THE PRESS. PUBLISHED DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) BY JOHN W. FORNEY. SOFFICE NO. 417 CHESTNUT STREET DAILY PRESS. EWELVE CENTS FRE WEEK, payable to the Carrier. Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Six Dollars wilders, Four Dollars for Eight Months,

BOLLARS FOR SEE MONTHS-invariably in ad TRI-WEEKLY PRESS. Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at THERE Do and run Annue, in advance. COMMISSION HOUSES.

CLOTHING GOODS. ITALIAN CLOTHS. ALPACAS. SPANISH, BLAY, AND BLOUSE LINENS.

PLAIN AND FANCY DUCKS AND DRILLS. NOW IN STORE, AND FOR SALE BY GEO. D. PARRISH, 319 CHESTNUT Street SHIPLEY, HAZARD & BUTCHINSON

BU. IIS CHESTNUT ST. COMMISSION MERCHANT? POR THE BALL OF PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. WASHINGTON MILLS, FORMERLY BAY STATE MILLS

amaWLE of all sixes, in great variety. Sinhoused and Printed TABLE COVERS. INION BEAVERS and BROAD CLOTHS BALMORAL SKIRTS. SOESKINS, and Double and Twisted COATINGS 6-4 SACKINGS and heavy ZEPHYR CLOTHS. Twilled and Plain FLANNELS and OPERA FLAN Printed PELT CARPETINSG.

For sale by PROTHINGHAM & WELLS 34 South FRONT Street, and 36 LETITIA Street. HATS AND CAPS. NEW HAT STORE. JOHN E. FOSTER, NO. 381 CHESTNUT ST. And fitted it up in superior style, manual of his petrons to his ELEGANT AND EXTENSIVE STOCK HATS AND CAPS.

MILLINERY GOODS. MISSES' BONNETS.

SOMETHING NEW IN STYLE, AND VERY DESIRABLE.

LINCOLN, WOOD, & NICHOLS.

725 CHESTNUT STREET. NEW STYLES

OF HATS, CAPS, AND TURBANS,

OHILDREN'S WEAR. LINCOLN, WOOD, & NICHOLS, 725 CHESTNUT STREET. PHOS. KENNEDY & BRO.

CHESTNUT STREET, BELOW EIGHTH Have opened a Splendid Assortment of French Flowers, Head Dresses, Feathers, Mibbons, Straw Goods, BONNET MATERIALS,
AT LOW PRICES. SOL-IM LOOKING GLASSES. Looking-glasses

PICTURE FRAMES. ENGRAVINGS, OIL-PAINTINGS. 44., NO. 686 ARCH STREET. GEO. F. BENKERT,
MANUFACTURE AND INFORTE.
PICTURE, CORNICC AND ROOM MOULDINGS.
co-tm. Wholesals and Retail. OOKING-GLASSES, PORTRAIT AND PICTURE FRAMES, ENGRAVINGS, OIL PAINTINGS, &c., &c

James S. Eable & Son, IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS, WHOLE SALE AND RETAIL DEALERS.

EARLES' GALLERIES, SIS CHESTNUT STREET,

CABINET FURNITURE: FRENCH FURNITURE.

GEORGE J. HENKELS. 694 WALNUT STREET,

MARQUETRIE; and ORMOLU WORK. Which he will sell at very REDUCED PRICES. FIRST-CLASS CABINET WARE GEO. J. HENKELS, 694 WALNUT STREET.

VERY REDUCED PRICES The largest amortment in the Union, all of New Designs Call and examine before purchasing. self 3m CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-MOORE & CAMPION, N. 961 SOUTH RECOMD STREET.

In connection with their autenesse Calinet Husiness, are new manufacturing a superior article of the superior to all others.

In the superior to all others, it is the superior to all others, to a superior to all others, to superior to all others, to give authorise the manufacturing rates to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their sorts.

W CABINET WARROOMS THIS WEEK BY
H. J. HUBBS,
No. 45 South SECOND Street
Four deors above Chestnut street A arge assortment of FURNITURE of every descrip-tion constantly on hand, at the lowest cash prices.

SPORTING GOODS. GUNS, PISTOLS. SKATES, &c.

PHILIP WILSON & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF SUPERIOR GUNS, Importers and Design in FINE GUNE AND EHOOTING TACKLE, CRICKET BATS, BALLS, Se.,

BASE-BALL IMPLEMENTS, SKATES OF EVERY VARIETY. PINE PINHING TACKLE, AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

432 OHESTNUT STREET. UMBRELLAS. SCEEPER & FENNER. WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS UMERELLAS AND PARASOLS, NO. 326 MARKET STREET.

RUTLER HOUSE. Comment and allowed to the control of the control o Wit wings L . A. R. LUKENS, Proprietor



VOL. 4.—NO. 92.

RETAIL DRY GOODS. INDIA SHAWLS, VELVET CLOAKS,

CLOTH CLOAKS, SILKS, SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS,

In great variety and choice selections, at GEORGE FRYER'S, No. 916 CHESTNUT STREET.

ADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS.

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS.
ZEPHYR WORSTED, BEST QUALITY.
GILT TRIMMINGS AND BELTINGS.
CROCHET FRINGES AND BERTHAS.
EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS AND CUSHIONS.
EMBROIDERED CHAIR SEATS. WOOLLEN YARNS, ALL SIZES.
ZEPHYR-KNIT TALMAS AND JACKETS,
ZEPHYR-KNIT SONTAGS AND SLEEVES.
ZEPHYR-KNIT CAPS AND GAITERS. RAPSON'S TRIMMINGS AND ZEPHYR STORE, Corner EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets,

One Boilat Silks for 750.!

Dollar I wenty five cent Silks for \$1!!

Dollar Fifty-cent Silks for \$1.25!!!

Dollar Fifty-cent Silks for \$1.25!!!

Dollar Fifty-cent Silks for \$1.25!!!

Dollar Seventy five cent Silks for \$1.50!!!!

REDUCTION IN FAICES!

Long Broche Shawis, Superior, for \$6.

Long Broche shawis, Superior, for \$10.504. \$16.

Long Broche Shawis, Superior, for \$10.504. \$16.

Sind \$20. NEW CLOAK BOOM!!! ad \$20. NEW CLOAK ROOM!!!

Benutiful Cloaks for \$5.

Fine Beaver Cloaks for \$7. \$5. \$9. and \$10.

7 and Liegantly Trimmed for \$12, \$15.

\$25.

Signify and Lieganny Trimmed for \$15, 515, 516, 516, 520, and \$20, A BCH-STREET CLOAK EMPORIUM Arch-street Cloak Emporium!
Arch-street Cloak Emporium!
EIGHTH-STREET OLOAK EMPORIUM! EIGHTH-STREET CLOAK EMPORIUM:
Eighth-street Cloak Emporium:
EVERY VARIETY AT LOW PRICES!
EVERY VARIETY AT LOW PRICES!
EVERY VARIETY AT LOW PRICES!
EVERY VARIETY IL LOW PRICES!
MAUE TO ORDER IN ONE DAY'S NOTICE!
Made to order in One Day's Notice!
ADAMS & SUN, EIGHTM's COLOR
Adams & SON, Eighth and Ard RCH!
Adams & Son, Eighth and Arch!
Ool

EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS.—CARD FOR NOVEMBER, Demonstration in Shawls. Demonstration in Siles. SILK AND DRY GOODS JOBBERS

WILL OPEN.

MONDAY, OUTOBER 8TH,

FRENCH AND GERMAN DRESS GOODS

AUGTION.

JOSHUA L. BAILY.

IMPORTER AND JOBBER,

No. 213 MARKET ST., PALL,

OHAFFEES, STOUT, & Co. POREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

E. O. THOMPSON, TAILOR, NORTHEAST CORNER OF SEVENTH AND WAL-NUT STREETS,

Opposite Washington Square. PANTALOONS IN FIT A GUARANTEE,

N. B .- Gentlemen visiting the city are solicited HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS. WILLIAM YARNALL,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, No. 1020 CHESTNUT STREET nimediately opposite the Academy of Fine Arts.)

TABLE CUTLERY, OVAL WAITERS, KITCHEN TABLES, DOOR MATS, CLOTHES MANGLES, &c., &c. Persons commencing Housekerping are particula ited to an examination of this stock of Uszeur

BLINDS AND SHADES. BLINDS AND SHADES. B. J. WILLIAMS, No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET, is the most extensive Manufacturer of

VENETIAN BLINDS WINDOW SHADES.

ewest prices.

STORE SHADES made and lettered. REPAIRING SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON. SEWING MACHINES. 528 CHESTNUT STREET-SECOND FLOOR HARRIS' BOUDOIR SEWING MACHINE No. 1--FOR PAMILY USE. No. 2--A NEW MACHINE, FOR QUILTING AND HEAVY WORK.

winding, and runs with little or no noise. For sale at No. 720 ARCH Street, Philadelphia, and No. 73 BALTIMORE St., Baltimore, Md. ooli-5m THE BEST MANUFACTURING AND PAMILY
SEWING MACHINES
I. M. SINGER & CO.'S.
ood-Sm. No. 810 CHESTNUT Street EWING MACHINES AT REDUCED

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL. THOMAS MELLOR& CO. HOSIERY HOUSE, YARD, GILLMORE, & CO., No. 40 AND 42 NORTH THIRD STREET,

Between MARKET and ARCH Streets. MARTIN & QUAYLE'S

Martin & QUAYLE'S

STATIONERY, TOY, AND FANCY GOODS

1035 WALKUT STREET,

MILOW MLAUSTRY

(614-147) PRISADELPHIA. MESS MACKEREL -63 bbls., 57 half bbls., 74 quarter bbls., and 150 kitts No.1 Mess mackerel, of a choice quality, in store and landing, for mic by MURHY & RUONS, and No. 146 NORTH WHARVES.

ROSIN, PITCH, and TAR.—1,700 bbls, Rosin, all grades; 20 do. Pitch, large size; 75 bbls. Ter, part Wilmington; 1,000 kage Tar, new, bright packages, for sale by RUWLEY, ABHBURNEE, & CO., Ro. 18 South Wheres.

FURS. LADIES' FURS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. UNDER THE CONTINENTAL

Consisting of finest DARK SABLE, HUDSON BAY MARTEN,

MINK SABLE, VERY DARK SIBERIAN SOUIRREL. VERY EXTRA FINE CHINCHILLA, &c., &c.

> CAPES. HALF CAPES. MUFFS, and

> > MUFTEES,

All manufactured and without dre, and will be sold v low for quah. CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, NOS. 826 AND 828 CHESTNUT STREET.

ELEGANT FURS. The subscribers have now open THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND SUPERB

COLLECTION LADIES' FURS

TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY. FINEST HUDSON BAY SABLE: RUSSIAN SABLE,

MINK MARTEN, BEAUTIFUL CHINCHILLA, ROYAL ERMINE, FINEST DARK SIBERIAN SQUIRREL. FITCH MARTEN, STONE MARTEN, THE PREVAILING STYLES,

WARRANTED GENUINE. J. W. PROCTOR & CO. 708 CHESTNUT STREET. FURS! FURS!

GEORGE F. WOMRATH, NOB. 415 AND 417 ARCH STREET, A FULL ASSORTMENT

LADIES' FURS. PREPARED GLUE. SPALDING'S

PREPARED GLUE!

· A STITCH IN WIME SAVES NINE SAVE THE PIRORS, DISPATCH

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE meets all such emergencies, and no household can affor to be without it. It is always ready and up to the stick ng point. There is no longer a necessity for limping hairs, splintered veneers, headless dolls, and broken radies. It is just the article for cone, shell, and other amental work, so popular with ladies of refineme This admirable preparation is used cold, being che

ore achesive. "VSEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE." B. A brush socompanies each bottle.
PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. Whelesale Dapot, No. 48 CEDAR Street, New York. HENRY C. SPALDING & CO., Box No. 800, New York.

Put up for Dealers in Cases containing four, eight, nd twelve dozen, a beautiful Lithographic Show-carr ecompanying each package. A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE Sold by all prominet Stationers, Druggists, Hard ware and Furniture Designs, Grocers, and Fanc Stores,

Seantry Merchants should make a note of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, when making up their list.
IT WILL STAND ANY CLIMATE
428-mwf-7

LILLIES PATENT WROUGHT AND CHILLED IRON

DEPOT 5 715 CHESTNUT ST., UNDER MASONIC HALL, M. C. SADLER, General Agent

AND BANK LOCKS, DOORS, &c Strictly the only Mercantile Safe made that is both rice and Burgiar proof. JULY 1ST, 1860. NEW FIRMS AND CHANGES

MERCHANTS IN WANT OF BLANK BOOKS on a supplied from a very superior assortment made from inen stock, or made to order. WARRANTED AT LOW PRICES, WM. F. MURPHY & SON'S NEW STORE.
re, Lithographers, and Letter-Press Prin sign of the Letter-Pi No. 339 CHASTNUT Street. jes sw-tf PAMILY FLOUR,

MADE FROM CHOICE WHITE WHEAT,

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1860.

Thomas Muir, the Scottish Reform-Martyr .- (First Article.) In November 1847, died in London, a well-the was a Reformer. There was no appea known public character, named Thomas Galagainst the conviction. His biographer Mr. loway, one of the patriotic men who were imrisoned in 1794, and subsequently, because ie was an advocate, with Thomas Hardy and others, of Parliamentary Reform-a measure which he saw carried into a law, by the British Ministry, in 1832. We last saw Mr. Galloway, who was an engineer in a large way, exactly three weeks before his death-namely on the 5th November, 1847, at the dinner to the cases of Thomas Hardy, John Horne Tooke, John Thelwall, and others, charged with High Treason, because they sympathized with the principles which caused the first Revolution in Paris. Hardy, Tooke, and Thelwall, all tried separately, were respectively acquitted, chiefly owing to the great ability of Erksine, their counsel, after which the proecutions against their friends were abandoned by the Government, much to the chagrin of William Pitt, the Prime Minister, who had attempted legally to murder these men, on a strained extension of what is called Constructive Treason. Mr. Galloway spoke at that nner, and detailed what he had suffered for the good cause" of Reform. That able and onest man, Colonel Thempson, M. P.—the real, because the first, mover of the great Anti-Corn-law agitation-was in the chair, and

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1860.

his honest, homely, impressive speeches it did The result of the English trials of 1794 was avorable to the cause of Liberty. The law was strained against the accused, with the hope and with the view of procuring their of them would have been hanged by the neck as a traitor—have had his head afterwards chopped off, and held up as "this is the head

well-informed in his profession. He had re- duced by a Scottish member, and-will it be well-informed in his profession. He had received the benefit of a sound religious education. He was well instructed in the dead, and some of the modern languages. He was 22 when he was called to the bar at Edinburgh in 1787. Eloquent, well-informed, industri-Muir was a rising lawyer. In five years he the bill, carried it through Parliament, and

had reason to anticipate permanent and emi-Some time anterior to the French Revoluthan had been gone by any one, except the Chartists. He was for Annual Parliaments and Universal Suffrage. He declared "that freedom and independency, by interposition of the great collective body of the nation, is essentially necessary to our existence as a free people." He declared that "an equal reprethe nation, annual elections, and the universal natural feelings of mankind, that no sophistry can elude the force of the arguments which are urged in their favor; and they are rights the longest period of prescription is pleaded in vain. They were substantially enjoyed in cherished by the wisest princes of the Norman line—they formed the grand palladium of our

grant of royal favor—nor were they at first extorted by violence from the hand of power. They are the birthright of Englishmen—their est inheritance, which, without the complicated crimes of treason to their country, and injustice to their posterity, they cannot alienate or resign They form that triple cord of strength which alone can be relied on to hold, in mes of tempest, the vessel of the State." his doomed man—this prejudged man to pro-But in 1784 Pitt became Prime Minister, and henceforward he put Parliamentary Reform Others, not having the same motives for ecoming renegades, followed up the idea which had caught their attention. Reform

on the shelf, as far as he was concerned. Associations were formed, both in England and Scotland. Mr. Thomas Muir, in 1792, joined one of these bodies at Edinburgh; the Earl of Selkirk, (then Lord Daer) had also joined it. The United Irishmen in Dublin sent an address to the Scottish Reformers, gratulating them on their movement to obtain a Reform in Parliament; and Pittis Government, which was now openly opposed o all Reform, pretended that it was not only editions thus to speak of Reform as necessary, but that it was equally seditious for the Ma. Entors: Your able correspondent, "Occa-Reformers of one capital to correspond, on sional," touched upon a subject in his powerful and sary, but that it was equally seditious for the this political matter, with the Reformers of patriotic article of to day which cannot fail to meet another. The French Revolution was then at the approval of men of all parties in the North. I

work, and many well-meaning, weak people, were persuaded that, in Great Britain, the were persuaded that, in Great Britain, the agitation for Reform was but the overture for of the North, and injure us in the estimation of the North, and injure us in the estimation of Revolution. The notorious Henry Dundasbetter known as the Lord Melville who was subsequently impeached and tried for breach | might have been understood, if not excused, and of trust as regarded the public money-was then the Lord Advocate of Scotland; he was But now, we ask each other what it means, and sent down from London to presecute (and persecute) the leading Reformers in Scotland. Early in January, 1798, Muir was arrested on a charge of sedition. He was bailed out, for these murmurings but the election of a Presi-

ground ere he was arrested. Early in August, THE EXCITEMENT IN THE SOUTH. soner. On the 30th of August,* He was placed at the bar of the High Court of Justiciary and, after a trial of eighteen hours, he wa convicted of sedition, and sentenced to transrtation for fourteen years.

Few trials excited public attention so much at the time. Mr. Muir was tried, convicted, and transported, for no other cause than that against the conviction. His biographer, Mr Mackenzie, says: "An appeal lies against a most every decision pronounced by the Su-preme Civil Court of Scotland—whereas he appeal lies against any of the decisions pro nounced by the Supreme Criminal Court; that s to say, a person can seek justice in the House of Lords, if it is to affect his pounds shillings, and pence; but he cannot seek it, ne 5th November, 1847, at the dinner to if it is to affect his life, liberty, or repute we don't say that this is an invidious distinc tion-neither do we say that the law in this respect is good or bad. We merely state the fact, with this observation, that it has frequently happened that the most grave and eliberate decisions of the Court of Sessions, even pronounced unanimously by the whole judges (lifteen in number) have, on appeal, been overturned or reversed on sound and consent reasons in the House of Lords. Now, we ask; might not the same thing have happened in a criminal case? For, if a judge mont and approved fieldity. Such and such on the case, is he not just as likelyto go wrong in the other? Nay, is he not more likely to go wrong in the case where he knows his opinion (like the Pope's) cannot be reviewed or altered elsewhere, than in the other, where he knows his opinion will be sifted and reviewed by the highest tribunal in judges (fifteen in number) have, on appeal,

sifted and reviewed by the highest tribunal in the empire?" Beyond all doubt, the jury which tried Thomas Muir was packed. Again we quote from William Mackenzie's Life of Muir. He says what is fact: "At the date of Mr. Muir's trial-for a long time preceding it-and down conviction. Had they been convicted, each the Court of Justiciary were armed with a fearful extent of power in one most important particular, which we think is utterly repugof a traitor"—and very probably (so bad was They had the nomination of juries entirely in spirit of the Government at the time) the their own hands. It was exercised in this manhead, thus cut off, would have been stuck on the top of Temple Bar, and the body to which the clark of the clark of court carreigned in this manner. Whonever the trial of any offender took because the clark of court carreigned by the the top of Temple Bar, and the body to which place, the clerk of court (appointed by the tered," according to the usages of "the good list of names of forty-five jurymen, who were old times." But, thanks to the honesty and old times." But, thanks to the honosty and firmness of English Juries, this attempt at murder, "according to the law," was defeated. In Scotland, a short time before, equally innocent men had been tried and condemned by packed Juries. Life was not taken; but the miserable men, convicted by fraud, were transported, and suffered the worst that could be heaped on them as convicts. While we reighte over the success of grounds of personal malice, misnomer, infamy,

vas a member of the Scottish Bar. He was juries should be chosen by ballet, was introous, quick, zoslous, and clear-headed, Thomas articles! Sir Robert Peel, however, adopted had made wonderful progress at the bar. He thus, by rendering it impossible to pack juries, became the useful reformer of the Scottish

courts of law. Let us now show what actually occurred at tion, a desire had sprung up, in England, to Muir's trial. After the Lord Justice Clerk obtain Reform in Parliament. Many con- (who, be it known, was the Right Honorable siderable men took part in a movement which Robert McQueen, of Braxileid), had "selectthis desire created. Mr. Pitt (it was in 1782, ed." the names of the first two of Mr. Muir's before he obtained office) was one of those jurymen, Mr. Muir rose and stated, that "he who took part in this movement. He went had no personal knowledge of them—that he farther in his views of Parliamentary Reform nevertheless solemnly protested against their sitting on his trial, because they belonged to an association who had publicly condemned his the restoration of the House of Commons to Principles, and who had actually offered a reward to discover any person who had circulated any of the political publications-of which he was accused of circulating in the indictment." But the court unanimously reintation of the people, in the great council of pelled the objection. It was a matter of fact, that the whole of Mr. Muir's fifteen jurymen right of suffrage, appear so reasonable to the were members of that association, who had already virtually condemned him. And it turns out that the Foreman of this Jury was one of the most active members of that associationand one of a committee who had previously of so transcendant a nature that, in opposition to the claim of the people to their enjoyment, name! As soon as these jurymen had been name! As soon as these jurymen had been all selected and sworn by the Court, Mr. Muir the times of the immortal Alfred—they were again arose, and solemnly stated that "he would never cease recalling to their attention the peculiarity of their situation—they had already determined his fate—they had already judged his cause—and, as they valued their reputation, their own internal peace, he entreated—" Here he was "stopped by the Here he was "stopped by the Court, who concurred in opinion, that his conduct was extremely improper in thus taking up their time, as the objection had been repelled." In this manner was Muir's jury packed. It was "extremely improper" for

test against being tried by a jury which had already virtually condemned him, ow we shall conclude our account of the trial and sacrifice of Thomas Muir, the political martyr. We shall have to tell something about Lord Braxfield, the brutish Judge who tried him, and whose place, in public estima-

tion, should be next to the infamous Judge Jeffreys. * We take this data from W. Mackenzie's very able Life of Thomas Muir, but in Toone's Chronological Historian it is recorded thus: "August 26. Mr. Thomas Muir, Jun, of Huntershill, was tried and found guilty of sedition, by the high court of Justic'ary at Edinf aedition, by the high court of Justiciary at Edi argh, and sentenced to fourteen years transportation

Northern Sentiment. (For The Press.) our Southern brethren. Before the election, this crussde upon the North, by Northern journals, been attributed to partisan zeal or other purpose. whether there is any unseen hand giving encouragement, pecuniary or otherwise, to these un-warrantable and inexcusable attacks. Unwarrantable they certainly are, for no reason is given

THE DISUNION FEBLING SUBSIDING.

Merchants Agree to Pay their Northern Debts. The Carolina Banks will not Suspend GEORGIA WITH THÉ CAROLINAS.

SECESSION PAPER AT A DISCOUNT Charleston Still a Clearance Post. HON. JOHN MINOR BOTTS ON THE CRISIS. Ex-Mayor Swann, of Baltimore, Proposes a Convention.

The correspondent of the New York World writer that paper from Charleston as follows: CHARLESTON, Nov. 14 - There is much discu ion as to the proper mode of selecting delegates on the Convention which meets at Columbia on the to the Convention which meets at Columbia on the 17th of December.

The of December gentlemen who have been named, declined. It is generally conceded that there will be but one ticket in each district, and that pledged for secession.

The Mercury of this morning, on the same subect, says:
'' We desire to deprecate individual nominations to the Convention at this momentous juncture. In public affairs personal preferences should have no place in our counsels. Ambitious aspirations place in our counsels. Ambitions aspirations should receive no countenance from the people. The public good—that alone should constitute the aim of all. This is no time for the gratification of any desire for advancement. Place should seek the men, and not men place. None should be eager; none should refuse." IMMEDIATE SEPARATE STATE ACTION.

Returning members of the Legislature were received last night with a salute of artillery. There is to be a grand ovation to-morrow night at Institute Hall. It is expected to be the largest turnout ever witnessed in Charleston. Members were gracted at every stopping-place along the roads with the motto: "Immediate separate State THE MERCHANTS WILL PAY THEIR DEBTS.

Palmetto, three, and lone-star banners were very suggestive of additions which are expected to be made to a Southern Independent Confederacy. A meeting of Hayne and Meeting-street wholesale merchants was held tast night to take into consideration the subject of suspension. They unanimously determined to pay all debts due the North as long as they could raise money to do so.

oints of this nefarious matter.

Attempts were made in 1821, a bill providing that light.

The firemen in this city, who number about 1,500 increases the firemen in this city in the firemen in this city in the firemen in this city.

There is a large quantity of arms and ammuni-tion stored in the areenal. The banks will not sus-pend unless for the relief of the community and defence of the State. SOUTH CAROLINA JEALOUS OF ALABAMA AND A full-grown palmetto was raised in Broad street this ovening. A large liberty pole on Meeting street was raised to night. A large number of banners, with the device of a palmetto tree and lone star, were raised in various parts of the city during the day. Feeling in favor of secession hourly grows stronger. Many are afraid Alabama or Georgia will second before South Carolina holds her Convention, and thus rob her of her long-sherished glory. Some hope it will not be peaceful secession. They desire blood to be spill to cement it forever.

BRECKINGIDGE NOT GOING SOUTH. The rumor that Breckinridge would visit the South for the purpose of urging the people to abide by the Union is authoritatively contradicted. MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga, Nov. 14.—Senator Toombs has publicly declared he will, under no circumstances, serve in the Senate after the inauguration of Lineals. Influence Probabilities of secession in Georgia are in-reasing. At the State Military Convention, oventy-seven delegates voted two to one in favor MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN GEORGIA.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN GEORGIA.

MILLEDGEYILLE, Ga., Nov. 14.—The military
Convention was called a year ago for the purpose
of reorganizing the volunteer system, and without
any anticipation of the turn events have taken.
Their action meets with hearty response from a
large mejority of Georgians.

Delegates from sixty-seven military organizations declared, by a vote of more than two to one,
in favor of secession. The others only voted
against the expediency of the declaration.
Governor Brown was present. He says he will lovernor Brown was present. He says he will ot permit the coercion of any State.

A MERCANTILE PREDICTION.

Mossrs. Corooran & Riggs, the largost banking firm south of Mason and Dixon's line, predict that business operations will return to their even tenor in less than sixty days, when the South shall return to its senses and behold its prestrate business in-The new Declaration of Independence, sent to the Constitution, was a mere draft by a Southern clerk here, and which that paper was feeligh enough to publish. The President takes no notice of such a whimsical, unofficial act.

SECESSION PAPER AT A DISCOUNT. SECESSION PAPER AT A DISCOUNT.

This kinds of paper does not find faver on 'change.
South Carolina bank notes were refused by bro
kers to day at any discount. Two prominent merchants—one of this city, and one from Virginia—
to day received advices from a Boston house,
that no further credit would be extended, but that
the cash must be forthcoming on sales. This recoil on the South, and the already-ruined credit of
South Carolina, will operate to dampen the heat of
extremists.

CLEARANCES AT THE PORT OF CHARLESTON. To Hon. A. Schell, Collector, New York.

It is reported that oleraneos are refused at this office. Contradict it. The business of the office goes on as usual.

WM. F. Colcock, Collector. JOHN MINOR BOTTS ON THE CRISIS.

The following extract of a letter from Hon. J.
M. Botts shows how much reliance is to be placed
on some of the alarming reports that reach us from
the South:

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 1860.

MY DEAR —: The letters published in the Ilerated from this place, in regard to the feeling and condition of things in this State, are fabulous and unfounded to the last degree. There is nothing in the world going on hero relative to raising, and arming, and drilling troops, that would not have cocurred if there had been no election at all—even to the negarity and parely of correlative to the preservation. cocurred if there had been no election at all—even to the encampment and parade of cavalry in this vicinity, which was gotton up last spring for the purpose of getting up an "csprit de corps," and which broke up last night, and all have returned to their homes and daily avocations—yet it is announced by the correspondent of the Herald, among a thousand-and-one other stories equally as unfounded, that it was a preparation for war, growing out of the election of Lincoln. Virginia is sound to the core on the Union question, and has no idea of being hitched to, or dragged into any movement that looks like one of Disunion.

I am, truly and sincerely pours. I am, truly and sincerely yours, John M. Botts.

C. H. MATTSON.

An Algorithm And the Communication with France was reclaimed in the was reclaimed in the communication of the communication with France was reclaimed in the France was reclaimed in the was r

TWO CENTS. Proceedings of City Councils.

The stated meeting of both branches of Coun-SELECT COUNCIL.

gungo of regrét, not of deprediation.

Mr. NEAL (Water) présented a réport, recommending that water pipe be introduced into Race, Edgemont, Tulip, Brinton, Montgomery, and other streets, which was agreed to.

Mr. BEIDEMAN presented an ordinance providing for the repair of the track of the city railroad in Market street, which passed finally.

The Committee on Health reported in favor of transferring items of apprepriation for the payment of vaccine physicians, which was passed finally.

o committee.

An ordinance by Mr. Benton, to change the names of certain streets, was referred to the High-

names of certain streets, was referred to the High-way Committee.

A resolution appointing a committee to consider the expediency of supplying water-gas to the Almshouse was agreed to.

Also was passed a resolution of inquiry, as to some mode of improving the cells in the Second and Sixteenth district station houses. and Sixteenth districts that on houses.

The majority and minority reports of the Water Committee, relative to the adoption of turbine wheels for the water works, was taken up.

It will be remembered that the majority reported in favor of the Guyelin wheel, while Mr. Neal, in the minority recommended the wheel of J. C. Stevenson, of Paterson, N. J. The resolution of Mr. Neal, to pay Stevenson 31,000 compensation for the preference of an alleged inferior wheel, by the committee, was under discussion at the postponemant of the analyses at a previous minering.

in the control of the

he is out of order in anything he may say, the chair will call him to order.

Mr. Branyonn resumed with a history of the wheels, their trial, their respective merits, their comparative merits, and all the particulars attending the action of the committee in awarding the contract to Mir. Guyelin. The system of models in testing the capacity of wheels was proved to be erroneous, and the model of Mr. Stevenson's wheel, which produced a power of 72-100, was proved to be a copy of Mr. Guyelin's wheel, which gave a power of 84-100. The wheel of Mr. Guyelin was put up during his absence in Cuba, rough from the foundry, by the foremen of the works in which it was made. Mr. Bradford demonstrated at length, that Mr. Stevenson's wheel could not be put into the wheel-house built at Fairmount. It was a pretty little piece of machinery, but it did not meet the requirements of the water works, and the committee could not adopt it. The model of Stevenson's whoel was coplished that all friction was removed, and you could almost turn it with your breath. The Guyelin whoel was of rough Conestoga iron, fresh from the works, put up in Mr. Guyelin's absence from the country; and a celebrated engineer who has visited all the countries of Europe declares that the Guyelin wheal put up nine years ago is not excelled in efficiency by any water wheel in the world.

Mr. NELL said that if any others of the majority—any others, hig gans or little guns—desire to speak—the would like to have the closing speech. The speech of Mr. Bradford, he thought, crowned the reputation of that gentleman, and, as Randolph once said to an op-

speak—he would like to hear from them. Other wise, according to rules of court, he would like to hear he would rest upon he have the closing speech. The speech of Mr. Braddord ford, he thought, orowned the reputation of that gentleman, and, as Randolph once said to an opponent in the forum, he should rest upon his lauter, and never make any other effort in oratory as long as he lived. Mr. Neal read a number of papers, sustaining his view that Stevenson's when as superior to that of Mr. Guyelin.

The subject was discussed at further length, when, by consent, it was postponed.

The babject was discussed at further length, when, by consent, it was postponed.

The babject was discussed at further length, when a special mosting will be held.

The Common Council ordinance, authorizing the grading of Girard avenue to Forty-first street, Twenty-fourth ward, was taken up and passed finally.

Also, one authorizing the cancelling of certain bonds of indemnity.

Also, one authorizing the cancelling of certain bonds of indemnity.

Are solution to inquire into the award of a contract, by the Controllers, for the erection of a general cancel and the grant of the school on Frankford road, Twenty-third ward, Ar Mandor the Transford road, Twenty-third ward, Ar Mandord Transford road, Twenty-third ward, Ar Mandord Transford road the follows the chiers and recover the property of Bir. Rogers.—

THE WEEKLY PRESS. WHE WENELY PARSS will be sent to subscribers? For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send an airs copy to the getter-up of the Club. RF Postmanters are requested to not as Agents for THE WHELLY PRESS.

CALIFORNIA PRESS. Issued three times a Month, in time for the California oity buildings, which was under consideration at the time of adjournment at the last meeting, was taken up. The title was amended to read "for the erection of new public buildings," and the ordinance then came up on third reading or its was held yesterday.

SELECT COUNCIL.

Communications, as annexed, were presented, and referred to the several standing committees:

For a coliver at Tweffth and Washington averance; for payment of wages due John Oman, exception withington avenue; from St. John O. Davis, & Co., offering to remove coal sakes from the streets; from Mr. Birkinbine, relative to grading the dam at Fairmount; from the Controllers of Schools, conveying sundry resolutions passed at the last meeting of that body and already published.

One communication protests, against the action of Councils in establishing night schools independently of the authority of the Controllers.

Mr. McIntybe pronounced it impertinent, in which opision some other members coincided. A motion to refer it to the Committee on Schools was lest, and the communication was laid on the table, and will not be printed in the appendix—in from Joseph Shantze was received a note, stating that the amount of appropriation for repairing intersections of streets at \$2,588; if the graining intersection of streets at \$2,588; if the controllers in the dilapidated tracks, and as in a short time the track will not be must be of cars to be drawn by a string of mules, will double the expenses of the business, and controllers. The fault lies in the dilapidated tracks, and as in a short time the track will not be must be commission, for which purpose he moved a suspen and of the renders of the controllers.

Mr. Dravron thought that, after hearing this commission, controllers and the commission who had draved the public buildings was no necessity for receiving more than one buildings was not necessity for receiving more than one buildings was not necessity for receiving more than one buildings was not necessity for receiving more than one buildings was not necessity for receiving more than one buildings was not necessity for receiving more than one buildings was not necessity for receiving more than one buildings was not necessity for receiving more than one buildings was not necessity f

tracks, and as in a short time the track will not be needed, there will, he no necessity to the origin. In the will, he no necessity to the origin. In control the special part of the relies.

Mr. Dravrow thought that, after hearing this comminulcation, Councils should resolable the form of action, for which purpose he moved a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Nral objected.

Mr. Nral objected.

Mr. Nral objected a manorite from the North of the relies of the rules.

Mr. Nral objected a manorite from the North of the rules of the rules.

Mr. Nral objected a manorite from the North of the rules of the rules of the rules.

Mr. Nral objected a manorite from the North of the rules of the rules

stated by the prisoner to the jurymen thus sefraud, were transported, and suffered the
worst that could be heaped on them as convicts. While we rejoice over the success of
Trial by Jury, in England, we have too much
forgotten what slavish, forsworn, packed Juries did in Scotland, against Truth, Justice,
and Innocence.

We allude to the trials of Muir, Palmer,
Margarot, Gerald, and Skirving. We shall
ketch the case of Muir—it embraces the main

sketch the case of Muir—it embraces the main

stated by the prisoner to the jurymen thus sejurymen thus sejury the firm years under the diff was adopted.

A lis on resolution for the early abaudoment of
the ment of vaccine physicians, which was passed
the city Hospital, which was adopted.

A colution to set curbs and pave foetways in
the ment of vaccine physicians, which was passed
the city Hospital, which was dopted.

A lie on the sell of the

ty-first and I wenty-fourth water. Agreed to.

The same committee also reported in favor of
grading Girard avenue, east and west of the
bridge, at a cost of \$2,300—the paving to commence at Twenty-ninth street, on the east side,
and end at Forty-first street, on the west side,
and end at divested to be given to Liswit Agreed to. The Committee on Trusts reported an ordinance a relation to the Boudinot lands, in Centre county, belonging to the city, which provided that the appearance of Trusts shall be empowered to

beel; by the echamittee, was under discussion at the postponemat of the subject at a previous meeting.]

Wr. Bradvend said that he was a man of few words, and rarely spoke over five or ten minutes at a time. But, in the present instance, he should ask the induigence of the Chamber. In their ac. It is the present instance, he should ask the induigence of the Chamber, and the training of the committee bad been represented by Mr. Neal in a very remarkable manner; and, in a speech made in this Chamber, an hour and a quarter in length, and over his own signature in the public prints, he has charged the committee with a data involving actual baseness, and even leading the public to believe that the committee had been inducenced in awarding the contract for the wheels by a pecuniary consideration. He would now trespass so far upon the time of the Chamber as to read a plain statement of the facts, and to show that Mr. Neal had entirely and wholly misrepresented his brethren on the committee.

Mr. Neal. I rise to a point of order. I desire to know if the rules of this Chamber admit the delivery of written speeches.

The Chamber then adjourned.

The Yancey School Denounced in Yan-train.

The Manney A. There is no rule to the contraction of the Mobile Register, November 9.]

The Chairman. There is no rule to the contrary. sir.

Mr. Ngal. Then, if one gentleman comes here with his written speech, another can do so, and sitter a while there will be no end to them.

Mr. Bradford resumed by saying that he should read no written speech, but, though feeling grossly aggrieved, he had preferred to write his facts chronologically, and, at the same time, by confining himself to those facts, to avoid all personality.

Mr. Ngal. I desire to know if there is not a rule of this Chamber prohibiting the reading of speeches. Here he is oriminating me, and (this was said jocularly) may be it'll end in a duel yet.

Mr. Ngal. I desire to know if there is not a revolution. Comprising the majority in most of the Legislatures of the Sonthern States, and it is by acts of the swews and jocularly) may be it'll end in a duel yet.

Mr. Ngal. I object to the reading of that paper. It contains documents read in committee, and cannot be introduced here.

Mr. Ngal. I object to the reading of that paper. It contains documents read in committee, and cannot be introduced here.

Mr. Davis said he hoped that Mr. Bradford would be permitted to proceed uninterrupted. He was opposed to any interference with his remarks. published the particulars of a somewhat extensiv robbery—\$1,200 worth of jewelry having bee taken from a gentleman's dwelling house in Broad way, while the family were in another apartmen ret out the guilty parties and recover the stolen jewels, led to the discovery of a regular organized band of thieves, who have their rendezvous in a