oneida.

1000 Oneida.

1,200 Ontario.

201 Olteans.

1,000 Solvego.

1,200 Saratoga.

1,000 Solvego.

1,000 Solvego.

1,000 Solvego.

2,000 Steuben.

1,000 Solvego.

2,000 Steuben.

1,000 Solvego.

2,000 Solvego.

2,000 Solvego.

2,000 Solvego.

3,000 Solvego.

4,000 Toga.

4,000 Toga.

4,000 Warren.

500 Toga.

500 Warren.

500 Warren. Total (Lincoln reported and estimated). Lincoln has the State by at least 28,300.

. 70,20 Of course this is but an approximation. Think it cannot be less, but is probably much mo than this. At all events, it will do.

P. S.—3 A. M — We have later and fuller des. patches, showing increased Lincoln majorities several counties. There is no doubt of the State Latest News.

. The Vote of New York City.

The Vote of Brooklyn. 16 of Brooksysts

16an. | Ward. Fusion. Republican.

462 | 11.229 | 2039

823 | 12. 8597

962 | 15. 1292 | 157

976 | 14. 1394 | 647

16. 616 765

969 | 16. 616 765

969 | 16. 1233 1115

731 | 17. 607 577

933 | 19. 383 257

733 | 19. 383 49 Total..... Fusion majority, 4 589. Conklin Elected. Cochrane. 1,727 2,621 2,053

Van Wick, Rep., is probably elected over D. B. . John, Union. Herkimor county gives a Republican majority of 2.020.

Albany, Nov. 7 — Several Douglys clubs are parading in honor of the election of Exastus Corains, in the Fourteenth Congressional district.

The Wide Awakes are also colebrating their Alabama.... Arkaosas..... 4 victory.

Chauncey Vibbard (Douglas Damecrai) is elected in the Eighteenth Congressional district by 400 majority.
The Wide Awakes have resolved to continue their organization
NEW JERSEY. TRENTON, Nov 7.-In the Fifth Congressional latriot, Mr. Perry (Dem) is elected over Mr.

district, Mr. Perry Pennington. Further Particulars. Further Particulars.
We are indebted to Mr. J. W. Gore, of the Camdon and Amboy Railroad Company, for the following information received over the telegraph wires of that company:
The State has gone for the fusion ticket by a small najority. The following Congressmen are elected:

small majority. The following Congressmen are elected:

1st District—John T. Nixon, Republican
21 John L. N. Stratton. Republican
33 — Steele, Damoorat.
4th — Cobb, Democrat,
5th — Perry, Domocrat, (a gain.)

Another Account.

A despatch from New Jorsey says that Lincoln has probably carried the State, and has, at any rate, carried four of the seven electors, the remaining three being for Douglas.

The fusion ticket has about 3,000 to 4,000 majority; but the running of a straight Douglas ticket may elect four Republican electors. The result is still doubtful

TRENTON, Nov. 7—The returns come in slowly.

From the figures received up to this evening it is From the figures received up to this evening it is thought that the Fusion electoral ticket has been carried by about 4,000 majority. The Legislature—The Republicans have elected

The Legislature — The Republicans have elected eleven Senators. The returns for Assemblymen, as far as received, elect thirty-three Democrats and Union men, to twenty eight Republicans.

For Congress.—The Congressional delegation will stand as follows:

1st district, John F. Nixon, (Rep.)

24 "John L. N. Stratton, (Rep.)

33 "Hon. G. Steele, (Dem.)

4th "George T. Cobb, (Dem.)

5th "Nehemiah Perry, (Dem.) A grin DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 6—The vote in the First ward stands as follows: Lincoln, 99; Breckinridge, 99; Bell, 44 Fisher, the Republican candidate for Congress, has 33 majority.

The city will be Republican by about 200 majority, and the State for Breckinridge, by 1,500 majority.

Total number of members.

Jorlty.

Latest from Delaware.

Wilhington, Nov. 7, 1; P. M.—New Castle county, Breckinridge, 3,001; Lincoln, 2,050; Bell, 1,500; Douglas, 650.

Fisher, the People's candidate for Congress, has 620 majority. The whole People's toket is elected by a majority of 350 to 400.

Biggs (Breckinridge), for Congress, has 300 majority in Kent.

Fisher is probably cleated by 100 majority, Cedar Creek hundred, Sussex county, giving him 130 majority. majority.

Breckipridge has about 2,000 majority.

Fisher (People's caudidate for Congress) carries
two of the three counties, and is, probably, cleeted.

WILMINGTON, Nov 7—The latest returns show that the majority for Breckinridge will be about
1,700. nat the majority for Breckinridge will be about 1,700.

The majority for Mr Fisher (People's party) for Congress is 353.

In Rent and Sussex counties the Breckinridge of andidates for sheriff have been elected, but in New Hampshire. March 12, 1861.

New Castle county the People's party elected the sheriff.

The People's Legislative ticket was elected in New Jersey. Elected North Carolina. Aug I. 1861.

New Castle county; the Breckinridge Legislative ticket succeeds in Kent, and in Sussex the fusion ticket of the Breckinridge and Bell parties is elected.

Sunth Carolina. Elected 10 North Carolina. Aug I. 1861.

Pennsylvania. Elected 2 Pennsylvania. Elected 2 Sunth Carolina. Elected 3 Su

CLEVELAND, Nov. 6 — Partial returns from about a dozon counties of this State show large Republican gains of from two or three hundred for each county. Lincoln will probubly have 30,000 ma jority

CLRYLAND, Nov 7-2 o'clock A. M -The Republican gains are general all over the State.

The majority for Lancoln will probably exceed 30 000.

**OLRYPLAND, Nov. 7.—Returns from 23 countles show a Republican gain of 7,551 over Murray, in October, who then had 25,000 majority in the

Corresponding gains in the remaining counties will give Lincoln a majority of more than 40,000.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 7, 1 A. M —The indicatons are that Lincoln's plurality is from 25,000 to 30,000. LLLINOIS Chicago, Nov 6 - Sevon wards of this city give Lincoln majority of 1.920 Forty towns of Northern Illinois show a Repub-iona gain of 1.200.

Midnight—Tae returns thus far show Republi-Amunigat—Line returns thus far show Republi-can gains. They claim the Legislature and state by 15 000 majority.

Nothing of consequence has been received from Egypt "
he Republicans elect their Congressmen from the northern districts
Chicago, midnight, Nov. 6—Lincoin's efficial
majority in this city is 3,072—a gain of 2,000 since

858, MICHIGAN. Michigan has gone Republican by 25,000 ma-ority. Four Republican Congressmen are elected. WISCONSIN. MILWAUKEE, Nov. 6-Midnight.-Lincoln's ma-ority in Wisconsin will reach from 10,000 to 5,000. There is no doubt of the election of all 10WA.

Indicated.

Slight returns indicate the success of the Republican tienet.

In Dubuque the Republican gain is 400, Donglas' majority in that city being 86. MINNESOTA. Five towns in Minnesota give Lincoln 350

majority.

KENTUCKY.

Louisville, Nov. 6.—Tho Bell and Douglas men give Kontucky to Bell by from 10,000 to 15,000 majority. The returns are too limited to form any reliable estimate.

Breekinridge returns from the southern points oc-low Tennessee show that the Douglas vote is quite feeble south of the Tennessee line, and probably VIRGINIA. Alexandria city gives Boll 908; Breckinridge, 517; Douglas, 130; Lincoln, 2. Frederioksburg gives Boll 353; Breckinridge, 232; Douglas 175.

232; Douglas 175.

Alexandria town and county gives Bell 1,008,
Breckinridge 503, Douglas 139, Lincoln 16

Petersburg—Bell 970, Douglas 613, Breckinridge 223. Norfolk-Bell 980, Breckinridge 438, Douglas Portsmouth-Bell 676, Breckinridge 558, Dou-POTENDULE—BEIL OLO, Breakinings 556, Edu-glas 210, Lincoln 4.

RICHMOND, Nov. 6 —Scattering returns from Southern Virginia show very large gains for Rell, indicating that that ticket has carried the State. RICHMOND, Nov. 6.—The vote in this city is as follows: Bell, 2,359; Breckinridge, 1,170; Dou-plas 753. glas, 753.

The returns thus far are favorable to the State going for Boil. The Breckinridge party, however, seem confident, basing their hopes in the distant counties. A large vote has been polled Douglas makes heavy inreads in the Tenth Le-

boughts interested and Breckinridge in Rocking ham county.

Harrison county, 300 Breckinridge majority Doddridge county, 99 for Breckinridge Loudoun county gives Bell 1,253 majority. The State has, doubliess, gone for Bell and Taylor county gives 50 majority for Bell.

Lowis county (Va) gives 300 majority for Breck-Lowis county (va) gives one angular in ridge.

Richnord, Nov. 7—The returns from the interior come in slowly, and it is impossible to state the result with certainty. The Bell party claim the cleateral vete, but leading Democrats express the utmost confidence that Breckinridge has a

small majority. MARYLAND. The vote of Baltimore city was—Breckinridge 14,850, Bell 12,619, Douglas I 502, Lincoln 1,082. Allegheny county shows a majority of 800 for Bell over Breckinridge—a large Bell gain. Howard county shows a gain of 419 for Boll. It is now rendered probable that Boll has carried the

TENNESSEE. LOUISYILLE, Nov. 7 —Limited returns from Ten-nessee show gains for Bell, who will probably carry the State. The result is still doubtful. NORTH CAROLINA.

WILMINGTON, N. C.—This city and county (partial returns) show uniform gains for Breekinridge. Raleir h gives Bell 231 majority.
The tate has probably gene for Breekinridge.
As far an heard at Raleigh, Bell has in Wake county 612; Breekinridge 214; Doughas 127.
WILMINGTON, NOV. 7.—The returns indicate that the vote of the State has been given to Breekinridge. ridge. SOUTH CAROLINA. COLUMBIA, E. C., Nov. 6, 1860 — The Legislature to day postponed action on the Governor's suggestion to arm the State till Thursday, to ascertain if Lincoln be elected; then to choose eight elected.

co-operation.

There is an overwhelming majority committed for calling a Convention The struggle will be about time There is a supposed majority for prompt action.

Speculations are rife about selection of commiscorning the terms of secession.

To-morrow resolutions will be introduced sending a commissioner to the Georgia Legislature.
There is no excitoment; secession is regarded as no conclusion; coolly awaiting

Augusta, Ga, Nov. 7 —But few counties have yet been heard from. Breckinridge has probably carried the State. ALABAMA.

MISSOURI. MISSOURI.

St. Louis City gives Lincoln 8,962; Douglas, 8,177; Bolt, 4,132 Scattering returns from the interior indicate that Douglas will carry the State. Kansas Citry, Nov. 7.—The following returns have come to hand:

Douglas, Breck. Lincoln. Bell, Kansas City... 487 131 185 368

Lexington.....311 135 — 617

St. Joseph's....1061 226 410 721

Booneville.....303 105 11 312

Independence...369 342 1 499

Springfield....182 183 21 115

LOUISIANA. The parish of New Orleans gives Bell 5,210 votes; Douglas, 2,998; Brockinridge, 2,615.

New Orleans, Nov. 7.—Refurns received indicate that the State has probably east its vote for Brockinridge.

RECAPITULATION. THE ELECTORAL VOTE OF THE STATES

Tennossee
Texas
Vermont
Virginia
Wisconein Total..... 20
*Doubtful. PROBABLE COMPLEXION OF THE NEXT

nnecticut.

Goorgia.....

Inseachusetts....

Mississippi
Missouri
Now Hampshire...
Now Jorsey...
Now York
North Carolina

THE SENATE.

Total number of Senators.

Already elected—Republicans. 21

Democrats. 30

To be elected—Republicans. 5

Democrats. 7 Democratic majority..... THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
But nineteen States in the Union have voted for

members of Congress, and our classification is therefore incomplete. The result in these States is furnished so far as known The defeat of Mr. Bur. lingame, in Massachusetts, and Mr. Pennington, in Total number of members..... Time of Election. Rep States Alabama Arkansas Connecticut ...

Aug. 5, 1861...

Efected

Sopt. 4, 1861...

April 1, 1861...

Elected

Elected *Delaware.... - Elected —
- Ost. 7, 1861... —
- Elected 4 Georgia Indiana,.... Elected

Injority opposed to the Republicans... * Mr. Fisher, supposed to be elected in Dola-ware, is a candidate of the "People's" or Repub-lican and Constitutional Union party. We class him with the friends of Mr. Lincoln. THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

Total.....108

THE SECESSION MOVEVENT.

EXCHEMENT IN THE COTTON STATES—A CLAMOR FOR SECESSION—CHERES FOR A SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY—COMMISSIONERS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA TO GEORGIA.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov 7.—Joint resolutions were adopted in the South Carolina Legislature on Thursday on the question of calling a Convention of the people of the State, the reorganization of the militia, and preparations for the defence of the State.

the course of policy to be pursued, is advocated.

It was reported at Columbia last night that the South Carolina Legislature will soon send a commissioner to the Georgia Legislature to confer in relation to prompt action.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 6 —Only eight telegraph offices are open in Lowe, and the returns are slow in coming in. So far, there have been considerable Republican gains, and the success of that ticket is What the Newspaper Press thinks of A HOPE FOR THE BEST. The New York Journal of Commerce (Breckin-

ridgo) says:

"Wo have met the enemy, and we are theirs.
Such at least are the unmistakable indications.
The splendid Democratic-union majority of 20,000 in this city has doubtless been overborne by the avallanche filled Reamblianciem from the middle. wastern and northern parts of the State; and it so, we have nothing to do but to submit, with the best grace we can. The vote of the Empire State, added to those of other States which may be considered sure for Lincoln, makes it all but cortain that he will be our next President One consolations. tion remains to use so conservative men, viz: that we have both houses of Congress This will check any wayward fancies that may seize the Executive, under the pressure of his abolition advisers, or otherwise. Let us hope for the best."

GOOD ADVICE.
The New York Herald says: "Now that the smoke and dust of election are cleared away, it behooves all good citizens to settle down to their occupations, and to discharge the duty which they owe to their families. Let the artisans and mechanics, who have suffered themselves to be temperarily divarted from their pursuits by their patrictio impulses, again apply themselves steadily to them."

The consequence of this departure from the char of Washington, and from the spirit of the Federa Constitution, remains to be seen We deploredeeply deplore it; and yet, as good citizens, it is our duty to make the best of it, and to acquiesce in it, as under the forms, if not in the spirit and intent, of the Constitution. What our Southern countrymen may do remains to be seen; but we have their apprehences will be seen that hope their apprehensions will be soothed, if not as suaged, by the fact that the House of Representa tives, as well as the Senate, are to be conservative

against the States of the South. AN OFFICIAL LAMENTATION The Washington Constitution (Administration

asys:

"From the returns which have reached us we are forced to the lamentable conclusion that Abraham Lincoln has been elected President of the United States from the 4th of next March. We declare this opinion as to the eventful result of yesterday, with sorrow which has no source in party defeat. The people of the Northern States, by an apparently overwhelming majority, have rendered their verdict on an issue fully made up, and after full deliberation, and that verdict says that they deny that fitteen States of the Union are entitled to equality in the Union; and that the future policy of the Federal Government shall be-based on active, deadly hostility to the South and her institutions. What the effect of that verdict, immediate or ultimate, will be, we do not intend to prophesy. We see in the immediate future gloom and storm, and much to chill the heart of every patriot in the land. We can understand the effect that will be produced in every Southern mind when he reads the news this morning—that he is new called on te decide for himself, his children and his children's children, whether he will sub mit tamely to the rule of one elected on account of his hostility to him and his, or whether he will make a struggle to defend his rights, his inheritance, and his honor." From the returns which have reached us we ar IFrom the Washington Star (Breckinridge) of last evening.]

They have, as good citizens, now before them, the plain duty of submitting with grace to the will of the people as manifested at the ballot-box. Those who may hesitate so to do will thus prove unworthy of the high prerogative of American citizenship, which embraces obligations, it will be remembered, as well as privileges. That Lincoln has been overwhelmingly elected according to the forms of the Constitution is undeniable; and that his elevation to nower in the Gavarnment. to the forms of the Constitution is undeniable; and that his elevation to power in the Gevernment under that election can no longer be opposed except by naked and palpable revolutionary means, no less apparent. Those who counsel aught but acquiescence in the result under the circumstances, therefore counsel neither more nor less than revolution; and that, too, while the South are the righest and most preserves community, under the lution; and that, too, while the South are the richest and most prosperous community, under the Government of the United States, that the world contains under any Government. At this moment, there is not a tithe of the want, orime, and individual discontent with one's lot in life, at the South, that exists at the North This is, for the most part, doubtless the result of the South's advantages of soil, climate, pursuits, and institutions What man of common sonse, with aught accountulated that may be endangered by revolution, will be rash enough to favor any such violent change as is now proposed?

Attack on a Republican Club Room in Washington.

(From the Washington Star of last evening.)

When the crowd left Brown's llotel at the aug-

When the crowd left Brown's Hotel at the suggestion of Mr. Ward, a portion of it raised vociforous cries of "Let's adjourn to the wigwam," which were responded to by numerous others of "All right; come on, let's rout 'om down there." The major portion of this crowd then proceeded in the direction of the telegraph office opposite the Breckinridge club rooms, where the initiatory stops were taken to collect a party to repair hither under the rallying cry of the "National Volunteers." We noticed two or three police officers present during these proceedings fully cognizant of the intentions of the crowd, but who made no attempt to dissuade them from their purpose, which it was apparent, if carried out, must lead to a disturbance, if not to serious rioting and bloodshed.

About half past 12 o'clock, a large body of men in were formed in line on Pennsylvania avonue, near the Breckinridge headquarters, assuming the name and claiming to be members of the National Volunteer Association. They marched by way of Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets, to the Republican Wigwam, corner of Indiana avenue and Set

cond street, on reaching which they were drawn up in line on Second street, immediately facing the building, when three loud cheers were given for the Volunteers. Fortunately for all parties, the Republicans, having received sufficient intelligence to satisfy them as to the general result of the election, nad, a few minutes provious, adjourned the meeting, and all left the building with the exception of the proprietor of the establishment and five or eix others, who were in the upper story quietly engaged in conversation relative to the result of the election. At the approach of the crowd the deors were securely fastened, and the lights extinguished. The order having been given to attack the building, a rush was made to the main the doors were securely fastened, and the lights extinguished. The order having been given to attack the building, a rush was made to the main door, breaking the same open, simultaneously with which and a general rush ut the stops, platois were fired and stones thrown, instantly demolishing all the windows on the east side, and many others on the north and south Those gentlemen who had romained in the building in the upper story were compelled, as their only hope of safety, to take to the roof. The rioters forced their way into the main hall, where desixs, tables, banners, transparonoics, engravings, and pictures, the property of private individuals, were either demolished or taken away.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov 7.—Joint resolutions wore adopted in the South Carolina Legislature on Thursday on the question of calling a Convention of the people of the State, the reorganization of the militia, and preparations for the defence of the militial and preparations for the south already heard from the store of policy for the south of the processing of the Conventions, we cheering for the South already heard from the store of policy for the south of the processing of the following for the south already heard from the store of policy for the south of the processing of the convention, we cheering for the South already heard from the store of policy for the south of the processing of the Conventions, we have used to the militial and the defence of the militial and the store of the processing of the convention, we cheering for the South already heard from the course of policy for the south of the processing of the top convention, we have used to the processing the processing the following the processing the processing of the convention, we have used to the processing the processing of the convention, we have used to the processing the processing of the convention

1833, the School of Mechanical Engineering in 1835, or the School of Mines in 1857, the dates of their establishment andor the college charter.

The Lawrence catastrophe had shown that humanity, no less than science, demanded that architects be theroughly educated; and it was incumbent on the college, as the only one of the kind in the Union, to afford them the means.

Mr. John Notman said that he, as well as his brother architects, regarded the education of young men in architects' offices as of the greatest importance. They had now no proper opportunities of learning their profession as they ought, and he would do all in his power to sustain the undertaking upon which the college was entering.

Mr. J. McArthur, Jr., agreed with Mr. Notman as to the importance of teaching architecture as a science, and rejoiced with him in the prospect of supplying a want long felt in this city, and he might say throughout the Union. Architecture, neither as a useful nor ornamental art, was appreciated, and accordingly the art was not cultivated. Uncouth and fragile ornaments disgrassed many of our public and private edifices. The refining effect of the beautiful in architecture was enlarged upon, and a case cited in which in a neighboring college the becaufful and consistent ornamentation of the premises had produced a higher moral tone in the students; so would it be with the public when their sense of the beautiful was educated by daily contact with the best architectural models.

Mr. G. P. Cummings thought that architecture should be studied from two points, the technic and the esthetic, and that of the two the latter was at once the most important and the most neglected. Our structures were generally strong enough, but there their adaptedness ended. This might be attributed to our origin. We were a conglomeration of the people of all European nations, and our buildings showed it. Boston still had a puritanical air, and lower New York still reminded us of the origin of the Knickerbockers. Throughout the country, he might s

Philadelphia as shameful, both to their owners and architects

Mr. Bethell claimed to speak from experience of the difficulties which attend all attempts of the young architect to learn his profession under the present system of office instruction only. If the student learned, he learned by accident. Lectures and other college exercises must be associated with the practical duties of the office, and he was glad to encourage the present movement.

Mr. Edward Collins lamented the slow progress of the art in this country. This he ascribed to a want of association—of expirit de corps. The ovil must be removed, in part, by the formation of a class of students who would regard each other as brothren, and mutually counsel each other. Out of the class now formed might grow a scolety of architects, an organization much needed in the city.

architects, an organization much needed in this city.

Mr. J. T. Braidwood spoke earnestly of the utility of ornament. He deprecated such ornaments as one meets with on many of our buildings, which were so out of place that they seemed ready to fall upen passers by. He thanked the college for the present movement; it was well-timed and in the right direction.

Mr. Hoxic said that he would be happy to aid and encourage the establishment of the school.

Mr. Daniel Stone wished it every success.

Mr. Biles called attention to the element of besuty, and hoped that the professor of architecture.

Mr. Daniel Stone wished it every success
Mr. Biles called attention to the element of beauty, and hoped that the professor of architecture men, Goetho, that if the beautiful be studied the useful must follow of itself.
Mr. Gustavus Runge, in reply te a call for the "Architect of the Academy of Music," foft that he might congratulate the American public in the great service which the college was about to render in educating for that profession in which the artistic and useful arts were so happily combined. Thomas A. Budd, Exq. spoke of the lamentable great service which the college was about to render in educating for that profession in which the artistic and useful arts were so happily combined. Thomas A. Budd, Exq. spoke of the lamentable great of domestic architecture, and especially of the proper construction of farm houses, the chambers in which, particularly those occupied by farm hands, were so contracted and ill-ventilated as frequently to cause sickness and premature old as the nightly want of a due supply of pure air, which brought on early decreptitude. Our courts of justice and public buildings were in nearly all cases deficient in acoustic arrangement.

Dr. G. H. Burgin said that in ovidence of the truth of the remark that the origin of a people did in a modify their architecture, he might state that in Albany a church was graced with a vano in the shape of a fish, to signify that the congregation had mostly come from Cape Cod. Another church therefore an ornament resembling a pumpkin, to indicate the Connecticut origin of the worshippers. Many architectural improprieties, and some introducate the Connecticut origin of the worshippers. Many architectural improprieties, and some introducate the Connecticut origin of the worshippers. Many architectural improprieties, and some introducate the Connecticut origin of the worshippers. Many architectural improprieties, and some introducate the Connecticut origin of the worshippers. Many architectural improprieties, and some introducate the Connecticut origi

supplying it.
John McArthur, Jr., offered the following reso-

John McArtuur, Jr., offered the following resolution:
Resolved. That we recognize the determination of the Poytechnic College of Philadelphia to institute a class for the study of architecture as a most important step of the advancement of useful and ornamental artson which we note cordially approve, and will use our best efforts to fester and assist.
Which resolution was unanimously agreed to, and the meeting, on motion, adjourned. THE POINT BREEZE PARK RACES .- Yes-

ompelled, as their only hope of salety, to take to the roof. The rioters forced their way into the main hall, where desks, tables, banners, transparencies, engravings and pictures, the property of private bailwideals, were either demolished of the property of private bailwideals, were either demolished of the property of private bailwideals, were either demolished of the property of private bailwideals, were either demolished of the policy of the

access the track, to prevent his antagonist from the windows, there not boing enough of the police present to secure them.

THE CATY.

THE CATY.

THE SIGNERS AND THE SIGNIFIED AT KENNETT SQUARE—A number of gentlemen called on us yesterday to reading the tack of the place in the charge of receiving goods knowing them to be stolen. The individuals were confronted by Jas. McGurk, a lad of considerable effrontery, who had been the emissary of two youths, named Henry wouthon We have not, at present, the space for their rejoinder; it is not needed, in view of the weakness of the plose from the Anti-Slavery rooms. The divorveries, at most, a mount to this That our report was worthless, because some signers were not known to the "oldest resident," they had, therefore, no existence; and because the author of the card could not remember the precise language of one radical, his whole statement was fabricated. Mr. Mokim has not told us how many of the signers refused to still the statement was fabricated. Mr. Mokim has not told us how many of the signers refused to still the statement was fabricated. Mr. Mokim has not told us how many of the signers refused to statility their signatures, nor is there one of them willing to state that the sentiments stiribated to R. Robert Purvis were not uttered by that gentleman. The thirty names were home fide signatures to a meet possible of the provision of young gents of their class was prominent upon the entire party, and the ebony receivers or no names at all. Letters have reached us from every quarter substantiating our report. We no individual, they, and not we, are a stributed. It is a grave statement to imply that some of the names appended to this oard were either forgeries or no names at all. Letters have reached us from every quarter substantiating our report. We no many appended to this oard were either forgeries or no names at all. Letters have reached us from the old of the provision of the many of the signatures of the reaction of young provided and offensive than of the

SENT TO THE NORTHERN HOUR FOR SENT TO THE NORTHERN HOME FOR RIENDLESS CHILDREN.—The grotesque, as well as the serious in life, is oft times brought under the reportorial eye; and sometimes the two are very strangely blended. A case of this sort attracted eur attention yesterday, growing out of a number of commitments that were being made by Judge Thompson to that most excellent institution—the Northern Home for Friendless Children. Two pretty little girls, who had lost their father three years slose, were brought before the court as destinate. special journey thither, on the part of the antial avory champlon, has resulted in some laddrouse
discoveries which keep the matter just as it was
in the beginning, and substantially as we narrated it.

A PROPOSED SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE.—
A highly interesting meeting of the architecture. The proper discoveries in the Polytechnic College, was held
in the lecture room of the institution, Penn Square,
in the chair. Mr. Nowkirk stated the object of the
meeting to be to lay before the profession and the
meeting to be to lay before the profession and the
meeting to be to lay before the profession and the
public the subject of architectural education, especially the present aircappt- to organize an evolvictural school in the Polytechnic College; to learn
how far the attempt would respond to the wants of
the profession, and would be sustained by its membors. Ho pictured Philadelphia twenty five years
go as a city of two and three-story brick and frame
bors. Ho pictured Philadelphia twenty five years
go as a city of two and three-story brick and frame
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go as a city of two and three-story brick and frame
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go as a city of two and three-story brick and frame
bors. Ho pictured Philadelphia twenty five years
go as a city of two

STABBED —Cn Monday night, Daniel Mc-Caw, a white man, was stabled in the back, near the Blue Bell tavern, in the Twenty-fourth ward, by a colored man named William Williams. The latter is in prison No hope is entertained of the recovery of McCaw P. T. BABNUM IN Town .- The Napoleon of showmen, arrived in this city last evening, for the purpose of selecting a site for his new museum. He is stopping at the Girard House. BASE BALL.-On Tuesday, 6th instant,

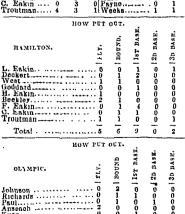
BASE BALL.—On Tuesday, our instant, an excellent match of this national game took place, at West Philadelphia, between the Hamilton and Clympic Clubs. The game was well contested, and, after an exciting struggle, the Hamiltons were compelled to succumb to their opponents. The following is the score:

BATTING.

BATTING.

DATTING. NAMES. H. L. RUNS. NAMES. H. L. RUNS.

Bakin	3 2 2 1 0 1 2 - 16	Soniason, c. Bohards 4 Paul, 2d b	22 24 24 25 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27
Hamilton. 1 4 Glympic 0 2	3d. 4	T RACH INNINGS. th. 5th. 6th. 7th. 6th 0 3 2 4 0 0 0 0 2 10 0	
	PIE	LDING.	
HAMILTON.	BOUND	O-YMPIO.	
L. Fahin 1 Deckert 0 West 1 Goddard 0 H. Eakin 0	1 2 1	0 Richards 1	1 1 1 1 2
Beek.ey 0 F. Eakin 0 C. Eakin 0 Troutman 4	0 0 3	Olliannes 1	0 0 1 1



Tota' Passed balls, on which bases were run-Trout

Struck out-C. Eakin, 1; Richards, 2; Anspach, ; Weeks, 1 Times left on third base—H. Eskin, 1; Deckert, Times left on third base—H. Eakin, 1; Deckert, 1; Goddard, 1.
Home run—Kuen.
Time of game—Two hours and a half.
Umpire—E. H. Hayhurst, of the Winona.
The match between the Mercantile and Continental Clubs will come off this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, on the ground of the latter, Ridge road and Columbia avenue, in place of the Mercantile ground, as previously arranged.

The Steamer Prince Albert at New York.

CHRISTY'S MINSTREES.—Mr. George Christy, with his mammoth company of artists, has arrived at a happy season, and his troupe of really talented performers are receiving the patronage commensurate with their meris. The whole entertainment is elegant and refined. By the way, there is attached to the company one of the most grotesque and humorous little oreatures imaginable, who is styled the African Tom Taumb. He does some wonderful feats, and elicits shouts of laughter.

the latter. The case with which the Democracy of Philadelphia, will be consoled for the inevitable absence of these autocrats from their present marble mansions after the 4th of March next may be readily inferred from this significant vote.

Runaway.—A pair of horses belonging to the Good Will Hose Company, attached to a furniture wagon, ran off yesterday afternoon, throwing out David Caldwell, and injuring him severely in the limbs.

The Conflagration at Columbus, Ohio.

Columbus, O., Nov 7.—The "Neil House" was indicated the last night. The loss on the building was \$150,000 insured, \$10,000.

Blynn's jowelry store, Allen & Awl's shoe store, and Rose's clothing store, wore also burned. The goods were mostly seven wore also burned. The fifth district, over John Coohrane.

Columbus, O., Nov 7.—The loss on the formiture of the loss of the building was \$150,000 insured, \$10,000.

Blynn's jowelry store, Allen & Awl's shoe store, and Rose's clothing store, wore also burned. The goods were mostly seven wore mostly seven was the store of the district, over John Coohrane.

Columbus, O., Nov 7.—The loss on the first loss of the building was \$150,000 in the Sixth district, ever John Coohrane.

Columbus, O., Nov 7.—The loss on the first loss of the building was \$150,000 in the Sixth of the building was \$150,000 in the Sixth of the Most of the Book of the Good Will Hose Company, attached to a furniture wagon, ran off yesterday afternoon, throwing out David Caldwell, and injuring him severely in the limbs. In the First district, re theory plants (2011), sleeted to Congress.

The Tribune claims William Wall (Rep.) in the Fifth district, and Frederick A. Conkling (Rep.) in the Sixth district, over John Cochrane.

Wall (Rep.) is elected in the Fifth district by 338 majority, and Conkling (Rep.) in the Sixth by an energy.

In the Tenth Congressional district, Charles H.

The city and county of Mobile give Douglas a majority of 219 over Bell and 322 over Brockin-ridge.