The Weekly Press.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1860.

THE WEEKLY PRESS,

TO-MORROW morning, is now out, and can be had in the Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the

CONTENTS:

CHOICE POETRY.—SONNET: WRITTEN AFTER A VIOLENT THUNDER-STORM IN THE COUNTRY.

SELECTED STORIES.—THE CADETS BABY—A DINNER AT THE MAYOR'S.

EDITORIALS.—OUTS:—"INFLEXIBLE LOGIC"—THE CATHOLIC VOTERS—THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND THE SECTS—EXTRAVAGANT HABITS—THE CROPS OF THIS YEAR—THE SLAVE TRADE—HON. ELI THAYER—SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY AND POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY—THE PENSION PROPOSITION—AMONG THE POLLS—THE DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND THE FEDERAL OFFICEHOLDERS—EVERETT'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON—SENATOR HUNTER AND SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY—DOWNFALL OF THE DEMOCRACY—WHO SHALL BE KING OF NAPLES?—HIGHER LAW OR CONVENTIONS AND THE UNION—THE PEOPLE'S WAYNES.

MISCELLANEOUS.—A NEW LITERARY FEVER—THE LIBRARY OF BURTON—A SKETCH OF GENERAL WALKER—DEBT IN THE WEST—BARON RENFREW ON THE PLAINS—THE LADY EGLIN—DISASTER—THE SPANISH HORSE REVENDRIN N-W YORK—ITEMS OF NEWS—GREAT TRUT BETWEEN FLORA TEMPLE AND FAUGHS—THE OLD DIE OF ORANGEMEN—THE PRESENT WEATHER IN THE UNITED STATES—PHILADELPHIA AND FRUIT GROWING.

RELIGIOUS.—THE CHRISTIAN METHOD OF PREVENTING CONFLAGRATIONS.

TELEGRAPHIC.—THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH FROM EUROPE, CALIFORNIA, AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

COMMERCIAL.—WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PHILADELPHIA MARKETS—THE MONEY MARKET, NEW YORK MARKETS, &c.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS, &c.

THE WEEKLY PRESS is furnished to subscribers at $2 per year, in advance, for the single copy, and to Clubs at Twenty, when sent to one address, $20, in advance. Single copies for sale at the counter of THE PRESS Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing.

VERY LATEST NEWS FROM ALL QUARTERS.—As well as Editorials on all the popular topics of the day, No weekly paper published is better suited for perusal in the city by mail to absent friends out of town, as a single copy, is a complete history of the times for the preceding week.

FIRST PAGE.—Marriages of English Royalty; Hayden Excursion in Mobile; Death of an Old Race Horse; Pennsylvania State Agricultural Fair; Letter from "Kappa;" Letter from Sunbury, Pa.; Royalty Among the Prairies. FOURTH PAGE.—The Explosion at Pittsburg; Terrible Conflagration in New Orleans; General News; Marine Intelligence.

The News.

The eyes of the civilized world are on Italy. Every new scene in the wonderful and rapidly-changing drama now being enacted on the historic stores of that beautiful and strange country, only developes a plot of peculiar and surpassing interest. Garibaldi has made his name immortal as the Liberator of his country, and now he rapidly approaches his destiny. What he will do time will presently show, and the shrewdest speculations, however ingenious they may be, give no idea of the events to come. The Anglo-Saxon, which arrived at Quebec yesterday, with two days later news from Europe, tells us that Sardinia had at length invaded the dominions of the Roman Pontiff, and captured the town of Pesaro, and imprisoned 1,200 Germans who were in the fortress. Lamoriciere, the commander of the Roman forces, had concentrated his troops at Ancona, evidently preparing for a conflict. The conduct of Sardinia had elicited protests from several of the European Powers, who regarded the invasion as an infringement on international rights. The French army at Rome is to be increased to 10,000 men. There were rumors that Napoleon was about to interfere, and a difficulty between Piedmont and France was apprehended. Count Cavour had issued a note explaining the position of Sardinia, and it was said that the invasion of the Roman States was only made after the repeated and earnest protests of France. A union between the forces of Victor Emmanuel and those of Garibaldi was thought very probable. There was a general belief that the contest would be brought to an end by some diplomatic arrangement similar to the treaty of Villa Franca. The rumor that there was about to be an alliance between Austria, Russia, and England had been denied. There is nothing additional from Syria. The fears of a famine in India were regarded as unfounded. General Walker, it seems, still lives. A despatch from New Orleans says that the "gray-eyed man of destiny" was not only not shot, but that he will return home very shortly. What a pleasant thing it will have reading his obituary notices! Just what a pity they were not more complimentary! Well, bad as he is, few, we venture to say, will regret that the General has got off scot free. In the hope that he will come home a better and a wiser man.

The "Black Bird trade," as the slave trade is called, seems to be thriving, the treaties and cannon of England and America to the contrary notwithstanding. From Norfolk, we learn that a slave brig, name unknown, had been brought to that port in charge of Lieutenant Hughes. When captured she had ever six hundred negroes on board, all of whom were returned to Monrovia.

A despatch from Omaha, Nebraska Territory, mentions a rumor that the Pawnee and Sioux Indians have had another fight near the Pawnee reserve. Thirteen of the Sioux and one Pawnee are reported to have been killed. Agent Gillis has gone out to quell the disturbance.

Fifty miles run high in St. Louis. The telegraph tells us of a collision between the Douglas and Breckinridge men, during which an adherent of the latter party was stabbed.

They are endeavoring to fuse the Democratic wings in Virginia. The *Enquirer* modestly proposes the withdrawal of Douglas as a means of union.

The Italian Crisis.

Like CÆSAR of old, VICTOR EMMANUEL has crossed the Rubicon.

On the 11th of this month, 25,000 Sardinian soldiers entered the States of the Church, and an equally large force invaded the Papal territory on the 12th. Fifty thousand Sardinian soldiers—actually some of the best of European troops carry all before them, considering that the Roman army is small, feeble, badly disciplined, and by no means filled with an excess of courage.

The telegrams from Italy say that the first part of this Sardinian invasion was the capture of Pesaro, a fortified town not far from Ancona, near the Adriatic. There seems to be some mistake here, as Pesaro is in the east of Italy, whereas the Sardinians would naturally take the west. That some place of importance has been taken is likely enough.

Austria and Prussia are said to have an idea of taking up arms against the Sardinian ruler, and Russia has strongly protested. France, no doubt, is a little puzzled—unless VICTOR EMMANUEL is acting on a secret understanding with NAPOLEON, which is not unlikely. That will soon be seen, for, if France has *no* complicity with Sardinia, she will assist the Pope with an armed force; if she *has*, she will content herself to the mere occupation of Rome, for the defence and safety of the Pope.

There are hopes, after all, that the troubled affairs of Italy will be settled, by treaty, without involving Europe in a general war. *Nous verrons!*

Ella Zoynra Come Again!

Mr. Nixon, the enterprising and successful New York manager, has completed an arrangement with Carncross & Dinsmore, by which he secures the reception of the Continental Theatre, Walnut street, for a limited period. He has brought on his 20 years and the rest of his fine equestrian troupe, and their performances will commence at the Continental Theatre *this* evening.

PETERSON'S COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR.—The new number, dated October 1, will be issued today. It gives particulars and descriptions of seventy-four new counterfeits issued and detected within this month, and gives the following new version of one of the most venerable "Joes" of our acquaintance:

"A SHIRT AS A VOUCHER IN BANK.—On Friday a gentleman of this city presented to one of the banks, in Third street a check for $190 for payment; but as the teller did not know him, he declined to pay the check, nor would he send for any of the persons referred to by the applicant to come forward and vouch for his identity. When exigencies of business are pressing, loses of personal dollars vanish. The applicant's need of funds was urgent, and what was he to do? There was a private note room, where the two could hold a confidential interview, and he assured the teller that if he would go into that apartment with him, he would produce indisputable written evidence that he was the person he claimed to be. The teller consented. Without going into any details as to the number of buttons cast loose, &c., we would state that the holder of the check exhibited to the teller a corner of his 'confidential garment,' on which was distinctly written his name. The teller was satisfied with the evidence, and after the gentleman had readjusted his inner covering, and resuttoned his buttons, he went into the bank and cashed his $190 with despatch."

ADVERTISING NOTICE.—We would call the attention of the trade, as well as Southern and Western buyers, to the large and attractive sale of boots, shoes, brogans, &c., to be sold this morning, by Messrs. Thomas & Sons, on six months' credit, embracing some of the most desirable goods offered at auction this season. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock precisely, at the auction rooms of Philip Ford & Co., No. 530 Market street and 521 Minor street.

Double Murder in Arkansas.

VAN BUREN, Ark., Sept. 26.—Two travellers, supposed to be from Texas, were found murdered near this place. From the appearance of the bodies it is thought they have been dead for a week. The murderers are in pursuit of the murdered men. The men were travelling toward St. Louis, and it is supposed that they were murdered by a man and woman who were seen with them.

Baron Renfrew in Philadelphia.

It is probably decided by those excellent gentlemen who are guiding the young Prince with such admirable tact and generosity between the ardent hilarity which is part of his royal boyhood, and the dignity which belongs to his exalted station, to give "their boy"—as the Newcastle was pleased to call him at the first great ball in his honor—not only a view of the magnificent scenery of the Keystone State, and its wonderful system of iron highways, but, also, more than a single day's sojourn in this metropolis. If his experiences of American hospitality in its roughest, yet not least hearty form, are not so physically exhausting that the latter part of the Baron's tour shall be performed in a vacant and comatose state, so that the crowds of citizens that attend his going-out and coming-in, shall be to his royal eyes "as trees walking;" if the struggle to penetrate Western mobs shall not wholly exhaust him, and the grasp of vigorous Western fingers shall not utterly unsettle his nervous system, the Prince will take at least two days of Philadelphia hospitality.

There is, then, one more opportunity to make favorable contrast with New York. The tone of a community is best illustrated by the method of its attentions to strangers. The special claim of our community has been a superior refinement in this important detail of civic life. Our worthy people have often called attention to the absurd affectation and shocking vulgarity of New York demonstrations, and have complacently thrown themselves back upon their surpassing delicacy and good-breeding. We regret to admit that in several memorable cases this complacency has not been proved a reasonable and natural emotion. With all our charming refinement we did not entertain the Japanese gentlemen with a very touching and winning grace. Our popular effusions towards those well-bred and observant persons were not always prompted by the gentle and tuneful nature. Their reception at the Continental Hotel, we may justly intimate, was not the most striking exhibition of good taste. The mob of women that barricaded their chamber doors was not a company that by considerate demeanor shamed our obstreperous citizens of New York.

In no captious spirit we may, therefore, thus early urge a show, at least, of good sense in the civilities that will be extended here to the young Prince. Let us, at any rate, be honest. If it is really our intention to rebuke the degrading clamor that has thus far attended his progress; if we mean to show a better spirit than that which is even now animating the "metropolis" with a wild desire to get tickets to the ball, and giving vent to a flood of sometimes foolish, often disgraceful, and always vulgar social dickerings about the cut of coats and the color of gloves, and who shall get the first dance with his Royal Highness, and who of that deliciously "best" society is really entitled to an invitation, let us quietly set to work to entertain pleasantly, for forty-eight hours, a young gentleman who, while he is fond of gaiety and excitement, is equally fond of comfort and cleanliness; and who, young as he is, is well able to discriminate between the meaningless huzzahs and vain tumults of an idle crowd and the genuine pleasure or an intelligent community in welcoming a representative of a grand nation and a good family. But if, on the other hand, it seems altogether proper in our sight to bore the young gentleman with fulsome speeches and dreary ceremonies, to drag him through the narrow streets with a rabble at his heels, to poke him into every machine-shop and every Chestnut-street "emporium," to pester him for his autograph, and to quarrel about his dirty water, let us, for sweet consistency's sake, forbear severe criticisms of our neighbors. It is easy to play the Pharisee's part, and say "I am holier than thou," but the farce is not often mistaken for a serious drama, and the spectators (in this instance a right noble company) may not be expected to applaud a plain and very stupid "gag."

If the brouth of our republican nature seems to demand that the cries of the Chicago crowd should be re-echoed in our streets, and if we are determined to stand no royal nonsense from the Prince's advisers, we shall perhaps be as ready as any of our cotemporaries to applaud the splendor of our Philadelphia entertainment, but we certainly shall not consent to ridicule the Jenkinses of the Gothamite press for simply giving a cue which we are willing to follow. CHARLES READE says that the pirate who steals from the inventor is probably decided by those excellent gentlemen who are guiding the young Prince with such admirable tact and generosity between the ardent hilarity which is part of his royal boyhood, and the dignity which belongs to his exalted station, to give "their boy"—as the Newcastle was pleased to call him at the first great ball in his honor—not only a view of the magnificent scenery of the Keystone State, and its wonderful system of iron highways, but, also, more than a single day's sojourn in this metropolis. It his experiences of American hospitality in its roughest, yet not least hearty form, are not so physically exhausting that the latter part of the Baron's tour shall be performed in a vacant and comatose state, so that the crowds of citizens that attend his going-out and coming-in, shall be to his royal eyes "as trees walking;" if the struggle to penetrate Western mobs shall not wholly exhaust him, and the grasp of vigorous Western fingers shall not utterly unsettle his nervous system, the Prince will take at least two days of Philadelphia hospitality.

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WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of *The Press.*]

WASHINGTON, September 26, 1860.

At the beginning of this Administration there was, among the other hopes entertained by our people, upon the advent to power of Mr. Buchanan, the cherished desire of a speedy settlement between the United States and the Southern Central American States; but like all the others, with a few exceptions, the result has been bitter disappointment. Brazil has not adjusted her tariff, nor the "Commercial Relations" published at such large expense by the Government stated she would be compelled to do, in order that unjust restrictions should be removed from our navigation. Not only has Cuba not been acquired, but Spanish regulations upon us are as rigid as ever. Peru laughs to scorn now, as she has done for years, the just claims we have upon her, although we were, through the *Union* and the *Constitution*, at an early day assured that there would be a speedy reckoning or Peru would be summarily dealt with. Our negotiations with Paraguay and the make-believe expedition that went out to chastise Lopez are old jokes, and it would be cruel at this time to resurrect their amusing blunders—amusing, to be sure, while they were uncomfortably expensive. And then we come to Central America: who forgets the excitement about Sir William Gore Ouseley, Bart, her Majesty's special ambassador, with a roving commission to Washington and everywhere else on this continent, it must be believed from his subsequent journeyings? To the Administration the remembrance is unpleasant, for European papers did not, courtier-like, refuse to sneer outright at the manner in which the O. P. F. was bamboozled by Sir William. In Central America we have accomplished nothing except in the way that the French would express "gaining a loss," and that is by a retreat from our ancient policy, founded upon our clear international rights, which would compel us to prevent the undue interference for ultimate subjugation, on the part of European Powers, in the domestic affairs of our Continental neighbors. When before now have the English exhibited the impunity in Central America which they now do? Never, and he is not alone who will allege that British machinations prevent satisfaction to the American Republic for the wanton insult to her honor growing out of the bloody massacre of her citizens at Panama, in July, 1856. That Walker deserved to die, none will contradict, but the pertinacity displayed by the English navy for his capture and death, did not arise altogether, or even primarily and principally, from a wish to preserve intact any principle of the common law of nations. No, to yield up Mexico, or part of it, or any portion of Central America, to American colonization, would be to frustrate her designs upon South America. It is useless to disguise the fact that with Great-Britain our relations are less friendly now, if this Government, as it is bound to do, insists upon a decision of outstanding questions from Lord Bulwer's ministry at Washington, than it was in 1857, when many feared open hostilities between the two countries. To our Central American differences have been added the new complication of the Northwestern Boundary question. As England has pressed us when we were in no good condition to resist her demands, why, at this opportune moment, when she has no inducement to pursue her traditional policy toward us—if bullying or obtuseness, should we not have a fair settlement of all the points in controversy between the two Governments? It may be too suspicious for a moment to think that Prince Edward comes here to cover a deep scheme of English diplomacy, but it is not unnatural if the suspicion should arise unbidden. At all events, we have, year after year, from Washington to the imbecile interregnum of Mr. Buchanan, when our go-ahead Union has stood and is standing still, defiantly proclaimed that in North America we were the superior Power, and that, as we would not enter into entangling alliances abroad, or into the complications of European politics, so we would not permit the interference of the European Powers for the purpose of fixing any balance of power upon this continent; and if that is the policy we now adhere to, what dishonest motives are there to prevent a free people from its avowal? The Isthmus, before the completion of the Pacific Railway, is the travelled road between our Pacific and Atlantic seaboard States, and under our control it ought to be. Towards we are, and unfit for position among the nations, if we allow that control to fall into the hands of Powers, whether French or British, that are of another hemisphere. These suggestions are not unimportant, in view of the recent aid of the British navy to execute Central American laws with ready will.

OCCASIONAL.

SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, piano-forte, &c., of a gentleman declining housekeeping, at No. 311 South Third street, below Spruce, this morning, at ten o'clock, by Thomas Birch & Son, auctioneers.

LATEST NEWS

By Telegraph to The Press.

GENERAL WALKER SAFE!

THE BRITISH COMMANDER PROTECTS HIM.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 26.—The schooner Taylor arrived this evening, from Stella on the 13th. She reports that General Walker is safe; the rumor that he had been shot was unfounded.

He will probably return home by the next arrival.

Walker and Rudler would have been released with the rest of the party if they had claimed American citizenship or British protection.

It is certain that they will not be shot, as the British commander had declared that he would not permit it.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon at Quebec.

VICTOR EMMANUEL AND GARIBALDI.

Twenty-five Thousand Sardinians Attack Pesaro.

DEFEAT OF THE PAPAL TROOPS.

A BATTLE IN NEW ZEALAND.

Cotton Steady at the Advance—Breadstuffs Firm—Consols Dull, 93¾.

QUEBEC, Sept. 26.—The steamship Anglo-Saxon, from Liverpool on the 13th, via Londonderry on the 14th inst., arrived here this morning. Her dates are two days later than those already received.

The steamships Hammonia, New York, and Glasgow, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 14th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The English funds were heavy on Thursday, and the Paris Bourse showed great dullness.

The belief prevails that there will be no general war in Europe, but that some new transaction like the Villafranca treaty will take place during the autumn.

The *Herald* says that the expeditions in Sydney will not affect London firms.

The English attaching party at Mailard, New Zealand, consisted of 347 men. The natives lay down on their stomachs when firing upon them, when they sprang up, fired their double-barreled gune, and met the bayonet charge of their adversaries with the tomahawk, keeping up a hand-to-hand fight. The retreat of the English was so urgent that their dead and a few of their wounded were left on the battle field. It is also reported that the natives took one gun. Great complaints are made against Colonel Gould, the commander of the attacking party, for not calling to his aid an additional force, who were said to be within his reach.

Consols closed on Wednesday at 93½ for money, and 93½@93⅝ for account.

The English political news is unimportant.

FRANCE.

Austria has decided not to receive the Neapolitan fleet into any Austrian port.

It is asserted that, without waiting for a reply from Rome, 25,000 Sardinian troops entered Umbria on the 12th, and on the 13th, 25,000 more Sardinian troops attacked and took Pesaro, taking prisoners 1,200 Germans who were in the fortress. Gen Bella, who commanded the Pope's troops, had ordered a sack of the town, and was taken prisoner by his own men.

The German garrison of Orivelo had capitulated to the insurgents.

Gen. Gorjon leaves Paris from Rome on the 18th to take command of the French troops.

Gen. Lamoriciere had concentrated his army at Ancona.

Several Powers had protested against the entry of the Sardinians into the States of the Church, as an attack upon international rights.

Russia and Austria protested in the strongest terms, but would take no other step.

Cavour had issued a note explaining the new attitude of Sardinia.

It was asserted that the French army at Rome will be increased to 10,000 men.

FRANCE.

The Bourse was flat and lower; rentes 67f 85c.

It was reported that France refused to make the slightest concession to Switzerland in the Savoy affair. Switzerland, therefore, persists more than ever in considering the question one for the decision of Europe

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

An interview between the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the Prince Regent of Prussia, takes place at Warsaw on the 1st of October.

The *Invalide* says that a statement of an alliance between England, Austria, and Prussia, is false, so far as Austria is concerned.

SYRIA.

The French army is still encamped at Beyrout. No open disturbance had taken place.

The arrival of the prisoners at Constantinople had excited the populace.

CHINA.

The delays caused by the French were still a matter of complaint.

Troubles were expected at Canton, should the allies resolve to advance in the North.

The rebels had taken possession of the city of Sow-Riang, only twenty five miles distant from Shanghae.

INDIA.

All fears of famine in the northwest district of India had passed away. Abundant rains had fallen, and there was every prospect of an average crop.

Commercial Intelligence.

(By Telegraph to Londonderry.)

LIVERPOOL, September 14.—LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The sales of Cotton for the week are reported by the Brokers' Circular at 116,000 bales, including 7,000 to speculators and exporters. There has been an advance on the week of ⅛@¼d. owing to the fine weather and favorable advices from Manchester.

The large advance is on the middling and lower qualities. The sale to-day reached 12,000 bales including 3,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing quiet at the following authorized quotations:

	Saturday.	Monday.
New Orleans	7½	7⅝
Mobile	7¼	7½
Uplands	7	7⅛

The total stock in port is estimated at 723,000 bales, of which 285,000 are American. Yesterday's sales were 12,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators. Corn firm.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Pork quiet and steady. Bacon firm. Lard firm.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—The provision market is generally steady.

LONDON MARKET.—LONDON, Friday, P. M.—Consols close for money at 93⅝.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE STEAMER PERSIA OFF SANDY HOOK.

SANDY HOOK, Sept. 26—Midnight.—The royal mail steamship Persia has just passed this point. She left Liverpool on the 15th, and brings Queenstown advices of the 16th.

The steamer Arabia arrived at Queenstown on the 14th.

Italian affairs are unchanged. The French minister to Sardinia had left Turin.

The King of Naples had appealed for Spain.

THE LATEST.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The steamer Persia has arrived up. The following are the latest despatches received by the Associated Press:

LIVERPOOL, Sunday.—Cotton.—The sales of yesterday are estimated at 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed quiet but firm.

Breadstuffs closed quiet but firm. Provisions very dull.

London consols are unchanged.

The English news is unimportant.

The harvest is making rapid progress, but the weather is late favorable.

FRANCE.

Napoleon had rescinded his decree.

The French forces at Rome have been increased by two regiments.

The Bank of France has lost eighteen and a quarter millions of francs, in cash, during the month.

Naples is tranquil. All the forts have surrendered.

Garibaldi has exchanged interviews with the English consul and ambassador.

The Sardinian troops had disembarked at Naples by the invitation of the people, who had transferred the Neapolitan fleet to Sardinia.

The King of Naples had embarked at Gaeta for Sicilly. It is said that he left an order, on quitting Naples, for the bombardment, of the town and destruction of the Royal Castle.

The revolutionary movement is everywhere triumphant.

The French ambassador embarked at Naples for France.

It is reported that some of the other foreign ministers have received orders to quit the kingdom.

Fifty Sardinian troops continued their march into the papal territory.

Gen. Fanti has been appointed commander-in-chief. The business of the legation will be conducted by the secretary.

The Papal Government was about to address a protest to all the European Powers.

Perugia was described in a state of siege, and the inhabitants were threatened with the direst penalties for the slightest offence.

The garrison mere numbered in def. one of the corps adopted by the Papal Government.

TURIN, Sept. 16.—No Italian journals express regret at the recall of the French ambassador.

MARSEILLES, Sept. 15.—Letters from Naples state that very ardent demonstrations are being made by the populace in favor of the Sardinians, who have fraternized with the people.

There have been numerous desertions from Gaeta, and an enlistment of volunteers has been ordered.

Liberio will be pro-Dictator, while Garibaldi is attacking the Austrians.

Garibaldi has declared that he will soon proclaim the annexation of Naples to Piedmont. Join the summit of the Apennines, and the Italians will be united in one national banquet.

A reactionary movement, with fatal conflicts has taken place at Ariano, and the Garibaldians are marching against it.

ROME, Sept. 11.—The "tricolor" has been hoisted at Tivoli, Genzano, and Subiaco, but it is stated that the inhabitants of these places did not support the demonstration.

The alleged order of Lamoriciere for pillage in case of insurrection is denied.

PARIS, SATURDAY.—The *Constitutionnel* says the recall of the French Ambassador is to express the disapprobation by the Government of the course pursued by Cardinal Chigi at Rome. The boxes containing his celebrated Patent Enamelled Collars alone form a miniature "Chinese Wall," some eight feet high, and thrice that number in length, and each box contains a *hundred collars*, in an assortment of sizes, and in large quantities, also containing specimens of his inimitable Cravats, etcetera, suited for all ages, circumstances and occasions, in another lofty case he exhibits, with excellent effect, a variety of articles, among which the following, of his own manufacture or importation, are ideally the most choice and elegant that the present season has produced: Scarfs, Travelling Shirts, Gents' Handkerchiefs, Gents' Underwear, Gents' Dressing Gowns, Gentlemen's Kid Gloves, Suspenders, Stocks, Ties, Books, &c., it is quite amusing to hear the comments made by visitors of both sexes in passing and admiring this novel and graceful display. One gentleman wished to know if *that* was the man that had the "collars for collar" all the ladies at Cape May thus admire. His better half, who seemed also interested, said she *should* like to see the man that swam from the Island to the Great Eastern and back. Another, rather of a dubious individual, and evidently envious to see the "Big red ears" that the Japanese *fan-tail* have on their visit to Philadelphia! Upon the whole, Eshleman's contribution to the exhibition is one of the "livest" things in it, and will doubtless do those who are intended to be benefited by annual fairs as much good.

Messrs. Farrell, Herring, & Co., No. 629 Chestnut street, display five of their "Patent Champion" safes, which, from their superior workmanship and elegant exterior, are much admired. The principal of the five are their large Side-board Safe, and ornamental Parlor Safe. The former of these is a magnificent article of its kind, designed to take the place of an ordinary side-board, and really makes a very handsome piece of furniture. Its internal arrangements for depositing silverware and other valuables are very complete. It has a rich marble top, and is supplied with a sun thermometer. The Parlor Safe is a superbly finished article, the exterior being panelled with papier-mache, inlaid with pearl, and polished like a mirror. Another is a large Safe, with a burglar-proof vault inside, intended for Brokers and Banks. The construction of this safe is in the best possible manner, the internal vault being secured by no less than three thicknesses of metal—one of boiler iron, one of chilled iron, and underneath all is a powerful network of steel. They also exhibit a fine assortment of Hall's celebrated patent dank-locks.

In the Agricultural department the various flourishes were thronged with interested examiners yesterday morning and afternoon. The Union Farm and Plantation Mill of Messrs. Taylor & Shinn, of this city, of which we spoke yes erday, was in active operation throughout the day, transforming wheat and other grains into flour in a rapid rate, and surprising everybody by its compactness and adaptation to *all kinds* of grinding. The proprietors have received the most flattering testimonials from many who have for some month's past used the mills in use. The moderate price of the mills, ranging from fifty to seventy-five dollars each, coupled with their compactness and durability, renders them the most desirable portable article of the kind in use.

As usual, the noblest specimens of horned cattle are exhibited by Mr. Dennis Kelly, near this city. The most splendid animal on the ground is his Lord Barrington second, a light roan bull, four years old, sired by Lord Barrington, a celebrated animal, bred by T. P. Remington, Esq. Mr. Kelly exhibited this famous bull in Tattersall's last season, and chief of all the animals on the ground, then and now, none are better remembered by visitors. The bull has increased enormously in size since then, and is certainly, as he now stands, as worthy a study for the pencil of a Rosa Bonheur as the cattle kingdom can produce. His sides, neck, nobly build, and immense proportions excite universal admiration.

LARGE SALE OF DRY GOODS, COAL LANDS, &c.—The early attention of purchasers is requested to the large and valuable assortment of British, French, German, India, and American dry goods, cutlery, &c., embracing about eight hundred packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, in woollen, worsted, silk, cotton, and linens, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on six months' credit, commencing this morning, at 10 o'clock, to be continued *all* day without intermission, and at 12 o'clock, noon, seven thousand acres of coal and timber lands, by Myers, Cleaghorn, & Co., auctioneers, No. 413½ and 415 Arch street.

New York Politics.

THE UNION FUSION ACCEPTED BY THE DOUGLAS COMMITTEE

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The Douglas State Committee, it is understood, have agreed to accept six of the names proposed by the committee appointed by the late Union meeting, and will answer as to the appointment of Mr. Randall on the electoral ticket as soon as they can learn whether a vacancy can be made.

U. S. Circuit Court of New Jersey.

THE CASE OF JACKALOW.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 25.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day, the argument on the motion in the case of Silas vs. Van Voorst was concluded, and the Court took up a jury case between the same parties, which is still on trial.

The Grand Jury have been engaged all day in the examination of a large number of witnesses in the case of Jackalow charged with the tragedy on the sloop Spray. Among the witnesses were Capt. Jonas Webb, of the schooner Thomas E. French; Capt. Thomas Bennett, of the schooner Gem; Capt John P. Cole, of the sloop Scranton; Capt. J. B. Geisner, of the sloop Republic; Henry W. Wilson, John C. Hasback, Dr. John E. Quidor, Spencer Poole, Joseph Z. Marmus, James M. Ayres, George C. Clark, Wm. Jacobus, James Tallmage, Thomas Schopick, Elizabeth Schenck, and Mr. Weaver.

Finding that Captain French, of the sloop Lucinda, was not in attendance, as well as several witnesses from Brooklyn, New York, the Grand Jury applied to the court, who directed a process to be issued for the said witnesses, and then adjourned to Friday week.

Several of the witnesses being aged and sick, and living at a considerable distance, it is thought it may not be able to attend during this term, and that a second term will have to be directed by the court for the trial of this case.

Congressional Nominations.

NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 25.—Augustus Green, of Mercer county, was this day unanimously nominated by the Democrats as their candidate for Congress for the Second district, composed of the counties of Ocean, Monmouth, Burlington, and Mercer.

NEW YORK.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Sept. 26.—Augustus Frank has been renominated for Congress by the Republicans.

BUFFALO, Sept. 26.—S. G. Haven has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Thirty-second district.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BELL-everett CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—The Bell-Everetts to-day nominated the following gentlemen for Congress:

1st District—Daniel Shaw, of Charlestown.
2d " —Edward F. Tileston, of Dorchester.
3d " —Hon. William Appleton.
4th " —Hon. T. Lord, of Salem.
5th " —Luther V. Bell, of Charlestown.
6th " —Winthrop Ferrier, of Acton.

Judge Marston, of Barnstable, has been nominated in place of Edward Dickinson, declined.

Republican Convention of Allegheny County.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 25.—The Republican Convention to be held here to-morrow promises to be the largest that ever met in this county.

There was a procession of the Wide-Awakes this evening.

Capsizing of a Schooner.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—The schooner J. Raymond, of Albany, bound to Boston capsized in the bay yesterday. Her crew were saved.

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WHEATLEY & CLARKE'S ARCH-STREET THEATRE, Arch street, above Sixth.—"The Marble Heart"—"The Rough Diamond."

CONCERT HALL, Chestnut street, above Twelfth.—"The Wizard of the North."

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE, Walnut and Ninth sts.—"The Enchantress"—"Peggy Green."

PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF THE FINE ARTS, No. 1025 Chestnut street.—Exhibition of Paintings and Sculpture, every morning and afternoon.

CONTINENTAL THEATRE, Walnut st., above Eighth.—The Hanlon Brothers in the amusing entertainment of "Le Diable à Quatre."

SANFORD'S OPERA HOUSE, Eleventh street, above Chestnut.—Concert nightly.

MCDONOUGH'S NEW GAIETIES, Race street, above Second.—"The Green Monster"—The Martinetti Brothers.

Meeting of the Douglas Democracy.

SPEECHES OF JOHN CAMPBELL, GEO. SICKMAN, HON. JOHN RESSNA, AND DANIEL DOUGHERTY, ESQ.

Last evening, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy favorable to the election of Stephen A. Douglas, Hershel V. Johnson, and Henry D. Foster, was held at the rooms of the Democratic Central Association, at the corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets. The Keystone Club, which formerly met at Twelfth and Chestnut streets, now hold their regular meetings at this place, and has greatly increased its numbers during the last two weeks by a union with the Young Men's Douglas Club.

The meeting was called to order at eight o'clock by Mr. McCandless, who nominated George W. Jones, Esq., as president of the meeting. He introduced, as the first speaker, Mr. John Campbell, who was enthusiastically received.

[His speech, which was listened to with great attention, and frequently applauded, will be published in full to-morrow.]

Mr. George Hickman was the next speaker. He said that although personally known to many of his hearers, yet the recent cause in which they were interested would be his excuse for addressing them. He was a Democrat, and had always given his support to the nominations of the National Convention, and would not now withhold it from Stephen A. Douglas and Hershel V. Johnson. (Applause.) Stormy times are upon us, and it becomes us to avert the disaster. Defeat would escape the characteristics of the departed sage of the Hermitage. It is, therefore, eminently qualified to lead us on to victory. James Buchanan had proved himself a true child of the Revolution, and the Judas Iscariot of nullcrs. Any charge made that the nomination of Douglas was illegal was false, and had been made and answered before, and many of the remarks have been made by those who would have previously his friends support him. The speaker then read from the journal of Congress of 1857, to show the reference made to the admission to the Union of Minnesota, and the various acts formed for its protection in the various states and Territories, as well as those slight due to the minority of southern gentlemen. He contended that many of those who stood upon the platform of Democracy in the Southern States had voted for Douglas for the division adcoate, John C. Breckinridge. The speaker then reviewed the public career of Mr. Douglas, maintaining that in his entire career of legislation he had faithful his word. A vote tendering the thanks of Congress to Douglas was passed unanimously, for the bravery manifested by themselves and their soldiers during the Mexican war, was opposed by