THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1860.

THE WEEKLY PRESS, For SATUEDAY next, is now out, and can be had the Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains A PULL ACCOUNT OF THE SECESSION MOVE

As well as Editorials on all the Bopular topics of the day. No weakly paper published is better suited for passens in the city to mail to their friends out of town, as a large copy is a complete history of the times for the preceding week.

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22 per year, in advance, for the single copy, and to Cinbed Twenty, when sent to one address, \$20, in ad-vance. Single copies for sale at the counter of Twe Press Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Pinar Page -Periodicals; Letter of Governo Magoffin, of Kentucky; The Presidential Election nal Returns The Official Vote of Penn-Page -Additional Particulars in regard to the Southern Secession Movement; Marine Intelli-

The News.

The news from Europe by the Palestine, which arrived at Portland yesterday, is a day later than our previous advices, and extremely important. Victor Emmanuel had at length entered Naples, amid the most immultuous demonstrations of poputire conspiracy of the Mercury and its conlas joy. He was accompanied by Garibaldi. The weather was very inclement—(is there meaning in the omen?)—yet the festivities were conducted had arrived at Portland on the 8th instant. His in the Eastern seas as a gallant, gay young midshipman, had also arrived home. There was a rumor that the allied Powers had concluded a treaty with Chins, but it wants confirmation. The army of the Pope will be dissolved, a Pontifical around the Vatican.

At length we are enabled, after the tardiness of mail-coacher and official circumfocation, to pre-sent to our readers the complete vote of our State is cast at the Presidential election. The town member of ballots cast is 476,387, as follows: Lincella, 268,080; Fasion, or Reading electoral ticket, 178,871; Straight Douglas, 16,699; Bell, 12,809.
The plurality of Mr. Lincoln is 89,159, while his majority over all is 59,673. The most prominent feet presented to our mind by this statement is the utter dissipation of Mr. Douglas' strength by the fallone of his friends to organise. As the spontaneous and irrepressible sympathy of a fearless properly with a gallant statesman, the vete for Mr. Incoln is to endead the spontaneous and irrepressible sympathy of a fearless properly with a gallant statesman, the vete for Mr. Incoln is to endead the spontaneous and irrepressible of the vote deaf for Mr. Incoln is to end the spontaneous and irrepressible of the vote deaf for Mr. Incoln is to end the spontaneous and irrepressible sympathy of a fearless the spontaneous and irrepressible sympathy of a fearless when the spontaneous and irrepressible sympathy of a fearless the spontaneous and irrepressible sympathy of a fearless was a spontaneous and irrepressible sympathy of a fearless was a spontaneous and irrepressible sympathy of a fearless was a spontaneous and irrepressible sympathy of a fearless was a spontaneous and irrepressible sympathy of a fearless was a spontaneous and irrepressible sympathy of a fearless was a spontaneous and irrepressible sympathy of a fearless was a spontaneous and irrepressible sympathy of a fearless was a spontaneous and irrepressible sympathy of a fearless was a spontaneous and irrepressible sympathy of a fearless was a spontaneous and irrepressible sympathy of a fearless was a spontaneous and irrepressible sympathy of a fearless was a spontaneous and irrepressible sympathy of a fearless was a spontaneous and irrepressible sympathy of a fearless was a spontaneous and irrepressible sympathy of a fearless was a spontaneous and irrepressible sympathy of a fearless was a spontaneous and irrepressible sympathy of a fearless was a spontaneous and the Beading ticket, there is no doubt that an overwhelming mejority represented those who, endorsing the Senator, and believing in his docsrines, yet: thought his real interests could be
best served by elluging to the forms of a hollow and unreliable organisation. Had the
lease between Mr. Breckinridge and Mr. Douglas the South and that either in direct favor of the

sents. Montgomery, who is engaged in this work of "hanging and killing," has a force of five medred men, and contemplates, the despatch and Missouri, Orders will be immediately detobed, ordering the United States troops in protection of the land officers in the performance of their duty, as well as of the public property me-

The Seccetonists in New Orleans are ende avoring, to organise their party in Louisians, and to that affect have Issued the following petition:

"To His, Excellency T. O. Moors, Governor of the State of Louisians: The undersigned, year mesortalists, citizens of New Orleans, and of the State of Louisians, deeply impressed with the envision that the result of the recent election for President of the United States, in elevaning a Mack Republican to that high office, is evidence of a deep seated healthly on the part of the Borth tewards our State, in common with the other States of the South; and in view of the fact that many of our sister States are taking commel, through their Legislatures, as to what should be deepe in this emergency, would respectfully request year Encollency to convene the Legislature of our State, as see early a day, as pracheable, to take means as they may deem necessary and tisens, whose names are printed in the Delta. None of them possess more than local notoriety. We reprint from the Richmond Enquirer of

yesterday an interesting letter from Goy. John Letcher, of Virginia, in reply to a letter addressed him by John S. Brisbin, of this State, risiculing event of disunion. Governor Letcher, in his reply to Mr. Brisbin, administers a severe rebuke to letion on the part of the North is the prime cause of the present trouble. He advises them to correct public sentiment at home, and discharge their con-stitutional obligations. He indicates his determination to defend the State, and stand as a mer-armed mediator, if necessary—between outhern States and their assailants, come from what quarter they may. The letter of the Gover-nor will be read with interest in this orisis. The selegraph tells us that its publication created a

tention of purchasers is requested to the large and rainable assortment of British, French, German, and American dry goods, outlery, &c., embracing about 650 packages and lots of sisple and fancy mounts for woolles, worsted, cotton, lines, and silk, the pattern being 375 places cloths, ensumeres, Mly sold, by datalogue, on six months' minescing this morning, at 10 o'clock, to tisued all day and part of the evening intermission; by Myere, Glaghorn, & Co. sers. Nos. 413; and 415 Arch street.

BALS VALUABLE LAW BOOKS to-morrow after pier et Themas & Sont' stetion rooms. Marii or Funnyunn to morrow, at 1864 Gre Milat. See entalogues and advertisements of he

Ball Browns Add Thomas & See ale on the next will be especially worthy of attachmenting Epst-class city and country per two and persons profile. Also, the Tyrons and Bayon Rallroad. See advertisement,

The Union-It Must be Preserved. Upon the permanent adjustment of the present differences between the Northern and Southern sections of this country, may depend Bergering by those who supported Bell Bourbon at Gaeta, with only the remains of and Bergering by the section of this country, may depend Bergering by the section of the country, may depend Bergering by the section of the country in the section of the country in the section of the section the failure or success of our experiment of free government. Can this Union, reposing as it does entirely on public opinion, be resintained? That is the question. We believe it can be maintained. But it is in vain to deny the fact that before we can establish it upon enduring foundations, we may be called upon to pass through a flery, if not a fatal, ordeal. In approaching this question, we should leave behind us all prejudice and passion, and bury in oblivion, if possible, all sectional prefer-ences. The first obstacle in the way of such a settlement is, confessedly, the assumed right of a State to secede from the Union; and econdly, the alleged absence of power to compel the return of such a State into the Union. If this thing is insisted upon, there is, in our opinion, an end to that glorious bond that now connects thirty-three States, and consti-

tutes them a mighty empire. The Southern people are divided into two classes, one of which insists upon the right of Secession, and the other, while entirely denying the existence of such a right, at the force to compel the return of a seceding State. With few exceptions, we think the great body of the Southern statesmen may be said to unite upon one or the other of these propositions. It is not our purpose to discuss the logic of the assumption that denies the right of a State to secede, and at the same time refuses to the General Government the power to compel such a State to remain in, or to return to the Union. We can see but little difference between the two propositions; for it the right to secede does not exist, then, unquestionably, the right on the part of the Federal Government to compel the return of any seceding State must exist; and we frankly admit that the employment of arms against a seceding State may produce fearful conse-

quences. In the midst of the doubts everywhere ex cited by this condition of things, wise and patriotic men daily ask each other, what is to be done to save the Union from division and to protect the Constitution from annihilation? Many of the Disunion leaders of the South will accept of no terms. They look to separation as essential to their future prosperity. They laugh at the idea that Mr. Lingorn's election the leading cause of their preparations. spiranta; Republican Demonstration at Spring. The Charleston Mercury hails it as a fortu-field, Illinois—Address of Mr. Lincoln. Forest nate accident, inasmuch as it enables these men to carry into execution the projects and plans they have cherished and entertained. The magazine has long been waiting, and the Mercury regards Mr. Lincoln's election as the spark that is to explode the magazine. The language of Mr. McGowan, a member of the House of Representatives of South Carolina, on the 9th of November, is the key to the en-

federates. We copy: "We have long been satisfied as to the causes of dissolution. We avail ourselves of the causes of dissolution. We avail ourselves of the coldsion of Lincoln's election, but it is not with us the only cause of complaint. We have remained in the Union for the purpose of obtaining the co-orrelation of our Southern sistems to are and the time when and the lander how, and for nothing else."

And in order to show how skillfully the whole plot now revealed to the country was body guard of 3,000 men being only retained arranged, we present the following memorable extract from the great speech of Hon. Wil. LIAM L. YANGEY, prior to the Democratic Na

tional Convention at Charleston:

low and unreliable organisation. Bad the issue hetween Mr. Breckinridge and Mr. Dongles been feirly presented, Pennylvania would have seen a feirly presented, Pennylvania would have seen as the South and that either in direct favor of the Boogles deciries or by the undersement of the South and that either in direct favor of the Boogles deciries or by the undersement of the South and that either in direct favor of the Boogles deciries or by the undersement of the South and that either in direct favor of the South and that either in direct favor of the South and that either in direct favor of the South and that either in direct favor of the South and that either in direct favor of the South and that either in direct favor of the South and that either in direct favor of the South and that either in direct favor of the South and that either in direct favor of the South and that either in direct favor of the South and that either in direct favor of the South and that either in direct favor of the South and that either in direct favor of the South and that either in direct favor of the South and that either in direct favor of the South and that either in direct favor of the South and that either in direct favor of the South and that either in direct favor of the South and that either in direct favor of the South and the South and that either in direct favor of the South and the South and the South and the South and they direct favor of the South and the South and the South and the South and the South a

"Can we have say hope, then, of righting our-selves and doing justice to carsalves in the Union? If there is such hope, it would be our duty to make the attempt. For one, I have no such hope; but I am determined to set with those who have such

It is due to Mr. YANGER to say, that during his late visit in the North, he took back some of these declarations; but, in order to show necessary to state that in a speech, a few days ago, at his own home in Alabama, he substantially avowed himself in favor of secession on But there is still another class of extreme men, who, while professing a desire to remain

in the Union, demand of the free States cer-Convention, to which representatives from all the States of the Union are to be elected, for the purpose of re-constructing the Constitution, and of offering new guarantees to the South. The Richmond Enquirer may be called the organ of this school of politicians, and here is the programme upon which it proposes to time to come. We copy from a late number of that journal:

of that journal:

"We would suggest that the preventive recommended is altogesher inadequate for efficient prevention. Mr. Lincoln Is little more than a cipher in the present account. He is a mere exponent, whose significance is due not to his personal or official conduct, but the attendant unit figure which precedes. The significant feat which melaces the Bouth is not that Abe Lincoln is elected President, but that the Northern people, by a sectional vote, have elected a President for the avowed purpose of aggression on Southern rights. The purpose of aggression has been declared by this a declaration of war. The war is made, and Mr. Lincoln is importent to command a peace—what then? Full as selegraph tells us that its publication created a great excitement in Virginia.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY. — We have received an early sopp of the Atlantic Monthly for December from Mr. T. B. Pugh, Sixth and Chestnut. A heaty glasce at its contents assures us that it is a large glasce at its contents assures us that it is a large glasce at its contents assures us that it is a large glasce at its contents assures us that it is a large glasce at its contents assures us that it is a large glasce at its contents assures us that it is a large glasce at its contents assures us that it is a large glasce at its contents assures us that it is a large glasce at its contents assures us that it is a large glasce at its contents assures us that it is a large glasce at its contents assures us that it is a passed for the injury of the constitutional lights of the South; pass laws to secure the easy and prompt execution of the fugitive-slave law; and prompt execution of the fugitive-slave is pass other laws to secure the escape of fugitive slaves; pass other laws colaring and protecting the right of slaveholders to travel and sojours in Northern States, accompanied by their slaves; pass other laws colaring and protecting the right of slaveholders to travel and sojours in Northern States, accompanied by their slaves; instruct their Senators and Representatives in Congress to repeal the law prohibiting the sale of slaves in the District of Combits, and to pass is swelldent for the full protection of purchasers is requested to the large and valuable assortium of British, Franch, German.

The common sense of this proposition simply, that while, of the five millions of votes thrown in the late election, less than a

Union. The men composing it are determined to cling to that Union whatever may mined to cling to that Union whatever may betide. The immense majority thrown against Victor Emmanual in Naples and the fugitive and Douglas in the slave States, shows the thrice-beaten army, of which 80,000 were strength of the organization, and its ability to killed, wounded, or runaways in a single week cope with those who are bent upon secession make such a crisis as can have but a single and disunion. These citizens make no such ending. BOMBALINA has one thing more to demands upon the North as does the Rich- de-to quit the country that he did not know mond Enquirer. They deny the right of se-cession, and indulge in the strongest denun-Garibaldi an clations of the Disunion leaders. It is to this class of our fellow-countrymen that the eyes of the whole nation are turned. Upon their unkind teeling towards the gallant man—the strength or their weakness, the preservation modern Bayann—who has added Naples and or the ruin of the Republic depends.

What course shall the people of the free that, his battles done, he would return to his States pursue in this emergency? There are island-home in the Mediterranean for the winto be found in these States many who are as | ter, and make a descent on Hungary in the intolerant and unjust in their denunciations of spring. It is scarcely probable that VICTOR the South as the Enquirer and the Mercury Emmanuel will permit Garibaldi to retire are in their exactions upon the North. But from command. His proper station is at the here, as in the slave States, there is an over- head of the Italian army. whelming middle majority, who, like their brethren in the other section, will insist upon the new Kingdom of Italy. Of course, there the preservation of the Union. These citi- would be much pride in once again having zens are Democrats, Republicans, and Ameri- Rome as the capital. But, as a residence, cans-men who voted for Douglas, Breckin- Rome is unpleasant and unhealthy during se same time protests against the employment of RINGE, LINCOLN, and BELL—men who look veral months in each year, and the adjacent upon the present excitement in the South with | Campagna, once so fruitful, is now a desolate the greatest solicitude, and who will be glad swamp, producing nothing but malaria. to make any honorable sacrifices for the purpose of defeating the plans of the factionists and fanatics.

From the speech of Senator TRUMBULL, delivered at Springfield, Ill., on Tuesday eventhe views of Mr. Lincoln himself, we are glad to believe that the President elect heartily sympathizes with the conservative sentiment o which we allude.

In view of all these indications, are we not justified in saying that there is a practical way of perpetuating free institutions, and of overthrowing the enemies of these institutions? The elements are at hand, and all that is necessary to combine and organize them is firmness among the leading friends of the Union-whatever their party relations may have been in days gone by.

In the first place, let the new Legislatures of the States in which laws have been passed obstructing the execution of that clause of the Federal Constitution providing for the rendition of fugitives from justice and labor, proceed to repeal those laws at the earliest possible moment. Steps have already been taken to effect this object. Even in Vermont, the novement has been made to crase from her statute-book one of these obstructive laws, and the Boston Journal, a leading Republican paper, has demanded that the personalliberty bill of Massachusetts should be abrogated. We cannot doubt that this will be found to be the sentiment of a large majority of the Republican or Opposition party in Pennsylvania, and we think that not a single newspaper in this city will take issue with our new Governor. Col. A. G. CURTIN, if he, in his forthcoming message, should ask the Lerefusing the use of our jails in the event of a capture of a fugitive slave. These may be regarded as wholesome signs—particularly since the late manifesto from Springfield, since the late manifesto from Springfield,

the following extract from the Philadelphia North American, of yesterday:

North American, of yesterday:

"So far as we can at present see, the Republican party will not deem it necessary to get for the incorporation into these bills of any slavery prohibitions, trusting to the force of circumstraces to secure the future of the new States. This is the platform of both the new Senators from Oregon, and of many influential Republicans in all parts of the free States. The Cincinnati Commercial, for instance, a leading party paper in the West, says:

for instance, a leading party paper in the West, says:

""(Congressional legislation for the protection or prohibition of slavery in the Territories is hardly among the possibilities of the future. The idea of protecting slave property in the Territories by act of Congress is an absurd abstraction. The idea of prohibiting slavery in the Territories by an act of Congress is obsolete. The people of the Territories will determine the question of slavery for them-salves, and Congress will admit new States without reference to slavery. In a few months these propositions will be almost universally recognized as "Legislation on this basis would have more in

can make it otherwise, and hence the recognitio of Southern equality ought to be conceded." Here we have the doctrine of non-intervention, for which the Douglas Democracy contended throughout the entire campaign just closed, frankly accepted as the only practical way of permanently adjusting the question of slavery in the Territories of the United States. Let us convince our Southern fellow-citizens that we intend, in good faith, to abide by that mode of settlement, and there can be no just cause of complaint from any one of them. Non-intervention has been offered by the South to the North, on repeat ed occasions, as a basis upon which all trouble and dissension between the two sections of the Union will be enduringly reconciled. Mr. YANCEY, a few years ago, before it became profitable to elevate slavery into a Divine institution, was a strong non-interventionist, and there is not a leading Disunionist now living who, at one or another period of his experience, has not advocated non-intervention as

the theory upon which a Constitutional Union might be conducted and preserved. We think Mr. Lincoln's Administration will gladly yield to the pressure from all parties in favor of this doctrine, and we be lieve that the Union men in the South will receive it with unanimity and gratitude. Here, now, is a remedy upon which the Union of these States may, in our opinion, be preserved and perpetuated. It is all that the South should ask and that the North should

James Buchanan and Abraham Lin-coln.

The authentic intelligence from Springfield, the residence of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and the rumored intelligence from Washington, the esidence of James Buchanan, which we publish this morning, will send a joyful thrill to the heart of every true friend of the American the policy of Mr. Lincoln during his Administration, and we are led to believe, and to hope, that the balance of James Buchanan's will be dedicated to the preservation of that Republic which he and his advisers have done so much to destroy. Taking both for sincere, we thank the President elect, and stand ready to forgive the President incumbent. Should establish peace, and cement the Union for all it be true that the latter has at last allowed his obligations to the Constitution and to the Union to prevail against the bold and reckless men who have heretofore controlled him to Disunion, it will make the path easy to his successor, and will fully compensate for all his pas sins of omission and commission. We are not of those who believe that no good can come from Nazareth. It would be incredible if, in the forefront of the public peril, JAMES BU CHAMAN Would not see his duty and perform it, and, therefore, if, as the New York Heraid of yesterday assures us, he is resolved to plant himself upon the Jackson ground, and to deny to the enemies of the Union the right to break it up because a citizen of the United States has been duly elected to the Presiden cy, we will be among the first to do him

New Senator from California. simply, that while, of the five millions of votes thrown in the late election, the election is to be the New York of the South, and Louising the proposition of the English opinion. In the Opposition column will also be supported Bregistrathim. In other yours, they will allow the election in the election of the English that the mon who is supported Bregistrathim. In other yours, they will allow the election of the English that the mon who is supported Bregistrathim. In other yours, they will allow the election of the English that the mon who is supported Bregistration. Other men might have been election, the election of the English that the mon who is supported Bregistrathim. In other yours, the will be election the will be election to the election of the English the Million State in the Horizontal term, in supporting the doctrines of found men like Nemith to Organic and the will not understate the beautiful the property, and, after long-continued election, the will elist the allowing the will not not the property and, after long-continued election, the will elist the election of such as the low is the will elist the allowing the will elist the allowing the property in the theory expected the fall measure of the treat the property and the will obtain the property and the will elist the allowing the property in the there are the property and the property and the property and the pr

Italia Liberata Our New York Letter. CULL AGGW A LOFK LECTOR.

IRKAT AGGREGATE OF EXPORTS—CONTESTED SEATS
IN CONGRESS IN THE NEW YORK DELEGATION—
SUITS AGAINST RAILROAD COMPANIES FOR INJURIES—DINNER TO GENERAL MITCHELL—HEEMAN
AND THE STALEVIBLIDGE INPART—NAVAL INTELLIGENCE: DEATH OF W. A. LIVINGSTON—ARE
NEW YORK MORALS IMPROVING—THE BOARD OF
POLICIE COUNTISSIONERS GO INTO THE BOOT BUSINESS.

was such a crisis as can have but a single seek, and a crisis as can have but a single seek and the country that he did not know he was a constitution of the country that he did not know he was a constitution of the country that he did not know he was a constitution of the country that he did not know he was a constitution of the country that he did not know he was a constitution of the country that he did not know he was a constitution of the country that he did not know he was a constitution of the country that he was a first only more line. It was impossible that the country that he country that he was a constitution of the country that he was a con

ing last, which we republish in The Parss of gree, in the future organization of Italy, and this morning, as a semi-official exposition of the Parliament might hold its session, as was

Mr. Lincoln's speeches in 1868:

While I was at the hotel to-day, an elder y gentleman called upon me to know whether I was really in favor of producing a perfect equality between the negroes and schite people. While I had not proposed to myself on this occasion to say much on that subject, yet, as the question was asked me, I thought I would cocupy perhaps five minutes in saying something in regard to it I will then say that I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of bringing about, in any way, the social and political equality of the white and black races; that I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of making voters or jurors of negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermarry with white people; and I will say, in addition to this, that there is a physical difference between the white and black races which I believe will forever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality. And, inasmuch as they cannot so live, while they do remain together there must be the position of superior and inferior, and I, as much as any other man, am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race.—Lincoln's Speech, Sept. 18, 1858.

Here he gives his views of slavery in general

Here he gives his views of slavery in general since the late manifesto from Springfield,
Illinois. Let the promises they hold out be
manfully fulfilled.
And what other concession, if concession
it may be called, can the Republican party
and the Northern people make to the South?
This question is probably best answered by
the following extract from the Philadelphis

When Southarn necession are not investigated in the content of the properties of the masses North or South. Doubtless who would not hold slavery under any circumstances, and others were out of existence. We know that some Southarn needs from the Philadelphis

When Southarn necession to wintroduce it. If it did now exist among as, we should not instantly give it up. This I believe of the masses North or South. Doubtless who would pladly introduce slavery and others are not instantly give it up. This I believe of the masses North or South. Doubtless who would not instantly give it up. This I believe of the masses North or South. Doubtless who would not instantly give it up. This I believe of the masses North or South. Doubtless who would pladly introduce slavery anew if it were out of existence. We know that some Southwere out of existence. We know that some Southity and the Northern people make to the South?

When South and become one out of existence with the south or south and the Northern people make to the South?

When South and the Northern people make to the South?

When South and the Northern people who would not instantly give it up. This I believe of the masses North or South. Doubtless who would not have a property and the south of the south or sou stip-top Abolitionists; while some Northern ones go South and become most orucl slave masters.

When Southern people tell us they are no more responsible for the origin of slavery than we, I acknowledge the fact. When it is said that the institution exists, and that it is very difficult to get rid of it in any satisfactory way, I can understand and appreciate the saying. I surely will not blame them for not doing what I should not know how to do myself. If all earthly power were given me, I should not know what to do as to the existing institution. My first impulse would be to free all the slaves, and send them to Liberia—to their own native land. But a moment's reflection would convince me that, whatever of high hope (as I think there is) there may be in this, in the long run, its sudden execution is impossible. If they were all landed there in a day, they would all perish in the next ten days; and there are not surplus shipping and surplus money enough in the world to carry them there in many times ten days. What then? Free them all, and keep them smong us as underling? I stiquite certain that this betters their condition? I think I would not hold one in wavery at any rate; yet the point is not clear enough to me to denounce people upon. What next? Free them and

I think I would not hold one in stayory at my rate; yet the point is not clear enough to me to denounce people upon. What next? Free them, and make them: politically and socially our equals? My open feetings will not adment of this; and if mine would, it is well known that those of the great mass of the white people will not. Whether this feeling accords with justice and sound judgment is not the sole question, if, indeed, it is any part of it. A universal feeling, whether ill or well founded, cannot be safely disregarded. We cannot then make them equals. It does seem to me that systems of gradual emanolpation might be adopted; but for their tardiness in this, I will not undertake to judge our brethren of the South. When they remind us of their constitutional rights, I acknowledge them, not grudgangly, but fully and farly; and I would give them any legislation for the reolaiming of their fugitives, which should not, in his stringency, he more likely to carry a free man into elsevery than our ordinary oriminal laws are to hang an innocent man.—Lincoln's Speech, Sept 18, 1858.

Upon these extracts the Democrat comments as follows: nents as follows:

ments as follows:

This is moderate language. Lincoin is opposed to the extension of slavery to our Territories. That seems to be the main idea with hum, and he has a vague notion that, by some process or other, slavery will come to an end; that the agitation will not cease until the public mind shall rest in the belief that it will end. He, however, spurns the idea of negro equality; stands by the laws in imposing disabilities on the negro race in his own State; maintains the superiority of the white race, and admits that the South is entitled under the Constitution to a fugitive-slave law, and to its execution; and disclaims all intention to interfere with slavery in the States. Will he act on his own platform, or let his party diotate to him—or rather the ultra wing of his party?

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCY. Letter from "Occasional." [Correspondence of The Press.]

No newspaper has been so active and unscrupu and to dissolve the Union, as the organ of President Buchanan at this point—the Constitution. Conlucted by one who glories in being connected with the English nobility, and who has only been a few years resident in the United States, it is a congenial task to him to assist in working to confirm the predictions of the enemies of free institutions in the Old World. A short time ago, in order still further to excite the Southern people, he called their attention to the fact that the next Senate of the United States would, in all probability, be unreliable, and that the South would find little or no support in that branch of the National Legis lature. I see the article from the Constitution copied in the Secession papers as another evidence that the only safety for the South is in disunion One thing is certain, and that is that the Sonat will not be in the hands of the Disphionists as it retofore been; but it will not, therefore, be ar rayed against the interests and the institutions of the Southern people. After the fourth of March 1861, the Senate will stand as follows:

Senators from fifteen Southern States—30. iMr. Bright, of Indiana, 1; Mr. Rice, of Minnesota, 1; Thomson, of New Jersey, 1; Mr. Latham, o The Opposition column will be composed as fol

California, 1-34. 

ihose feelings. Awaiting your early reply, we have the honor to be, &c.

The fight for the chempionship of England, between the Staleybridge Infant and Paddock, having been decided in favor of the former, the "fancy" of this city await with considerable interest the course to be pursued towards him by Heenan. The Benicia has authorized the editor of the Clipper to state that he would fight the Infant for from \$1,000 to \$10,000, and that he would give the latter \$1,000 to fight in this country. Hurst was auxhous to punch the Benicia directly after his interview with Eayers. As champion of the English ring he is obliged to fight all comers, but not compelied to leave England. There is a rumer among Heenan's friends that if Hurst will not come here, Heenan will go thore, and again contest for the Heenan's friends that if Hurst will not come here, Heenan will go thore, and again contest for the champlonship.

The splendid steam frigate Walash was yesterday floated out of the dry-dock at Brooklyn, to make room for the Spanish frigate Berenguae! The Wabash is one of the finest steamers we possess, and were it not for the partially ruinous innovation of the hoisting propeller introduced in her construction, which was hurriedly copied from English models, she would be one of the most useful.

The party officers how permanently and temporary officers how permanently and temporary officers how permanently and temporary permanently perman

her construction, which was hurriselly copied from English models, she would be one of the most useful.

The navy officers now permanently and temporarily at the navy yard, at Brooklyn, many of whom are Southerners, were amused at the reports in the papers of contemplated resignations rather than remain in the service in case of hostilities growing out of disunion. About a hundred wearers of the uniform here have heard nothing of it.

Wm. A. Livingston, for many years a prominent director and manager of the American Express Company, died in this city on Monday last.

Our courts just now give exhibitions of a highly evangelical state of morals in and about the metropolis. In the United States Court, a person named Orville H. Brown is in hot pursuit of an opulent and gay old gentleman, named Davidson, on a charge of crim. con. The evidence discloses that the venerable man was what the servant says in the play—"d—d—d engaging"—and proceeded so rapidly, and entremohed himself so thoroughly, in the effections of the lady that she finally abandoned Barrown, &c.

In the Oyer and Torminer, that terribly pugnacious little chap, Billy Mulligan, is on trial for assault and battery, with intent to kill Policeman Oliver, in January last. Billy seems, was in John Morrissey's gambling house; Morrissey wanted to get him out; Billy wouldn't go; p'liceman said Billy to go to station-house; Billy said no; p'liceman said Billy must; Billy drew pistol and said "peril; 'p'liceman du'n't want to peril, so backed out, made complaint to Grand Jury; Grand Jury indicted; Billy brought info court, and as the clown says in the oircus, "here we are."

The joke is, that while it is made the spoolal duty-of, the police to report, and the department to suppress, all gambling houses, that thing newfor has been dene, and never will be done. An open violation of the law is daily and notoriously permitted in the one care, while in the other where a refined and pelished fellow like Mulligan declines to be ejected from the fare keerds, he is forthwi

breaker!

Our Board of Police Commissioners are converting the police force into Beau Brammels. We shall soon expect to see them appear regularly in the fashion plates. A few weeks ago an order was promulgated requiring every man on duty to wear dag skin gloves of a certain style and color. (Of course, dogs has ris.) That elegant decree is immediately to be followed by another, requiring the force, while on duty in muddy weather, to wear top-boots of patent leather; the boots to be furnished by the commissioners at ten dollars a pair. The regulation caps, coats, and breeches were settled long ago, but the order in reference to cravats, undershirts, and stockings has not yet been issued. Hunon.

An Opinion from Kentucky,

Richmond Examiner says:

"Let Virginiza go into counsel with the other slave States, assuring them of her fixed determination to have security for their common property and rights, either within or without a Confederacy of the States of North America, and there will be no war. There will be no ruisous revulsion in trade. The present Confederacy will be made one under which all can live honorably, peacefully, and safely. Or, if that cannot be attained, there will be trade more profitable for the Seuth with the whole world, including the Northern States. There is no necessity for pecuniary suffering, if those most interested will but seek, by manly and decisive counsels and action, to prevent the evil of segregated action producing the only danger we now see of such a separation as must cocasion an interruption of trade between the sections. There is no reason for a fall in stocks or a susponsion of credits, or a depreciation in money, except the uncertainty and danger produced by Virginia and ether northern slaveholding States allowing this matter of protecting property against a sectional Government to be entirely manused by a few Sintes A Richmond Examiner says: of protecting property sgainst a sectional Government to be entirely managed by a few States A union of all the slave States in one purpose will we believe, give peace and a we believe, a constraint one, to the whole evaluations as more reliable one, to the whole evaluation of the only method of producing disturbance or serious injury to private fortunes in this State as for Virginia to hold aloof, and leave the manage this offai

THE followingembodies the Louisville De-

cocrat's idea of the selfishness that characterize the Secessionists in their mad attempts to dissolve The chief captains in this secession movemen

Interesting Correspondence between a Citizen of Pennsylvania and Governor Letcher, of Virginia. The Richmond Enquirer, of Wednesday, pub lishes the following :

CENTER DEMOCRAT OFFICE,
BELLEFONTE, CENTER COUNTY, PENNA.,
November 15th, 1880.

Fovernor John Letcher, of Virginia:

Richmond Va., Nov. 19, 1860.

Sin: Yesterday morning I received your extraordinary letter of the 15th instant. I am really at a less to understand what good end you expected to accomplish by the preparation and transmission of it to me.

The country is deeply excited. Sectional feeling reigns supreme. The Union is seriously threatened with disruption. Petriots and conservative men of all parties, East, West, Nerth, and South, are leoking to the future with fearful and alarming apprehensions. The prudent, considerate, reflecting minds of the nation are engaged in laudable and noble efforts to allay the excitement, restore confidence and kind feeling, remove all irritating causes of difference, and, if possible, save the Union from dissolution. It is at this time, and under such circumstances, that you send me a letter denunciatory of the motives and conduct of a portion of the Southern people, and which, in its ione and spirit, is well calculated (I hope it was not so intended) to add fuel to a fame that is burning with sufficient intensity now.

In your haste to assail your Southern fellow-citizens you seam to have forgotten that your own State is, to some extent at least, responsible for the present alarming crisis in public affairs. If I am not greatly mistaken, Pennsylvania is one of the eleven non-slaveholding States which have passed statutes, now in full force and effect, designed to obstruct the execution of the fugitive-slave law. This is one of the grievances of which the Southern people have complained for years; and although exmest and respectful appeals have been addressed to you to remove this cause of irritation and complaint, those appeals have passed unheeded.

As a conservative man, who ardently desires the perpetuity of the Union, under the Constitution, I

plaint, those appeals have passed unheeded.
As a conservative man, who ardently desires the perpetuity of the Union, under the Constitution, I appeal to you, and to the conservative element of the North, to arouse yourselves at once, and initiate the proper measures to secure a repeal of those obnoxious laws. Such action on the part of your Legislature will have a most happy influence in relieving the Southern mind, and restoring peace and quiet throughout our now fearfully excited country. ited country.

The South asks only for the fair and faithful exe-The South asks only for the fair and faithful execution of the laws passed for the recovery and pratection of her property—that you will cease to embarrass and lead your aid to effect their execution, according to their letter and spirit—that if her property shall escape, and be found in the non-slaveholding States, you will see that it is promptly restored to the rightful owner. Surely there is patriotism enough in Pennsylvania, and the other non slaveholding States, to grant what the law has declared to be our due, especially when the preservation of the Union depends upon it. In concluding this branch of the subject, permit me to add, that if the North will respect and unhold the

rights of the States, the Union will be perpetual our country will continue to grow in power and in fluence, the people of all sections will have secured to them the blessings of peace, quiet, and order and a prosperity, such as has never been known or It will require prudence, wisdom, and patriotism, to aver the evils now impending over our country. Crimination and inflammatory language can have no other effect than to exasperate and thus precipitate a result that is already imminent. In this hour of danger to the Union, it is the duty of patriots in all sections of our country to culti-

vate a kind, generous, and conciliatory spirit one towards another. Your letter, however, breathes nothing of this kind; you taunt the South with An Opinion from Kentucky.

The following is an extract from a private letter written to a firm in this city from a prominent merchant in Kentucky:

"I am for the Union, and for staying in it. It is easier to keep quiet and remain in the Union, than to try the experiment of making a worse on. I think the storm is over, and that the checks and balances of the Constitution must work well.

"Mr. Lincoln must be conservative. or he will have no help from either House to carry on the wheels of Government. He will, I hope, but declared it is a state of Government. He will, I hope, but declared it is a state of Government. He will, I hope, but declared it is a state of Government. He will, I hope, but declared it is undistinated, enforce the ingitive-slave law, for South Carolina that never lost a negro, and generally adhere to the Constitution practically, and not in theory.

"If Mr. Lincoln should go on Tyler's principles of referring to his former speeches, and select a conservative Gabinet, he may bring passe and quiet to the now-disturbed country, and build up a large conservative party—perhaps resurrect the old Whig party. We will hope for the best. Everything is quiet here, though Ohio and Ganada steal more negroes from Kentucky than all the Southern States put together."

States to Elect Congressment.

The following States, which have not chosen members of Congress, will do so at their State and will prepared for service. Think you, my dearst, under these of commander from Pennaylvania? No! No! You have been cruelly be succeeded and in the companies of the many bring passes and select and the propose of the constitution of a conquered province of the State, and will be select a conservative Gabinet, he may bring passe and quiet to the now-disturbed country, and build up a large conservative Gabinet, he may bring passe and quiet to the now-disturbed country, and build up a large conservative party—perhaps resurrect the State and will be select the supplies of the supplies of the supplies of the supplies of the s

-In January last a fine military-appearing person hired a room in Appleton Building, and advertised for sale a large and really fine collection vertised for sale a large and really fine collection of old masters and other pictures. His name was not disclosed, save in confidence to his agent, but he became a decided favorite with the artists who hived in that building, and with others of the uptown clique. Haying disposed of all his pictures, he departed one fine day with a large amount of cash and the esteem of a large circle of wondering friends, who, in spite of all their endeavors, were unable to find out his name. And it was not until name is De Rohan, a captain in the army under Garibaldi-of whom he is a devoted friend, a con stant companion, and at the time above referred to, an agent for the sale of his pictures .- Neu -On the 18th inst., Isanc Jones, formerly of Fred ricksburg, Va., aged 104 years, died in Washington city.

-Jules Gerard, the African lion-killer, won the Emperor's prize, a fowling piece, worth 11,000 francs, at the "Tir National," at Vincennes. The grand prize of honor, 10,000 francs, was won by a

IMPORTANT LAND SUIT IN MICHIGAN .- The

Detroit Free Press states that an important suit,

involving the title to a large amount of property, n Dotroit, at the next term. The case arises from one of the old French grants, upon which Congress has made an appropriation, and includes the ces Marie, a tract which contains the Saut canal, the the Persia. reus imprevements in the way of farming, build-Saut river, and the same distance westward. The

By Telegraph to The Press. A Day Later from Europe.

THE STEAMER PALESTINE AT PORTLAND. The Prince of Wales and his Brother at Home Reported Treaty of Peace with China. VICTOR EMMANUEL IN NAPLES

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 21 -The steamship Pales. ne, with Londonderry dates to the 9th instant, arrived at this port at 2½ o'clock this afternoon. The papers brought by the *Palestine* will be due n Philadelphia to-morrow night. King Victor Emmanuel had entered Naples. The Prince of Wales' squadron had been sigalled off Portland. It is reported, but the authority is doubtful, that the Allied Powers have arranged a treaty of peace with China.

GREAT BRITAIN. Pfince Alfred arrived at Plymouth on Friday.
Two vessels, supposed to be the Hero and Arradne, of the Prince of Wales' fleet, arrived off Portland on Thursday night. ITALY.

The Paris correspondent of the London Post says the dissolution of the Pope's army is positive. But a simple guard of 3,000 men will be left to Victor Emmanuel arrived at Naples on the 7th. Victor Eminancia strived at Naples of the 7th. He entered the city in company with Garibaldi, amid the acclamations of the populace They proceeded to the cathedral, and afterwards to the palace. The attending festivities were conducted with great zeal and spirit, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather.

The "British Legion" at Naples is dwindling away, on account of the disgraceful conduct of some of its members.

FRANCE The monthly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in each of twenty-five and a third millions of france. Commercial Intelligence. By telegraph to Londonderry.]

By telegraph to Londonderry.].

Lives Pool. Friday—Cotton—The sales of the week amount to 25 000 bales, including 41,000 bales of exporters, and 800 bales to speculators. The quotations reporters and 800 bales to speculators. The quotations are 26,244 higher than those of last Friday. The sales to day (Friday) are estimated at 10,000 bales, including 4,000 bales to speculators and for export. The market closes firm, with an imprevement on the middling qualities. The following quotations are reported:

New Orleans. The following quotations are reported:

New Orleans. The following the first Middlings. The stock in port smounts to 618,0.0 bales, including 477 000 bales of American.

Breadstulis find but little inquiry, and the prices are weak.

eak. Corn has a declining tendency, and all qualities are Provisions—Pork is firm. Beef dull. LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols, 937/2023.4. FROM THE SOUTH. The Virginia Banks.

RICHMOND, Nov. 21.—All the Richmond and Petersburg banks have suspended specie pay-Meeting of the "Minute Men" of Nor-Norsolk, Nov. 21.—The "Minute Men" of Norfolk, Va.

Norsolk, Nov. 21.—The "Minute Men" held
an adjourned meeting to-night.

Strong resolutions urging resistance to Northern
aggression were passed.

Three cheers were given for "the man who hung
John Brown"
Coakede were Cockades were plentiful on the streets to-day. Thanksgiving-Day at Charleston. CHARLESTON, Nov 21.—To day is observed as hanksgiving-day, and business is generally sus-

thanksgiving-day, and business is generally suspended.

The Georgia Legislature.

FASSAGE OF THE STATE CONVENTION BILL.

AUGUSTA, Ga, Nov. 21.—Both branches of the Georgia Legislature have unanimously passed the bill to call a State Convention.

Suspension of the Baltimore Bunks.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 21.—A meeting of the bank presidents of Baltimore was held to-day, and it was resolved te suspend specie payment to-morrow morning.

The georgia Legislature.

DEATH OF HENEY K. STRONG, Esq. —

This gentleman, well known in political circles, died suddenly yesterday at the St. Lewrence Hotel, where he was boarding. Mr. Strong was several times elected member of the Pennsylvania Legislature; once Speaker of that body, and was a candidate for renomination of the People's that Convention for Governor when Curtia was nominated. Last summer Mr. Strong was a candidate for renomination to the Legislature fixed the district composed of the Fifth and Eighth was resolved to suspend specie payment to-morrow morning.

The generally suspended and the suspended in th The steamer which sailed for Charleston to day The Burning of the Steamer Pacific.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 21 .- It has thus far been ascertained that eleven persons were lost by the burning of the steamer Pacific. They were mostly boat hands and deck passengers. No Northern people were among the lost. Texas.

LOSS OF LIFE.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 21—Meetings are being held in Texas, calling on the Governor to convene the Legislature of that State, to consider the proper method of vindicating the rights and honor of his band have commenced operations in Kansas, by hanging and killing their epponents, and threatening to compel an adjournment of the land sales advertised to take place during December. Several days ago letters were received from responsible tources, addressed to the proper authority, stating that Montgomery has a force of probably 500 men, with plenty of arms, ammunition, and other material aid, and that from time to time warlike supplies have been received by him from the North. The writers also say that the demand to adjourn the sales would be resorted to as a mere pretext for raising an armed force, and that the real object of this lawless organization is a raid first on the frontiers of Missouri, then on Arkansas and the western border, to avenge the punishment of Abolition emissaries.

Governor Medary has recently communicated some important particulars relative to Montgomery's renorted eleming, movements.

towards another. Your letter, however breathes nothing of this kind; you taunt the Soath with your superiorily of numbers, and threaten to crush them by your fancied power.

You assure me that "two hundred" Virginians have agreed to place themselves under your "command, in the event of disunton," and that you are at my "service," and await my "orders."

Virginians owe allegiance to this Commonwealth, and I have too much resumed from we follow-citizens. Currency Panic at New York.

New York, Nov. 21.—The currency panic to-day is said to be equal to that of 1857. All bank notes south of Washington are discounted at the rate of 20a25 per cent.; Illinois and Wisconsin money, 15 per cent.; other Western and Canada money, 15 per cent.; other Western and Canada money, 3s5 per cent

NEW York, Nov. 21.—The Evening Post says that the presidents of the leading banks of the city are discussing a project to relieve the community, by issuing sorip based on bills receivable. United States stocks, and other approved collaterals, to pass in liquidation of bills to each other, the sorip to hear? per cent. interest. The banks thus hope to be in a position to meet the wants of the millions looked for this week.

New Postal Arrangement. WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The Postmaster General to-day ordered the preparation of envelopes embossed with a one-cent stamp, from a newly-secuted die, representing the head of Franklin, to be used for circulars and drop letters. be used for circulars and drop letters.

Letter envelopes will also be prepared with the one-cent stamp in juxtaposition with the three-cent stamp, to facilitate the necessary pre-paying of the carrier's fee on letters taken from the lamppost boxes, or other stations in cities, to the post office for transmission by mail. These envelopes will be offered both will be offered be offered both will be offered both will be offered office for transmission by mail. These envelopes will be offered both ruled and unruled.

The Brig Ashby in Distress. was encountered on the 10th inst. by the brig Lanths, in latitude 32 deg. 15 min.; longitude 74 deg. 50 min., short of provisions and her foremant sprung badly. She had been out thirty-two days. She was supplied with provisions by the brig Lanthe, to which vessel the crew of the Ashby rewed ten miles for assistance.

The Ohio at Pittsburg. Conflagration at Laconia, N H. BOSTON, Nov. 21—A fire at Laconia, Now Hampshire, last night, destroyed twenty five dwellings, including the Cerro Gordo House, the post office, telegraph office, and two newspaper offices. The loss is estimated at \$100,000. Nearly all the business part of the villance.

all the business part of the village was destroyed. From Havana. NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 21.—The steamship Ca-iawba, from Havana on the 18th, arrived here toay. The steamer B senville sailed for New York on the 18th.
Sugars are steady at 9 reals—stock in port 60,000 boxes. Other markets unchanged. The Cincinnati Money Market. CINCINNATI, Nov. 21—The currency market was still more unsettled to-day. The notes of the lank of Virginia and branches were thrown out o-day and discounted at 10 per cent.; Illinois and Wisconsin notes 10 per cent., and Missouri and owa 5 per cent. discount.

Collision in New York Harbor. THE STRAMER PERSIA SIRES A TOG-BOAT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—The steemship Persia came in collision with a tug-boat off the Battery, at noon to-day, sinking the tug-boat immediately. The crew were saved. No damage was done to the Data to the transfer.

Boston, November 21 —The faculty of Harvard College suspended nine students of the sephomore class, to-day, for an attack on two freshmen. Among those suspended are A. C. Hasteline, of Philadelphia, and J. T. Kilbreth, of Cincinnati.

NRW YORK, Nov. 21.—The steamship Persia siled at noon, with 86 passengers and \$64,000 in liamonds. Mr. Lindsay, member of Parliament. Fire at the Naumkeag Cotton Factory.

Boston, Nov. 21.—The machine shop of the Naumkeeg cotton factory was burnt last night of C. Smith, machinist, lost \$5,000. Insured. The Huron Flour Mill Destroyed. Oswego, N. Y., Nov. 21.—The Huron flour mill was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, \$45,000;

THE CITY. AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. WALEUT-STREET THEATER. Walnut and Ninth ste.— Lady of Lyons"—" Si sher and Crash-r."

"Lady of Lyons" — Glasher and Cresher, dates are.
WHENTER & CLARKE'S ARCH-SPARRY, THEATER, Archistreer, a Charke's Arch-Sparry, Lonely Man of the Cosan.
Assembly Bulldings, Tenth and Chestast streets —
Radding and Recitations,
Radding and Recitations,
ASSEMBLY BULLDING, Chartness streets
ANDER WHENTER ARCHISTORY MANAGEMENT ARCHISTORY
AND AND ARCHISTORY OF THE ARCHISTORY A CONTINENTAL THEATER, Walnut et., above Kighth-The Great American Consolidated Circus Company. EANYORD'S OPERA HOUSE, Eleventh street, above Chestnut.—Concert nightly. HEADQUARTERS, Franklin Place.—Consert nightly:

MARKET HOUSES IN PROGRESS OF EREC-

MARKET HOUSES IN PROGRESS OF ERECTION.—The Union Market, at Becond and Callowhill streets, is nearly completed. Messrs. Ginnode are the contractors. Dimensions, 100 feet by 200, and 59 feet high. It will contain three hundred stalls. Cost \$130,000. It is substantially built, with iron cists and a vault beneath the whole.

A contemporary gives the following figures, relative to the cost of markets: Western. \$190,000; Broad and Race-street market, \$130,000; Broad and Race-street market, \$130,000; Framk-lin market, \$130,000; Eastern market, \$20,000; Broad and Race-street market, \$350,000; Framers' wastern, 10,000; Katermarket, \$30,000; Followers avenue (in progress). \$150,000; Followers avenue Market, now commenced, at the corner of Spruce and Dock streets, 22d facing on Front street and Dolewars avenue, will also have the wharf known as the oyster wharf. The main building will be 99 feet by 127 deep, and the stalls adapted to a wholesale business. These will be 116 in number. The portion of the market between Water street and Front will be devoted to retailers. The wharf will be projected into the river 182 feet. The height of these markets will be about 60 feet, and the chief edifice will be surmounted by a turret and clock, that will prove very useful to the shipping. The cost of the antire improvements will not exceed \$160,000. It is believed that the new market will be patennized to a great extent by New Jersey farmors. We have heard of some four or fire additional mammeth market houses in contemplation.

THE ABBEST OF MINNIE PRICE.—This notorious counterfeiter, arrested at Lumbertville.

market houses in contemplation.

THE ABREST OF MINNIE PRICE.—This notorious counterfeiter, arrested at Lambertville on Saturday, has been brought to this city. The Doylestown Demacrat gives some particulars of his arrest. He was arrested at Lambertville by Mayor Keiper of that place. He was waiting in the depot to take the train to Easton, and was recognized by some person who informed the Mayor. The latter immediately arrested him without resistance. At first he denied being the person they wanted, but his identity was made clear. There was found on him some two hundred and fifty dellars in good money; and he had managed to put a considerable amount of counterfeit coin, gold dollars and silver, and some notes, into a inot hole before he was removed from the depot. The boards were afterward torn off and the bogus money recovered. He was bound over, and sent to Flemington jail for safe keeping. Two Philadelphia delectives came up and demanded him, but as he had already been committed, he was not given up.

MILITARY FUNERAL —Yesterday afternoon, the Shields Guards and the Emmet Guards paraded for the purpose of attending the funeral of John Smith, late captain of the Shields Guards, who died suddenly on Sunday morning last. The funeral took place from the late residence of the deceased, Twelfth and Cherry streets, and the ledy was borne in a splendid hears, ornamented on the top with a gilt eagle, holding a piece of crape in his beak, and at his feet was a handsome silk American fing. The corpe was taken to St. John's Church. Thirteenth atrest, where the impressive funeral service of the Roman Catholic Church was performed. From the church, the procession, which comprised the two military companies, the St. John's Beneficial Society, and the Good-will Engine Company, moved out to the Cathedral Cametery where the body was depocited in the receiving vault, and his comrades fired three volleys over the soldier's grave.

DEATH OF HENRY K. STRONG, Esq.—This genleman, well known in political circles.

wards, but was beaten by Henry E. Wallace.

ORGANIZATION OF THE JEFFRASONIAN
ASSOCIATION.—Last evening, a meeting of this association (formerly the Young Men's Douglas Campaign Cinc) was held at the Globe Hotel, South Sixth street A permanent organization was affected by the election of the following officers:
President, F. A. Van Cleve; Vice Presidents, L. Wagner, A. T. Jones; Corresponding Secretary, J. S. Bundick; Recording Secretary, J. B. Romey; Assistant Secretary, A. Randall; Trescurer, J. F. Slifer; Marshal, Thomas H. Marston; Sergeantat-Arms, John Sherren. No other basiness of importance was transacted.

FATAL RALEGOAD ACCIDENT.—The corporar FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT. -The coroner

New Orleans, Nov. 21—Meetings are being held in Texas, calling on the Governor to convene the Legislature of that State, to consider the proper method of vindicating the rights and honor of Texas.

More Troubles in Kaneas.

Another reign of terror therese.

Another reign of terror there are solutions and his band have commenced operations in Kaneas, his band have commenced operations in Kaneas, rendered. REMOVAL. - Mr. Jesse Johnson, stamp

REMOVAL. — Mr. Jesse Johnson, stamp agent in the Philadelphia Post Office, has been removed, and Mr. Theophine Fisk, late of the Evening Argus, has been appointed in his place. Mr. Jesse Johnson, it will be remembered, threatened to defeat the Democratic city ticks at the late election, unless the nominees pledged themselves to vote against the straight Douglas ticket. It was thought that the special services rendered to the Administration by Mr. Johnson would have secured him his place until the 4th of March.

Mouring Briggs Honars. — A number of MOVING BRICK HOUSES.—A number of workmen wore engaged on Tueday and yesterday in moving two three-story brick dwellings, on Buttonwood street, above Efficienth. The buildings are used as a benevolent institution. While the moving was going on the patients and others remained inside. The houses are to be moved about forty feet, to a foundation already built to receive them. The operation attracted considerable attention. CHARGED WITH DEFRAUDING THEIR EM

OHARGED WITH DEFRAUDING THEIR EMPLOYERS.—Last evening, three Germans, named
Frederick Bitner, Frederick Banhow, and Charles
Bhadle, were before Alderman Beitler, charged
with defrauding their employers, Meisra, Warner,
Miskey, & Merrill, gas-fitting manufacturers, of
castings, ornaments, &c. About fifty dellars?
worth of the goods were recovered at the residence
of the defendants They were code committed in
default of \$800 bail.

Kirst IGS — The first ice of the season in FIRST ICS —The first ice of the season, in this neighborhood, was produced on Tuesday night. Yesterday morning the gatters in the city and the ponds in its vicinity were skimmed with ice. Yesterday aftercoop anow fell for the space of a half hour. Winter is at hand.

A PERCOGUODE VOLUME A

A PRECOCIOUS YOUNG MAN.—James Jackson, who lives in the Twenty-fourth ward, was arrested on Tuesday, on the charge of threatening the life of his mother. He was sent to the House of Refuge by Alderman Kooken. FIRE AT FRANKFORD.—On Tuesday night the drying-kiln attached to the bone-grinding mill of Mr. William Baldwin, at Frankford, took fre from the furnace and was destroyed. The loss is about three hundred dollars.

To be Discontinued.—The stations on the Chestnut Hill Railroad, at Miles' Woods and Gorgas' Lane, are to be discontinued on and after Monday next.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. DISTRICT COURT—Judge Sharswood.—
Eckert vs. Lewellen. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff for \$100. Earle for plaintiff; Ingraham for defendant.
Louisa C. Jackson, assignee of S. C. Walker, vs. A. W. Juvenal and William W. Juvenal, administrators, &c. A action to recover arreass Nousa C. 2008501, 282 gree of S. C. Walker, vs. A. W. Juvenal and William W. Juvenal, administrators, &c. An action to recover arrears of rent Verdut for plaintiff for \$25.99.8 J. P. Montgomery for plaintiff; Juvenal for defendant. Solomon Alter and William G. Williston, trading, &c., vs. George H. Vandike, Theophilus S. Vandike and James H. Emith, trading as George H. Vandike as Fo. An action on promisery notes. Verdict for plaintiff for &2.991 83. Mitcheson for plaintiff; L. Hurst for defendant. Holt vs. Shewell. A feigned issue. Verdict for plaintiff. Foulk for plaintiff; Davis for defendant. George W. Hufty vs. The City of Philadelphia This was an action to recover for extra services rendered in examining the books in the Control ler's department, with reference to the twice-paid warrants by Dr. F. Knox Morton

The plaintiff was non-suited on in ground that, as an officer of the city, (Controller,) he could not claim for extra services. Parson for plaintiff; Lex for defendant. Lox for defendant. UNITED STATES DISTRIOT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—The United States vs. Twenty-four Casksof Wine. Before reported. The defances of up in this case was, that the wine in question was a very inferior article, being pressed from grapes grown in the Palatinate, where less attention was paid to their culture than on the banks of the Rhine, where the vines were carefully trimmed, and but one cluster allowed on each stalk. The wine consigned to Mr. Po was described by witnesses who had been reared in the wine districts of Germany as worth no more than the involce price. On trial.

Thyspiter Court—Judge Strond — Win

price. On trial.

District Court—Judge Stroud.—Wm.
M Griscom vs Wm. E. Pauli and A. L. Lanigan, copartners, &c. A verdict was taken by agreement for plaintiff for \$455 32.

Josbua Molony vs. Stewart Molony and James W. Davis, trading as J. W. Davis & Co. An action to recover money loaned to defendants. Defendants confessed judgment. Sharpless for plaintiff; Kelley and Coffey for defendants.

Continental Hotel Company vs. Presley B. Forsyth An action to recover the amount of subscription to the Company plaintiff. No defence. Verdict for plaintiff for \$1,145.02. Townsend for plaintiff

Benjamin H. Pitfield vs. Thomas Moore: An action to recover on certain promissory notes. A non-suit was suffered. Sharpless for plaintiff; J. T. Owen for defendant.

George H. Garrett vs. Elizabeth Gonter. An action on a mortgage executed by George T. Devereux, the agent of Mrs. Gonter, acting under a power of attorney from Mrs. G. The mortgage is for \$5,000. The power of attorney under which Mr. Devercux setted is dated May 23, 1854, and it authorizes Mr. D. to transact all the business of Mrs. G., as though she were present. On this day Mrs. Gonter left for Europe, and soon afterward Mr. D. borrowed the \$5,000, and executed the mortgage on one of Mrs. Gonter's houses.

The defence charge that the power of attorney is a lorgery, having been executed by George T. Devereux with intent to defraud Mrs. Gonter.

It is alteged that George T. Devereux is now a fugitive from justice on account of other transactions. DISTRICT COURT-Judge Stroud .- Wm. The case is on trial B. S. Miller and Penrose or plaintiff; Thompson for defendant. QUARTER SESSIONS-Judge Thompson.

OSWEGO, N.Y., Nov. 21.—The Haron flour mill was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, \$45,600; insurance, \$30,000.

Failures at New Orleuns.

New Obleans, Nov. 21.—It is reported that several produce houses suspended to day.

An Unworthy Clergymen was arrested at Third and Shippen streets, late on Tuesday night, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. He halls from Ohio.

Quarter Sussions—Judge Thompson.—In addition to the ordinary cases of assault and battery tried yesterday, there was one of considerable interest to the sporting fraternity. Richard Harrey was charged with keeping again house, Third and Brown streets. The witnesses for the Commonwealth was present of the desired, at Third and Shippen streets, late on Tuesday night, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. He halls in the conduction of the continuous contents of the source of the