The Press.

MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1860.

FIRST PAGE—Garibaldi in Naples; Missouri Politics; Murder Trial at Reading, Pa.; Letter from Minnesota; Letter from New York; The Prince of Wales in Montreal; Balloon Voyage Across the Atlantic. FOURTH PAGE—General News; Walker the Filibuster; List of Letters Remaining in the Philadelphia Post Office; Marine Intelligence.

The News.

The steamship Vanderbilt arrived yesterday afternoon at New York, from Havre and Southampton, with dates to the 10th inst. We have stirring news from Italy, and matters look to a probable Continental war. Garibaldi, having taken Sicily, had determined to attack the mainland and put the mangled Bourbons out of their pain. Austria was trembling, Belshazzer-like seeing the hand which writes on the wall freedom to Hungary and Italy. She was preparing to attack the Liberator. Prussia was neutral, and the other Powers very watchful and non-committal. France was busy sending troops to Syria. England was pursuing her vigorous measures with the view of protecting the Christians. The London *Times* was fearing a total failure of the English crops. In Parliament nothing of importance transpired.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Montreal on Saturday, and was received with extraordinary demonstrations of enthusiasm. We are told that upwards of forty thousand people were present. The streets, which were swarming with crowds, were beautifully decorated. All the societies, clergy, fire brigades, riflemen, and volunteers, were out in great style. It was the greatest display ever seen in this province. The Prince, before departing, will accomplish the ostensible object of his visit, the inauguration of the Victoria Bridge. Among the visitors who will be present at the bridge inauguration are the authorities of Quebec, Toronto, and other cities, with members of the Canadian Legislative body. A large number of Americans are there, and will join their forces at the grand affair.

We have a singular telegraphic despatch from Washington, as follows: "The rumors that the pay of the mechanics and workingmen in the Philadelphia navy yard is to be reduced are groundless. Such a purpose is not entertained by either Secretary Toucey or the Chief of the Bureau." The next sentence is in allusion to the health of Colonel Florence. This, taken in connection with the fact that any of the "rumors" alluded to are imaginary, leads us to the belief that the "despatch" was smuggled through the Associated Press, to aid the Colonel's political aspirations.

On Saturday morning, as we learn from Louisville, there was a collision on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, near Bardstown junction, between the express and freight trains. Joseph Smithers, the messenger of Adams' Express, was seriously injured, and the engineer and fireman were wounded. The loss by the smashing of the cars was about $1,500.

From Toronto, C. W., we learn that the Masonic bodies of that city are making arrangements to meet the Prince of Wales at Ottawa, and assist in the ceremonies attending the laying of the corner-stone of the new houses of Parliament. Fearful thunder storms have occurred in the vicinity of Toronto during the last two days. Several buildings were destroyed.

The French minister to the United States, Mr. Mercier, and his family, are at the La Pierre House, having reached Philadelphia on Saturday on his way to Washington.

A paragraph of naval intelligence comes over the wires from Washington. A letter from Paymaster Cunningham, of the navy, reports that the practice ship Plymouth, with the navy cadets, was at Cadiz on August 2. She was to sail from Cadiz on the 2d for Madeira and Teneriffe, homeward bound. The officers complain of their treatment at Cadiz.

We regret to notice the spirit of violence and rowdyism which is entering into the campaign. The affray at Norristown we have noticed. We now learn from Evansville, Indiana, that a Republican meeting held at Newburg, Indiana, last week, was interrupted by a band of men, led on, it is stated, by the marshal of the town. Pistols were fired into the crowd, and several persons were injured. The Republicans finally drove the assailants from the ground. This course of proceeding among people like ours can only recoil on the heads of whatever party engages in it.

A telegraphic despatch from New Orleans informs us that later advices received there from Honduras say that General Walker and ex-President Cabanas will probably meet in conference at an early day, at Connaysgua, when the basis of a general government will be established in opposition to that of General Guardiola, the present incumbent.

On Saturday, from New York, the steamship Adriatic sailed, with 186 passengers and $376,000 in specie. The Edinburgh sailed, with 230 passengers and $358,000 in specie.

We acknowledge the receipt of a fine Mackinaw trout from Col. John Lamb, weighing seven pounds and eight ounces. It was the finest specimen of that species of fish we have ever seen.

The Harrisburg daily *State Sentinel*—a determined Douglas, no fusion, newspaper—is conducted with signal ability, and gives no quarter to the Disunionists.

Our readers know that Mr. Buchanan is at Bedford Springs. Brigadier General George Washington Bowman is also there. The telegraph tells us that among the latest arrivals are Augustus Schell and Edwin Croswell, of New York; George W. Riggs, of Washington; and Joseph B. Baker, of the custom house.

Mr. Breckinridge will Speak to the People.

In these exciting times, when old parties seem to have been broken up like the ice after a long winter, ancient customs and ideas are frequently and fearfully shocked. That a candidate for the Presidency should make speeches to the people has especially raised the dust of many of these fossil remains. But the objection comes too late. Everybody is making speeches now. We are a speech-making people. Mr. BUCHANAN sets the example under the portico of the White House. Mr. LINCOLN is carried on the broad shoulders of his stalwart supporters, at an Illinois barbecue, and cannot refrain a hearty utterance of gratitude. Mr. JOHN BELL addressed the Philadelphians after his nomination, and Mr. EVERETT will no doubt delight his countrymen with one of those chaste and exquisite gems of thought which have immortalized his name, whenever the opportunity presents itself. His antipodes, General JOE LANE, has preceded him in a text of singular incoherency and stupidity. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE himself was one of the earliest of these Presidential orators. His newspaper and committee organs, however, became so indignant at DOUGLAS because of the regularity and boldness of his speeches, that they lately attempted to make a severe point upon him for degrading a Presidential nomination, forgetting that the President had purchased the great body of the Democratic newspapers of the country, and sought to deprive DOUGLAS of every means of reaching the people and of defending himself.

A fitting comment upon this effort, however, is to be found in the following letter from the Disunion candidate for the Presidency, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, which has just reached us in the *Louisville Democrat*:

LEXINGTON, KY., Aug. 21, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter of the 18th inst., in which, on behalf of my friends of this Congressional district, you invite me to address the people for the purpose of vindicating myself from the violent personal assaults made upon me since my nomination for the Presidency at Baltimore.

I have not proposed at any time to take part in the general political discussions of the day. To this letter, however, I recognize the signatures of of many of my oldest and most cherished friends, whose wishes are with me almost commands; and, after some reflection, I have resolved to accept your invitation; not that I consider any defense necessary before my neighbors and old constituents, but because it may be well to group together and refute in a public and authentic manner, accusations remarkable for their number, their injustice, and the persistency with which they have been urged against me. I feel that it would be unjust to my principles, my friends, and myself, to remain longer in silence beneath this torrent of defamation; and I hope to repel every charge which has been made to the satisfaction of all candid and honorable men.

It will be agreeable to me to meet my fellow-citizens on any day and at any place that you may select.

Very truly, your friend,
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

He refuses to be silent. He will speak. He cannot stand the assaults upon him. "The torrent of defamation" is too much to bear. Had he taken counsel from his own heart, at the proper time, and paused before placing his name upon the baleful flag of Disunion, he would not now be compelled to come forward in self-defence.

The special pretext of the above letter is stated by the gentlemen who have invited him, as follows:

"They have been induced to make this request more particularly, because you have been recently assailed from the 'stump' by Judge Douglas, at Concord, and Mr. Crittenden, at Louisville; the former charging you with having uttered extreme opinions in favor of squatter sovereignty, and the latter asserting that as the Presidential candidate of the National Democracy, you are the head of a disunion party; we wish to afford you the opportunity publicly to repel these assaults, believing that no just man would be disposed to require that you should, by your silence, permit charges so unjust to be promulgated under the authority of these distinguished men."

The organ of Major BRECKINRIDGE, the Lexington *Statesman*, announces that the candidate of the Disunionists will speak on the first of September at White Sulphur, Scott county, Kentucky.

September at the Sea Side.

It is a popular blunder that our sea-side resorts are never agreeable after the last days of August. The fashionable world is governed by custom, and accordingly crowds of people think they are in duty bound to leave Atlantic City and Cape May at the approach of the first day of September, because such has been the practice in years past. Newport is an exception to this rule. Hundreds of persons prefer the latter place during the month of September; and we have no doubt that if a trial could be made of Cape May and Atlantic City, the next four weeks would be found to be even more delightful than those which have gone by. We had the experience of Cape May late in August, at WEST and THOMPSON'S Congress Hall, two years ago, and can testify that we never enjoyed the sea more, and that the island itself was never more lovely. It is proposed to remove the wharves of the landing of the steamboat at Cape Island some time about the middle of the next month, previous to which abundant opportunities will be offered to those who may desire to enjoy the unrivalled bathing and accommodations of that far-famed place.

Atlantic City, owing to the fact of being accessible overland, could be visited until late in October; and if those who are fond of amusement would make the experiment, they will find that no more delightful jaunt could be made than to Atlantic City during the coming two months. We perceive that Colonel PAGE, the veteran captain of the State Fencibles, has arranged for a grand military review of that favorite and fine old corps on the thirty-first of August, at Atlantic City. This event ought to attract thousands, and ought to be the beginning of a series of military entertainments at the same point. The facilities for such a display are unrivalled; and if the day is fair, nothing more exhilarating could be presented than the appearance of the State Fencibles going through their manual under the command of their popular leader, with the beach of old ocean.

The Crops Abroad.

The latest accounts from England fully confirm, by repeating what was said some weeks ago, respecting the failure of the crops in that country. During the last ten months, there has not been three weeks of fine weather in all, and such an occurrence as even three days' consecutive cessation of rain had not occurred. The *European Times* of the 11th inst. has the following:

The unfavorable state of the atmosphere on the crops is the subject of general remark, and, in addition to the injury which has been done to the cereal products, the state of that important article, the potato, is causing considerable uneasiness. In fact, the weather is not dissimilar, in many respects, to the year in which the late Sir Robert Peel proposed the repeal of the Corn-laws. The reports from Ireland respecting the potato are cheerless. Cold, damp weather, such as we have had so long, is exactly that which is known to exercise the most injurious effects on the potato. In some parts of the sister country—the county Wexford, for instance—the blight is said to be greater than it has been since the first year of its appearance, in 1846, and in other parts of the island the symptoms are also very disheartening. What if we should have to encounter another famine in the sister country? The impetus has already been given to the import of breadstuffs, large quantities of which are likely to reach us from the other side of the Atlantic. As far as present appearances go, we are likely to turn to good account all that may be sent.

In this country, thanks to a bountiful Providence, the harvest is unusually productive. The supply of grain and flour to England will be great. The grain trade, however, in the principal English markets, is far from being active, owing to the steady arrival of sufficient supplies from abroad. How long these supplies can be continued is the great question. We believe that America will have to feed England this year.

☞ There is nothing more disreputable in a great party than to tinker and trade with those who are hostile to their principles, and nothing is so sure to be promptly rebuked. We notice that the Juniata *Register*, a Breckinridge paper in this State, has pulled down the Democratic ticket from its mast-head because the nominees are Douglas men; "and yet," says the New Bloomfield (Perry county) *Democrat*—a paper of the old-school Democracy—"the Douglas men are coolly invited to join the Breckinridgers, so as to secure the defeat of the regular nominees for President and Vice President."

☞ The fierce contest for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Westmoreland (Pa.) district has been settled, to the satisfaction of all parties, by the renomination of Hon. JOHN COVODE. If Mr. COVODE has done nothing else to deserve this mark of confidence, his untiring and energetic course in initiating and pressing forward a thorough investigation into the frauds and extravagances of the Federal Administration would have entitled him to it. He is a determined partisan, but as kind-hearted and forbearing in his course with his political opponents as any man we have ever known.

The Brownsville (Fayette county, Pa.) *Times* is having a little trouble with a neighboring editor in regard to Forney's *Press*. We are sorry to occasion so much uneasiness among the Disunionists of Pennsylvania, but we are not sorry to have so good a friend as the editor of the Brownsville *Times*. He states our case (as follows) like a lawyer:

"THE CONSISTENCY OF TRAITORS.—Last week the Washington *Examiner* put up the names of Breckinridge and Lane, and comes out strongly for the fusion electoral ticket. *It also undertakes* to lecture us about an article in our paper, two weeks ago, concerning Forney's *Press*. We have no objections to the editors of the *Examiner* fulfilling their contract with the Administration, because Forney, and support the fusion ticket. *But they must not presume to dictate to Democratic editors*, and tell them their duty. Forney's *Press* is not a political paper, and the *Examiner* is not a Democratic one. The *Press* supports the fundamental principle of the Democratic party—that of non-intervention, the *Examiner* favors a slave code for the Territories, and opposes the Cincinnati Platform. Forney says he will vote for Douglas, the regular nominee of the party. The *Examiner* editors say they will not. Gentlemen, if Forney is on the threshold you are outside of the Democratic wigwam."

Public Amusements.

Walnut-street Theatre will be opened this evening, but not by the regular company, nor for the regular business. What was "Cooper's English Opera Company," now called "Snethen's Great American Troupe," will commence to-night with Balfe's "Bohemian Girl," the cast including Miss Milner as *Arline*, Brookhouse Bowler as *Thaddeus*, Aynsley Cook as *Arnheim*, and F. B. Boucicault as *Devilshoof*. To-morrow evening, the opera of "Lucrezia Borgia," Anglified, will be performed here. The theatre has undergone great reparations and alterations, within and without. The marble front has been cleaned, and the external aspect of the house is very neat and fresh.

ARCH-STREET THEATRE.—"Vanity Fair" will be played this evening, and is then to be withdrawn for the present, to make room for other novelties. Among the stars who will appear at this theatre, during the present season, are Charlotte Cushman, Edwin Booth, and the Florences.

At the Continental Theatre, late the National, which opened on Wednesday evening, Carncross & Sharpley's Minstrels are doing a fully remunerative business. They are equal in all respects to Sandford's *troups*. They announce, with great truth, as far as the past week shows, that variety is the order of the night with them.

Operatic.

We see, by a late paper from Havana—the *Gaceta de la Habana*—that our fair young townswoman, Miss Agnes Natali, is to be the leading prima donna of the coming operatic season at the Tacon Theatre. This is a proud position to be occupied by so young a lady as Miss Natali. But when we perceive in what flattering terms the Havana press speak of her, and what a sensation she created there last season, we do not wonder at Signor Kayo securing her.

Gottschalk—who is to be the leader of the orchestra—says Agnes Natali has no superior on the Italian stage in Europe at this day. This from a musician like Gottschalk is a rare compliment, indeed, to one so young. Her sister Fannie Natali Festa, is the contralto; her husband Signor Festa, with Signor Rocco, Signora and Madame Volpino, are also members of the troupe. Volpino and Kago are now on their way from Europe with other members of the troupe. Miss Natali, Madame and Signor Festa, with Signor Rocco, are now at Canada on a visit to the Hon. Mrs. Scott (sister to those ladies), but will all be in Philadelphia next month. Would it not be well for the directors of our Academy of Music to make some arrangements that would induce this fine company to a short season of opera prior to their departure to Havana?

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—We have the *Illustrated London News* and *Illustrated News of the World*, of August 11, from Callender & Co., news agents. With the last-named paper is given a life of Sir John Franklin, and by far the best portrait of that eminent and unfortunate Arctic voyager that we have yet seen. The features are remarkably like him, and his figure is set off with great felicity. Lady Franklin, the widow, is now in this country, on a visit to Mr. Henry Grinnell, of New York, the wealthy and liberal merchant who sent out the First Arctic Expedition in search of Franklin—Dr. Kane's narrative of which (Childs & Peterson, 1857) is as interesting as a romance and a hundred times more exciting.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, August 26, 1860.

If these were not political times, and if all parties and conditions of men and women did not look to the newspapers for political news, I should sometimes hesitate about devoting so much of this correspondence to the movements of candidates, and to the various complications growing out of the efforts of the four great organizations to acquire possession of the Federal Government from the fourth of March next. But little else is talked about in Washington. It is true, since the visit of the Zouaves, a strong local military feeling has grown up, and any number of volunteer companies on the basis of that famous corps have been formed, or are in process of formation. Nowhere has the example of the Zouaves created so much excitement as here. If you pass along the streets after dusk you will find squads of boys, from twelve to eighteen and twenty years of age, drilling after the peculiar Zouave model. Beyond this and the expected visit of the Prince of Wales, the staple of conversation is the probable result of the Presidential election.

Preston King, chairman of the Republican National Committee, in his full suit of brown linen, with his long coat reaching almost to his feet, may be seen carrying his immense weight along the Avenue at stated hours, exhibiting as much activity and zeal as a young man of twenty-five. He is the vital spirit of the Republicans here, and toils night and day in the cause of Lincoln and Hamlin. Entirely confident of success, he seems to have no other object but to provide against disaster and to push on the column. Hon. Miles Taylor and the Wickliffes, father and son, have charge of the Douglas organization, and are doing a vast deal of work. The Breckinridgers, on Four-and-a-half street, are in possession of a fine room in the second story of a spacious house, and enjoy an advantage over the others on account of being able to muster into service the different clerks in the departments. This organization is under the special charge of Gov. I. I. Stevens, of Washington Territory. The Bell and Everett party are marshalled by Hon. Alexander E. Boteler, member of Congress from the Harper's Ferry district—a gentleman of high character and deserved popularity.

All these committees have their newspaper organs except the Republicans. Strange to say, notwithstanding the hopes entertained by the latter of being able to elect their candidates, they have no journal in Washington, but rely upon their documents and their speakers.

I have repeatedly told you since the nomination of Bell and Everett that it would prove to be a strong ticket. I prophecied this when they assembled at Baltimore on the 9th of May last, and every day is only serving to confirm the prediction. In the break-up of the Democratic organization, and the strong utterances of Mr. Senator Seward and others who support Lincoln, thousands of conservative men, North and South, look to Bell and Everett as constituting a safe middle ground, and will cheerfully throw their votes in that direction. It is in fact the old Whig party revived. I was not surprised when in Philadelphia, a few evenings ago, to see the enthusiasm prevailing among the Bell and Everett men in that city, and to witness the large number of fine-looking citizens enlisted in their processions. The expectation of this party is to throw the election of President into the House, and to accomplish this end they labor with unabated zeal. It may turn out that the Republicans—indignant as they now are at the organization of the Union Constitutional party—will be compelled to take Bell as a choice before Breckinridge in the House. John Bell is acceptable in many respects, to a large body of the American people. He has always been conservative on the slavery question, and is an original friend of the protection of American industry. Attacks upon such a man, no matter by whom made, can do no good, and he is no wise leader who counsels them—whether he be a Republican, Douglas Democrat, or a Breckinridge Disunionist. Read and remember!

The Breckinridge men do not seem to be as grateful to certain of the Republican leaders as might have been expected on account of the hostilities of those leaders to Douglas, and the encouragement extended by them to the Breckinridge movement, for the friends of the young Vice President have lately re-opened their batteries upon the Republicans, and insist every day that, if Lincoln is elected, three or four of the Southern States will immediately prepare to secede from the Union. I have in my possession a number of letters, in which this is expressed in the strongest language. The Breckinridge men not only went out of the National Democratic Convention when they found they had lost the game, but will go out of the Union if they lose the Presidency, or if the Republicans should win it. Precisely the same dishonorable logic that impelled them to desert the National Convention, after they were beaten, will impel them to desert the Union if they are defeated. They seem to forget that nothing is less calculated to intimidate the American people than such domineering as this. So far from hurting Lincoln by this course, they help him. Hundreds of men, wholly indifferent to him, and others differing from his supposed extreme anti-slavery doctrines, will vote for Lincoln, if only to put these fire-eaters to the test. As a gentleman said to me the other day, "I am not in favor of Mr. Lincoln—I differ from him upon the idea that this country must all be slave or free; but, if he should be elected in November, I will be found on the spot, with thousands of other citizens of the North, to see that he is duly inaugurated." I can appreciate and make full allowances for the feeling of the Southern people—excited as they have been in regard to this question of slavery—I sympathize with them in their exasperation on account of the John Brown raid, and I know how they read the sickening details of those who are attempting to imitate that tragic example in the far-off fields of Texas. I know how they contemplate the forthcoming power of the Northwest and the North after the new census, and the consequent Congressional apportionment shall be made. But there is an inexorable logic in figures and in facts; and they can commit no greater mistake than in supposing that if the American people elect a man President of the United States, in a fair trial, he will not be permitted to take his seat. The experiment of preventing the inauguration of Lincoln would rally to him the almost entire body of the Northern people, and would raise up, in his behalf, a strong party in the South pledged to the observance of the laws and the guarantees of the Constitution. I am not, therefore, surprised that many Southern statesmen look these things calmly in the face, refusing to pledge themselves in advance to a bloody resistance to the inauguration of any man duly chosen to the highest office of the Republic. Little partisans and sensation newspapers may make evanescent capital for themselves by assisting to excite the Southern men on this subject, and may frighten a few hundred timid men in the free States, but I repeat that this whole idea of threatening any party with a resort to violence to overthrow the decision of the ballot-box is only worthy of the men who believe in Lynch law, and who, when defeated in a fair game, fly into a passion, and say they have been defrauded.

Judge Douglas, detained by the rains from speaking at Norfolk, on Friday evening, addressed an immense concourse at that place last night, and was warmly and enthusiastically welcomed. Some of the more tempestuous of the Breckinridge men had threatened to interrupt him, as was the case with General Foote, some evenings previous, at Richmond, but the indomitable pluck of the Little Giant, and the courage of his friends, prevented any outbreak. He will address the people of Virginia at two or three other points, and will then proceed to North Carolina, accompanied by his two little boys, for the purpose of settling up the estate lately left to them by their grandmother.

By the way, a rare scene took place some evenings ago at Harrisonburg, Virginia, in which that most pompous of all pomposities—that vainest of all vanities—that emptiest of all emptinesses—Senator James M. Mason, of Virginia, received the rebuke he has been long laboring for. For years past, he has been looking down upon every man in Virginia who has not slavishly bowed down at the mandate of himself, Hunter, and the other fire-eaters of the South, as an inferior. Himself a notorious intellectual mediocrity, he had assumed the airs of a god, and had begun to believe himself entitled to a life-lease upon the Senate. His bearing to Douglas, Broderick, Stuart, and other Northern Democrats, had extended itself to certain men in his own State, who would not register the decrees of himself and his set. He has been in the habit of saying that when he visited Pennsylvania he visited a foreign country, and sojourned among his enemies; and his boast for years past has been that the Union was virtually dissolved.

Last Monday, however, the National Democrats met at Harrisonburg for the purpose of hearing that lion-hearted patriot, Henry S. Foote, of Mississippi, late of California, whom they had invited to address them, and who came forward to meet Senator Mason, then on the ground in fair debate. The challenge was haughtily declined by Mason, but, taking warning by the excited character of the crowd around him, he lowered his crest, and, in his speech to his own friends, even went so far as to deny that he had ever denounced Judge Douglas, and that he regarded him as a great statesman. But he did not escape the keen and merciless criticism of Foote. I am told that he literally flayed Mason alive. For a while he stood the galling fire of the gallant General, and then withdrew from the hall, notwithstanding General Foote called upon him, and challenged denial on fifty different points at issue between them. He dared him to the contest—said that he was on the ground, and should meet him face to face; and he held up his record before the audience with unflattering and fearless perseverance. It must have been a rare scene. The truth is, the old leaders in Virginia, like the Bourbons in Italy, are being hunted out of place by any number of volunteer Garibaldies.

The Douglas-Staunton Convention was a remarkable affair in every respect, and especially in the fire and intrepidity that distinguished all its proceedings. Let me give you an instance, exhibiting alike the aristocratic temper of the Breckinridge disunionists and the courage of the Douglas Democrats. I copy from the regular proceedings of the Staunton Convention itself, which have just reached me:

"Mr. Irving hoped that the minority report would not be adopted. If there ever was a Convention that had almost come down upon its knees in an effort at conciliation, this Convention had become that suppliant. How, he asked, can we correspond with those who will *not correspond with us? Self-respect requires this* Convention to adopt the majority report; and, if it is not adopted, he, for one, would decline to act any longer upon the committee.

"Mr. Harman said that he had sent nine despatches to Charlottesville and received but two responses. He was satisfied that the Charlottesville Convention had never intended to make any fair or equitable arrangement, and he was now done with it. [Applause.]

"Mr. Wilson replied that no official proposition had yet been received from the Charlottesville committee, and until it could be ascertained whether one would be sent or not, he thought the committee here should not be discharged.

"Mr. Liggett said that he came here to effect a compromise, if possible, and not to sacrifice his self-respect. This Convention having waited from 8 o'clock last night until 10 o'clock to-day for a message from Charlottesville, and none having been received, he was unwilling to consume further time by waiting for a message which may never come.

"Mr. Chancellor said that the whole object of the movement for a compromise, on the part of the Charlottesville Convention, has been trickery. Some of the greatest tricksters of the day are connected with it. They have purposely refused to reply so that this Convention may adjourn, and give them an opportunity of saying that they intended to do so and so. We know what we are about, he said, although, thank God, we have neither Hunter nor Mason with us, and we don't want them. [Applause.]

"Mr. Irving called the previous question, and the call was sustained.

"The minority report was then rejected, and the majority report (rejecting all compromises) adopted by an overwhelming majority."

The President remains at Bedford, although the company is rapidly thinning out. Unless called home by official business, he will prolong his stay during the best part of this week. I hear that he is exceedingly affable, and that he was never before so agreeable and accessible. He even recalls to those who enjoy his society the James Buchanan of the olden time. When a young man, Bedford was his favorite resort, and his friends flocked around him to enjoy his society and listen to his anecdotes, and to hear him tell of the public characters with whom he had been cotemporaneous. He converses with everybody, comes into the parlor, chats with the ladies, pats the children on the head, takes his glass of old J. B. with the utmost relish, eats like a wagoner, and drinks his madeira like "a fine old English gentleman—one of the olden time." He seems to feel as if this were his last visit, at least during his Presidential term, to Bedford Springs, and, doubtless, when he faces about and looks over the long track of buried years and alienated friends, and discordant factions, and sees his Administration expiring around him, he feels some twinges of remorse, and is therefore not indisposed to make one last effort to recover his lost popularity. He may well ask himself, in contrasting the happy days of yore with the present time, in looking upon the new faces that self-interest has gathered around him, and in vainly seeking for those old ones that retired before the wintry glance of his ingratitude, whether, indeed, he is the man who was chosen to the Presidency in 1856, or whether some unnatural change has not come over him.

OCCASIONAL.

Letter from "Kappa."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, August 25, 1860.

The Richmond *Whig*, the leading Bell paper in Virginia, calls upon the Whigs and Union men in the South not to permit the Breckinridge Disunionists to insult Judge Douglas whilst travelling in the Southern States. The *Whig* is severe on these chivalric gentlemen, because they have, on several occasions, ill-treated Gov. Johnson, candidate for Vice President.

The Secretary of War has awarded to Mr. De Groot the sum of one hundred and nineteen thousand dollars, the profits of a contract which he has not fulfilled. Two years ago the Government gave him a contract for furnishing brick for the Washington aqueduct. But, as Congress did not make any appropriation for that work, nothing was done. Although he has not delivered one single brick, yet the Government will pay him four dollars per thousand, the amount of his profit if he had delivered them, making, altogether, one hundred and nineteen thousand dollars—a snug little sum for doing nothing. Secretary Cobb is exasperated at the reward, as he cannot spare so much money without the greatest inconvenience.

Senator Digler is here. He speaks in glowing terms of the probable success of the fusion ticket in Pennsylvania. He believes that this fusion movement is the greatest act of his life, and a victory over the friends of Mr. Douglas.

Senator Clingman, of North Carolina, is also here. Though a warm personal friend of Mr. Douglas, he has not had backbone enough to support him. Some excuse him for this weakness, on the ground that he is a candidate for re-election to the Senate, and that his outspoken friendship for the "Little Giant" would make him obnoxious in the eyes of the Breckinridge men. He thinks that there will be no Douglas electoral ticket in North Carolina, as the Breckinridge electors will cast their votes for any man who can be elected in opposition to Lincoln. But, as the Douglas and Union men are going hand-in-hand in all the Southern States, and as Douglas himself wants to have the fire-eaters laid on the shelf, and their places filled by Union or Douglas men, it is beyond doubt that there will be a separate Douglas ticket. It is for this reason that all true friends of Douglas are opposed to your fusion ticket. Any amalgamation with, or recognition of, traitors and bolters, can only weaken but never strengthen a party. Many persons who would have cheerfully voted for Douglas will not do so now, as they do not know whether they are not voting for Breckinridge. And the Douglas men would rather see Bell than Breckinridge elected, for the latter's Administration would be more hostile to them than that of the former. All Douglas men are now being removed from office, at a time when Breckinridge wants to ride on their backs into power; how will it be when he does not want their aid any longer? No Douglas man will be considered a Democrat, but a "leprous Abolitionist," a political Pariah, whilst every other candidate will treat them at least with respect.

Mr. Gulick, formerly one of the editors of the Washington *Union*, has been appointed disbursing agent of the Census Office. That department will commence operations in a few days. KAPPA.

Words of Wisdom.

Hon. B. F. PERRY, of Greenville, S. C., makes the following observations, which, if uttered by a Northern Democrat, would be regarded as evidence of Republican proclivities:

"Judging from the course pursued by other Presidents, and that policy which usually governs politicians whilst in power, instead of doing any rash, violent, or unconstitutional act, to injure or offend those opposed to him, it is likely Lincoln will pursue a very cautious, politic, and wise course towards the South. It cannot be in the nature of any man elevated to the Presidency to wish to see the Government broken up under his Administration, the Republic dismembered, and the country plunged into a civil war. Very likely his great effort will be to acquire popularity in the Southern States, and appease their opposition by a rigid adherence *to the Constitution, and respect for the rights of* the South. It is not at all improbable that the South may find more favors under the Administration of Lincoln than they have under any Democratic Administration. It may be that 'Old Abe' will go out of office quite a favorite with the Southern people. At least, we should give him a trial."

Wilsons' Banquet to Skilled Labor.

A very interesting and very festive banquet was given in this city, on Saturday evening, by Messrs. W. Wilson and Son, silversmiths, Fifth and Cherry streets, to the skilled artisans in their employment. The occasion was a very particular one. On the 9th of July, Colonel Thomas B. Johnson, Secretary of the Agricultural Bureau of Tennessee, gave Messrs. Wilson an order, to the amount of $12,000, for silver plate of the first quality, to be distributed as prizes at the approaching State fair, at Nashville, next month. The "hands" undertook that, in addition to the usual work of Messrs. Wilsons' establishment, this great order from Tennessee should be executed in time. The work was commenced on the 14th July, and completed, in the very best manner, by 4 o'clock on Saturday, August the 25th. The men worked night and day to accomplish this consummation, and the banquet on Saturday evening was the employers' graceful, liberal, and acceptable manner of acknowledging their sense of gratitude. The plate, which we have examined, does credit to the skill and taste of the makers, and to the liberality of Colonel Johnson, who ordered it.

Mr. Robert Wilson occupied the chair, supported by some personal friends, including Samuel Doun, Esq., the eminent gas-meter manufacturer of New York. By the way, Mr. Doun made an excellent speech, in which he traced his own career, the success of which, we know, has been caused by his industry, talent, and probity. One of the young "hands," Mr. Charles Burns, perpetrated the following impromptu quatrain on Mr. Doun's resuming his seat:

Our friend Mr. Down, is a maker of light,
By which all can read in the dark of the night.
He's worked his way upward the hill of renown,
His fortune is made, of his name isn't doun.

Mr. Wilson, Mr. John C. Laycock, Mr. Neagle (foreman of the establishment), Dr. Mackenzie, of *The Press*, and other gentlemen addressed the company. There was some capital singing—the chief vocalists being Mr. George Brazier and Mr. Alfred Cobbin, and, altogether, the party was very convivial. The supper and wines supplied by Mr. Lambert, the host, were first rate.

Messrs. Wilsons' establishment, at the head of which one of the third generation now is, has been many years established, and its character does credit to the solid prosperity of Philadelphian manufactories. At the entertainment we have here described, were present some highly skilled artisans who have been over a quarter of a century working for the same firm.

SALE OF A STOCK OF HATS, &c.—The attention of purchasers is requested to the peremptory sale, by catalogue, on four months' credit, of 200 cases soft wool, beaver, and fur hats, caps, &c., commencing this morning at ten o'clock, by Myers, Cleghorn, & Co., auctioneers, No. 432 and 415 Arch street.

LATEST NEWS

By Telegraph to The Press.

FURTHER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE VANDERBILT.

THE NEAPOLITAN ELECTIONS.

GARIBALDI TO ATTACK VENICE.

AUSTRIA PREPARING FOR DEFENCE.

PRUSSIA TO REMAIN NEUTRAL.

NEW YORK, August 26—The steamship Vanderbilt, from Havre and Southampton, arrived this afternoon with Liverpool and London advices to the 15th inst. She brings three hundred and eighty passengers.

The resolution for raising a loan of £3,000,000 for India has been agreed to by the House of Commons.

The Neapolitan parliamentary elections commenced on the 19th inst. Refugees are preferred by the electors, who openly declare in favor of the annexation of Naples to Piedmont.

Austria is said to have abandoned the idea of possessing Venetia as guaranted by Germany. Garibaldi is expected to attack Venice, and Austria will maintain the conflict alone against all Italy. Prussia will remain neutral while the other Powers do not interfere.

The war material at the Austrian arsenal at Venice is being transferred to Pola.

The steamer Veloce entered Castellanare at midnight on the 14th, and fired several cannon shots at Monarca, and retired without producing any results.

Advices from China say that Soochow has been sacked and burned.

THE LATEST.

GENOA, Aug. 15.—The papers publish a despatch announcing the unopposed disembarkation of Garibaldi with 8,000 men, near Reggio, on the night of the 10th inst.

The same despatches report the evacuation of the fortress of Scylla by the Neapolitans. Both these reports are considered doubtful.

TRIESTE, August 15.—It is believed that Garibaldi intends to attack Austria not on the Venetian, but on the Crotian coast, by attempting a disembarkation at Fiume. The Austrian authorities believe that he will first endeavor to provoke a revolution in Crontia and Hungary before proceeding to Venetia. All the coasts are vigorously watched by the Imperial cruisers.

The steamer Africa arrived at Liverpool, August 13th; the Jura at Queenstown on the 13th, and the Teutonia at Cowes on the night of the 14th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords on the 13th, Lord Shrewsbury moved for the correspondence commencing in 1859 between the captains of the Reserved List and the Admiralty, touching the hardships inflicted on those officers, who had conditionally retired, by the Admiralty.

Lord Chelmsford supported the motion, and it was agreed to after being amended to include the correspondence previous to 1859.

The Duke of Argyle, in moving a resolution declaring the Savings Banks and Friendly Societies *Investments bill one of urgency, briefly stated the* objects of the bill. The House divided, and the members were—content 18; non-content, 18.

Whereupon the Lord Chancellor having observed *sympto pressentitur pro content*, the resolution fell to the ground, and the bill was lost.

In the Commons, Aug. 13th, while in committee on the India Loan bill, there being at the time less than forty members present, Sir C. Wood showed the state of the India finances. The deficit for the year ending April 1859, was £14,187,000; for 1860, it was £9,981,000. For the present year, ending next April, it is estimated £7,472,000 including guaranteed interest on railroads, amounting to £1,270,000. The new taxes are expected to produce £1,000,000 this year, and £3,500,000 in the year ending April 1862. This indicates a deficit of £3,111,000 in the year 1861-2.

Sir C. Wood then moved the resolution empowering him raise a new loan not exceeding £3,000,000, by way of precaution only.

Mr. H. Seymour considered the statement of Sir C. Wood most unsatisfactory, and complained generally of his mode of carrying on the business of India.

Observations touching the military expenditure of India were made by several members, to which Sir C. Wood gave a general reply, and the debate, the greater part of which was listened to by not more than thirty members, was brought to a close by the resolution being agreed to.

The House then went into committee on the fortifications bill. An amendment by Mr. Hubbard was negatived, as well as another, moved by Sir F. Smith, to reduce the sum for Portsmouth by £100,000.

The clauses of the bill were agreed to.

The report of the Committee of Supply was agreed to.

The consolidated fund (£10,000,000) passed through committee.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says: Lord Dufferin, the Commissioner of the English Government in Syria, carries with him an order to Admiral Martin to land 1,500 seamen and marines to co-operate with the French troops in maintaining order in the district of Beyrout.

The London *Times* says: There can be no doubt of the injury done to the crops by the ungenial weather, and the intelligence of each day confirms the opinion that in many districts it will prove a total failure.

The *Court Journal* says it is expected that her Majesty will not remain at Balmoral longer than a month, and that the Queen and Prince will then cross to Hamburg in the royal yacht, proceed to Coburg, and, after a short stay at Rhein Hartsbrunn, go to Gotha. It is here that it is expected the meeting between the Princess Royal and her Majesty will take place.

The new acts for taking the census in England and Ireland, next April, have been issued. The act for Scotland has not yet received the royal assent. There is nothing as to "religious profession" in the English act, but there is in the one relating to Ireland.

The census is to be laid before Parliament within twelve months after next June.

The leading article of the *Times* of Aug. 13 says: "By this time the plenipotentiaries and armaments of England and France must have reached the well-known port to where, eighteen months ago, Lord Elgin and Baron Gros were deliberating upon the best means of obtaining a treaty with China. The diplomatists probably arrived at the general rendezvous about the first or second week in July, and we may calculate, therefore, that Lord Elgin has already had for one month the service of the very powerful army and navy by which he is supported. Henceforth we must expect the mails from China with very great interest.

The cotton guild of Canton has, according to the last veracious story from Hong Kong, offered a bet of $30,000 that the French and English will again be repulsed from the Taku forts.

FRANCE.

The embarkation of troops of all arms is being pressed forward