THE DAILY EXCHANGE.

VOL. VI--NO. 833. BALTIMORE, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWMAN, BRO. & SONS' PIANOS.

What the New York Musical Review and Musical World says, edited by Mason Bros., Drs. in Music—the best musical authority in this country.

NEW YORK, October 13, 1860.

They say:

"We recently visited the warerooms of Messrs. Newman, Bro. & Sons, to witness an exhibition of their skill in Piano Forte manufacturing. Their Grand Piano Forte is different from any one we have ever seen, being an over-strung instrument with four strings to each note in the treble, and has a double sound-board, an invention of their own, and patented, which produces increased vibration and great volume of tone. For delicacy of touch and sweetness it cannot be excelled. Their square Pianos are equally excellent in tone and finish, and are all made with the double sound-board."

And of October 27, 1860.

They say:

"Messrs. Newman, Bro & Sons, always on the *qui vive*, have again out a Square Piano with an *enlarged scale*, which is a *particularly fine toned instrument*. It possesses a remarkable *clear treble* and great *evenness of tone*."

The public are invited to examine our stock, at our Branch Wareroom, No. 235 West Baltimore street, near Charles. Sign of the Miniature Piano.

o30 4t NEWMAN BRO. & SONS.

See Fourth Page.
FOR COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE,
FOR DOMESTIC MARKETS
FOR FOREIGN MARKETS.
FOR SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

ARRIVAL OF THE FULTON.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ST. JOHNS, Oct. 29.—The steamer Fulton, from Southampton on the 17th inst., for New York, passed Cape Race yesterday, and was intercepted by the news boat of the Associated Press.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed with an advancing tendency. Prices have advanced 1-16@⅛d. Wheat generally closed with an upward tendency, and prices had partially advanced. Flour has a decling tendency. Corn is quiet. Provisions are quiet.

The last advices from the United States caused holders to demand an advance, and some stocks were withdrawn from market.

Manchester advices are favorable, and prices for yarns have an advancing tendency. The market for cloths is steady.

Flour closed dull and partially 6d. lower—sales at the close at 28@30s. 6d. Wheat closed firm at an advance of 1@2d., particularly for red Western—sales of the latter at 11s 6d @12s. 6d.; white Southern 14s. Corn closed quiet; mixed and yellow 36s. 6d @37s.; white 39s @41s.

Beef closes dull. Pork also. Bacon steady. Lard quiet.

Produce.—Rosin closed dull at 5s. 4d.@5s. 5d. Spirits Turpentine closed firm at 31s. 6d. Sugar steady. Rice quiet. Coffee also quiet.

Consols 92⅝@93¾.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

ST. JOHNS, Oct. 29.—The steamers Teutonia, Anglo-Saxon and Adriatic had arrived out.

Accounts from Naples say the Neapolitan Princes had ordered a renewal of the attack on the Garibaldians.

It is asserted that great consternation exists among the members of the Turin Cabinet, as the Russian and Prussian Ambassadors have remitted formal protests against the Sardinian invasion of Naples.

Advices from China say the Allies had attacked the Tartar camp, and that the Chinese fled in disorder.

The grand attack on the Chinese forts was to take place August 15.

Victor Emmanuel entered the Neapolitan town Guilannora, amid great enthusiasm.

Mazzini has refused to leave Naples.

The diplomatists at Gaeta protested against the decree relative to Milano. All the ambassadors signed the protest.

The whole of the Venetian shore is being armed and the various points connected with an electric battery.

The vote on the question of annexation would be taken in Sicily on Sunday, the 21st.

The Russian ambassador at Turin will demand his passports if no attention is paid to the Russian and Prussian protests.

The advices from China state that the allied troops reached the Peiho on the 1st of August, and found the northern and southern forts evacuated. They attacked the Tartar camp on the 12th, and were opposite the Takir forts when the mail left.

The rebels had attacked Shanghai, but were repulsed.

All trade was stopped in consequence of the unsettled state of affairs.

Mutinies had occurred at Samarang and Java. Nine were killed and thirty-five hanged at the former place, but at the latter the affair was discovered in time to prevent serious trouble.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The United States Court of Claims has resumed its session after a long recess. The number of cases on the docket is small. Renewed efforts will be made to procure an amendment of the law establishing this tribunal, so that awards not exceeding $3,000 may be final, instead of having, as now, to be definitively acted upon by Congress.

The Executive Committees of the four political parties are closing up their business, having ceased to issue any more printed material. It is estimated that the aggregate number of documents circulated by them since the commencement of the Presidential canvass is between six and seven millions. Nearly all of them were folded at the Capitol.

A cogent remonstance has been presented to the Government, against the diversion of the Brooklyn and St. Mary's ships of war from the protection of the Panama Transit Route to other purposes. This remonstrance is from a responsible source, and has been induced by the recent occurrences at Panama, as well as by the rival and conflicting interests existing with regard to the Panama Railroad and the proposed communication at Chiriqui. The remonstrants, who, it is said, are connected with the company, urge as a great subject of complaint and of humiliation to Americans, that the Panama route is left to the protection of British men-of-war, though the New Granadian treaty imposes such duty on the United States.

Robert A. Hunter has been appointed Marshal of the Eastern District of Louisiana, vice Wm. Kennedy, resigned, and A. Armstrong, of Georgia, a Lieutenant in the Navy.

N. Y. Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, October 29.—The weekly returns of the City Banks show an increase of $1,459,000 in loans; $683,000 in specie; $1,501,000 in deposits, and a decrease of $139,000 in circulation.

From the Brazos.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 29.—The steamer Arizona, from the Brazos, has arrived with advices to the 24th. She brings $160,000 in specie. Her news is unimportant.

Ship News.

NORFOLK, Oct. 29.—Arrived in Hampton Roads to-day ship Banda Bathers, from Callao; bark Gundela, from Chincha Islands, and ship Flying Dragon, from Baker's Island.

Receipts of Flour and Grain at New York

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—The receipts of Flour and Grain at this port to-day foot up as follows:—Flour 30,000 bbls.; Wheat 234,000 bushels; Corn 88,000 bushels.

Fire at a Cotton Press.

NEW ORLEANS, October 29.—Some three hundred bales of cotton were burnt at the Union Cotton Press to-day. Loss $15,000. Insured.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.—The Black Republicans of the city met last night in mass meeting at the Richmond market. There were not more than one hundred to one hundred and fifty of the faithful in attendance, and not the slightest enthusiasm prevailed. A stand was erected, and at half-past seven the meeting was called to order, and a number of names proposed as the officers. When they were put to the crowd for confirmation, they were voted down by a large majority. The outsiders numbered hundreds more than the Republicans, and manifested a disposition to assist in the disorganization of the meeting. Mr. Emery was proposed as the President, and presuming that he had been elected to the position, stepped forward and thanked himself for his own appointment to the position (he having prepared the list of officers.) He said that he had no thanks for any man or class of men for the permission of speaking his sentiments.

Mr. Emery could not certainly have been aware that some of his party had applied to the Marshal of Police for protection to the meeting, and that in compliance with that request a large body of officers was in attendance. After Mr. Emery had said his say, Judge Wm. L. Marshall was introduced and commenced a speech. The outsiders had now increased in numbers, and also in excitement. Mr. Samuel Brown, a resident of the vicinity, proposed that all friends of the Union should withdraw from the crowd and assemble in another meeting on the opposite side of the market house. This proposition was warmly seconded, and the major part of those assembled, amid cheers, left. A position was selected within a hundred yards of the Republican stand, and a gentleman named Brooks got upon a box and delivered a speech, in which he counselled moderation, and expressed the hope that no effort would be made to break up the Republican meeting. There was, however, a strong disposition to disregard this advice, and nothing but the presence of the large body of police prevented an attack on the Republicans. Marshal Kane and Deputy Marshal Gifford were on the ground, and their presence had much to do with the preservation of order.

After the impromptu meeting had adjourned, the most of those composing it returned to the Republican gathering, and as occasion afforded, hooted and groaned and hissed, but with this exception the meeting was allowed to proceed without interruption until after the close of Judge Marshal's remarks. When he closed Daniel L. McPhail was introduced. This was too much for the crowd, and the excitement and confusion which had been controlled to a partial extent, now burst forth. The people gave vent to their indignation in such a manner that it was utterly impossible for Mr. McPhail to proceed. At last he was compelled to take his seat. Another person attempted to speak but was unable to go on on account of the confusion. It was now apparent that the people were determined that no more harrangues should be delivered, and the meeting adjourned. The interruption was not caused by any particular class of people, but the entire mass, even the females of the neighborhood showed their disapprobation.

MINUTE MEN OF 1860.—Last night the association of Minute Men made their third parade, and, in point of numbers, more than doubled the other parades. They gathered on South street and Exchange Place, where their lamps were lit, and the procession formed. There were over eleven hundred in procession, which was about the number paraded by their rivals, the National Volunteers. Baltimore street, at the intersection of South, and between South and Holliday streets, was thronged with people. So dense was the crowd that it was almost impossible for the railway cars to pass along. At a few minutes past 8 o'clock the procession was formed and the line of march taken up, through Baltimore street to Aisquith, and thence through different streets to Broadway, where they returned to headquarters and were dismissed, about eleven o'clock. The parade made a beautiful appearance, and the best order prevailed along the entire route.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The meeting of the Baltimore United Fire Department, as advertised, took place last night, but nothing was done. Some twenty members were present, and in the absence of the President and Vice-Presidents, Henry P. Duhurst, of the Mechanical, was called to the chair. **A motion to adjourn was immediately made, which was carried.**

BRECKINRIDGE MEETING.—The friends of Breckinridge and Lane held a meeting last night, at the Pearl street end of the Lexington market. Although the numbers were not so great as at some former meetings of the party, yet those present were quite enthusiastic. The meeting was called to order by James L. McClure, Esq., upon whose motion the following officers were selected: President—Chas. D. Slingluff, Esq. Vice-Presidents—Gen. George H. Steuart, Thomas Winans, William H. Ortwine, Wendell Bollman, H. Mathies, William A. Hack, John Hoffman, John C. Smith, Washington A. Page, Abraham Fowble, and Charles J. Baker.—Secretaries—F. Tegmeyer, H. Vey, H. Bokee and Charles Raith. Professor C. Vollandt's band was in attendance and enlivened the occasion by their music. The meeting was addressed by Albert Ritchie, Esq., B. C. Presstman and R. C. Barry, Esqrs. Dr. Frederick Schmidt, of Pennsylvania, also addressed the meeting in the German language and was loudly applauded. The meeting adjourned at a late hour.

LARGE ARRIVAL OF STRANGERS.—During yesterday a very large number of strangers, from the several counties and adjacent States, arrived in the city for the purpose of visiting the Annual Cattle Show of the Maryland State Agricultural Society. The trains of the Baltimore and Ohio, the Philadelphia and Wilmington, and the Northern Central Railroads, as well as the numerous steamboats plying from the counties, contained an unusual number of passengers. Although the hotels have received large accessions to their usual number of guests, yet they have room enough for twice the number, without inconveniencing anybody.

PERSONAL.—Messrs. Evans and Splatt, two English capitalists, owning large interests in the New York and Erie railroad, arrived in this city on Sunday morning, over the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and took rooms at the Eutaw House.—These gentlemen visited this country for the purpose of inspecting the great New York railroad in which they have a large stake, and have also made an examination during their sojourn in the States of our other principal lines of railroad.

FALSE RUMOR.—It was rumored in Annapolis yesterday that the steamer *Champion* was run into yesterday morning by the *Pioneer*, while off North Point, and so much disabled that she had to be run on shore. Upon inquiry, it appears that both boats were steaming along pleasantly side by side, when one of the rudder chains of the *Champion* broke, causing that boat to run against the after rail of the *Pioneer*. After a short delay the *Champion* proceeded on her journey.

CAUCUS NOMINATIONS.—The members elect of both Branches of the City Council, met in caucus yesterday evening, and made their nominations of their officers. In the First Branch, the following named gentlemen were selected: President, J. C. Blackburn; Chief Clerk, J. Schaff Stockett; Reading Clerk, Wm. J. O'Brien: Doorkeeper, John B. Ray. Second Branch, President, Chas. J. Baker; Clerk, Allen E. Forrester; Doorkeeper, John Kitts.

PROPERTY SALES.—Yesterday William Hamilton, auctioneer, sold at the Merchants' Exchange salesrooms, a lot of ground situated at the corner of Baltimore and Bethel streets, having a front on Baltimore street of 16 feet and a depth along Bethel street of 120 feet, improved by a two-story and attick brick dwelling, subject to an annual ground rent of $40. Purchased by M. J. Kelley for $1,500.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH BALTIMORE.—A number of the young men residing in the southern part of the city, have recently had in contemplation the formation of a Young Men's Christian Association, and on Sunday afternoon last a meeting was held at Wesley Chapel, when about thirty names were enrolled. The election of officers was deferred until a future meeting.

BREAKING DOORS.—Two men, named Irvin Johnson and John Knight, were arrested on Sunday night on the charge of breaking into the house of Mrs. McRay, in the southern section of the city, and after gaining entrance, threatening to shoot her. Justice Showacre committed both of them for the action of the Grand Jury.

THE CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY.—On Wednesday next cars will be run on the Canton route, and on Thursday on the Hanover and Sharp street route, of the City Passenger Railway.

ANNUAL CATTLE SHOW AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION OF THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Thirteenth Annual Fair of the Maryland State Agricultural Society commences this morning on the grounds of the Society at the Northern terminus of Charles street. The show bids fair to be one of the best ever held in the State. The exhibition of horses, it is expected, will surpass anything of the kind ever held in Maryland, and the herds of imported and domestic cattle will fully equal the expectations of the managers of the Society.

The collection of the different breeds of sheep, swine and poultry will be very fine. The exhibitors of farming machinery and implements are numerous, and this department of the show bids fair to exceed all previous ones. The grounds have been somewhat enlarged since the last exhibition at the same place, and the accommodations for the stock are far superior. The race course has also been made much larger, and the track put in the best order; it is wide, level, and free from pebbles. The Female Department is already filled with the handiwork of the ladies, and will form one of the most attractive features of the exhibition. There can be seen sugar cured, dry cured, and also old Maryland cured hams; green sausage, smoked and Bologna sausage, puddings, buck-wheat cakes, corn bread, hoe-cakes, rolls, biscuits, and "farmers' loaves" in abundance, all looking most inviting. Then there are preserves and pickles in every variety.

You will see baby socks and home-knit stockings, apparently made for another race of people than those who now inhabit our lands. There are shirts, drawers, worked petticoats, tidies and counterpanes innumerable. There are also here big potatoes, big beats, big onions, big tomatoes, big egg-plants, and some pumpkins, in fact this is *the* department.

The gates of the show will be opened this morning at ten o'clock, when the following programme will be observed:

At 10 o'clock, grand calvacade of all horses on exhibition. At 11 o'clock, exhibition and examination by the judges, of imported cattle, short-horns, Devons, Ayrshires and Herefords. At 2 o'clock, trial of speed, one mile, mares or geldings in single harness.

The police arrangements within the enclosure are very complete, and visitors need have no fear of being annoyed by disorderly persons.

The following have been entered for exhibition:

Herds.—S. T. C. Brown, of Carroll county, exhibits a Devon herd. Ramsey McHenry, of Harford county, an Ayreshire herd. John Merryman, of Baltimore county, a Hereford herd. Captain H. J. Strandberg, of Talbot county, a Devon herd.

Devon Bulls.—M. Goldsborough, Hero 2d, 4 years old; Nonesuch, 18 months; Solomon, 4 months; Nick, 5 months; Clayton, 4 months. S. T. C. Brown, Carroll Eclipse, 5 years; Decatur, 21 months; Revenge, 18 months; Friendship, 16 months; Dred Scott, 14 months; Union, 9 months, and Martin, 5 months. Samuel Sands has Maryland, 18 months, and Baltimore, 6 months. J. Howard McHenry, Uncas, 9 years; Marquis, 1 year. Cavalier, 2 months. Captain H. J. Strandberg, of Talbot, Richmond, 4 years, and Baltimore, 2 years.

Devon Cows and Heifers.—S. T. C. Brown exhibits Jane, 10 years; Miranda, 9 years; Fancy, 6 years; Mag, 5 years; Delight 4 years; Perfection, 2¼ years; Mole 2¼ years; Reserve 2¼ years; Daisy, 20 months; Susan, 18 months; Fuel 18 months; Ruth 7 months. Martin Goldsborough exhibits Posey, 18 months; Bird Eye Second, 15 months; Nellie, 5 months and Dashing, 3 years. Edward Cockey, Baltimore city, Helen, 3 years. J. Howard McHenry, Dahlia, 8 years; Florence 3 years; Sunbeam 2 years; Carnation 1 year. Capt H. J. Strandburg, of Talbot, Matilda, 11 years; Butter Cup 5 years; Rose 5 years; Virginia 2 years; Beauty 2 years, and Dahlia.

Ayreshire Bulls.—Ramsey McHenry, of Harford, exhibits Erroll, 6 years; Geordie, 15 months, and five calves.

Ayreshire Cows and Heifers.—Ramsey McHenry exhibits Annapole, 3 years; Hawthorn, 3 years; Angelic, 3 years; Edith Second, 3 years; Changeling, 6 years; Helen Macgregor, 4 years; Waif, 5 years; Nana, 8 years; Rosalie, 8 years; Octavia, 9 years; Mystic, 10 years; Mause Heading, 10 years; Beauty, 10 years; Marjay, 11 years; Alice, 13 years; Virginia, 29 months; Grizelle, 19 months; Tuberow, 2 years; two heifers, 14 and 15 months, three heifers, 1, 7 and 12 months. Prof. N. R. Smith, Ruth.

Alderney Bulls.—T. J. Taylor, Baltimore county, exhibits Sir Humphrey Davey, 2¼ years; J. Howard McHenry Reward, 5 years: Hector, 2 years; Figaro, 1 year; Buckskin, 8 months, and Reform, 1¼ month.

Alderney Cows and Heifers.—T. J. Taylor, Baltimore county, exhibits Emily, 2¼ years; Fanny, 1¼ years. J. Howard McHenry, Lady 3d, 9 years; Emily, 2¼ years; Constance, 2 years; Plenty, 1 year; Fawn, under 1 year.

Hereford Bulls.—John Merryman exhibits Blenheim, 3 years; Cornhill IV., 17 months; Expectation, 14 months; Champion, 5 months.

Hereford Cows and Heifers.—John Merryman exhibits Cora, 5 years; Province, 3 years; Fill Pail, 2 years; Lady of Cronkhill, 14 months, Indiana, 5 weeks.

Fat Cattle.—John Merryman exhibits one ox. S. T. Brown, one Devon cow.

Native and Grade.—John Wakefield, of Harford co., exhibits cow Strawberry, 11 years, and calf. C. Warns, of Howard, cow 4 years, and cow 6 years. George J. Finney, of Harford, Josephine, 12 months. R. McHenry, Amemour, 19 months. T. J. Taylor, Jennie, 18 months. Jas. E. Myers, Baltimore co., Alice, 1 year.

Imported Cattle.—John Merryman exhibits Hereford bull Milton, 9 years old. J. Howard McHenry, Alderney bull Relief, 6 years; Alderney cow Hope, 8 years.

Working Oxen.—J. Howard McHenry, six yoke, 2 to 6 years old; one yoke Devons, 6 years. John Merryman, one yoke. J. Chandler Smith, one yoke Devons, 3 years.

Quick Draft Stallions.—R. McHenry, Gibraltar, 2 years; Walter Dorsey, Eclipse Morgan, 4 years, Herod Tuckahoe, 2 years; W. T. Markland, Ticonderoga, 2 years; G. W. Lurman, Jim Crow, 6 years; Nace Howard, Whitehall, 7 years; S. W. Conn, Capt. Walker, 2 years, Justice Walker, 2 years; W. S. Watkins, Stranger 2 years, Frank Pierce, 15 months; G. W. Lurman, Prince, 2 years; J. H. McHenry, Express, 3 years old; C. Shipley, Sam, 15 months, Ned, 6 months; Geo. P. West, Highlander, 17 months, St. Lawrence, 14 months.

Quick Draft Mares and Fillies.—James E. Myers, Beulah, 1 year; John Merryman, filly, 2 months. Prof. N. R. Smith, Molly, 8 years; J. H. McHenry, Lady Messenger, 11 years, and Blackbird, 9 years, Empress, 3 years; S. W. Conn, Lady, 2 years, G. W. Lurman, Fashion, 2 years; Dr. G. K. Sappington, Flora, 2 years; N. R. Smith, Jessie, 1 year; George P. West, Lady Lightfoot, 1 year.

Saddle Stallions.—Hy. Frailey, Wade Hampton, 5 years; E. Cockey, Vermont Morgan, 9 years.

Saddle Mares and Fillies.—John Merryman, Black Maria, 3 years; J. B. Ensor, Fanny, 5 years.

Heavy Draft Stallions.—R. Overeach, Canadian Levi, 8 years; K. H. Taylor, Cobham, 7 years; J. H. McHenry, colt, 17 months; T. W. Murray, colt, 4 months.

Brood Mares.—T. W. Murray, Fanny, 10 years, and sucking horse colt, 4 months; G. W. Lurman, Dally, 12 years, and colt; Jane, 12 years, and colt; J. B. Myers, Fanny, 6 years; T. W. Murray, Jenny, 8 years; J. T. Richards, Lady Jane, 7 years; M. S. Watkins, Black Maria, 13 years.

Mules and Jacks.—T. W. Murray, mule colt, 2 years; E. Davis, 1 pair mules, 3 years; Chas. Ruple, 1 jack, 2¼ years: C. Davis, one jack, 8 years.

Horses for General Utility.—W. T. Markland & Bro., Paul Clifford, 10 years; S. Linah, Young Mazeppa, 7 years; W. T. Markland, Tie Boy, 5 years; H. W. Powell, Skippling, 8 years; A. L. Clark, Live Yankee, 7 years; C. Shipley, Delight, 6 years; T. B. Hull, Mambrino, 8 years; W. T. Markland & Bro., George Peabody, 3 years; J. B. Myers, Sir Henry, 3 years; J. H. McHenry, Dispatch, 3 years.

Matched Horses.—John Merryman, 1 pair, 5 and 6 years old.

Thorough Bred Stallions.—Walter Dorsey, Howard county, Hercules, 5 years.

Thorough Bred Mares and Fillies.—J. B. Myers, Black Maria, 2 years.

Long Wool Sheep.—S. T. Brown exhibits one Oxford buck, 3 years.

Middle Wool.—John Merryman, one Hampshire down buck.

Mixed Wool.—John Merryman, 3 ewe lambs.

Swine, (small.)—G. A. Mittnacht, Suffolk boar Patrick Henry, 2 years; Prince of Wales, 9 months; Robert Moore, Suffolk boar Roger, 1 year; J. Howard McHenry, Suffolk boar, 8 months, Robert Moore, sow Kate, 1 year, 6 pigs, 3 months; J. H. McHenry, 1 Suffolk sow, 8 months, 5 pigs, 2 months, and 4 pigs Essex and Suffolk, two months.

Swine, (large.)—William Ashbridge, Chester boar John, 6 months; C. Warns, Chester sow, Susan, 2 years; Wm. H. Oler, Russia and Chester sow Prolific, 2 years, and 6 pigs; John Merryman, Berkshire sow, 16 months; Mr. Makeland, Berkshire sow 3 years, and 5 pigs; C. Warns, 2 Chester sows 12 months; E. Cockey, Chester sow 13 months, and 6 pigs; Ramsay McHenry, Berkshire sow 7 months, 4 sows and 2 boar pigs, 1 boar and 4 sows, 2 months; John Merryman, 5 Berkshire pigs; C. Warns, 11 Chester shoats, 4 months, and 7 pigs, 2 months; W. Ashbridge, 7 pigs, 15 months, and 5 pigs, 15 weeks.

Poultry and Fowls.—John Merryman, 8 coops of game chickens, 1 coop Bantams. C. Warns, 50 Bramah Pootra chickens, 24 Polands, 12 English Bantams, 12 Spanish Bantams. J. W. Quick, 12 puddle ducks. S. M. Watkins, 12 Creole chickens. C. H. Beth, 12 fancy Bantams. R. McHenry, 2 Hong Kong geese. W. H. Oler, 1 coop puddle ducks, 1 coop Muscovy ducks, 2 coops Spanish game chickens.

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT.

In the household department there are many things worthy of notice. The following entries were made yesterday:

Quilts.—One quilt, deposited by Mrs. A. C. Jones; one quilt, by Mrs. W. S. Wonderly; one quilt, by Mrs. Dr. G. Alvator; one fancy album quilt, by Mrs. Maria Wise; one quilt, by Mrs. W. Stevenson; one silk quilt, by Mrs. Spackman; one silk quilt, by Miss Susan P. Dukehart; one silk quilt, by Mrs. R. Murray; one fancy quilt, Mrs. John F. Davis; one quilt, by Miss Sophia Stieff; one album square, by Mrs. Granger.

Crochet Work.—One crochet skirt, deposited by Miss Neanie J. Mettee; one do. pin-cushion, by Miss Sarah L. M. Clark; one do. rosette, by same; one pincushion and housewife, by Harriet M. Clark; one collar and cuff, by Miss Mary J. Clark; one cape, by Miss E. Smythe; one crochet tidy, by Miss Louisa Leight, one do. bread cloth, by Miss Mary Ann Reeside; one tidy, by Mrs. Ann Eichelberger; four table mats, by Miss Nannie G. Merriman; one tidy; by Miss Mary E. Basch; three tidies, by Miss Cynthia Hill.

Worsted Work.—One lamp mat, deposited by Miss Mary Gaddesss; one do., by Miss S. Applegarth; one lady's cap, by Mrs. F. Fishbach; one cap and circular, by Mrs. M. A. Boyd; one piece worsted work, by Miss Comfort Cockey; two do., by Miss Fanny Cockey; one worsted opera cloak, by Mrs. J. H. Tegmeyer; one vase of worsted flowers, by Miss Francis Buckmiller; one large frame worsted work, (tribute money,) by Miss Jane Patterson; one worsted ottoman cover, by Mrs. Maynard Welby.

Embroidery.—Two pieces embroidery, deposited by Miss Sally Magee; one embroidered pincushion, by Miss Mumma; one embroidered bead cap, by Willee L. Beehler; one infant's frock, by Catharine McNeill; one embroidered stool cover, by Hannah Emmett; one toilet cover, by Mrs. M. E. Roach; one embroidered apron, by Miss Sarah C. Cains; one embroidered bureau cover, by Mrs. Cains; one embroidered infant's dress, by Mrs. James A. Church.

Preserves.—One jar each of preserved tomato, quince, and shell-bark tomato; one tumbler preserved barberry, one goblet quince jelly and one tumbler apple jelly—deposited by Mrs. J. E. Eshbach. One jar each of preserved citron, cantaleupe, quinces, tomato and peaches, and two jars apple jelly—by Mrs. J. T. Phillips. One goblet preserved citron—by Miss Molly Hooper. One tumbler preserved winter cherry—by Mrs. C. V. Tarman. One jar each of preserved strawberry tomato, red tomato and water-melon—by Mrs. F. Eshbach. Two goblets preserved tomato, one jar purple grape jam and one jar green grape jelly—by Miss K. Davis. One tumbler preserved citron—by Miss M. L. Cunningham. One jar preserved citron and two jar apples—by Miss Mary Bleany.

Pickles.—One jar pickled cucumbers and two jars brandy peaches, deposited by Mrs. J. T. Phillips; one bottle tomato catsup, by Mrs. John E. Eschbach; one bottle Chow-Chow, one tumbler tomato catsup, by Mrs. M. L. Cunningham; one tumbler tomato catsup, by Miss Margaret Meony.

Counterpanes.—One white counterpane, deposited by Miss F. Ross; one do. do., by Miss M. E. Ross; one do. do., by Miss S. Ross; one do. do., by Miss Catherine McNeill.

Shirts.—One shirt, made and deposited by Miss Maria Gill; two shirts, by Mrs. Deborah Ann Butler; one shirt, by Mrs. R. A. Hunt.

Home-Made Pound Cake.—Ginger pound cake made and deposited by Miss Alice M. Wise.

Home-Made Sponge Cake.—Home-made sponge cake made and deposited by Mrs. J. T. Phillips; loaf sponge cake, Mrs. Gabler.

Home-Made Soap.—Box domestic soap made and deposited by Miss Camelia M. Hall.

Home-Made Bread.—Loaf of home-made bread by Mrs. Reese; loaf home-made bread and pan of rolls, Miss R. Knox: loaf of bread and biscuit, Mrs. Welmore.

Miscellaneous Articles.—Bag crude guano, bag ground guano (Nevassa) by E. K. Cooper; pine knot basket and grass brush, by Mrs. January; moss basket, by Miss S. Savran; clove basket and pin rocking chair, by Rufus Applegarth; 17 bottles Spalding's prepared glue, glass case and 2 boxes paraffine candles, 2 busts and lump refined paraffine, jar crude paraffine, box patent packages, 17 cans solidified milk, by Thomas Bruton; 2 glass bead lamp mats, by Mrs. Elenora Greentree; frame tapestry work, (St. Joseph,) by Miss Ellen A. Kelly; frame tapestry work, (pea fowl,) by Miss Isabella Kelly; lot of draining tile, by Burns, Russell & Co.; case hard rubber goods, coil of rubber machine belting, coil of leather machine belting, coil of rubber hose, India rubber bucket deposited by W. G. Maxwell; glass bead basket, by Miss Gussie Stieff; frame of flower work, by Miss Kate Stieff; frame of leather work, by Mrs. Margaret Beam; rustic basket and flowers, by Henry A. Seinn; frame, (specimen of marking with indelible ink,) by M. J. Seim; frame rustic basket and fruit, by C. A. Seim; basket of wax flowers, by Miss Mary Knox; poultry house, by J. Jacob Bower; Harris' improved boudoir sewing machine, by J. C. Stephenson; silk mats, by Miss Olivia Buckmiller.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the State Agricultural Society was held last night at the Newton University Building, Lexington street, near Calvert, John Merryman, Esq., President, in the chair. Samuel Sands, Esq., Secretary.

The Chairman, after calling to order, addressed the meeting as follows:

I congratulate the Society upon the auspicious opening of its 13th annual exhibition. Never within my knowledge of the Society has there been shown more hearty good-will, on the part of the farmers generally, than now. In our history, this year of 1860 must always be an epoch, second only to that of the year of our birth. By the favorable action of the last Legislature upon our petition for relief, your Executive Committee were placed in a condition to pay off 90 per cent. of the indebtedness of the Society, a debt looked upon by most of our creditors, until then, as valueless, and I am willing to hazard the opinion that before the term of your present officers expires, every dollar of debt will have been cancelled, and a cash balance be on hand for our successors to begin with. A full financial statement will be made in the report of the Executive Committee, which will be read to you to-morrow night. I regret, gentlemen, that an arrangement looking to the location of the Fair Grounds at Canton, fell through at the last moment. A location upon the harbor of Baltimore, and near the line of one of the great railroad routes, and at one of the contemplated termini of another, presented means of access heretofore unknown to the Society. We owe at least our thanks to the liberal owners, for their tender of the free use of 25 acres of land for five years. They were Mr. J. H. Pleasants, President of the Canton Company, Messrs. Miles White, and W. W. Glenn.

The arrangement of the Charles street grounds was placed in the hands of a Committee with instructions to fit them up at a cost not exceeding one thousand dollars. This sum will not be expended. In this connexion, I desire to express my thanks to J. A. Tegmeyer, Esq., Civil Engineer, whose gratuitous services have gone far towards accomplishing the work at so small an expense.

A month since I delivered a communication to the Board of Police of this city, asking them to detail from their well organized and efficient force a sufficient number of men for our service. The reply of the Board I will now read:

OFFICE BOARD OF POLICE, BALTIMORE, October 13, 1860.

John Merryman, Esq., President Maryland State Agricultural Society:

DEAR SIR—The Board consider that the exhibition of your Society, in the immediate vicinity of the city, from which, during its continuance, it will daily attract large crowds, presents a case which clearly falls within the scope of the actions of the Board. I am instructed, therefore, to say that they will take pleasure in complying with your request, and will have a sufficient number of policemen detailed to preserve order on the occasion.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,
CHARLES HOWARD, President.

Here, gentlemen, we have the assurance of protection to all, and without cost to the Society.

Before closing, continued Mr. Merryman, I think it only just that the Society should know who of their Committee were at Annapolis last winter, and to whom, as your Executive officer, I take this opportunity of extending publicly my thanks for valuable assistance, Col. O. Bowie, and Jas. Contee, Esqs., of Prince George's; Col. E. Shriver, and George R. Dennis, Esq., of Frederick; C. M. Thurston, Esq., of Alleghany; J. H. McHenry, Esq., of Baltimore; Col. Sothron, of St. Mary's; Major Wilkins, of Kent; and the Messrs. Harwood, of Anne Arundel. And, now, gentlemen, I have to express my thanks once more for the honor conferred upon me three years since, by my election as President of the Society, and your unanimously expressed wish for my retention during the last two years. I am fully pursuaded that the time has now arrived for me to express my determination not to be again a candidate for the office, but to assume once more the position of a working member of the Society, where I hope long to be permitted to be useful. It has been suggested that subjects for discussion, during the remaining evenings of the week, be named to-night, and I would be gratified if the Society would order a committee to name suitable subjects for discussion.

After the conclusion of the President's remarks, some discussion arose about the postponement of the examination of Devon cattle on Tuesday (this) morning, until Wednesday morning, Col. Oden Bowie, of Prince George's, stating that a number of Devon cattle had been detained on the passage here, and would not be in a condition to be examined on Tuesday. The examination of Devons was therefore postponed until Wednesday morning at 9½ o'clock.

The President then called a meeting of the Executive Committee, and vacated the chair, calling Dr. Samuel P. Smith, of Alleghany, to preside.

A short time elapsed, when the President resumed his seat. Col. Bowie moved that the President extend an invitation to Charles B. Calvert, Esq., President of the Maryland Agricultural College, the Faculty and Students, asking them to visit the Fair of the Society upon any day they may find it most convenient.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

Two members gave notice of motions to amend the Constitution, which, under the rules, will be discussed at the future meetings of the Society.

Martin T. Goldsborough, Esq., of Talbot county, moved that a committee of three be appointed by the Chair, who should designate the subjects to be discussed upon each night of the meetings of the Society and during the continuance of the Fair.

The motion was carried, and the Chair appointed M. T. Goldsborough, Dr. Smith and Dr. Murray, as the committee.

The President then announced to the Society that a committee of citizens of Baltimore had just handed a proposition to him, which he would state to the Society. It was the offer of a purse of $300 free for all trotting horses, mile heats, best three in five, to harness, to take place at the Fair grounds, on Friday, Nov. 2nd, at one o'clock. Col. Bowie moved that the Society accept the proposition, and that the thanks of the Society be tendered the gentlemen who had tendered the purse to the Society. It is understood that the judges of this trot be appointed in the same manner as all the judges of the Society are appointed—by the Executive Committee.

The Chairman then introduced to the meeting Col. Johnson, of New York, Secretary of the New York State Agricultural Society, and Vice-President of the United States Agricultural Society. Col. Johnson made a most interesting address to the meeting, showing the great good which the agricultural associations of the several States were now exerting with the agricultural interests of the country—not only in tilling the soil and improving the breeds of stock, but more than this, they were establishing agricultural colleges, which, besides giving the sons of farmers a practical farming education, also fitted them for occupying the highest positions among the greatest of the land. During the remarks of Mr. Johnson he was frequently interrupted by applause.

M. T. Goldsborough, Esq., Chairman of the Committee to select subjects for discussion, reported that the subject on Tuesday night would be—

The economy of concentrated manures.

On Wednesday night—The number of crosses that should entitle an animal to compete as a full-bred—not a pure-bred—and the advantage of the same.

On Thursday night, tobacco culture considered as a judicious substitute for wheat where the latter may become unprofitable because of insect enemies.

Henry M. Warfield, Esq., President of the Corn and Flour Exchange, then arose and tendered the free use of the rooms of the association to the Society during their stay in the city, assuring the members that they would be heartily welcomed, and that every attention possible would be extended to them. The invitation was unanimously accepted, and the meeting adjourned to meet at the same place to-night at 7½ o'clock.

MINOT'S LEDGE LIGHT-HOUSE.—The interior of this structure is being rapidly completed. The workmen labor on it night and day. The woodwork of the house, we believe, is entirely of oak, and will be, when finished, as solid and enduring as it can be made. Workmen at work in the light report that during the severest storms thus far only a slight trembling is felt. Capt. Alexander, who superintended the construction of the lighthouse, dined within its granite walls, one day last week, with his entire family.

The Evangelical Alliance is a new scheme of religious reform inaugurated in New York on Sunday evening. A report was presented, which showed that the number of persons unprovided with church accommodations in that city is 638,161.

On Satuaday night the propeller Victoria, lying at one of the piers in New York, was seized by the revenue cutter Harriet Lane, on suspicion of being a slaver.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT.—JUDGE BOND.

State *vs.* Edward L. Bowen, indicted for stealing a watch, the property of Douglas E. Gosnell. Plea of not guilty entered, at request of Grand Jury, the statement of Capt. Petit, of the police, subsequent to the presentment having satisfied that body there was no felonious intent on the part of Bowen. The parties were both intoxicated, and Bowen had taken the watch to prevent Gosnell from losing it, and afterwards lost it himself.——Daniel Sullivan, found guilty of stealing one tea-kettle, valued at fifty cents, from Uriah Gravener, was sentenced to six months' confinement in the Penitentiary.——Frances Tubman (negress), adjudged guilty of stealing one pair of lasting gaiters, worth $1, from George F. Fisher, was sentenced to be sold within the State for the term of one year.——Ann Byers (negress), indicted jointly for the same offence, was adjudged not guilty, and discharged.——The Grand Jury indicted John Baskets *alias* Steret, for the willful murder of a man named Jocko, which was perpetrated about two years ago, on the Point.——Adjourned at 1 o'clock.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE MARTIN.

John H. Berry *vs.* T. & R. Scott. Before Reported. Not concluded.——Assignment 241 to 242 inclusive.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE MARSHALL.

Burr, Haight & O'Connell *vs.* H. Clay Ridgely. An appeal from Justice Hayward. Judgment affirmed.——Henry Gaehle *vs.* Henry Hammer. An action for a piano sold. Verdict for plaintiff for $139.74.——Assignment 208 to 236.

CITY CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE KREBS.

Howard Bank *vs.* Moritz Bialla. Application by complainant for increase of bond heretofore given under injunction in this case. Argued by S. M. Cochran for Bank and O. F. Hack for respondent.

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY COURT—JUDGE BREWER.

ANNAPOLIS, Oct. 29, 1860.—This morning Captain James, warden of the city jail, arrived, having in charge Andrew Weinholt, William Bell, Frederick Frank and John Hartman, charged with various offences, and removed to this Court from the Criminal Court for Baltimore city. At ten o'clock Deputy Sheriff Grafflin, Captain Boyd, and some seventy-five or a hundred others, arrived in the cars and thronged the Court room. Andrew Weinholt, charged with larceny, was placed in the dock, and on being interrogated whether he was ready to proceed to trial, replied that T. Joseph Rogers, his counsel, was not present, and further that he understood his case would not be called for trial until January next.—The Court replied it could not always notify all the members of the Bar when their cases would be called; it was their business to be present; and then advised the traverser to get other counsel, have his witnesses, &c.; to which Weinholt replied, "Well, I guess you might as well try me now as any other time." Weinholt was then removed, and Wm. Bell, charged with the larceny of a "pungy," placed in the dock. He had neither counsel nor witnesses, but, by request, H. Tillard Smith, Esq., consented to defend him. After an interview with the prisoner, Mr. Smith stated that his client had been authorized by an unknown person to sell the "pungy," and desired a witness to be summoned who would testify to the fact.——The State's officer remarked, the prisoner would be compelled to prove that fact, for he, the prisoner, had already made several contradictory statements in regard to the authority under which he offered the boat for sale.——John Hartman, indicted for larceny in nine separate cases, was next placed in the dock, and Mr. Snyder desired a continuance until to-morrow.——The Court remarked that the removed cases assigned for trial to-day would have to be tried, for it was his intention to try the county cases this Term, and as there were several for murder, there would not be time to dispose of them and the removals this week, if those cases were not disposed of to-day. [Hartman is indicted for the larceny of buggy wagons, butcher wagons, slaughtered beef, harness, chickens, &c., the property of several persons in Baltimore city.]——Frederick Wm. Rullman, indicted for selling liquor on the Sabbath and also for selling liquor without a license, was tried and the jury rendered a verdict of guilty on the third count of the indictments and not guilty on the first two counts. This verdict covers the charge of selling on the Sabbath and also without a license. Mr. Franklin, counsellor for the defence, moved for a new trial.——State *vs.* John Hartman, indicted for the larceny of chickens, the property of George P. Dunkell. Verdict guilty.——The remaining cases against Hartman were being prepared for trial, when the Court overruled the motion for a new trial in the case of Frederick Wm. Rullman, and imposed a fine of $100 in each of the two cases.——Mr. Snyder, after consulting his client, Hartman, plead guilty to two cases of larceny, and the State's Attorney entered a *stett* in the remaining cases. Not sentenced.——Without adjourning we are compelled to close for the mail.

FROM MATANZAS.—By the arrival of the steamship Matanzas, at New York, we have dates from Matanzas to the 22d inst. The city and harbor were in the enjoyment of an extraordinary state of good health.

MATANZAS, Oct. 22.—Sugar—Since the 6th inst. there has been an active demand for qualities suitable for Spain, which, on account of their scarcity, are commanding full rates. The other classes, Nos. 8 and 14 D. S., are very dull; yet holders, with the unfavorable advices of the Louisiana crop, and their reduced stock, show no disposition to admit lower prices; the market is quite unsettled, buyers paying for their immediate necessities.—Muscovados—No sales made since the 6th; stock reduced to 350 hhds., of which some 220 hhds. are in course of shipment for New York; prices from 7⅛, 8⅜, 8⅜, to 9⅜ reals, according to quality.

Molasses quiet; during the present week a cargo of about 1,400 hhds., bought for Portland, at 3⅜ reals, for clayed.

Honey—But few trifles have come to market; prices not yet opened.

The coming crop is a promising one, the growing cane having gained considerably from the late favorable weather, and many sugar estates will begin grinding the 1st of December.

Exports from Mantanzas from Jan. 1 to Oct. 20, 1860.

	—SUGAR— Boxes.	Hhds.	Hhds. and Pkgs.	Molasses. Hhds.
To the U. States	59,874	38,591	13,133	50,981
To G. Britain, Cowes and a market	103,552	3,205	1,479	12,398
To the Baltic	2,020	....	....	....
To France	3,589	100	....	....
To Spain	32,847	....	39	33
To the Mediterranean	249	....	....	....
To Br. America	25	122	....	1,026
To S. America	7,793	....	....	21
Total	209,495	42,019	14,642	64,459
Same time last year	228,234	35,759	5,150	62,732

WRECK OF THE SHIP OLIVER PUTNAM.—The particulars of the loss of the ship Oliver Putnam, of Newbury, Mass., which foundered at sea on the 26th of July, to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, were brought to New York on Sunday, by the pilot boat Nettle, which boarded, on the 27th, off Barnegat, the ship Indiaman, having on board Capt. Ammi Smith and seven of the crew of the lost ship, who had been picked up in the Indian Ocean. The Oliver Putnam sailed from Liverpool April 29, and sprung a leak on the 13th of July, in a heavy gale. On the 26th of July the ship was abandoned, in lat. 36° South, lon. 50° East. One of the long boats which, with seven men, was accidentally swept away from the ship, afterwards arrived at the Mauritius; another of the small boats, which was stove, contained the first mate and five seamen, who were probably lost. The remainder of the crew, including the captain, are on board the Indiaman, which was ordered to Boston. The Oliver Putnam was an A 1 ship of 1,034 tons register. She was built in Newbury, Mass., in 1854, and was owned by J. Knapp.

CHESS MATTERS.—There is considerable interest manifested in chess matters in this city, much of which is due to the long stay of the noted players, Morphy and Paulsen, in the metropolis. The former gentleman has left for his home, in New Orleans, and Mr. Paulsen is about sailing to Europe, on a visit to his friends in Germany. During his sojourn abroad Mr. Paulsen will play with many of the European chess celebrities, Adersen and Kolich among the number. It is the opinion of good judges in this country that he is as strong a player as any in Europe, and that his only living superior is Mr. Morphy; a few months will, however, test the correctness of this opinion. There will be much curiosity in this country respecting Mr. Paulsen's European tour, and his chess contests will excite much interest. His blindfold playing will, undoubtedly, create a *furore*, and in this particular he stands at the head of all known chess players, living or dead. Mr. Morphy has played eight games blindfold, but Mr. Paulsen can play twelve.—*N. Y. World.*

THE MYSTERY OF DETECTION.—The detection of a forgery by the paying teller of the Bank of the Republic, New York, on Saturday, was a remarkable instance of the unconscious dexterity which long habit gives. The check appeared to be drawn by a well known house, and was upon the peculiar form of blank used by that house. A teller's eye learns to connect the usual writing of every dealer with the blank commonly used by him—its shape, color, and even texture—so that the thing becomes a unity in his mind, or rather, to his perception. The smallest variation therefore, makes a discord, and induces scrutiny. In this case the clerk could not tell what it was that led him to examine the signature, which although it proved a forgery, was so closely imitated, that a careful comparison with the genuine hardly justified suspicion. But he remembered that, as he took the check in hand, the paper seemed a little stiffer than that commonly used by the firm. So slight are the clues, sometimes, that lead to the discovery of crime.

THE GRACE DARLING FAMILY have again performed a humane act. On the evening of Tuesday, the 8th inst., the sloop Trio, Anderson, of Arbroath, (coal,) for Leith, left Shields with a fair wind, and was overtaken by the gale on Wednesday morning off North Sunderland; she got as far as Skate Roads, when they let go both anchors, which, during a perfect hurricane, were snapped, and the vessel drifted on the Longstone Rock, where the Forfarshire was lost. The master and crew had great difficulty in getting from the ship, and after being twelve hours on the rock were picked off by the father, a brother, and two nephews, of that heroine Grace Darling, the father now being in his 75th year, fifty of which he has been in the Lighthouse service—and after being kindly treated by them they were landed next day at North Sunderland, whence they were forwarded to Arbroath by the Shipwrecked Fisherman's Society.—*Liver. Times, Oct. 11.*

THE BURTON SALE.—On Thursday evening the great Burton-library sale terminated, fifteen days having been occupied in disposing of the library and effects. The engravings, prints and portraits brought moderate prices. Clara Fisher's Shakspearean Cabinet, of nineteen pieces, netted $50; the coffin medal brought $9; the great Clay medal brought $6; metal watch, dug up at Bunker Hill, $8.75; Washington's repeater, worn at Valley Forge, $63; Talma's repeater, presented by Napoleon, $155; two goblets, from Shakspeare's mulberry tree, $32.50; tea caddy, from Shakspeare's mulberry tree, $85. The library furniture, which closed the sale, went off at extremely low prices, the most valuable articles not being honored with a single bid.

THE FIRST RAILROAD IN TURKEY.—A railway, about thirty miles in length, will shortly be opened from Smyrna to Turbali, which is nearly due east of the former place. This work, the first of its kind in Turkey, was undertaken some years since by a number of Englishmen, but has experienced more than the usual share of delay arising from obstacles on the part of both the government and the people. It was expected to be completed early in the present month, and the Sultan and his ministers were to attend the opening.

A fire occurred at No. 130 Walnut street, Philadelphia, on Saturday night. The flames were confined to the cellar, occupied by Patterson Boulton for the storage of cotton. The upper stories were occupied by Charles Tete, importer of cigars and wines, and Francis Tete, importer of coffee. The total loss is $20,000 by fire and water. Insured.

POLITICAL.

THE DISUNION TALK—THE OTHER SIDE.

We published yesterday the extreme Southern views of the probable issue of the Presidential election. To-day we give the sentimett of such of the conservative journals as have reached us:

The Nashville *Gazette* says:

"We intend to meet this great question calmly—look the danger in the face. The problem of the safety of the Union will not be solved, if solved at all, by politicians greedy for office; it will not be solved by fanatics at the North, or the disunionists of the South; it must be solved by the great body of the people. Just now, as it appears to us, there is arrayed against the Union, as the supporters of Lincoln and Hamlin, about one-half of the North, the other half and all the South stand opposed to them. This is not so bad as some of us would have it. We talk of the North as a whole, while the North numbers one-half, or nearly so, as politically friendly to the South; besides, we can see how much of trick, how much of old party antipathies have been brought to bear in favor of the Republican movement; and looking at all these powerful aids, and keeping in view the mainspring of the movement—the fanatical feature of the question involved—we are surprised, not at the small majorities of Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, but surprised that they are so small. If the keystone of the arch does not give the Republicans fifty thousand majority in November, it will not be the fault of the platform. There is magic in the word tariff, to the men who still vote for Simon Snyder for Governor, and General Jackson for President.

With the Senate opposed to him, Mr. Lincoln can do no harm; and with a small and steadily decreasing majority in the House, he is powerless for evil; besides, his party is built of the most incompatible materials—nothing congruous, nothing harmonious in their composition; the very groundwork is combustible in its nature, and will explode as soon as any addition of the simplest element of national policy is made.

We have been patient heretofore under the singular workings of majorities; we must be patient under the rule of an Executive elected by a minority, if we can see that in his election errors of the most dangerous nature will sink forever, and carry their authors with them into the profoundest depths of political oblivion.

The Memphis *Enquirer* enters into a cool calculation of the cost of disunion. It says:

But let us suppose Mississippi out of the Union. She must have a Government; she must have her Congress (who would call it a *Legislature?*) and she must have ministers and ambassadors. She must have an army and navy, and a Post-office Department. She must have Secretaries of State, War, Navy, Interior, and Postmaster-General. There would be a glorious contest for all these offices; and such a canvass would be entered upon as was never seen on this Continent before.

All this would cost money, and somebody must be taxed. It would not do for Mississippi to issue her "Treasury notes," for she owes millions on that score now, and she could get no credit until these are paid up. Indeed, standing alone, without the protection of our national flag, Holland might send over here and bombard some seaport (Mississippi City, for instance), and compel the payment of those old Union Bank bonds to Hope & Co., of Amsterdam.

Taxation, then, would be the only remedy; and that would be pretty high. Our Government now costs one hundred millions in its administration; we have, say, thirty-three millions of people; this is three millions of dollars to one million of people, as it now stands *in* the Union. When *out* of it, the amount required would be treble that sum; and let it be remembered that in this estimate there is no account taken of foreign taxes, &c. It is only for *general* purposes, as a *nation*.

Suppose, however, it all does not exceed the sum of six millions annually; what is the per centage of taxation? Let us see. The taxable wealth of the State is about $6,000,000; if she has to raise six millions on that, it is just one per cent., or $1 on every hundred worth of property. The present tax is not one-fourth of that.

Do our readers believe the good people of Mississippi are going into this absurd disunion movement, only to *pay more taxes?* Will any other good come out of it, even if that be regarded as one? It is idle to think of it. The masses have too much at stake, and too much intelligence, to risk such consequences. *The Union is safe.*

Elsewhere the *Enquirer* remarks:

Our exchanges tell us of the twenty members of the South Carolina Legislature, lately chosen in Charleston, only four are with the extremists; and only one, (the editor of that fire-eating journal, the *Mercury*,) was for secession upon Lincoln's election.

Another candidate who openly proclaimed himself an ultraist, got but 600 votes out of about 2,500. This is all significant. It is the American character speaking out in its *practical* mood.

A correspondent of the Atlanta (Georgia) *American* makes the following calculations of the results of disunion:

1. *The bare prospect of it* has now reduced the price of cotton $10 per bale below its value, and as over 500,000 bales will be sold before the 6th of November, the loss will be $5,000,000 to the South from this cause alone. This is below the figure—every cotton buyer knows it.

2. All the *Southern Banks have closed down*, shut up shop, and now refuse to put out their bills to pay for cotton on bills of exchange, payable at the North after the 6th of November, because no Northern Bank will take Southern Bank drafts or bills payable after that date, for the reason that disunion and war would cancel and annul the debts of belligerents. Hence a money crisis is on us.—Cotton is going down here, whilst it is rising in Europe, and ruin is ahead! Reason why? The Presidential election comes off the 6th of November, and *disunion is threatened*.

3. *If disunion should come*, bacon, now sixteen cents, would then be 50 to 75 cents per pound; corn then $3 to $5 per bushel, and *no money* to pay for it. There is not bacon and corn enough in the Gulf States to feed our people *until the 1st of March.* We have to buy from Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, and other Northern States, or *starve.*

4. *Disunion is civil war.* We are splendidly prepared for it—*animis opibusque parati.* Let us see. We have no muskets, no rifles, no cannon, no bacon and flour to feed an army. *No implements or munitions of war!* Is not this true? Let every honest man answer the question.

5. *When disunion and civil war come*, what will the thousands do who have no bacon, no corn, and no money to buy them with? Will they starve, or form brigand clubs and rob, steal and murder before starving? Who could blame them? Would the *Northwest* send us bacon and corn to stop starvation here, while at *war with us!* No. The idea is absurb.

6. *All who are in favor of civil war, starvation, ruin, desolation, robbery, arson, murder, and the utter destruction of the South, should go for disunion if Lincoln is elected.*

The New Orleans *Cresent* of Wednesday says:

We would be among the last to purchase peace at the price of honor. But the integrity of the South, and all the essential rights of the South, may, we think, still be preserved within the Union. Can we not fight, if necessary, for our rights *in* the Union as well as out of it? If the worst comes to the worst, and the gage of battle is thrown down, may we not follow Wise's advice, and fight before dissolution—and if we be whipped (an impossible supposition) dissolve then, and not before? Is there nothing due to those true men of the North who have stood by us, and are still standing by us, and who would be the first to resist an attempt to subdue us by physical force? Are we to repel their efforts to save us, and chill their zeal in the holy cause, by threats of a calamity, to them most appalling—the severance of these States?

Let the people of the South, the commercial classes especially, think of these things. Let them look at it, not in the light of interest alone, but in the stronger light of patriotism also. Let not the recollection of the wrongs of the South betray her people into any passionate excesses. It is a time when the South should be assured that the position she may take will be a correct and defensible one. We cannot afford, by unwise and precipitate action, to place ourselves at a disadvantage before the nation and the world. The duty of a wise conservatism in the disposal of our votes was never more imperative.

The *Picayune* says: With such prospects before us, the public mind cannot be unexcited, but it need not be bewildered with uncertainty. A plain duty lies before every voter in all the States, to labor for the safety of the Government which has been so beneficent, and to which all we have of national character, of general prosperity, of individual happiness and of future hope, are so clearly due.

FLORIDA ELECTION.

All the counties have been heard from except Volusia, Suwannee, Sumter, Putnam, Orange, Manatee, Levy, Holmes, Hernando, Dade, Calhoun and Brevard. So far the vote for Governor stands:

For Milton,	6,295
" Hopkins,	4,892
Majority for Milton thus far,	1,403

The remaining counties are expected to increase this majority to sixteen or seventeen hundred.

The vote for Congress as far as heard from is as follows:

Hilton,	6,537
Allen,	4,452
Majority for Hilton so far,	2,085

THE CANVASS IN NEW YORK CITY.

The Presidential canvass in New York is being fought with unusual animation on both sides. On Saturday evening there was an immense Union meeting at the Cooper Institute. Considerable enthusiasm prevailed round about the building, and in the early part of the evening rockets were discharged in front of the Institute. Mr. Joshua J. Henry presided at the meeting. The first speech was delivered by the Hon. Charles J. Helme, of Kentucky, who was followed by Mr. Gerard, of New York city, and the Hon. Mr. Stevens, of Oregon, the chairman of the Secessionists' National Committee.

SPEECH OF HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON AT RICHMOND, VA.

RICHMOND, Oct. 27.—Herschel V. Johnson spoke here to-night. He stated that those who sought to oppose Douglas were the disunionists—that the true national Democracy were those who nominated Douglas—that the seceding delegates were excluded from the Convention. They went out on a miserable technicality, regardless of principle. The Virginia delegation voted fifty-seven times for Hunter, and they thereby signified their acquiescence in the Douglas platform, and it was bad faith on their part to turn round and adopt Breckinridge as their nominee. He gave a history of the Clayton compromise, as concluded by J. C. Calhoun and Mr. Clayton, to which Mr. Mason referred in his speech.

He said that Alabama, in 1856, in the National Convention, demanded non-intervention as a *sine qua non* of her support of Douglas, while Virginia, in the same Convention, through Mr. Russell, one of her delegates, first demanded and then waived this principle. He quoted the opinion of Mr. Hunter in the Senate, in favor of the power of territorial legislatures to regulate slavery in their own way. He maintained that the South acquiesced in the Badger proviso, as well as Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. Breckinridge's acceptance of the nomination at Cincinnati was proof of gross inconsistency, which the country will duly appreciate. He concluded with some other facts in regard to the Missouri compromise.

MR. YANCEY AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, October 29.—Mr. Yancey was cordially received here. He speaks to-night.

Another duel occurred in New Orleans on Tuesday last. The *Crescent*, of Wednesday, says: Messrs. John White and A. Barrosse, exchanged shots back of Algiers yesterday afternoon. Nobody was hurt, and after the first fire the trouble was adjusted. One was a Bell and the other a Breckinridge man, and the difficulty grew out of a political debate.

EUROPE.

INTERESTING DETAILS OF THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE REVOLUTION IN NAPLES.

BATTLE OF VOLTURNO.

We have our foreign files to the 13th inst. The telegraph has anticipated most of the news, but the details we give below of the battle of Volturno are interesting.

THE BATTLE OF THE VOLTURNO.

[*From the London Times' Special Correspondent.*]

SANTA MARIA, Oct. 2.— * * * The by-road which runs direct from Capua to St. Angelo intersects the road from Santa Maria to the river just where the road turns up to St. Angelo. In order to guard this position a barricade was constructed a little beyond this point and armed with four guns. The country near the river is so low that every morning the exhalations of the ground cover it with a white mist, which makes it very difficult to see, even at a little distance. Besides this, the torrents which come down from the hills have artificial beds of fifteen to twenty feet in depth, very steep, and covered with brushwood, which are dry now, and serve as roads. The Neapolitans advancing by these, and taking advantage of the mist, approached quite close to the barricade, and carried it at the first onset, driving our men across the main road towards St. Angelo. Having taking this position, they came out and formed in an open field, which lies along the road, in regular order of battle.—Their left had been equally successful, driving ours from the trench near the river, and forcing them back on the heights of St. Angelo. The column to the right again had not only passed the road, but had gone up a little hill commanding St. Angelo.

It was at this critical moment that Garibaldi arrived. He had taken with his staff carriages at Santa Maria, and was coming on in the main road towards St. Angelo. The balls and grape were flying about, but the carriages still proceeded.—When they arrived in the neighborhood of St. Angelo they were in sight of the Neapolitans, who were drawn up there in line of battle. Fortunately, close to this spot was one of the torrents dammed in, which formed a covered way. In this the carriages turned down, except the last, which was struck by a cannon ball, and remained on the road. Through this road Garibaldi advanced, revolver in hand, towards St. Angelo, and just arrived in time to give new courage to the defenders. The object was to drive away the column in the rear of the hills to the left of St. Angelo; this was easily done by throwing some skirmishes on the heights above those occupied by the intruders.—There was, fortunately, some artillery in front, which was turned to good account, but, as usual, it was the bayonet which decided. The Neapolitans tried to penetrate by a cavalry attack, but were beaten back, chiefly by the coolness of the Calabrese, who behaved splendidly. After three or four hours' fighting, whatever could be got together of available men were carried forward, and the Neapolitans not only driven back from their position on the great road, but likewise the barricade retaken. This was about 9 o'clock.

During this time the fight had been equally hot at Santa Maria. General Milvitz, who commanded there, was obliged to confine his defence to the immediate vicinity of the town, holding the main road to Capua and the space between it and the railway. Some light earth-works which he had thrown up lately were of good service. But the enemy brought up fresh and fresh troops, which he kept in reserve in the Campo before Capua. The shells and shot flew into the houses of Santa Maria, and the inhabitants left in masses. Despatch after despatch was sent to Caserta, where the reserve was, to ask for reinforcements. But the reinforcements were likewise claimed on another side. Early in the morning a column had shown itself towards Castel Morone, but was easily driven back, and did not renew its attack. More serious was the advance against Maddaloni, where a column of 4,000 or 5,000 men attacked Bixio. It was a hard fight for there were not more than 2,000 to 2,500 men to oppose on a long line where the hills had to be kept on both sides. But the struggle was soon decided. By noon the news came that the enemy had not only been driven back from their position, but had likewise been followed up to the river. A part of their forces were cut off, and threw themselves into the mountains between Caserta and Maddaloni.

Then there was a little breathing time at least on our side, and the whole effort could be directed against Capua. There were but two brigades remaining in reserve, one the Milano, almost a skeleton of not 1,000, and the other the Eber, equally weakened by detachments sent in different directions. The first was sent on by rail; the second went by the road, and both arrived almost at the same time—about 1 P. M. And it was time. The Neapolitan bullets and balls were coming freely into Santa Maria, while Garibaldi sent orders to let any disposable troops advance as quickly as possible towards St. Angelo. The defence of Santa Maria was quite confined to the outskirts of the town, where the Piedmontese artillerymen were behaving beautifully. The first thing was to oppose this, and a battalion of Bersaglieri, and one of the regiments of the Brigade Eber, were sent to advance, while the Brigade Milano was sent by the Porta St. Angelo to take the enemy on the left flank. But before this occurred the newly formed Hungarian Hussars had been sent out by the Porto Capua to drive back the enemy's cavalry, which ranged close to the gate. Although not more than 60 horsemen, they charged and drove back the two squadrons, cutting them down and taking a number of prisoners.

The infantry soon followed, and General Turr took the command of that side. Although mostly fresh troops, with the exception of the *cadres*, composed of the Cacciatori of the first expedition, they went on like old soldiers. The enemy, who had evidently all day long the idea of intimidating our troops with his cavalry, charged; but the Picciotti, guided by the soldiers of Calatafimi, formed groups, and not only stood firing, but bayonets of the horsemen. After this it was almost nothing but advance with the bayonet until the Convent of the Capuchins and the Cemetery, the two chief positions of the Neapolitans, were permanently taken.

While this was going on on that side the rest of the Brigade Eber, the last reserve, was called by the Dictator towards St. Angelo. Scarcely out of the gates it fell in with Garibaldi, who, accompanied only by a few officers, was waiting for further reinforcements to fall on the flank of the enemy, who, on withdrawing from St. Angelo, had taken to the woods, and occupied some houses with his artillery.

After the first defeat in the morning the enemy had returned with new forces to carry St. Angelo. Not only did all his field guns scatter death in every direction, but likewise three batteries from the opposite bank and the mortars from the fortress began to open a tremendous fire, under the protection of which the Neapolitans advanced, between ten and eleven A. M. They carried once more the position of the barricade, and occupied even the first houses leading up towards St. Angelo. Medici and Colonel Spangaro, besides Garibaldi, did everything to steady the wavering troops, who, seeing themselves so much outnumbered, and attacked by such formidable artillery, began to think the day lost. For hours the fight lasted, a continued advance or retreat on both sides, but still the Neapolitans could not gain much ground. This was, perhaps, the most strongly contested spot on the whole line, and only in the afternoon the advantage began to show on our side. The Neapolitans had again to clear the road, but they still held our barricades and woods on both sides of it. With great trouble two skirmishing lines were formed, and sent to threaten their left and right, and then a hundred men were collected behind the first house, and these made a rush at the cry of "Viva Garibaldi," and carried the position about 2 P. M., which was kept, as well as the guns which were in it.

Garibaldi returned towards Santa Maria and brought on the rest of the Brigade Eber to complete the success which had been gained. Scarcely half a mile from Santa Maria an open space lies on the left of the road, through which a detached barrack is visible. Here the Neapolitans had placed some guns, while their infantry lined the woods. As soon as they saw the column they opened fire. Garibaldi, not heeding, still advanced, until he came to the first body. Here he gave orders to the Hungarian Legion and the Swiss Company to advance and drive them away. The two threw themselves into the woods, and, scarcely using their firearms, advanced with their bayonets, driving the Neapolitans before them like sheep. A cavalry charge of several squadrons followed, and did a good deal of harm to the little body of brave fellows, but did not hinder them from following up their success and pushing forward to the very edge of the Campo before Capua.

Garibaldi still advanced with the few remaining companies in the direction of St. Angelo, sending off one after another to continue the work of the Hungarians. Medici had, in the meantime, also pushed in advance, and by 4 P. M. the Neapolitans were flying in all directions, and our men had occupied the edge of the wood at half a mile from Capua, where they remained all night, and are still. It was as complete a defeat as ever any army suffered. I do not think the Neapolitans will take the offensive another time. They had, on the whole line, quite 30,000, to which we could scarcely oppose 15,000.

The losses were not so serious as might have been expected. Many wounded, but few dead.

We have five guns, which were left by the Neapolitans early in the day, but could only be secured in the evening. Two British sailors distinguished themselves in removing them.

THE SECOND ENGAGEMENT.

The special correspondent of the *Times* writes, under date of the 2d and 4th instant, a second letter from Santa Maria. From this letter we make the following extracts:

As is often the case with victories, the most tangible fruits of that of yesterday were reaped the day after. The Dictator, who had displayed the whole day of the battle an almost superhuman activity and energy, had retired for a few hours of rest in the modest little chamber of the parish priest of St. Angelo, when, about ten P. M., a telegraphic despatch arrived from Caserta informing him that a Neapolitan force had made its appearance on the mountains to the north of Caserta, and that a body of them had even occupied Monte Briano and above the cascade of the park, which is not a mile from the palace.

The Neapolitans, who were in possession of the heights, sent down a couple of battalions next morning. Though their appearance on the evening before had caused alarm, they succeded in coming down without being perceived, and actually got possession of the first houses and of the barracks situate on the north-easterly flank of Caserta. The sentinel at the barracks was the first to give the alarm. General Sirtori collected whatever force he had on hand, among them two companies of Piedmontese Bersaglieri and two companies of the line, which had come down by rail from Naples a short time before. The resistance was not very energetic, owing, probably, to the circumstance that a part of the Neapolitan soldiery was already more busy plundering than fighting. They were soon pressed back, and a number of them taken prisoners; of the rest, a part got into the direction of Maddaloni, where Bixio came down upon them, and made likewise a number of prisoners.

While this was going on Saulis had drawn nearer with his brigade, and Garibaldi had come up to the heights. The Piedmontese as well as some other troops were sent up to assist, and then the race began, with the Piedmontese Bersaglieri in front. The Neapolitans tried to make a stand in front of Caserta Vecchia, but were soon made to yield, leaving 400 or 500 prisoners in our hands. This done, the whole assumed altogether the character of a chase. Two entire battalions, cut off towards the left and pressed back, fell into the hands of Col. Viackler, of the Brigade Saulis, and were made prisoners almost to a man. It was quite ludicrous to see the numbers of prisoners, many of whom still had their arms, escorted by a few men as prisoners to the Palace of Caserta, in the court yard of which, before evening, 2,500 men, with two colonels and several other superior officers, had found accommodation. The rest were dispersed in all directions, so that of the column of 5,000 very few will probably return to the right bank of the Volturno.

GARIBALDI'S PERSONAL EFFORTS AND DANGERS.

A correspondent of the *Journal des Debats* says: The most brilliant episode of the action of the 1st of October was the recapture of the battery at the foot of Mont San Angelo. When I left Santa Maria I knew that this battery had been very much disabled in the morning. Garibaldi arrived at nine o'clock, when the enemy was thundering at it with all his strength because it took him in flank, and was causing him severe loss. The tripple battery courageously resisted the attack, and never slackened fire, when all at once the one situated at the foot of the hill became silent. The royalists, to the number of 2,500, got round the hill, and rushing upon the guns spiked five of them, and killed several of the men at their pieces. Garibaldi, on the San Tammaro side, soon observed the silence of his favorite battery, and an aide-de-camp from General Milwitz soon informed him of the disaster, which would probably have lost him the battle. Garibaldi at once started off, crossed Santa Maria, followed by Medici and his staff, and, collecting what men he could, cried out in a voice which caused all to shudder, "We are going to die, but the Italians must win the day; at all other points we have conquered."

Followed by 100 men at rapid pace, Garibaldi, leading the way in a small disabled carriage, went right forward. But just as they got near the Casino of San Angelo, some Neapolitan Chasseurs who were lying on the ground rose and fell upon them. The coachman drove his horses into a ditch and formed a barricade of the carriage. Garibaldi jumped up indignant, and went up to the Chasseurs, shouting "Viva Italia!" Some of his men coming up at the same time, the enemy became demoralized and took to flight. Garibaldi was slightly wounded in the stomach, and his trowsers were riddled by two or three bullets. "If I only had another pair," he said, and without further remark he continued his march towards a battalion of 150 Hungarians, commanded by General Mogyorady.

He pointed to the Neapolitans who were in possession of the battery, and cried out to them, "Forward, my lads, disperse that rabble yonder for me!" This "rabble" consisted of a regiment of the line, a squadron of cavalry, a company of chasseurs, and a company of artillery. The Hungarians, without waiting to count the numbers of the adversary, rushed forward, and charged with the bayonet. After a contest of twenty minutes, the battery was retaken, and once more it poured its storm of grape on the Neapolitan troops, who fled in confusion across the fields. The Hungarians in this encounter had 30 men put *hors de combat*, the Neapolitans about 200. Garibaldid did not wait to dress his wound, but hurried elsewhere.—The day, however, was now won.

ENGLISH SEAMEN IN THE BATTLE OF THE VOLTURNO.

The correspondent of the *Debats* says: "The guns of the barricades on the road to Capua were partly served by sailors belonging to the English ship of the line *Renown*, who, happening to be here as tourists in want of excitement, felt disposed to amuse themselves by hunting down the Royalists. I saw them again on the 3d, merry as bridegrooms, returning to the *fete* of the cannonade. But it was a dismal day, for not a gun was fired.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRISONERS AT NAPLES.

Yesterday (October 3), the 2,500 prisoners were taken by rail to Naples. At the station a few hundred national guards were waiting for them, who conducted them to the Fort of St. Elmo. When the prisoners saw the national guard they asked jeeringly, "Whether the Austrians had not yet skinned them?" The taunt was not understood until further explanation. The prisoners asked where the Austrians were, as they had been told that they occupied Naples and defeated Garibaldi, who was now between two fires. When they saw the Piedmontese at St. Elmo, they asked, astonished, who they were, and when told that they were Piedmontese a new light seemed to dawn upon them. It is with such lies that the Neapolitans tried to raise the spirit of their soldiery and of their officers, for the ignorance of the latter cedes nothing to that of the soldiers.

For instance, this morning a Neapolitan major of the Grenadier Guards came in with his carpet-bag, waving a white handkerchief, and when asked about his business he said he had given in his resignation on account of family affairs, and that it had been accepted. In talking with him about divers things he inquired whether the Piedmontese and Lamoriciere had not come already to blows, and was quite surprised to hear that the Roman army existed no more, that Ancona was ours, and Lamoriciere too. Things looked rather suspicious with this gentleman, who got his dismissal the day after a battle, and so he was escorted to Naples, where he will remain in confinement until the thing is cleared up. This measure is much against Garibaldi's taste, but he is obliged to resort to such steps, as his generosity has been grossly abused. A number of officers have been found among the prisoners who had capitulated and given their word of honor not to serve. Of course, their words of honor can no more be trusted.

MAZZINI'S DISMISSAL.

The *Official Gazette* of Naples of the 4th instant publishes the decree appointing the Marquis Giorgio Pallavicini Trivulzio Pro-Dictator of Naples, in the stead of Major-General Sirtori, who voluntarily resigns the post to devote himself to the defence of the country. The decree is signed by Garibaldi, and counter-signed by Crispi.

One of the first acts of the new Pro-Dictator was to address the following letter to Mazzini:

"TO THE ILLUSTRIOUS GIUSEPPE MAZZINI.

"Self-denial has always been the virtue of the generous. I believe that you are generous, and I now offer you an opportunity of showing yourself so to your fellow-citizens. Representative of the Republican principle, and indefatigable defender of that principle, you arouse, by remaining among us, the mistrust of the King and of his Ministers. This is why your presence in this country creates embarrassment to the Government and dangers to the nation, by compromising that concord which is indispensable to the advance and the triumph of the Italian cause.

"Even without intending it, you divide us. Perform, then, an act of patriotism by leaving these provinces. Add to former sacrifices a new one, which the country demands from you, and the country will be grateful to you.

"I repeat it—even without intending it, you divide us, and it is necessary that all the national forces should be united in one bond. I know that your words preach concord, and I doubt not that your acts respond to your words. But all do not believe you, and there are many who misuse your name, with the paricidal intention of hoisting another banner in Italy. Honor commands you to put an end to the suspicions of some, and to the machinations of others. Show yourself great by leaving Naples, and you will take with you the praises of all honest men.

"I subscribe myself yours devoted,
GIORGIO PALLAVICINI.

Naples, October 3, 1860."

THE PAPAL STATES.

ROME, Oct. 6.—The French occupy Viterbo, Velletri, Civita Vecchia, Castellana, Tivoli, Palestrina, Frascati, Albano and Valmontone. It is asserted that the Pope has refused a pecuniary indemnity offered by Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel. The Pope will remain at Rome. The report of Major O'Reilly states that the loss of the Irish battalion in the fight at Spoleto was only three killed and ten wounded. It is said that Monsignore Merone will be dismissed.

ROME, Oct. 8.—A courier from St. Petersburg, who has arrived at the Russian Legation, brings despatches from the Russian Government advising the Pope not to quit Rome, nor to pronounce any excommunication, but for the present to confine himself to protesting against the invasion by Sardinia.

MARSEILLES, Oct. 9.—Advices have been received from Rome stating that General de Goyon had notified that he was about to occupy Velletri and Frosinone, on the Neapolitan frontier. A Sardinian regiment was at Viterbo; but it was about to quit the town, which would be re-occupied by the French. General de Goyon was present at the funeral of General Pimodan. Preparations for departure were being ostensibly made at the Vatican, but the decision upon this step had been adjourned. The official journal had published an article claiming payment of Peter's pence from all the faithful, but textually declaring that the Pope would accept no subsidy from any terrestrial power.

The following letter is said to have been sent from General Goyon to General Lamoriciere, some short time previous to the affair of Castelfidardo:—"General—I have to inform you, by order of the Emperor, that the Piedmontese will not enter the Roman States, and that 20,000 French troops are about to occupy the various fortified places of those States. Hasten on, threfore, with your preparations against Garibaldi."

The Roman *Journal* of the 5th says: We already announced with regret that the revolutionary power in Naples had forced his Eminence Cardinal Riario Sforza, Archbishop of that metropolis, to quit the kingdom in two hours' time. We have now to add that his Eminence Cardinal Caraffa, Archbishop of Benevento, was obliged to leave his flock within half an hour, and that he has arrived in Rome this morning. The reports from the Marches are not less painful. His Eminence Cardinal Antonucci, Bishop of Ancona, has been arrested by the Piedmontese and taken to a country house, where he is strictly guarded. His Eminence Cardinal Morichini, who left Rome to go to his diocese of Jesi, has been arrested at Foglino. His Eminence Cardinal Angelio, Archbishop of Ferino, was arrested in his palace by three Piedmontese officers on the 28th of September. He was taken to Macerta, and, it is said, will be conveyed to Turin.

The same journal, after stating that the sum which the piety of the faithful contributed to the resources of the Holy See amounted to 1,600,000 crowns, makes an appeal for fresh aid, as the money already collected has been expended.

SARDINIA AND THE ROMAN STATES.

The statement that Prussia and Russia have issued protests against the Sardinian policy, identical with that of Austria, is denied, but it is nevertheless adhered to by some authorities. The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Post* asserts that there has been no protest by these Powers, in the diplomatic sense, against the entry of the Sardinian troops into the Neapolitan territory, but it must be understood from this that they are not opposed to the movement.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* alludes to the probability of a Congress on the affairs Italy.

In the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies the order of the day proposed by the committee rendered homage to Garibaldi, and unanimously expressed the approval of the project, and a law for the annexation was agreed to by 290 votes against 6. The vote was preceded by a speech from M. Cavour, defining his policy. He urged union, and said he desired Rome for the capital of Italy, and uttered a menace against Venetia.

Victor Emmanuel had arrived at Grotlamore, where his headquarters were established.

AUSTRIA.

Official information has been received of the re-establishment of the lights on the Austrian coast of the Adriatic.

The continued preparations for war by the Austrian Government had given rise to a report that a forward movement was in contemplation.

The London *Globe* asserts that Austria's preparations were caused by the threats of Garibaldi, and that she has no aggressive intentions.

TURKEY.

The Grand Vizier had arrived at Salonica, and the Russian Minister had presented a note complaining of his return before he had completed his mission.

News has been received of a great Persian victory over the Turcomans, near Merui.

The Governor of Leida had arrested the Dutch Dragoman, but the two Dutch frigates having threatened to bombard the town, he was released.

AFRICA.

The mails from the west coast of Africa, with dates from the Cape Coast to Sept. 11th, Sierra Leone to the 21st, Bathurst 25th, and Madeira to Oct. 3d, had reached England.

The mail steamer Cleopatra, so long overdue was making her way to Liverpool under canvass, having broken her main shaft.

The screw steamer City of Norfolk succeeded in getting away from Whydah with 1,300 slaves.

The British ship Alecto had taken the slaver Constantia from Havana as a prize.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENTOWN.

LONDON, Saturday evening, Oct. 13.—The funds are stationary to day at the closing prices of yesterday, with very little business. The changes shown in the Bank return are regarded with more satisfaction than otherwise, but it has transpired that a further large amount of gold, rumored to be between £25,000 and £30,000, has been taken this day from the Bank of England for exportation.—The railroad share market is dull, the preparations for the fortnightly settlement claiming attention.

COLOGNE, Saturday, 1.30 P. M.—Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince Regent and Princess Frederick William and the young Prince, have just passed Cologne on their return to Brussels, where they will remain to-morrow. On Monday her Majesty will proceed to Antwerp, and embark there at 6 P. M. for England.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The Paris correspondent of the *Post* telegraphs as follows: "Several journals lay great stress on pretended assurances said to have been given by the French government to the Pope on the subject of the integrity of his States. There is a confusion in this which it is necessary to point out. The French government has never spoken or wished to speak, except of the preservation under the authority of the Holy Father, of the territory of Rome, properly so called. It is with this view that it has reinforced the army of occupation, and not of all the States of the Church, as the people affect to believe.

PARIS, Oct. 13—3.25 P. M.—The Bourse has been heavy and Rentes closed at 68f. 95c., or 20c. lower than yesterday.

The *Press* contains the following:

The great Powers, with the exception of England, have signified to the Cabinet of Turin that they will not recognize the blockade of Gaeta.

The *Patrie* states that the entry of King Victor Emmanuel into Naples will take place on the 17th instant.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 13.—The state of trade is favorable; all descriptions of goods have advanced, and yarns are ⅛@¼d higher.

SHIP NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 13.—The steamer Melita, from New York, arrived here yesterday.

Arrived—Ship Windsor Forest, from Mobile; ship Edward Stanley, from New Orleans.

[*From the Knickerbocker Magazine.*]

A BULL RACE.

We have been heard to laugh "some" at times, in our sanctum, we believe; but we doubt if a heartier guffaw ever came from it, than was awakened by the following "Race with a Bull," for which we have to thank a new correspondent in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. It almost eclipses "The Cock-Fight in Havana," which we published some time ago; in which an American sailor unbagged an uncouth "bird" in the "pit," which, after receiving unresistingly two or three powerful "digs" from "Black Sultan," his game antagonist, put one claw on his neck, and with the other—pulled his head off! He was an American Bald Eagle. Like the horse-racers below described, the Spanish "sportsmen" growled and grumbled; but they were compelled to submit to an "inglorious defeat."

"Some forty years ago the members of a race-course near Brownsville, on the Monongahela, published notice of a race, one mile heats, on a particular day, for a purse of one hundred dollars, 'free for anything with four legs and hair on.'

"A man in the neighborhood named Hays had a bull that he was in the habit of riding to mill with his bag of corn, and he determined to enter him for the race. He said nothing about it to any one, but he rode him around the track a number of times, on several moonlight nights, until the bull had the hang of the ground pretty well and would keep the right course. He rode with spurs, which the bull considered particularly disagreeable, so much so that he always bellowed when they were applied to his sides.

"On the morning of the race, Hays came upon the ground on horse back—on his bull. Instead of a saddle, he had dried an ox-hide, the head part of which, with the horns still on, he had placed on the bull's rump. He carried a short tin horn in his hand. He rode to the judge's stand, and offered to enter his bull for the race; but the owners of the horses objected. Hays appealed to the terms of the notice, insisting that his bull had 'four legs and hair on,' and that therefore he had a right to enter him. After a good deal of swearing, the judges declared themselves compelled to decide that the bull had the right to run, and he was entered accordingly.

"When the time for starting arrived, the bull and the horses took their places. The horse-racers were out of humor at being bothered with the bull, and at the burlesque which they supposed was intended, but thought that it would be over as soon as the horses started.

"When the signal was given, they did start. Hays gave a blast with his horn, and sunk his spurs into the side of the bull, who bounded off with a terrible bawl at no trifling speed—the dried ox-hide flapping up and down, and rattling at every jump, making a combination of noises that had never been heard on a race-course before. The horses all flew the track, every one seeming to be seized with a sudden determination to take the shortest cut to get out of the Redstone country, and none of them could be brought back in time to save their distance. The purse was given to Hays.

"A general row ensued; but the fun of the thing put the crowd all on the side of the bull. The horsemen contended that they were swindled out of the purse; and, if it had not been for Hays' horn and ox-hide, which he ought not to have been permitted to bring upon the ground, the thing would not have turned out as it did.

"Upon this Hays told them that his bull could beat any of their horses any how, and if they would put up one hundred dollars against the purse he had won, he would take off the ox-hide and leave the tip horn, and run a fair race with them. His offer was accepted and the money staked. They again took their places at the starting post, and the signal was given. Hays gave the bull another touch with his spur, and the bull gave a tremendous bellow. The horses, remembering the dreadful sound, thought all the rest was coming as before. Away they went again in spite of all the exertions of their riders, while Hays galloped his bull around the track again and won the money.'

Bully for the Bull!

ANOTHER ROYAL MARRIAGE.—The London *Court Journal*, which ought to be an authority on such a subject, has announced the coming bethrothal of her Majesty's second daugher, the Princess Alice, to Prince Louis of Hesse Darmstadt, a nephew of the reigning Grand Duke. This union is only to be noted in a political sense, inasmuch as it will cement still more strongly the close alliance already existing between the royal families of Great Britain and Prussia, the bridegroom elect being, through his mother, cousin-german to the King and to the Prince Regent of the latter Kingdom. Hesse Darmstadt is by no means the smallest of the many German principalities. Its area is 3,760 square miles; the population, eight years since, numbered 854,000; the army upwards of 10,000 men; the chief cities are Darmstadt and Mayence; the chief rivers the Rhine and the Neckar. The personal qualifications of this young couple belong to the realm of gossip, which we no not desire to aid in extending beyond the enormous limits that it has recently attained. But we may add that if in years—23 and 18—the pair will be fairly mated, so also is the match a suitable one in another respect. We should scarcely care to see the fortunes of a daughter of England linked with those of Absolutism. Hesse Darmstadt is a constitutional monarchy.—*N. Y. Albion.*

IMPROVED OPHTHALMOSCOPE.—An ophthalmoscope fitted with adjusting tubes, rests for the patient's head, by which the merest tyro may be enabled to see the deep structure of the eye, has come into use, made by a Berlin optician. It is a large, cumbrous affair, and requires to be fixed to the table or elsewhere before use. The patient's head being fixed against a rest, the telescope slides of the instrument are adjusted to a proper focus, and, this once effected, a dozen observers in succession may look through the eye-piece, and ail of them see exactly the same part of the retina without any trouble. It is like looking through a microscope tube; the object never gets out of focus, and the proper adjustment having been effected by a skillful hand, any one can see the object.

NEWS FROM THE HAYES ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The United States Vice Consul at Copenhagen, Denmark, furnishes the gratifying intelligence that an "official" package from Dr. Hayes, commander of the Arctic Expedition, has been received by one of the Royal Greenland Company's vessels from Upernavik. This assures the friends of the expedition of the prompt arrival of Dr. Hayes at the port nearest the field of his labor. The next European mail brings letters from the Arctic voyage. Dr. Hayes promised his friends that they should hear from him about the 1st of November. That promise has been fulfilled.

SUPERIORITY OF AMERICAN SHIPS.—The clipper ship *Lightning*, built by Donald McKay, in Boston, Mass., for Bain's line between Liverpool and Australia, has beaten every ship on that route. In 14 voyages out and back, her average time was only 77 days, the shortest passage being 68½ days, the longest 88 days. The American built ship *Red Jacket* is also very fast, and is in the same line. In 17 voyages her average time, out and back, was only 80 days.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL for the past week was not quite so busy as on the previous week, yet the tolls collected at Georgetown amounted to almost $5,500. A detention of boats occurred above Williamsport, owing to the sinking of a boat at a guard lock, which has caused considerable delay and a collection of many boats above the spot. No other difficulty is known of throughout the line.—*National Intelligencer of Monday.*

RACE BETWEEN FLORA TEMPLE AND PATCHEN.—The race between the celebrated horses George M. Patchen and Flora Temple, over the White Spring Trotting Park, at Geneva, resulted as follows:—The first heat Flora Temple won in 2.32, Patchen leading to the three-quarter pole four lengths in advance, and Patchen throwing a shoe in the first quarter. Patchen won the second heat in 2.28; Flora the third heat in 2.29. Patchen distanced Flora in the fourth heat. Very heavy track.

The census of the State of Delaware has been completed, and shows the following results: White and free colored inhabitants 110,542; slaves 1,805; number of dwellings 19,257; families 19,264; farms 6,666; slave owners 615. Total population of the State 112,347, against 91,532 in 1850. There were 2,290 slaves in the State in 1850.

It is said the wine crop of France is likely to be very poor this season, and the opinion is that it will fall short of the last one. Vines are affected by the Oidium, in the south of France principally, and the grapes are nearly destroyed; in some places sulphur has been employed successfully to destroy the disease.

A mill is now in process of construction at Lewistown, Maine, which will cost a sum total of $700,000—the buildings $200,000, the machinery, $500,000. Its working capacity will be 45,000 spindles, and it will give employment to about 1,000 persons. It will be in operation about the beginning of April next.

The New Orleans *True Delta* states that the day after the receipt of the news of the Pennsylvania election, forty-seven letters addressed to his "Excellency" Abe Lincoln were deposited in the Post Office there for transmission to the rail-splitter.—Wonder if the writers want a job.

Excellent Baldwin apples are said to be now selling at Worcester, Mass., for 75 cents per barrel.—The crop is enormous, and one farmer alone has raised over 500 barrels.

The body of Alexander Quinn, the man who so mysteriously disappeared at Philadelphia some two weeks since, was found in the Schuylkill river on Sunday morning.

A letter from Kansas published in the Chicago *Tribune* of Saturday last, says that there are thirty thousand persons in that territory must receive aid or perish before spring.