FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1860. THE WEEKLY PRESS.

For SATURDAY next, is now out, and can be had a the Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contain VERY LATEST ELECTION RETURNS. As well as Editorials on all the popular topics of the day. No weekly paper published is better suited for persons in the city to mail to their friends out of town, as a single copy is a complete history of the times for the preceding week.

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GRAPH FROM EUROPE, CALIFORNIA, AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES. MARRIAGES AND DEATHS. &c.

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FORNEY'S CALIFORNIA PRESS Will be ready To-MORROW, at 9 P. M. Price SIX CENTS per copy in strong wrappers, and tamped, ready for mailing. This paper is published expressly for

CALIFORNIA CIRCULATION.

To ADVERTISEES .- The circulation of THE Parss exceeds that of any other daily paper in Philadelphia, with a single exception. Satisfactory proof of this fact will be cheerfully

First Page -The Croakers; Personal and Political: Proceedings of City Councils; Foreign News. FOURTH PAGE.-General News; A Ronance of Garibaldi: England and Napoleon: Will of the late Senator Broderick ; Gambling in Paris; Marine Intelligence.

The News. The intelligence we print from South Carolina and the Cotton States will be read with interest.

The oft-repeated threats of secession, in the event
of Mr. Lincoln's election to the Presidency, begin to assume a definite shape. Declamation has given place to decision, and the issue is about to be forced upon the Administration of Air. Buchagan, as to whether the laws of the land will be belonging to the Curhings, of Boston, had hoisted the Pelmetto flag, and saluted it with afteen guns. In New Orleans an effort was being made to organice a company of minute men. A company of volunteers in Virginia had tendered their services The Legislature of South Carolinia had determined on immediate secession, and rejected propositions of secesperation with other States, which were

made. A Convention will be held in December, and secession appears, insvitable. The Federal ffice-holders in Charleston had tendered their re rignations. It was intimated that President Buman had assured the South that, while he would not realst secession, he would prevent nullification This appears to be a mere newspaper rumor, for gisláture, Tecommending a course of retaliatory ledelation against "unfriendly" States in the North, in response to the action of those States on the fagitive-slave law question. There is a rumor from Washington that Secretaries Cobb and Thompson were disposed to favor secession, but we have reliable authority for saving that the matter has not yet been brought before the Cabi that, therefore, the attitude of the Administra tion en this question is a matter of mere specu-

The steamer Empire City has arrived at New Orients, from Havana, with additional advices from Mexico to the 28th. An assault had been made upon Guadalaiara, but with what effect we do not know. - It was said that Castello and seventw-two officers had been captured and shot.

We have intelligence from Washington that of the recent loan, but two and a helf millions have been paid into the Treasury. The bidders will have until the 22d to pay the amount of their loans Mr. Lindsey, the English member of Parliament now in this country on a private commercial mistion, will be in Philadelphia to-day. He will meet his friends at noon at the rooms of the Board of

There was a fire at the Astor House, New York, yesterday morning, which consumed a great deal of property. The flames broke out in the mornng, about half past eight o'clock, in some of the upper stories. Two waiters were so injured by the ire that one of them died, while the other is not among the guests of the hotel during the progress of the flames, and some slight accidents occurred. The damage is estimated at \$15,000, the hotel belonging to the estate of William B. Astor, Esq. Mesers. Stetson, lessees of the hotel, telegraph to us that the damage occasioned by the fire will be carrily repaired, and that there will be no inter-

Joyeznor Packer has issued a proclamation awarding the official certificate of election in the First Congressional district of this State to William E. Lehman, the Democratic candidate.

North Carolina for the year ending August 31, 1860. was 182,907, valued at \$9,000.000. This is more than ever before produced in the State by 25 per cent. The next year's crop, change 1861, it is supposed, will reach as high as 200,600 bales. This is a remarkable yield for the cotton The next year's crop, ending August, lands of the old North State.

"Punch" Pencilings. Mr. Panch is satirical upon the prominent personages in the South of Europe. His last cartoon, entitled "The Rub," represents a f Naples for his partner, and seems to have

crown to a certainty."

Now German Cousins far removed
All very well may be,
But Cousins German oft have proved
Too near the parent tree.
Rear cousins o'er the German tide,
What need remains to seek,
Now steamers cross the Atlantic wide,
Almost within a week?
Of Yankee Land the Beanty palas
All Continents Fair:
Might not a bride be found for Wales,
A distant Cousin, there?

THE ENGLISH PICTORIALS of the 27th of October, just received from Callender & Co., are very fish in engravings. Besides the usual sup-plement, the *Illustrated London News* gives of ored views of Ningare Falls from the American of this even now. It should be reformed and side, from a drawing by U. H. Andrews, and another of the Metropolitan Bifle Corps in Eyde Park. The Illustrated News of the World given fourteen engravings on wood, and a memoir, with portrait, on steel, of the Rev. W. W. Champneys,

an eminently useful and distinguished English olerdugular title, will be commenced in the columns of the New York Westly on Thursday next. It

England's Foreign Policy. England seems drifting back into Abso itism, even though she apparently does not will be seen that that State is apparently do discourage the efforts of GARIBALDI to de- ing all in her power to fulfil the threat she throne Francis of Naples, and make Vioron has so often made of seceding from the Union. EMMANUEL King of united Italy. Lord Par- The only token of a conservative spirit mani-REBSTON is cognizant, of course, of the re-MERSTON is cognizant, of course, of the recent letter sent by Lord John Russell to
Count Cavour, declaring that Viotor EmCount Cavour, declaring that Viotor Emcorrect emergancies this idea and the proposition on the part of a small minority of her Legislature to wait for the co-operation of other States. In some to the nations around them another the co-operation of other States. In some to the nations around them into disthree feets two central mountain systems have been to the nations around them another the co-operation of other States. In some to the output them into disthree feets two central mountain systems have been to the nations around them another the co-operation of other States. In some to the output them into disthree feets two central mountain systems have been to the nations around them another the co-operation of other States. In some to the output them another the co-operation of other states. Count CAVOUR, declaring that VICTOR EM-MANUEL must not think of attacking Venetia. Lord PALMERSTON has been a Minister of State at least forty-seven years were waiting for the support of sister Conout of the last fifty-four. Even in the federacies, the Disunion storm blew over. Reform Cabinet he was a sort of Tory. Ever But yesterday this suggestion was promptly since, he has been Tory when he durst. It is rejected, and the determination was boldly he, not the imbecile Lord John Russell, who expressed to set the ball of secession in motells Cavour that Austria must not be tion "solitary and alone," if necessary. A neddled with. In a letter from Professor NEWMAN to a London newspaper, it is stated that Palmerston "pertinaciously sticks to his old doctrine, that Austria must, at all events. be sustained in her possession of Hungary. This is the key to the understanding of Lord JOHN RUSSELL's letter, wich is no hasty outburst of official impertinence, but a grave and solemn protest. If you accept it as a pass ing cloud, I believe you blind yourself. If Austria invades Italy-I hope she may not; nevertheless, I expect that she will, and very shortly-she is to be permitted to draw troops from Croatia, but VICTOR EMMANUEL is not to be permitted by England to land troops in Croatia. The plain meaning of Lord John's warning is, that the English fleet is to bar the way of the Sardinian fleet, and, if necossary,

to destroy it, rather than allow VICTOR EMMA-NUEL to invade those Austrian territories which are disaffected. This is exactly PAL-MERSTON and RUSSELL repeating in 1860 the conduct for which DERBY and MALMESBURY were driven from office in 1859." Mr. NEWMAN adds: "At this moment, in and such attempts have been of not unfremy belief, Francis Joseph is deriving en- quent occurrence in our country. Thus couragement for his meditated invasion of she is, of course, guilty of an attempt Italy, by the assurance that, if he does it before Parliament meets, our Ministry will not only one, but all the laws of the Fepermit Sardinia to arouse Croatia and Hungary against him. The new Austrian diploma does not restore the historical constitution of Hungary. It withdraws from her Diet all control over the army and over finance—the two vital points. It dismembers the kingdom of Hungary by cutting away Transylvania, Servia, and Croatia. The Hungarians could only accept such a constitution as a weapon for extorting more: for if the army and finance are put beyond their reach, their liberties may be lestroyed by a stroke of the same pen which now affects to bestow them. These very proposals were officially made to the Diet in September, 1848, when the invasion by Jellacurcu was impending. Hungary was then unarmed, and it was known that Jellachich was a tool of the dynasty under the mask of rebellion; yet the Diet unanimously refused assent to their own slavery: such they judged the proposal of withdrawing from them the control of the army and finance to be. When consider the arrests which have been recently made, and the cruelty of pressing into the army, as private soldiers, the Hungarian officers who resigned their commissions a year ago, I cannot think that Austria designs' sineere conciliation. I fear it is only like the Stadion Constitution of 1849-a gift on pa per, to be withdrawn when the campaign closes.' this question is evidently either an idle and

England will endeavor to avoid getting in volved in an European war. That with China which Mr. DISRARLI would call "a mere fles bite," has already cost about \$50,000,000, and not a blow yet struck. She cannot afford to ge to war. Sir ARCHIBALD ALISON told the volunteers, at Glasgow, a fortnight ago, "the whole army of Great Britain is about 230,000 men. Of these 80,000 must be absorbed in India in consequence of the revolt, and 40,000 nullified or not. In Charleston hartor, a bark in the other colonies. There remains, then, 100,000 for the British Islands. 30,000 must be put in Ireland, at least 85,000 must be placed in Portsmouth, Plymouth, and other such towns, leaving only 35,000 troops to defend the country against a Power which could this Gov. PACKER might well take notice. bring, if the sea were open to it, as many as 250,000 men to our shores."

England cannot safely go into an European war. She has no army, and as for purchasing Hessians, as she did in the first contest with us, and the subsequent battles against NAro tron, she cannot afford it. Professing to be neutral, why should she side with Austria? Queen Victoria's husband is a German, eterwhich there can be no foundation. Gov. Brown, nally but quietly moddling with politics -- judges. This afforded ample time to project and reak man, but conceited—taking his cue from the Continent, and, with great affectation of Liberalism, bound to the chariot-wheels of Absolutism.

Of the future of Italy, whether England side with Austria or be neutral, we have no doubt. The conspiracy of Austria, Prussia, and Russia net, and at Warsaw\_these same Powers divided Poland among themselves—cannot put down the feeling of Liberty which now pervades Italy. The London Times, of the 26th October, thus concludes an article of remarkable power We do not despair that the day will arrive when the three Northern Powers who have just met at Warsaw, apparently to commomo rate their joint exploit—the partition of Poland-and to recall to the memory of mankind the detested traditions of the Holy Alliance will unite to acknowledge the Crown which Italy has just placed on the brow of Victor EMMANUEL, and to give the sanction to a revo. lution, successful in spite of their earnest pro tests and bitter reclamations."

Shall England be on the side of Liberty. or opposed to it? We fear the worst, with Tory PALMERSTON and Aristocratic RUSSELL managing her foreign policy.

The Municipal Buildings. It will be seen by the report of the pro edings of our municipal legislature, yesterday, that about two-thirds of the members of

Common Council have unequivocally decided against locating the proposed new buildings on Independence Square. This decision does cre dit to their judgment and their regard for the wishes of a large majority of the citizens of Philadelphia. It is true that many owners of property in that vicinity are warmly in favor of erecting the new buildings there, and, besides that, from force of habit and other considerations, many suppose that the precent lo cation, or one very near it, will be much more convenient to business men than any other likely to be selected.

But it must be remembered that if no

buildings are crected at all they should be of such a character as would answer the purpose for which they are designed, not merely during the active life of the present, but of future generations. The course of business and o opulation in our city is flowing westward with extraordinary rapidity. The square beparty playing Whist. The Pope has Francis tween Eighth and Ninth is now the very hear of Chestnut street, in a social and business bad luck, for he is labelled with the exclama- point of view. It is but a comparatively tion. "H'm! Bother the cards, I say." Italy, few years since the square between Fourth personified as a young woman sadly beautiand Fifth streets occupied a somewhat simi-ful, has Gardaldi for her partner. In the lar position. At this rate, oven Broad street, middle of the play, Victor Emmanuel struts in twenty years, will not seem farther west, in in, and Garibaldi rises from his seat, and a business point of view, and as a place of offering him the cards, says "Now Sire! will daily attraction for a large portion of our poyou go on with the Game?" The King of pulation, than Sixth street was twenty years Naples, who raises his hand to prevent his ago. Even if it were clearly demonstrated disdem from falling of, and looks particularly that Independence Square was the best locawretched, says, "If he cuts in, I lose my tion for the present period, this one consideration should turn the scale against it. Bu Punch had a cartoon, in a recent number, in when it is remembered that buildings of the which he introduces the Prince of Wales, at a proper kind cannot be crected upon it without ball in the United States, to this fair cousin, seriously encroaching upon space which a de-Miss Columbia. He follows out this idea in a cent regard for historic associations, and for the few stanzas upon the reported marriage of the spirit and letter of the legislation by which the Prince-who completes his nineteenth year title of our city to it was acquired, should this very day-with a German Princess, and force us to consider as sacred ground, the argument against the proposition which has been so persistently and tenaciously sustained by pecuniarily interested parties becomes irre-

aistibie. Philadelphia should certainly not disgrand herself in the eyes of the whole country by making forever the Mecca of American free dom a vast den for the daily congregation of all the vile, intriguing, and disreputable spirits which all past experience has shown, will inevitably be attracted around the courts where justice is administered, and the various offices and deliberative assemblies connected with the municipal Government. There is far too much

abolished, not increased and perpetuated. GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—under the suparvision of the great colored comedian-draw another crowded house at Concert Hall last night, when an entirely new programme was presented, embracing many new, elegant, and most amusing features. The thorough excellence of the quartet of sentimental vocalists, Oross, Kelly, Abecce, and Perry, was fully manifested. The instrumental

Manager Share and Production and Advanced and the contract of the contract of

The Secession Movement. By our despatches from South Carolina former emergencies this idea was a sort o safety-valve; for, while the co-operationists new Convention, however, is to be elected, and after it assembles in December next, it will be ascertained whether the co-operationists will also prove powerless in that body, and if they are, succeeding events will demonstrate whether the theory that the Federal Government is a mere rope of sand is practically correct or not. The despatch purporting to come from

Mr. Buohanan, is of a very singular tenor. It is reported that the President says he will resist nullification, but not secession." This is certainly the most singular doctrine that can well be imagined, if the usual signification is to be attached to those momentous words. To our judgment, it appears there can oe no practical and effective secession, without resorting to nullification in its very worst orms. There may be nullification without ecession, but there certainly can be no secession without nullification. A State may violate some of the laws of the nation without seceding from it, or even desiring to do so, and nullified by the State which resorts to it. The act of seceding necessarily implies a complete separation from the Confederacy, in a legal sense of the term, and consequently an utter disregard of its Constitution and all the statutes enacted under it, except so far as they may be deemed suitable to the exigencies of the new sovereignty to be established; just as, when the thirteen colonies seceded from Great Britain, nobody obeyed any English law because it was an English law-indeed, all offensive statutes of the mother country were nullified in a very determined and unequivofore, the venerable Old Public Functionary successfully opposes nullification in South Carolina, there can of course be no effective secession during his official term. If the national revenues are collected, the proceedings of the Federal courts continued, the operations of the Post Office Department uninterrupted, and the Constitution and the laws of Congress enforced, and not nullified, in the Palmetto State, it is impossible to conceive how her legal status would differ from that of any other American Commonwealth, no matter what her politicians might say about secession. The reported position of the President on

mauthorized rumor, or he has spoken with a forked tongue " to the Disunionists. The First Congressional District. announcing that Gov. PACKER has issued his roclamation declaring that Mr. Lehman is Representatives of the United States for the First Congressional district of Pennsylvania. The bold fraud that was perpetrated by Wil-LIAM BYERLY, the return judge of the Fourth ward, is no longer a matter of doubt. He has been tried, convicted, and sentenced. The fraud has been judicially ascertained, and of Let us look at the Election law. The attention of the Legislature has been directed to prevent and detect frauds. Formerly, it was not necessary to file a return of the votes of each precinct in the Prothonotary's office of the Court of Common Pleas, on the morning after the election. No return was made until after the lapse of three days, when the general returns were presented at a meeting of the return boxes; and it was not until after the meeting of the return judges that the election was de cided. Experience had shown that frauds could be successfully practised, and that in some instances false returns had been foisted on the return judges. To prevent this, the provision in the act of 1851, prepared by WILLIAM L. HIRST, Esq., rendered it the duty of the judge of each precinct to flie in the office of the Court of Common Pleas, on the morning succeeding the election, the return of evidence of the result of the election. It is the original count, verified by the inspectors clerks, and the watchers appointed by the Opposition—it is the count which the law requires to be announced to the people from the window of the polls, before there is any only true and reliable record of the vote. It is one of the checks provided by law to secure a true return, and being filed of record, is properly within the scope of the Executive's

knowledge. Perpetuity of the American Union

BY GRAYBEARD. In addition to the weighty reasons in favor o the perpetuity of the American Union, put forth by patriots and statesmen, from Washington-down, here have been many arguments advanced by historians, philosophers, theologians, and others, to show the improbability of its diesolution. Some of the most curious, if not the most plausible among these, are the following: The Rev. F. E. Pitts, of Nashville, Tonne, in a discourse delivered versary of Washington's birth-day, 1857, took ground, that the prophecy in Issiah, respec 'a nation born at once." was consummated in the birth of the American Republic, and that the peried of time fixed in Revolution for the fulfilment of this prophecy had, by a calculation based upon Scripture data, actually expired, at the meridian of Philadelphia, at a quarter to three o'clock in the afternoon of July 4th, 1716! The nation thus orn is also said to be that symbolized by the 'stone out out of the mountain without hands,' in Daniel's prophecy, the glory of which "shall continue," and whose "sun shall no more go

lown."
In a series of sermons by Dr. J. F. Berg, of this city, published in 1856, the author staked his ability, as an eminent theologian, by gravely asserting that the "stone" kingdom, already referred to, pointed, "boyond question, to our own Republic," and that the Scripture declarations, it shall never be destroyed," and "it shall stand forever," were spoken with reference to our own nation. To this and kindred prognostications relating to the permanency of the Union, based upon unfulfilled prophecy, may be added that of the venerable Lyman Beccher, D. D. The latter is reported to have once said, in a public address hat "God would never have helped the American people to establish this free and independent

ent, if He had intended ever to let it go Another theory, which probably quite as satisfactorily meets the exigencies of the "Union" sase now in court, is that founded upon the peculiar topography and physical characteristics of our Continent, the ablest champion of which is Colonel William Gilpin, late of the United States army, ing the best digested geographical portraiture of neared. He contrasts the topography of our country with that of the other grand divisions of the earth, with the view of showing in it, are destined to be a united, homogeneous people. Some of the arguments presented are cer-tainly plausible, if they are not conclusive. It is a fact that the whole continent of North America with the exception of a margin upon either side, separated by mountain ranges—the Alleghenies on the east, and the great Cordilleras on the west-presents to the heavens the

continent; the Danube directly east to the Eux-; like to face the music, and resp the truits of his ine; the Po and Rhone south to the Mediterra-nean, and the Rhine to the Northern Ocean. In Asla the same topographic character is found; the time Himalayas there taking the place of the European nothing to be feared from the disunionists in the Alps, and the large rivers also diverging towards | South if Mr. Buchanan and his friends at Wash all points of the compass

Tower of Babel, not only dividing them into distinct nationalities, each with its own language, habits, and interests, but constituting an insuperable barrier to anything libratures. ble barrier to anything like commo tween them. So unalterable, indeed, is this shown to be in history, that every effort at political amal-gamation has only relapsed into former incoherence. On the other hand, under the influence of our own concave topography, so to speak, the tendenoy to extinguish national distinctions is an plainly revealed. Where, for example, has there ever been a race of people as numerous and as widely-scattered as the Indians of North America, in which there has existed as great an identity in physical appearance, stature complexion, and language? And what is, if anything, a still more conclusive example of the tendency to homogene-ousness in this country—we mean of the white races-is the fact that the distinctions between English, Irish, German, and other European imm Washington and to represent the views of grants, whose individuality at home has remained nchanged for centuries, are here obliterated in a single generation. Would it not seem, from this that the great question of *Union* now agitating the people, depends for its solution more upon the ways and purposes of Him, who "by wisdom made he heavens, and stretched out the earth above the waters," than upon the mad threatenings of excied politicians?

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from "Occasional." ence of The Press.] Washington, November 8, 1860. Recent intelligence from South Carolina shows that the Disunionists have taken complete pessession of the Legislature of that State, and that every representative of the Federal Government Charleston is imbued with the strongest revolu tionary feeling. It is now asserted that Justice McGrath, United States Judge for the District of South Carolina, has resigned his position, and that Mr. Coloock, well known as a fire-cating member of the House of Representatives a few years ago, and the present collector of the port—appointed by General Pierce-with the United States marhal, will follow suit, so as to deprive the President of all power to execute the laws. This is not only asurrection, but revolution-not only secessic from the Union, but an organized defiance of the laws of the United States

Nearly thirty years ago, when this same South Carolina arrayed herself against the General Government, and prepared to resist the mandates of the President, Copgress passed the cele orated force bill, which, by its terms, only applied to that exigency, and expired with the settlement cal manner, and only such English laws as of the difficulty. It is now contended by some of wore tasteful to the American people were legally established and acquiesced in. If, there- cannot enforce the laws of the United States in South Carolina unless there is an act of Congress passed similar to that of the force bill; and those who know the complexion of the present Congress need not be informed of the trouble and impossibility of passing any bill conferring any such authority upon the Executive. If the President were to convene an extra session, and to ask for authority, it would not be given to him, and it given by the majority there would be another secession from the halls of the National Legislature precisely as there was at Charleston and at Balti

What, then, is to be done? Is it possible that the American Government possesses no power to protect itself? Are our laws to be violated and vitiated? Are our magistrates to be insulted and defied with impubity? If this theory is to prevail there is, of course, an end to free institutions on these hores. Mr. Buchanan will throw up his hands and announce his incapacity to protect the Ameri-A telegraphic despatch has been received spectable and triumphant. General Jackson construed the Constitution in his own way, and the people supported him. It is true, he asked Conthe duly elected member of the next House of gress to confer upon him plenary power to punish all disobedience to the laws of the United States: but what would General Jackson have done if Congress had refused to give him such power? Would be not have assumed it? In other words. yould he not have made the law, and have thrown himself poon his countrymen? If the fearful idea shall ence prevail that any State of this Union upon whatever pretext, may secode and refuses to obey the laws, and there is no power on the part of the Executive to preserve the national compact, where are we to land? Talk as you may of the despotism of conferring upon the President tha right to insist upon obedience to the laws, yet is it not better that he should have supreme power to do this than that he should be helpless, and that all our civil rights should be destroyed? It is a singular comment upon the threats of the fire-caters to leave the Union, on account of the election of Mr. Lincoln, that the very people whom

they expected to assist them have thrown an im-mense vote in favor of John Bell-the same John others as an Abolitionist almost as extreme as Lincoln himself. The very people who accuse Mr. Lincoln of being identified with Mr Seward and his doctrines, turn about and support Mr Bell for the Prosidency, who is charged by them with being in sympathy with Mr. Lincoln on certain important ginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, and Louisiana, had all pronounced in favor of Boll. Even in Alabama, where Mr. Yancay and his doc-trines were supposed to be supreme, the Douglas element has been powerful, canquering Mobile the votes cast. This is the first and the best and other important points, and bad our friends evidence of the result of the election. It is State, there is no doubt that Mr. Breck inridge and his party would have gone down Now, it is absurd to say that the Douglas and Ball men of the South sympathize with their revilers I know that the common cant of the day was to the exect that if Lincoln was elected, all time for alteration or any possibility of parties in the South would unite to resist his insu-concert and comparison, and is really the guration, and to punish the Northern people for electing him. But is it not a reasonable and com men-sense view that they would not be likely to

> No; the Union party of the slave States will be omnosed of the friends of Douglas and Bell, and his organization will extend into the free States. If Mr. Lincoln should trample upon the laws, foolishly fulfilling the predictions of his enemies the Democratic party of the Union will be composed of those who rallied under the banner of the Constitutional Union party, and under the standard of the "Little Giant." But I believe Mr. Lincoln will not only be true to the Union, but that he will disappoint all the apprehensions of his foes, I prophesy that he will give as much offence to the violent men of his own organization as Millard Fillmore did after the death of Gen. Taylor. For, bear in mind that Millard Fill more, living at Buffalo, and impregnated with the If Mr. Lincoln should trample upon the laws. more, living at Buffalo, and impregnated with the strong anti-slavery sontiment of his State, had written letters that were called Abolition lettersletters even contemplating's resistance to the fugitive-slave law. And yet, when he came into the chair that Washington, Madison, and Jackson had filled, he lest his sectionalism, and became a patriot, and the very men who had contributed to his election became his enemies, and those who had opposed him his friends. Mere partisans continued to assail Millard Filimore, but the verdict of posterity has been recorded in his bohalf. Let Abraham Lincoln remember that no man can be Therefore, let him take the responsibility in the Jackson spirit, and even if he should be descried by his own partisans, he will have the approval of

Letter from "Kappa."

Corres dence of The Press.]
WASHINGTON, November 8, 1860. When Mr. Jefferson, after the exciting contest of 1800, was about to accede to the Administration of the Government, and when, as now, grave fears were entertained for the perpetuity of the Union, he summed up, in his indugural address, as among essential principles of our free institutions, " the whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet-anchor icalous cure of the right of election by the ven whose views have recently been published by ple-a mild and safe corrective of abuses which sower, Barnes, & Co, of this city. Whatever may be said of Mr. Gilpin's deductions from the data presented, his book is remarkable as contain-fute acquies cence in the decisions of the majority—the abuse that distance are majority—the majority the majority that the majority the majority the majority the majority the majority that the majority the majority the majority that the majority t ing the best digested geographical portraiture of the vital principle of Republics, from which the continent of North America that has yet apple and immediate parent of despotism."

Thus spoke the founder of Democracy in 1800 Let us see now whether James Buchanan will folthat the untold millions, who shall yet be born low in the footsteps of Thomas Jefferson, and acquiesce in the decisions of the majority, or broken up, because a minority has been overcome at the polls by a mejority. He has in his Cahinet two disunion members, Messra, Cobb and Thompson, who are working day and night to destroy that Union and Constitution which he has sworn to on the west—presents to the heavens the form off on the constitution which he has sworn to support and uphold against all enemies within and form off on otterfolded bowl, with its rivers flowing integrally, and passing out to the ocean through the great trough of the Mistissippi. Thus perjurer to his God and his country? The diswe have rolled out, in one uniform expanse of inibialis in South Carolina, if they want 2,300,000 square miles, an area of arable land to do anything at all, see the negocity of the value of the loys of all the other continents, which are small too well that if they should wait till the and sociated. All this, by the interlaging of rivers | fourth of March next, the disunion fires will and artificial means of communication, presents a have ceased to burn, as a second sober thought unity of system, in which any line of separation
will have shown to the conservative people of the
that could be proposed would necessarily be arbitrary. In this respect our continent is peculiar.
In Europe, Asia, Africa, and even South America,
tants of small, insignificant States, at any time the of the Noise York Westery on Thursday next. It is from the pen of Mrs. Ann S. Stephana, and promiles to be availy different composition from the formers, and the comiques werein fall glory. A
repetition of the programme will take place this sonic which are antiqued water, production, or the resistional avening, and on Salarday there will be a matine the breast time.

\*\*Refly was large manufactured.\*\*

\*\*Refly was large manufacture

treacherous policy himself. Or will he follow the example of his friend, Caleb Cushing, at the Balore Convention, and resign? There is little or

ington do not support them.

The Presidential Canvass. ADDITIONAL RETHRNS. We present additional returns of the election they come slowly in by telegraph. Our reports and tables yesterday were very full, and nothing has occurred to change the results then indicated by us Our table of electoral votes gave Iowa to Douglas, a circumstance which our readers must noticed as an error of accident. Lincoln carried the State by a large majority.

PENNSYLVANIA.

We have but few additional returns from the interior of the State, and we shall wait for the official account before we attempt to give details. All the reports show increased gains for Lincoln, whose majority over the Reading ticket may be from 80.000 to 100,000. The return judges meet in the different counties to day to make the official count. We shall publish the full official vote of Philadelphia to-morrow. A revision of the provious court makes the vote of the city as follows:

For Duglas and Johnson. 9.656

"Reading ticket. 21,237

"Lincoln and Hamlin. 38 932

"Bell and Everett. 6 095 PENNSYLVANIA.

Owing to interruption of the wires east of Banger, the returns are not very full. The returns in forty-nine towns give Lincoln 17,451; Douglas, 7,740; Breckforidge, 1,704; Bell. 855 Lincoln's majority in fifty-five towns is 8 345. This includes nearly one-third of the aggregate vote of the State, and his total majority is reasonably set at 25 000. MAINE. JHASSACHUSETTS. We have nothing special concerning the result in Massachusetts, the majority for Lincoln being

ery great

bunlingame's district—(firth) BURLINGAME'S DISTRIOT—(F
Applition.

Application of the control of Burlinga Republic 525 1,122 560 056 829 980 1,937 1,158 55 

CONNECTICUT. The returns are complete save two rowns meting their rote at that polled last sp. Governor, the result is as follows: County. 1,199 1,954 252 1,857 1,334 478 Litchfield ..... 1,595 Middlesex.....1,181 Tolland......1,130 2,886 2,493 Total. ......15,605 14,509 41,613 14/ Lizcoln's insjority, 10,000; plurality, 20,000. 14493

NEW YORK. The fall returns of New York city foot up as fol-

Congressmen Elected.
The Congressional delegation from New York, says the Tribune, will probably not vary much from the following: Vibbard, Dem.
Franchot, Rep.
Conkling, Rep.
Duell, Rep.
Lausing, Rep.
Clark, Rop.
Sedgwick, Rop.
Pomeroy, Rep.
Chamberlain, Rep.
Divon. Rop. Onamberiam, 1999.
Diven, Rep.
Van Halkenburg, Rp.
Ely, Rep.
Frank, Rep.
Van Horn, Rep. Sylvester, Ro Bakor, Rep. Corning, Dem. McKeau, Rep. Wheeler, Rep.

opublicans 21. Democrata 9; Republican loss, f Messrs Haskin and Reynolds are reckoned The Tribune gives the following concorning the State of New York: Liucoln Majorities in the Counties

9744 Nagara. 1 663, Unsida. 2.831 Unsida. 2.835 Unsida. 3.966 Unitrio. 4.500 Unago. 1.960 Onwogo. 701 Unago. 200 Onwogo. 200 Okonyoliana. 1.960 Okonyoliana. 1.960 Okonyoliana. 1.960 Okonyoliana. 500 1 1072 2 0991 Tompkins. 2,020 Ulster. 3,240 Warren. 925 Washington 1 823 Wayne. 3 333 Wyoming. .96,610 Pusion Majoritles in the Counties.

than 5il.

We believe that the members of Congress stand 2i
Republican to 9 Fusion. Still, we do not feel entirely sure of Van Wyck, in the Orange, and Sylvester, in the Ulster district.

unite in resisting the constitutional election of a President with men who had been constantly and daily traducing and laughing at them? There is as much bitterness against the Bell men, on the part of the Breckinridge men in the South, as there is against the friends of Douglas and Lincoln in the NEW JERSEY.

NEW JERSEY.

A despatch informs us that in Burlington county Lincoln has a majority of 1,400 over the Fasion ticket. Stratton, the Republican candidate for Congress, has 1,300 msjority. Four Republicans and one Remounts are discoted to the Legislature.

majority.?'
In the First and Second Congressional districts, Nixon and Stratton, Republicans, sre elected; while in the Third, Fourth, and Fifth districts, Steele, Perry, and Obbb, Democrate, are elected. The majorities for each have not yet been definite-

ry agreerianou.

The Gazette says the Senate stands 11 Republicans and 10 Democrats. In the House there are 28 Republicans to 32 Democrats. INDIANA. The indications are that Lincoln's plurality vill be from 25,000 to 30,000. The helt and Bruckin-ridge vote in the fitate is from 8,000 to 10,000 cach. Lincoln has nearly 20,000 msjority in this State.

The Legislature is Republican in both branches, accuring the return of a Republican to the United States Scante.

MIGHIGAN. This State is claimed for the Republicans by 25,000 majority. Every county in the lower peninsula is believed to have given a Republican majority. The four Republican Congressmen are elected without doubt.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 3.—The latest returns indicate that the Breckinging cicket is successful, and has been algored by a small raisority.

been elected by a small majority.

The Baltimore Exchange of yesterday morning makes the vote of Maryland, as far as heard from, follows: 2 084

Bonglas. 2 084

Bell . 19 817

Breckinridge . 20,616

jincoln . 1 319

MISSOURI. Bell.,.... 4,299 Douglas' plurality, 5.183 NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 8 — Very limited returns indicate that Missouri has gone for Douglas.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 8.—Seattering returns from Louisiana give Brechinridge a majority.

ALABAMA.

Monromeny, Nov. 8.—The Mail places Breckinridge's plurality at fully 10,000. PLORIDA. Breekinridge's majority in Floride is claimed at VALUABLE COESTNUT-STREET STORE, WALNUT-

STREET RESIDENCE, NEAT DWELLINGS, LARGE Lors, Valuable Farm and Mill, &c.—See Thomas & Sons' advertisement for part Tues day's vates, by order of Orphans Court, excou-tors, and others, including the catates of J. J. 210com, W. A. Edward, A. Lawrence, C. W. Bonder, and D. Shotzline, altogether fifteen properties Pamphlet gatalogues on Saturday The sale of elegant and valuable books will be continued this evening. Bulo of oight cases butbous roots to-fvorton See advertisements of the three sales

SALE OF GERMANTOWN FANCY KRIT GOODS losinny, &c -N. F. Pancoast, suctioneer, 431 Chestnut street, will sell, this morning, an oftrait tve assortment of lancy kale noods, rublas, sohris, coats, merapoens, wool hose and half hose, &c.

LATEST NEWS By Telegraph to The Press.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT. Important from Georgia. ECIAL MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR BROWN-HE DO NOT RECOMMEND THE APPOINTMENT OF DELE GATES TO THE SECESSION CONVENTION, BUT ADVISES LAWS FOR THE STATE PROTECTION. MILLEDGEVILLE, November 7.—Governor Brown to-day sent a special message to the State Legis-

MILLEDORVILLE. November 7.—Governor Brown to-day sent a special message to the State Legislature.

He thinks that but few States will meet the Southern Convention, and does not recommend the appointment of delegates from Georgia.

He thinks the constitutional rights of the people of Georgia have been violated by several nonslave-holding States, to the extent of justifying, in the judgment of all civilized nations, the adoption of any measures necessary to the restoration and future protection of their rights.

He refers to the patrictic spirit in the origin of our government, and portreys the series of unconstitutional and unfriendly acts committed by sister States. He subsequently is pointedly severe on the Massachusotts laws, saying if the laws of Massachusetts cause the plunder of the property of Georgia, the citizens of Massachusetts must be compelled to compensate them. Its advises a system of reprisals, and says. 'let us meet unjust aggression and unconstitutional State legislation with just retaliation.'

He recommends the enactment of laws authorizing the seizing of such an amount of the money or property of any citizen of such offending and faithless State as will indemnify the losses of the citizens of Georgia. He recommends legislation to drive the manufactured articles of such offending States from Georgia He resummends legislation to drive the manufactured articles of such offending States from Georgia He recommends the right, as soon as Northern goods are brought to Georgia, to tax as she deems proper. He advises a law taxing all goods and merchandise 25 per centum, introduced after the 1st of January, which are manufactured after the 1st of January, which are manufactured in, or brought from, Massachusetts, Vermont, Michigan Maine, Rhode Island, New York, Wisconsin, or other unfriendly States—the tax to be remitted when such unfriendly legislation in repeal of all parts of the would recommend the repeal of all parts of the would recommend the repeal of all parts of the would recommend the repeal

He believes the legislation he has recommended will tend to strongton rather than weaken the ties of the Union of States It will destroy the sectional controversy and narrow the issue to a contest between individual States.

He says if the Legislature fails to enact the laws he recommends, the people should rise in their might and at the ballot-box demand their enactment. The Governor entertains no doubt of the right of

and States to decide to sat for herself, but so long as all the States abide, in good faith, to their constitutional obligations, no kinte can withdraw from the Usion without being guilty of bad faith to the others. Any violation of the compact relieves all parties. The right of secssion for cause is only desired by those who deny the sovereignty of States. States.

The message occupies twenty-two closely-printed cottave pages. It centains a full review of offensive Northern legislation, and concludes thus:

For the purpose of putting the State in a defensive condition as fast as possible, and preparing for the emergency which must sconer or later be met, he recommends that the sum of a million of ollars be immediately appropriated as a military fund for the ensuing yeur, and that prompt provision be made for the raising of such portion of the money as may not be in the treasury, as fast as the public expenditures require. "Millions for defence, not one cent for tribute" should be the future motto of the Southern States. To overy demand for further the Southern States. To every demand for further concession or the compromise of our rights we should reply: "The argument is exhausted, and we now stand on our arms."

CHARLESTON, Nov. 8 —The bark James Gray, owned by the Cushings, of Boston, now lying at our wharves, has, under the instructions of its owners, huisted the Palmetto flag, firing a salute of fifteen gung MINUTE MEN AT NEW ORLEANS.

New ORLEANS, Nov 3.—Pincoids have been posted about the city, calling a Convention of those favorable to the organization of a corps of Minuto Men. THE VIRGINIA VOLUNTEERS TENDER THEIR SER-VICES TO SOUTH CANDLINA.

COLUMBIA, S 0, Nov. 8—The Speaker of the House last night received a despatch from Virginia, tendering the services of the volunteer corps raised in that State in the event of South Carolina received. raised in that piate in the event.

seconding.

Edmund Ruffin, of Virginia, spoke here last night. He said that Southern independence had been his life-long study, and he thought it could only be secured by the seconsion of South Carolina. The speech was rapturously applicated. Other stirring addresses were made.

Efforts were made yesterday by the Legislature to wait for Southern co-operation in the secession movement, but they failed.

A State Convention will be called, and the secession of South Carolina seems inevitable. The election of dlegates will probably be ordered on the 4th of December, and the Convention will meet on the 17th.

will meet on the 17th.
Congressmen Boyce, Bonham, and Keitt urge the call of the Convention, and immediate action. RESIGNATION OF PEDERAL OFFICIALS. A large body of citizens called on the Federal officers last night, at which time the latter took occasion to announce their resignation of the offices they held under the Government. This was hailed with choseing demonstrations. The officials rewith choosing demonstrations The officials returned thanks in aspirited address.

OHABLESTON, Nev. 8—James Conner, Esq., United States District Attorney, has resigned.

Mr. Colcock, the collector, and Jacobs, deputy collector, have notified the President of their resignations. be conxed or bought off. A party of men, acting by authority of the owners of the wharf, went to the spot on the morning in question, and driving stakes along its western boundary, they atretched ropes across and forbid all persons crossing the line. Mr Lombard came to the wharf with a cart,

HE PRESIDENT WILL RESIST NULLIFICATION, BUT NOT SECHSSION.

The Charleston Courser publishes a despatch from Washington which states that President Buchanan will resist nullification, but not secession. THE ADMINISTRATION-POSITION OF THE CARINET espectable sources continue to be received by the WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 -Numerous letters from Administration, communicating statements re-pecting the condition of affairs in the South, and

specing the condition of nilsirs in the South, and asserting that, according to present indications, South Carolin; will certainly second from the Union.

As yet, there has been no formal consideration of the subject in the Cabinet, and therefore ng course of action, in view of such a contingency, has been adopted.

Notyithstanding the reserve of the Cubinet officers, it is known that on the distinctive legal question of secession they do not all agree. This Notivitial anding the reserve of the Cubinet officers, it is known that on the distinctive legal question of secession they do not all agree. This difference among them has revived the rumer that Secretaries Cobb and Thompson are on the eve of resigning their positions, but the authority for saying that is without foundation.

No troops have recently been sent to Southern military posts, nor is any movement of this character contemplated.

MASS MERTING AT SAVANNAH-SECESSION RES LUTIONS.

SAVANDAH, Nov. 8 —The mass meeting of citi-SAVANNAII, NOT. S.—The mass meeting of citizens to night was the largest ever held here Capt. John A. Anderson presided, with Charles H. Way assecretary.

The following resolutions were mored by Capt. F. S. Bartoy, and seconded by Ool. Henry R. Jackson. They were supported in an eloquent speech by Hon. W. Law, a liell elector of the State at large, and were adopted unanimously with great enthusiasm.

onthusiasm.

We, the citizens of the county of Chatham, ignore all past party names and fraues, and cor-dially unite in the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That the election of Lincoln and Hamlin to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States ought not, and will not, be submitted to.
2. Resolved, That we request the Legislature to 3. Reserved, Table we request the Legislature to announce this opinion, by resolution, at the car-liest practical moment; to communicate to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and co-operate with the Governor in calling a convention of the people to determine on some measure of re-dress.

dress.

3. Resolve., That we respectfully recommend the Legislature to take into immediate consideration the passage of such laws as will be likely to alleviate any unusual embarrassment of the commercial interests of the State consequent upon the resent political emergency.

4. Resolved, That we respectfully suggest to the 4. Resolved, That we respectfully suggest to the Legislature to take immediate steps to arganiza and arm the forces of the figte.

5. the soft without delay to our Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly of the State, who are hereby requested to lay them before the houses of which they are respectively incubers.

THE COLONIAL PLAG OF GEORGIA RAISED The Colonial flag of Georgia was raised this afternoon on General Green's monument, in Johnson's Equare, in the presence of an immense multitude, which was addressed by several speakers. titudo, which was addressed by soveral speakers. Great excitoment provails
Captain Bartow, Colonel Jackson, Mayor Jones, and others, are now addressing an immense crowd of citizens in Johnson's Equare.

MERTING OF MINUTE MEN 47 440047A. AUGUSTA, Ca., Nov. ä.—A large and onthustable meeting of Minute Men was held to night for the formatten of a corps of Minute Men. Spirited addresses were made, and a large number of mom-

An Inconduary Virg.
Fart (Mange, Ga., Mov. 7.—A five has consuladd the agency of the Bank of Columbus, at this place, with several stores and dwellings. The loss is estimated at from \$10,000 to \$50,000. The five was the work of an incendiary. ANOTHER FIRE. A fire in Anderson district reglerday, destroyed be Williamstop Springs Hotel and furniture. Los

\$60,000

B. F. Marsden's store was also destroyed with the stock of goods. Loss \$10,000. There is an insurance of \$12,000 in Northern insurance compa-Washington, Nov. 8.—Only two and a half millions of the late loon have been paid into the treasury. The bidders, however, have until the 22d instant for this purpose. Tormal notice will not be rublished until these

torgain notes will not be published until there shall be ample means for their payment.

The Presidest has pipointed J. Hosford Smith of New York, Consul-General at Constantinople Theodoro B. Whesica U. S. Attorney for New Moxico, and Daniel A Robinson, of Michigan oncul at Aspinwall. They were compaissioned From Mexico. NEW ORLEANS. Nov. 8.—The steamer Empire City, from Havana, furnishes Vera Croz advices to the 26th.

The assault on Guadalyjara had been made the state columns of 1,500 men each.

It is reported that Castillo and 72 officers were applying a flow of the story of the above news was brought by the steamer the obve news was brought by the steamer the officers were standard with a box of the steamer that the collection of the steamer that the collection of the steamer that the collection to be sold on Mondain which had arrived at Havana. The Safety of the Seminole. New York, Nov. 8.—There is no doubt of the safety of the Serrappe See was to leave Maranham or Boyfember 22d for Pernambuco and be piloted through the canal from Caera to Pernambuco.

THE CITY.

nethod of education? (To be answered in English.)
"What are the execulal qualities of an accomplished eather of languages in general, and of a teacher of the German language in particular? (10 be answered in

ofrumn)

"Yand are the chief speaks in the history of the Gersan language and nat onal literature, and what are the nost important characteristics of those speaks? (Tues answered in German,)

line. Mr Liombard came to the wharf with a cart, and, anding his progress impeded, he cut the rope. A disturbance ensued, which resulted in the arrest of the following persons who, it is alleged, were among the intruders: John S. Keysor, Charles Poppal, William Kneass. Charles Gilligan, William Vantine, and William Young. The persons named had a hearing before Recorder Ensu. They were held in \$300 bail each.

IMPRUDENT " DEPENDERS "-A political

advortisement appeared in one of the partisan newspapers yesterday morning, offering the ser-vices of a club of Republican "defenders" in one

of the up-town wards to the President elect, in easy of hestility from the Southern Scossionists. It was the general opinion during the day that the measure was ill advised, and calculated to augment

WILLIAM GOLOHER, THE MURDERER OF NOAH MICK—This fellow is still at large. The Neck has been secured in search is him, and the lower section of the city propagased. He has probably made his way to kew dereey. The de-

cectives who have had the matter in charge have not yot given up the pursuit. This is the opportu-lity to demonstrate their utility.

Fire. - About seven o'clock last evening

an alarm of fire was caused by a lot of paper pat-terns accidentally catching fire, in the second story of Hooper's trimmings store, on Eighth street, above market. Damage triffing. A young man named John Hunter was reverely burned, in his efforts to extinguish the flames.

BURGLARS DUPROTED .- Yesterday after-

noon Officer Young deteo at three men in the act of brenking into a house at Broad and Cxford streets. He aptured one of them, and white streggling with him the officer was assailed by the other two. The three proved too much for him and

A VIRGINIAN IN TROUBLE.-Mr A. Lec,

laiming to be from Virginia, was arrested last vening, at Fifth and Chestnut streets. On search-

og bim, a fino six shootor, fully loaded and capped, ras found. He was thrust into a cell after a des-

perate resistance, and, up to a late hour. was grati-ied with the liberty of cursing Mr. Lirgoln and

ATTEMPTED SQUEE .- John O'Hara at.

tempted in Jeutroy himself, between one and two o'clock yeaterday morning, by jumping into the Delaware, at Mond street what. He was resoued with difficulty, and sent to Moyamensing for safe keeping. He was laboring under 32 attack of mania-a-potu at the time.

Arbest of Au Alleged Housebreaker. Officer Wright yesterday arrested a young man named Henry W. Martin, on the charge of having, some time since, ontered the house of M. D. Kribol, Green street, below Tenth. The accused was committed to answer.

THE REIVEN JUDGES .- The return indees

of the city meet this morning at 10 o'clock, at the State House, to make the official count of the vot cast on Tuesday. There are always delays caused by the ignorance or inattention of some election

ROBBERY IN THE THIRTEENTH WARD .-

thout two o'clock yesterday morning, the bulk vindow of the talloring establishment of Erbardt Copp, No. 724 Poplar street, was broken open, and catings worth about forty dollars stolyn.

ACCIDENTAL FIRE, — Between twelve and one c'cleck yesterday morning, the dwelling of William Bateman, at the corner of Penn and Almond streets, took five accidentally from a stove,

TRIPLETS -- On Tuesday afternoon the

wife of James O'Connor, residing in Rannana street, near 15th street and Girard avonue, pre-sented her husband with three shildren, two boys and one girl. Mother and children are doing well.

and was slightly damaged.

inally made their uccapa.

owing a cortain reparation.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. DISTRICT COURT—Judge Hare. Julia Ann Cook vs. Wm. Henry Parker, administrator pen dente lete of Alexander Parker, deceased. Before reported. In this case the whole day was occupied with the defence a large number of witnessess being examined in regard to Mr. Parker's insanity. It was represented that as early as 1815 Mr. Parker showed evidences of mental unsoundness, by urging varous visioners professional. AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. WALRUT-STREET THEATRE, Walnut and Ninth siz The Dead Meart "-- A ropular communities Wheatley & Charge's Arch-street Theater tool affect, above sixth. Tom prior's new traged The Foo.'s Revenge".— Black Eyed Sugan." McDonough's Olympic (late Gaieties), Race streat above Second.—" Uncle Tom's Cablu"—" Ter Night n a Bar Room." Mr. Parker showed evidences of mental unsoundness, by urging various visionary projects, and in some cases supporting their claims in indifferent verse. In 1847 he became greatly excited in consequence of the opening of Tenth street, below Prime street, which divided his garden (Mr. Parker was a florist of some note, and his garden was at the point) He opposed this very strongly, and after his defeat he started a number of projects, wild and visionary. Among others, he proposed to organize the "Petitoat Raugers," who were to do away with all evil. In this he was not successful, as the ladies could not be brought to see the necessity for such a society. He then proin a Ber Moom."
Continental Theatre, Walnutst, above Eighth—
The Great American Consolidated Circus Company.
Concert Hall. Chestnut street, above Twelfth—
George Christy's Minstrels.
Sanfond's Ozera House, Eleventh street, above
Chestnut.—Concert nightly. HEADQUARTERS, Franklin Place.-Concert nightly.

HEADQUARTERS, Franklin Place.—Concert nightly.

THE PROPESSORSHIP OF GERMAN IN THE CERTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.—EXAMINATION OF APPLICANTS.—On Fridey lest, an examination took place at the Central High School, for a professor of the department of the German language, to ill a vacancy caused by the late removal of Romain unjeane. A committee of gentlement, versed in German, supervised the examination, as follows: Rev Dr. Mann, Dr. O. Herring, Wm L Kederlin, Dr. Koller, Rev. Dr. Furness, Dr. Mackwen, and Rev. Dr. Bera. There were originally nineteen applicants, five of whom declined an examination They were examined orally and in writing. The examination coupled an entire day and evening, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. The city furnished neither dianer nor supper to the parties, probably under the supposition that an empty etomach fathered a quick wit.

The written examination comprised twelvequestions upon the principles of the German language and letters, an exercise in punctuselon, definitions of rare German words, and translations from German into Eoglish, and vice vorsa. The following several applicants:

"What do you hold to be the purpose and the best

posed to organize the "Petticoal Rangers," who were to do away with all evil. In this he was not successful, as the ladies could not be brought to see the necessity for such a society. He then proposed a building some twenty-eight stories in height, for the accommodation of poor widows and their children.

There were other sohemes equally absurd, but the witnesses all agreed in declaring that Mr. Parker was one of the most shrewd men in the city when money was involved. He knew how to make a bargein, and he took care that his own interests were cared for On trial. T. Price for plaintiff; Biddle and Junkin for defendant.

QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Thompson.—In the case of John Frame, charged with cruelty to animals, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty. Sentence was deferred

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Stroud.—Wm. H Pattern to the use of Robert H. Pattern, vs. Lewis Walton. An action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff for \$314.70.

Mary Reger and Isaiah Reger, executors, vs. Daniel D. Geerge. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for \$233.62.

Samuel C. Collins vs Coperthwait & Co. An action on two promissory notes. Verdict for plaintiff for \$918.58

Sussan Campbell vs. Thomas Fay. An action on a promissory note Verdict for plaintiff for \$918.58

Sussan Campbell vs. Thomas Fay. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for \$918.58

Sussan Campbell vs. Thomas Fay. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for \$918.59

Sussan Campbell vs. Thomas Fay. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for \$918.59

Sussan Campbell vs. Thomas Fay. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for \$918.59

"INANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

man ingulaçe and nat onal interature, and what are the look important characteristics of those epochs? (To be answered in German.)

Four of the applicants were Americans, the remainder Germans. The oral and written examinations demonstrated the intellicency of all but three, viz: Messrs. Angele, Lidensteker, and Eckhardt. These are all Germans. Two of them have been teachers of their native tongue for many yoars. On Wednesdey they underwent an examination in discipline, mode of teaching, eff. Fifteen of the students in Division E, who had been the recipient of a year's tuition in the Language, were examined by each applicant severally. Or gross ignorance of the Garman was manifested on the part of all these young men. The committee expressed surprise that so much of time devoted to its acquisition should exhibit so little of actual knowledge. The lads had received not less than one hundred and twenty lessons, yet some of them faltered in the questions on the first principles of the German. The committee will be able to report in a few days. As the examination has been conducted, partiality of choice will be out of the question. The moral and professional antecedents of the applicants have been inquired into, and doubtless the new professor will reflect credit upon the institution and the department.

Fostme Home Association.—Through the hindess of the trustees of the Restautive for the restautive for the professor will reflect credit upon the institution and the department. The Money Market. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8, 1360. Dullness reigns in the Stock market, though prices remain about the same, excepting for Readng Railroad shares, which declined 1 to day. The money market remains without change, the helders of capital ovincing a disposition to keep off long time contracts while the political excitement

The New York money market is thus alluded to y the Post of last evening : by the Post of last evening:
The stock market continues heavy and prices are again lower. There is no marked pressure to sell, and prices recode gradually.
The Western realroad stocks are pressed upon sellers' option, on the prospect of comparatively light traffic returns the first week of November, as indicated in the roduced receipts of grain at Chicago. We learn by telegraph that the country roads, in consequence of bad weather, are for the time almost impassable.
The market closes weak and intelligence force.

the institution and the department.

Foster Home Association.—Through the institution and the department.

Foster Home Association.—Through this association still eccupy their epacious building this association still eccupy their epacious building this association still eccupy their epacious building through the papers, if they can possibly struggle through their difficulties by any private efforts, has probably given rise to the epinion that the interest is a subscriptions and donations adequate to its expenditures. We regret to be able to say that thiese far from true regret to be able to say that thiese far from true meanent—fifteen years ago—up to this day, and at the precent time is suffering so much from poverty that, unless aid is immediately extended, the managers must send from its doors some of the children now schottered beneath its roof, which will not only occasion much physical suffering, but the managers must send from its doors some of the children now schottered beneath its roof, which will not only occasion much physical suffering, but the managers must send from its doors some of the children now schottered beneath its roof, which will not only occasion much physical suffering, but the managers must send from its doors some of the children now schottered beneath its roof, which will not only occasion much physical suffering, but the managers must send from its doors some of the children now schottered beneath its roof, which will not only occasion much physical suffering, but the managers must send from its doors some of the children now schottered beneath its roof, which will not only occasion much physical suffering, but the managers must send from its doors some of the children now schottered beneath its roof, which will not only occasion much physical suffering, but the managers must send from its doors at 7614761, Virginias 891900. For Illinois Contral, Michigan Southern, and Toledo and Wabsa hare lower failed to a building fand, or to pay a rent for a house in the complex proposed to th FOSTER HOME ASSOCIATION.—Through 24.035; Pennsylvanis, ot; Madage and the questions, which are in per cent, lower. Missouris close at 76;4761, Virginis 89;490. For Illinois Internal Improvement 106; is bid, for Canal bonds of 1860 1021. Louisianas ser 931 bid.

The coupon bonds of the new loans are daily arriving at the Sub Treasury The payments of gold for account of their lean, thus far, are \$2,-250,000.

Railroad bonds are without much change. The issues of the Eric company are in demand. Illi-

Wass h are lower.

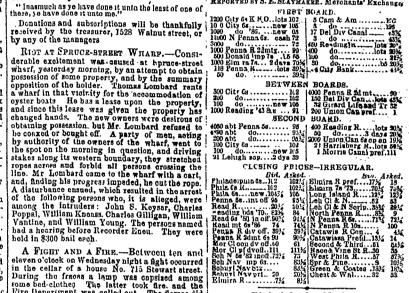
The following are the current quotations for specie, domestic exchange, &c., as farnished by Croniss & Co., brukers, No. 40 South Third atreet:

Old Amer. ½ dolls. 1.04½ (Old American gold. 1.05 Sovereigns. 4.05 4.54 Mayolcons-xx francs. 1.22 Sovereigns. 4.05 Spanish (1.04 Five francs. 98 German orowns. 1.05 Spanish doubloons. 1.06 Spranch (1.05 Spanish doubloons. 1.06 Spranch (1.06 Spranch doubloons. 1.06 Spranch (1.07 Spanish doubloons. 1.06 Spranch (1.07 Spanish

rance. Some know not of the existence of the institution; others suppose it needs no aid.

We, therefore, hope and believe, that the present appeal will meet with a liberal response from all those who have hearts capable of feeling for the destitute, and who, for their roward, will not only have the blessing of those who are ready to periah, but have the approval of Him, who, whom on earth taught His disciples that those only were blessed of his Father, and could receive the kingdom prepared for them from the foundation of the world, who fed the hungry, clothed the naked, gave dribk to the thirsty; and in reversing the picture, excluded only those who refused such deeds of charity:

"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of one of Philadelphia Stock Exchange sales, November 8, 1800. REPORTED BY S. E. SLAYMAKRE. Merchants' Exchange "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of one of



Philadelphia Markets.

A FIGHT AND A FIRE.—Between ten and eleven o'clock on Wednesday night a fight occurred in the cellar of a house No. 715 Stewart street. During the fraces a lamp was espisized among some bed-cletheg. The latter took free and the Fire Department was called out. The flames did not do much damage, while they did some good by giving the equabbling inmates of the place something to do besides fighting. During the alarm correy Morris was run over by the carriage of the Philadelphia Hose Company, and badly huxt. He was taken to his home, at No. 737 Baker street. NOVEMBER &-Evening The Breadstuffs market continues assetive, and only 400 bbls of Flour have been disposed of, at \$250\$\, 525\$\, 505\$\, 515\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, 516\$\, was taken to his home, at No. 737 Bakey street.

THE PHILADELPHIA BIBLE UNION held its eighth apprivarianty in the Second Baptist Church, New Market street, below Poplar, last evening. In the afternoon the business was transacted and addresses were made. The latter referred to the Bible as the accompaniment of all spiritual evangelization, and its humanizing influences as demonstrated in America and civilized Europe. The house was growded. It has been recently renovated and enlarged. The eloquence of the speakers was peculiarly effective. Rev. Mr. Catheart took a prominent part in the exercises. w MEAT radult, and rather lower; about 5 COO meaners told at 130 mile 120 for fair to good Western and Pennsylvania red, and 140 mileo for common to prime white. Ryo is selling in a small way 750 for Fennsylvania, 700 for Southern. Corn continues dull, and about 3 COJ bushels when the same rate. Oats are unsettled, and 5000 bushels sold at 136 for Southern, and 34m. 1450 for Fennsylvania. Barley, 7,000 bushels grime New York State sold at 130. Bark.—Queroliton is wented at \$22 7% ton for lat. No. 1. OTTON,—The demand is limited and quotations about ne same.

Grocenes.—There is gome little doing in Sugar and office, and the market generally is duil.

Provisions.—Prices of all kinds are standy, and a mail business doing in Bacon, saited meats, and art. Lard.
Sikps.—There is a good demand for Cloversed at \$6.12\for new crop; a sale of new was made at \$6.12\for new crop; a sale of new was made at \$6.5\for new was made at \$

> New York Stock Exchange--Nov. 8. SECOND BOARD

THE MARKETS.

Markets by Telegraph. CHARLESTON, Nov. 8 - Cotton-Salar of 1,000 bales to-day, at irregular prices, bales of the week, 7,000 bales, at a decline of 1,00%; requipts of the week, 16 500 bales. 16 600 bales.
UARLESTON, S. C., Noy. 4—Cotton—Sales 2,000 bales.
at a decline of 140 500.
NEW ORLEAGE, NOW 8—Cotton is active; sales of
14,000 bales at 110 bl/c for Middlings.

From Havana. NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 8.—The steakship Empire.
City has arrived, from Havana cathe 5th.
Sugars were quiet, but firm. Stock in port 82,
000 boxes.
Advices from Porto Rico, to the 27th, state that
there have been heavy rains there, and the coxee,
orop will be small.

Another Dred Scott Decision in Con-

wife of James O'Connor, residing in Rannana, street, near 15th street and Girari avenue, presented her husband with three shildren, two boys and one girl. Mother are doing well.

AN ANNIVERBARY.—Yesterday was the and order lending of William Penn on the soil of Pennsylvania. This event happened at Chester.

Sale of Eleganny Fyertwee, Piano, &c—
Ilouseliceyor; and others in want of household furniture will find a large variety of superior cabination and other household goods, to be sold, at Messrs. Birch & Sons' auction store, No. 914 Chestrut, this morning, at ten o'clock.

Paintings.—The collection to be sold on Monday is now open for exhibition.

Visit of Mr. Lindsay, M. P., to the Philadelphia Board of Trade.

New Yonk, Nov. 8.—Mr. Lindsay, M.P., will visit the Board of Trade of Philadelphia on Fright party of the Sorpe of Philadelphia on Fright of Ransas, and by the expected decision of the Supported to any extent by the admission of Kansas, and by the expected decision of the Supreme Court.