great and generous a movement; and I feel well assured that Abraham Lincoln will not fail to demonstrate the ancient constitutional policy in the administration of the Government successfully, because the Republican party, after ample experience, has at last acquired the courage and constancy necessary to sustain him, and because I am assured that the people, at last fully convinced of the wisdom and necessity of the proposed reformation, are prepared to sustain and give it effect.

But when it shall have been accomplished, what may we expect then; what dangers must we fear; what disasters and calamities must we suffer? I answer no dangers, disasters, or calamities. All parties will acquiesce, because it will be the act of the people, in the exercise of their sovereign power, in conformity with the Constitution and laws, and in harmony with the eternal principles of justice, and the benignant spirit of the age in which we live. All parties and all sections will soon be reconciled to the settlement of a controversy, which has agitated the country and disturbed its peace so long. We shall regain the respect and good will of the nations, and once more, consistent with our principles, and with our ancient character, we shall, with their free consent, take our place at the head, in their advancing progress towards a higher, and more happy, because more humane and more genial civilization.

The Press.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1860.

FIRST PAGE.—Letters to Charles O'Conor, No. 3. Educational: Speech of Gov. Seward, at Detroit, yesterday. FOURTH PAGE.—From Philadelphia North: Letter from New York; Webster's Dictionary in England; Marine Intelligence.

The News.

On our first page we print a complete report of the great speech of Senator Seward, at Detroit, yesterday. This address of the Governor, together with the circumstances surrounding its delivery, give it a national importance, and justify us in laying it before our readers. The Senator paints a deplorable picture of the present state of our nation, and the political evils surrounding it. Internally our Government is mismanaged, while among the nations of the earth it is suffering from a want of foreign respect and confidence. He does not think that these evils will induce disunion, nor does the speaker anticipate such a contingency. The Democratic party, the Whig party, and the short-lived American party had all failed to furnish a practical solution of the difficulties of the slavery question. His counsel may be comprised in this sentence, from his address: "My humble advice then, fellow-citizens, is, that we return and re-establish the original policy of the nation, and henceforth hold, as we did in the beginning, that slavery is and must be only a purely local, temporary, and exceptional institution, confined within the slave States where it already exists; while freedom is the general, normal, enduring, and permanent condition of society within the jurisdiction, and under the authority, of the Constitution of the United States." The speech is marked with the Senator's usual ability, and may be regarded as very conservative.

Hon. Wm. B. Reed delivered an elaborate and carefully prepared essay at the headquarters of the Secessionists in this city, last evening. The complete address would make six columns of *The Press*, and we cannot yield so much of our space even to the Honorable William B. Reed. A summary of the views of the speaker is furnished by our reporter. The speaker protests his kind feelings for Bell and Douglas, and is exceedingly severe on Mr. Seward. He considers Lincoln as a moderate man, yet criticises his record as radical. The animating spirit of Republicanism is anti-slavery fanaticism and enthusiastic sentimentalism. The principles in the Wisconsin case, familiar to our readers were elaborated. He contended that we should unite against the common enemy, Lincoln. He thought the Republicans were double-dealing on the tariff question, and cited authorities to show that such was the case. Mr. Reed eulogized Mr. Breckinridge, taking particular care to tell us that he comes from a good family, and that he is not the Disunionist his opponents charge him with being. He also took particular pains to deny that Breckinridge was the President's candidate. Among other things, the speaker, in conclusion, paid a glowing tribute to the ability, integrity, and patriotism of Mr. Buchanan.

The Southern mails come to us laden with accounts of the doings of the Abolitionists in some of the Southern and Southwestern States. There can be no doubt but that many of these accounts are exaggerations, naturally induced by the feelings of terror which rash rumors are disposed to engender. Amid all these rumors, however, we can trace the existence of many slaughter conferences, which naturally suggest ideas of another insurrection after the manner of Harper's Ferry. In Danville, Montgomery county, Texas, the Huntsville *Item* notices the discovery of a plot to run off the negroes on many of the plantations. Two persons were arrested, one of whom narrowly escaped hanging. In Anderson county, a Yankee schoolmaster had been hanged for tampering with the negroes. One William Crawford, of Mobile, a man about thirty nine years of age, was also hung in Texas on the ground of being an Abolitionist. In Alabama much excitement exists, much of which may be attributed to sensation articles in local papers. A travelling corn doctor had been arrested at Vicksburg for declaring for Lincoln, tarred and feathered, and sent drifting down the Mississippi in a canoe. Other cases similar to these are constantly coming under our notice, and throughout the South an intense excitement is felt, equalled only by the John Brown *terror*. However much the extreme measures taken by the people may be regretted, a feeling of sympathy with the citizens thus menaced will generally prevail in the North.

Advices two days later from Europe are furnished by the steamer Palestine, which arrived at Father Point yesterday. The weather continued bad for the crops, and breadstuffs were consequently advancing. Napoleon fearing a famine in France, had opened the ports of France to breadstuffs free of duty. He has evidently determined on having cheap bread as long as practicable. Lord Elgin and Baron Gros were in Shanghae looking to a settlement of the Chinese question. Provisions were dull. Consols closing at 92¼@92¾.

The Fort Smith *Times* reports a fight between the Indians and several companies of the First Cavalry, under command of Captain Carn, near Smoky Hill, at the fork of the Kaw river. Thirty of the Indians were killed.

The steamer Ann Wiligins, bound for Weston, was sunk on Monday morning in the Missouri river. Her cargo is nearly a total loss. The boat can be raised, although the loss will still be heavy. She was valued at $25,000, and was insured for $16,000 in St. Louis and Pittsburg offices.

A letter from Key West has been received in New York by the Secretary of the Board of Underwriters. It states that the United States steamer Mohawk had captured and brought into that port, on the 15th ult., the Spanish brig Ioven Antonio. She was fitted out for a slave voyage, and had been on the coast, and actually purchased a cargo of slaves; but, before taking them on board, she was discovered and chased by a British man-of-war, and was obliged to return without them. She hoisted the Spanish colors as the Mohawk approached her, but soon pulled them down and threw them overboard. She had a good supply of provisions, and a slave deck.

In New York, on Monday, a young Russian, known as Ludovic Joachim Julius Tode, was arrested by Detectives Elder and McCord, on a charge of having absconded from St. Petersburg, Russia, in August, 1859, with $75,000, belonging to an English firm, in whose employment he had been. The accused had been commissioned to dispose of a vessel, and the funds in question were the proceeds of the sale. Upon a search of his apartments, the officers seized a large amount of Russian bank bills, equivalent to about $50,000 in American currency, and its recovery will probably secure them a reward of $2,500, which the merchants had offered for its restoration.

AUCTION NOTICE.—We invite the attention of the trade to the attractive sale, this morning, by M. F. Pancoast, auctioneer, 421 Chestnut street, consisting of 560 lots new style embroideries, just landed, embracing richly embroidered collars and sets, fine cambric and lawn handkerchiefs, embroidered robes, waists, flouncings, edgings, lace veils, manly cricket jackets, head goods, French flowers, &c., &c.

SALE OF THE MONTOUR IRON WORKS.—The Montour Iron Works, located in Montour and Lycoming counties, were sold at the Merchants' Exchange yesterday afternoon, by order of the trustees of a mortgage of 24th of September, 1855. The property, consisted of rolling mills, furnaces, dwelling houses, offices, lands, mineral lands, ore, mining rights, &c. The works at the company are erected in the borough of Danville. The lands are located at Montour Iron Works, and the dwelling houses numbered upwards of three hundred. Mr. Joseph A. Clay, attorney for the parties interested in the works, bid $100,000. There was no other bid, and the property was accordingly knocked down to him. The terms of sale were $20,000 cash, and the balance on the expiration of the deed within thirty days from the time of sale.

A MEETING of the Democratic Executive Committee of the Seventh ward was held on Monday evening, September 3d, at the usual place for holding the ward Committee, according to the twenty-second rule of the Democratic party. Mr. Thomas McCabe was elected president; Jas. Maloney and Thomas Stewart, vice presidents; Jas. Gallagher, McGlathery (county), and Luke Keegan, secretaries. Mr. Jas. J. Kane offered a resolution that no person should be placed in nomination for the City Executive Committee who did not pledge himself to support the regular nominees of the Democratic party, which was adopted. Mr. John Campbell was then duly elected to represent the ward in the Democratic Executive Committee of the city of Philadelphia.

THE LIVERPOOL TELEGRAPH of the 23d says: "Our advices from the interior lead us to believe that while the cotton crop is just redeemed from the ravages of the worm, it will be a short one, and, with a very large consumption, they will make prices ruinously high. Few, however, will make what is estimated as half a crop, and the great majority will fall between two hundred and five hundred pounds of seed cotton to the acre."

Hon. W. B. Reed's Speech.

The difficult duty of defending the bad cause of the Disunionists having been entrusted to the crafty and pretentious ex-Commissioner to China, Hon. WILLIAM B. REED, by the Custom-House officers in this city, that personage proceeded to discharge it last evening at the corner of Tenth and Chestnut streets, and favored us with advance sheets of his argument. We think we do him a kind service in withholding from our readers his most flimsy tissue of misrepresentations and contradictions. His plea is woven with his usual skill in the use of words, and where he fails in force he tries to allure with polished and well-rounded periods. His speech abounds in amusing but characteristic effrontery and unsurpassed assumptions. He affects a superfine contempt for everybody who differs from him. He has a habit of putting on a lofty air in dealing with opponents, and he delights in nothing so much as a sneer. Professing to be extra courteous, and pretending to discard everything in the shape of epithets, he contrives to mingle in all his speeches as much venom as can be distilled from his scheming brain. Nobody will peruse Mr. REED's speech without being impressed with the fact that he has reluctantly undertaken to discharge an obligation, and is conscious all the time of being unable to make the wrong appear the better reason.

As a specimen of the fairness of this production, we need only call the attention of the reader to his attempt to convince the people of Pennsylvania that they should vote for Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, the Disunion candidate, in order that their material interests, and their great internal industry, may be protected and promoted. He pleasantly tells them that Pennsylvania's true interests are in the South and Southwest, and that all those who want a protective tariff should assist the Southern men to elect their secession and sectional candidate to the Presidency! This is the main point of the whole speech, if we except some absurd abuse of the Republicans, which would sound better from another quarter, and which seems to be a small piece of Jesuitism when we recollect the violent Abolition record of Mr. REED, ending only when he came into the Democratic party, in 1856. The panic he seeks to improvise in anticipation of the election of LINCOLN, against whom he directs the most of his rhetoric, and which he so piteously deplores, he does not tell his readers will be mainly produced, if it ever takes place, by the miserable disorganizing Breckinridge movement which he advocates. Mr. REED, while appealing to Pennsylvanians to vote for BRECKINRIDGE and LANE on the ground that this is the way to promote our welfare, does not say that no one Southern friend of BRECKINRIDGE in the present Congress ever indicated a disposition to support any measure favorable to the interests of Pennsylvania. Every one, from Mr. HUNTER down to General LANE, was arrayed against Mr. MORRILL's bill. Mr. REED quietly ignores this notorious fact.

There are some half dozen allusions in the course of this speech to his recent connection with the diplomatic service of the Government, a characteristic abnegation of all party feeling, and a proclamation that he intends to retire from the campaign, and *to leave the work* to other and younger hands.

The compliment of Mr. REED to his patron, Mr. BUCHANAN, is probably the sincerest part of the whole performance. There is unquestionably a strong affection between these two ardent and warm-hearted men. In all that Mr. BUCHANAN has done to destroy the party that elected him, to break his pledges and to debauch the public men of the country, he had not only the assistance but the sympathy of Mr. REED; and now, as the aged statesman at the head of the Government is about to retire to the shades of private life, his friend, the late Commissioner to China, will, like his chief, look with joyous complacency upon the wreck which the policy of the General Administration has strewn along the shore of the recent past.

Increase of Population in the United States.

It is evident, from the partial returns already made by those who have been engaged in taking the census of 1860, that the extraordinary ratio of increase of population which has prevailed in former years has been fully maintained throughout the country during the last decade. This is an annual addition to the population of three per cent., and it is a singular fact that since 1790 this ratio has been adhered to with wonderful certainty and fidelity. Beginning with a population of 3,929,827 in 1790, and adding 3 per cent. annually, the estimated result under that rule and the official census returns did not in any year show a variation of 200,000, and in 1850 the discrepancy was only 58,872, the estimated population being 28,188,004, and the actual population 28,191,876. The estimated population of 1860, according to this rule, is 30,986,851, and there is little reason to doubt the close approximation of that estimate to the actual population of the country.

In the beginning of the present century political economists were much impressed with the rapid advance in population which had previously been made in our country, because it had doubled its population every twenty-five years; a rate of progression not quite equal to the annual increase of three per cent., to which we have referred above.

This increase, which far exceeds in rapidity that of any other country, is not owing solely to the large foreign emigration to America. This is but one cause. It is a fixed law of population that it expands with much more rapidity in nations where land is cheap, the soil productive, remunerative labor abundant, and where the means of a comfortable livelihood are freely afforded to all who earnestly seek for them, than in countries where want and distress frequently prevail, and where it is the unfortunate fate of the masses to lead lives of hopeless indigence and misery.

No people are more prolific than the inhabitants of the comparatively new agricultural districts of the United States, where early marriages are contracted, where a wife almost invariably proves a helpmate rather than a pecuniary burden, where farms are cheap, and honest industry certain to reap a rich reward for its labors.

While our population has increased so wonderfully since 1790, the territorial expansion since that period has almost kept pace with it. The density of population per square mile, in 1790, was 4.79, and in 1850, although the population meanwhile was increased in the proportion of six to one, the density was 7.90. The most thickly populated State in the Union in 1850 was Massachusetts, which contained 127.50 to each square mile. It would require a population of about 868,000,000 in the present States and Territories to establish in them a density equal to that of the Old Bay State. There is, therefore, ample room for centuries of a rapid growth of population before our whole country becomes as thickly settled as one of the existing States, and the present ratio of increase will probably not diminish as long as any new and sparsely settled States and Territories continue to attract emigration, and to open up new avenues to profitable industry.

The population of 1,900 4s estimated at 98,595,512, and if we are engaged in no desolating wars or violent intestine commotions before that period, this estimate will probably prove as correct as those which have preceded it, because the great basis of national abundance and wealth is broad enough to comfortably sustain a much larger population.

Important News From Europe.

The news by the Palestine that that farseeing and liberal statesman, LOUIS NAPOLEON, had directed the French ports to be thrown open for the admission of breadstuffs duty free, will, if confirmed, work incalculably beneficial results to us. It will promote a speedy and healthful revival in our domestic and foreign trade and commerce. At a period when our own harvests have been unusually plentiful, and when the crops in the Old World have almost universally failed, this bold movement by the Emperor of the French, will be hailed with gratitude by all, and particularly by the American people. There is nothing now to prevent the restoration of confidence in business circles, and the renewal of that enterprise and prosperity which were arrested by the revulsion of 1857, from which we have been so slowly recovering.

THE Archbishop of Tuam has written a letter, with a contribution of £20 to the fund now being raised in Ireland for "free education," and in behalf of "liberty and humanity." In this letter he charges "the landed proprietors of Ireland with being wholesale and aggressive," and traces all the persecution attached to the existence of the Established Church," which maintains the anti-Catholic system of education. The "malignant influence" of that institution is ever shown in the bad state of the land tenure.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from "Kappa."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4, 1860.

Interesting facts have come to light about your worthy Collector. He seems really to be a pretty smart man in certain emergencies, out-witting even his own Breckinridge friends. The collector of Boston having collected some four thousand dollars for the Breckinridge Committee at Washington, Mr. Baker, who was not so successful in his own State, induced the former, without the Washington Committee being aware of it, to send him one thousand dollars of that money, which sum Mr. Baker has expended in the purchase of the *Pennsylvanian*. You may of course imagine the surprise of the committee when this cool transaction became known. But, not satisfied with that, it is said that Mr. Baker pressed the committee for four or five thousand dollars additional for the same purpose, or to subscribe, at least, for a large number of copies of his newspaper. The committee, however, perceiving that the support of the *Pennsylvanian* was not worth that amount of patronage, knowing that the paper was working—if it did anything at all—for nobody else but Mr. Baker himself, and, at the same time, not trusting the editor of the same, Mr. George W. Baker, who has been a bitter enemy of Mr. Buchanan, did not show much haste in obliging the Collector. For he, also, is an ambitious man; his eyes are lifted up to high offices. In letters marked "private," and written to the committee, he is modest enough to announce himself a candidate for the United States Senatorship, attacking most bitterly Messrs. William Bigler, Thomas B. Florence, and Henry M. Phillips, who are spoken of in connection with that important and honorable position. He has been very severe against Bigler on account of the Cresson management. Florence he has assailed for sustaining the *Argus* and Jo Severns, and not the *Pennsylvanian*. But Tom, who has been editorially associated with Jo for more than twenty-five years, has, in spite of the Collector's attacks, proved true to the latter. That the *Sunday Atlas* has attacked Baker's brother has been another reason for pitching into Florence. In short, Collector Baker has all the time been slyly manœuvring to cut out all those who seem to be in his way. To be United States Senator from Pennsylvania is worth the trouble, and he is unscrupulous enough to hope that by the aid of Mr. Buchanan, whose house is always open to him, and by sly and secret attacks and denunciations upon men who are worthier than himself, he will finally succeed. His fate will doubtless be that of all those who dig pits, especially political graves, for others, and finally perish therein themselves. Buchanan's influence in Pennsylvania is great; but I think it not so great as to make Joe Baker United States Senator.

The *Constitution* of to-day contains in five columns of coarse print the name of "Douglas" no less than one hundred and eight times! What's in a name? And, after all, how little reward for so much bitterness! Neither Mr. Buchanan nor his myrmidons will succeed in killing Douglas. The "Little Giant," even if he should be defeated for the Presidency, will still live after the election—but where will Buchanan and his slaves be?

Jo Lane, the eloquent Disunion candidate for Vice President, addressed, last night, the Breckinridge City Association. He stated, in the course of his remarks, that he lost in Mexico more blood than Douglas had in his whole body. But he did not, on the principle of *non habeas*, add that he lost brains also. The poor old braggadocio ought to be sent to Soldier's Home.

KAPPA.

LATEST NEWS

By Telegraph to The Press.

Senator Douglas Expected at Easton.

ENTHUSIASM AMONG THE DEMOCRACY OF NORTHAMPTON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO "THE PRESS."]

EASTON, September 4.—There was a large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of DOUGLAS, at this place, to-night. Committees were appointed to receive the Judge on his arrival on Monday, and prepare for the delivery of his address. Monster excursion trains will arrive from all parts of the State. Assurances were received from all portions of the State that thousands of Democrats would be present. It certainly will be the largest meeting ever held in Easton.

There is a meeting of German Democrats, to-night, in front of the Court House. Addresses were made by MAX GOEPP. There was a procession of the Democracy, accompanied by music, banners, and transparencies.

The certainty of DOUGLAS' coming has set our friends wild with excitement. D. E. C.

Douglas Meeting at Bedford.

BEDFORD, Pa., Sept. 4.—A large Democratic meeting was held here last evening, which was attended by the Douglas men with flags, banners, and music.

The Hon. John Scott was unanimously nominated for the State Senate.

Democratic Meetings at Easton.

EASTON, Pa., Sept. 4.—Two Democratic meetings were held here to-night. The one held at the court house was addressed by Max Goepp, Esq., in German.

A Douglas meeting was held at Sieter's Hall. Committees were appointed to receive Mr. Douglas, and arrange for his speech here.

Excursion trains will be run, and an immense crowd is expected next Monday.

The Political Question of the Day.

SPEECH OF SENATOR SEWARD AT DETROIT.

DETROIT, Sept. 4.—Senator Seward addressed an immense assemblage this afternoon, on the political issues of the day. His sentiments were frequently greeted with applause, and his testimonial to Mr. Lincoln created an uproarious excitement. His speech is regarded as conciliatory.

[A full report of the speech will be found on our first page.]

Missouri Politics.

ADDRESS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 4.—At a meeting of the Republican State Committee, yesterday, the chairman was instructed to prepare an address to the Republicans of Missouri, urging them to vindicate their principles at the ensuing Presidential election, without affiliation with any other party.

Pennsylvania Congressional Nominations.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

WEST CHESTER, (Pa.,) Sept. 4.—The People's Party Convention of Chester county met to-day, and unanimously nominated Hon. John Hickman for Congress; Jacob S. Serrill for the State Senate, and Calvin Pierce, William Acker, and William T. Shafer for the Assembly.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

SUNBURY, Sept. 4.—The People's County Convention met to-day, and nominated Hon. James H Campbell for re-election to Congress, by acclamation.

Ohio Congressional Nominations.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 4.—The Democrats have nominated George H. Pendleton for re-election to Congress from the First district, and Alexander Long from the Second district.

Municipal Election at Wilmington, Del.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 4.—The municipal election took place to-day.

The People's party elected their candidates: V. C. Gilpin, Mayor, by five majority; Hansem Harmon, alderman; Dr. J. V. Wilson, city treasurer; W. B. Scoutt, assessor; and three out of the five Councilmen.

Municipal Election at Leavenworth, Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 4.—The municipal election in this city yesterday resulted in the election of J. L. Mobley, Democrat, Mayor, by 291 majority. The Democrats elected the city clerk, a justice of the peace, and three councilmen. The balance of the Republican ticket was elected.

The London Money Market.

REPORTED EXCITEMENT IN AMERICAN SECURITIES—ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. STOCK ADVANCED 7½ PER CENT!

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—A private despatch received in this city, reports that a great excitement in American securities existed in the London money market.

Illinois Central R. R. stock had advanced 7½ per cent., the quotations being 16 per cent. discount for scrip, and 8½ for construction bonds. New York Central shares were quoted at 82, and Erie shares at 28; United States fives 93.

The Steamship Chesapeake Ashore.

PROBABLY A TOTAL LOSS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The steamship Chesapeake, from New York, went ashore near the Tybee last night. She had a full cargo, and is probably a total loss.

Naval Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Captain Jarvis has, at his own request, been relieved from the command of the home squadron, and will be succeeded by Captain Pendergrast. The Cumberland will be his flag ship.

The City of St. Louis—Census Returns.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 4.—The census returns are complete enough to render the estimate certain that St. Louis is the most populous city of the West. The total population will be about 161,000—a gain, since 1850, of 166 per cent.

Sickness at Charleston, S. C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 4.—There were two deaths from yellow fever last week. They are regarded as sporadic. A disease called the "broken-bone fever" is generally prevalent.

A Battle with the Indians.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 4.—The Fort Smith *Times* reports a fight between the Indians and several companies of the First Cavalry, under command of Captain Carn, near Smoky Hill, at the fork of the Kaw river. Thirty of the Indians were killed.

Arrival of the Steamer Fulton.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The steamship Fulton, from Havre and Southampton, has arrived. Her advices were published on Saturday, as obtained when she passed Cape Race.

Fire at Portsmouth, Ohio.

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio, Sept. 4.—Gaylord & Co.'s rolling mill was partially destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. Loss $12,000.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 4.—Flour is quiet, but firm; small sales of Howard-street brand are reported at $5 87½. No advance of 13½c; Ohio and City Mills are held at $6. Wheat is steady; Western red 120@130c; white, 135@140c; Southern white, 140@170c. Corn is firm and unchanged. Provisions quiet at $19.75. Lard 13½@14c. Coffee quiet at 13¼@15c for Rio. Whisky steady at 22@22½c.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 4.—Flour quiet; quotations are nominal; holders offer freely, but show no disposition to press sales. Flour is offered at $5 for future delivery, without meeting buyers. Other articles are unchanged.

One Day Later from Europe,

ARRIVAL OF THE PALESTINE.

CONSOLS STEADY—92¼@92¾.

Cotton Less Active—Breadstuffs Tending Upward.

WEATHER STILL UNFAVORABLE.

France Admits Breadstuffs Free.

FATHER POINT, Sept. 4.—The steamship Palestine, from Liverpool 23d, via Londonderry 24th ultimo, passed this point at 3 A. M. to-day, bound to Quebec.

The steamship *Illinois*, from New York, arrived at Southampton 24th.

It is confirmed that Garibaldi has commenced operations in Calabria.

France admits breadstuffs duty free.

The *Times* Paris correspondent writes that he learns from semi-official sources that Russia is concentrating fresh troops in Bessarabia, and increasing her naval forces in the Mediterranean.

The weather throughout France was most discouraging. Rain fell five or six hours every day, and the harvest must be unfavorable. Produce was rising.

Lord Elgin and Baron Gros were at Shanghae.

It is said that the threatened note from Austria to Sardinia, in relation to the movements of Garibaldi on the main land, will shortly be forwarded.

The Duke of Modena is enrolling volunteers, in anticipation of warlike movements on the part of Austria.

Four Russian frigates, under the command of the Grand Duke Constantine, are about to be despatched to Syria.

A correspondent of the London *Times* says that Garibaldi, in a letter to a friend, expresses disappointment and disgust at the conduct of the Neapolitans, and declares that he will not appear there until Naples has been in a state of insurrection for a month.

CHINA.

SHANGHAE, June 29th.—Lord Elgin and Baron Gros have arrived here. Sir Hope Grant and Admiral Hope have left for Peehell.

This city is protected by the allies. The rebels are still making progress. Trade is almost entirely stopped.

CANTON, July 8.—Matters are more settled. A hundred war vessels and transports were in Foechoo bay on the 24th of June. The Mandarins have been ordered to furnish no supplies.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Friday, August 24.—Port Thoun, on Lake Leman, has been established. The port of Evali, on the same lake, has been ordered to be improved.

The story in the German papers, that Napoleon had proposed a Congress to settle the affairs of Italy, is totally unfounded.

The secondary German States strongly disapprove of the suggestions of Prussia for the reorganization of the army of the Confederation. They consider that the giving up the command of the military forces to one or both of the Great Powers would be the first step towards their political extinction.

Commercial Intelligence.

[By telegraph to Londonderry.]

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Liverpool, August 24.—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of and attempted sales of the week, 60,000 bales, the slightly dearer but the last weather's crop. On Friday's sales amount to 6,000 bale s, the market closing steady.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—The breadstuffs market tends upward, and wheat and flour are slightly higher owing to unfavorable weather.

Another report says the Wheat is in good demand at fully Tuesday's price: other qualities unchanged. Flour is quiet at the previous business at an improvement of 6d. ⊕ sack; bids unchanged. Corn unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—The Provision market is dull, but steady.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed today at 92¼@92¾ for money and account.

The sales of the week include 7,000 bales to speculators, and 9,500 bales for export. Holders offered freely, but with no disposition to press sales.

The following are the quotations with which the market closed on Friday:

	Fair.	Middlings.
New Orleans	7½	6¾
Mobile	7½	6 15-16
Uplands	6¾	5¾

The stock in port amounted to 1,228,000 bales, including 940,000 bales of American.

LONDON MARKETS.—Wheat is in good demand, at an advance of 2s per sack. Flour has also advanced 2s.

STATE OF TRADE.—The advices from Manchester are unfavorable, the markets closing dull, owing to the unfavorable weather.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET, August 21.—Cotton firm, but unchanged. Sales of three days 3,000 bales, at 81f for New Orleans *ibas*.

"Orange" Excitement in Canada.

THE PRINCE REFUSES TO LAND AT KINGSTON.

KINGSTON, C. W., Sept. 4.—The trouble between the Prince's party and Orangemen has already commenced. The Prince refuses to land here if his reception is to be conducted in a partisan spirit. The "Orangemen" refused to yield their right to display their *colors, etc.*

A great excitement also exists in Toronto from the same cause.

TORONTO, Sept. 4.—Considerable excitement prevails in regard to the intended Orange demonstration at the reception of the Prince of Wales in this city.

A meeting of the Orangemen was held to-day at which it was resolved to adhere to the course previously decided upon—viz: a procession with banners, etc.

The intelligence from Kingston of the refusal of the Prince to land there created the greatest excitement.

Serious consequences, it is feared, will result from this *emeute*.

KINGSTON, Sept. 4.—The steamer Kingston, with the Prince, arrived at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The Orangemen assembled in great force to receive him.

The Duke of Newcastle declined to land unless all party demonstrations were withdrawn.

The feeling of excitement among the Orangemen on receiving this intelligence was intense. They retreated in all directions from the royal party, consequently remain aboard the steamer.

The Vermont Election.

THE REPUBLICAN GOVERNOR ELECTED BY 20,000 MAJORITY.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 4.—The State election was held to-day for Governor and other State and county officers, and for members of Congress.

Twenty-nine towns have been heard from, which give the following vote for Governor:

For Erastus Fairbanks, (Rep.,)	6,885
"John G. Saxe, (Douglas,)	2,651
"Mr. Harvey, (Breckinridge.)	487

This vote shows a Republican gain of 669, and indicates the election of Erastus Fairbanks as Governor by a majority of 20,000.

Legislative returns indicate the election of 43 Republicans and 6 Democrats.

Loss of the Ship Evelyn.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The ship Evelyn, from Liverpool for Calcutta, foundered at sea, (no date.) A part of the crew lost. The captain with one mate, and the balance of the men had arrived at Tenerife. The vessel was built in Boston in 1850, and was owned by Harbeck & Co., of New York.

The United States Practice-ship Plymouth.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 4.—The United States practice-ship Plymouth arrived at Hampton Roads last evening.

Purser Cunningham reports all the midshipmen and officers well.

Sinking of a Western Steamer.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 4.—The steamer Ass Wilgans, bound hence for Weston, was sunk yesterday morning on the Missouri river. Her cargo is nearly a total loss. The boat can be raised, though the loss will still be heavy. She was valued at $25,000, and was insured for $16,000 in the St. Louis and Pittsburg offices.

A Russian Defaulter on his Travels.

HIS ARREST IN NEW YORK.

Ludovi Joachim Julius Tode, a Russian, about *thirty years of age*, was taken *into custody* Monday morning by Detectives Elder and McCord, charged with being a defaulter to the amount of $75,000. The accused, it is alleged, was the agent for an English house at St. Petersburg, and about a year ago, while acting in that capacity, sold a vessel for his employers, and, pocketing the proceeds, fled to America. A reward of $2,500 was offered for the capture of the fugitive, and photographs of him were forwarded to the police in this country, with the request that they would be on the look-out for the gentleman. Every effort was made to find some clue to the whereabouts of Tode in this country, but the officers failed to find the slightest trace of him until within the past two or three weeks. Some time in August last Detective Elder learned, through a Wall-street broker that there was a Russian nobleman in town, who corresponded in appearance with the fugitive. The officer, acting on this clue, found the Russian nobleman and the man he was so long in search of were one and the same, went to work and searched for him accordingly. After several days and nights of hard toil, he succeeded yesterday morning in meeting the object of his search in Broadway. He immediately accosted him, and, informing him of the nature of his business, conveyed him to police headquarters. Subsequently, Tode accompanied the officer to his hotel, where, on searching a trunk, the latter found $50,000 in paper notes. The prisoner took the matter very coolly, indeed, and told the officer that he would have all his trouble for nothing, as there was no treaty existing between whereby he could be sent back to Russia. In answer to some questions put to him by the officer, he stated that he had been travelling all over the United States, and, after visiting all the watering places, came to New York for the purpose of spending the balance of his money in this country, although he has been in this country but a short time, and is very gentlemanly in his appearance and manners. Whether the police will succeed in sending the accused to Europe is a matter of extreme doubt. There will be an effort made to induce Tode disgorge his wealth for the benefit of his friends in England, but with what success it will be attended it is hard to say.

It appears that Tode took passage at Cronstadt in the ship Peppercll, for Boston, where he arrived in November, 1859, under the assumed name of Nowman. Messrs. Earl & Co., of Hull, England, the firm whom he had swindled so extensively, obtained information of Tode's movements, and instructed Mr. McConnen, of the firm of Pinkerton & Davison, their agent in this city, to put the matter in the hands of the authorities here. Mr. McConnen accordingly employed the services of Messrs. Matsell, Bowyer, Hays, and other well known detectives, who tried in vain to track the defaulter after his arrival in Boston. Being acquainted with the fruitless efforts of the American detectives, Messrs. Hazie & Co. despatched two clever London detectives to this country in pursuit of Tode; but after making a tour of the entire Union, and Cuba in the bargain, the chase was given up, and the London "shadows" returned to the more congenial scenes of their labors in England.

By a mere accident, as appears, the capture of the fugitive was effected yesterday morning. On Saturday last Mr. Tode, as alleged, visited the Wall-street broker above alluded to, and offered for exchange or sale a large amount of Russian money, in paper notes and imperials, worth about $4 each. The circumstance excited the suspicions of the broker, who communicated without delay with the police authorities, giving a full and complete description of Tode's appearance, manners, &c. When the officers arrested Tode he was coolly surveying a jeweller's window in Broadway, as if nothing at all was the matter. At the hotel at which the prisoner put up the officer found, in addition to the money, a ticket for passage to Havre by the *Vanderbilt*, which sails next Saturday. The ticket was in the name of Monsieur J. L. De L'Ars.

By information since received there is reason to believe that the prisoner, after leaving Boston, repaired South, and, being in delicate health, spent the winter at St. Augustine, East Florida. His object in returning to the continent, it is alleged, was to pass off the Russian money somewhere in the south of Europe. He is a Prussian by birth, but a Russian citizen, having resided in St. Petersburg for several years.

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE, Walnut and Ninth sts.—"Il Trovatore."

WEWITZKY & CLARKE'S ARCH-STREET THEATRE, Arch street, above sixth.—"O'Flannigan and the Fairies."—"Mischievous Annie."—"The Two Fathers."

CONTINENTAL THEATRE, Walnut st., above Eighth.—Carncross and Sharpley's Minstrels.

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

Meeting of the Secessionists at the Breckinridge Headquarters.

SPEECH OF WILLIAM B. REED, ESQ.

THIN ATTENDANCE.

Wm. B. Reed, Esq., made his "great speech" last evening at the Headquarters, Tenth and Chestnut streets. We entered the room at a quarter past eight o'clock, and found a very select audience, of about three hundred individuals, assembled. There were forty benches in the hall. These were comfortably filled with a party of Bell-Everetts, Lincolnites, and Douglas Democrats. We calculated, from the extent of applause, that there were present something over fifty friends of Joe Lane in all in the house. The Bell and Everett men deserted their Headquarters *en masse*. They were anxious to hear that ancient Whig define his new position. As a general thing they were very respectful, and when they received their spoonful of adulation made the house ring.

The Lincoln men were not so silent. When Mr. Reed alluded to "Old Abe" as an honest and "moderate" man, there was a very distinct cry of "That's so;" and when Mr. Reed likewise said that Pennsylvania nominated "Abe" against the will of New York there was another very encouraging cry of "That's so." Mr. Reed was not daunted. The Douglas men, to the number of a hundred, crowded in the remote rear. They were much amused, but maintained a most dignified silence.

We proceeded to the reporters' desk. It was deserted. This may be accounted for. Mr. Reed's speech had been committed to memory—and type. It was furnished to the several offices early in the day, and Mr. Alfred Day, that mysterious man, sat alone upon the stage with a copy in his hands. Mr. Alfred Day solemnly followed Mr. Reed. He made some spasmodic efforts to start the applause, and then gradually collapsed.

The stage looked as bare as poverty. There were seventeen empty chairs. Mr. Day reminded us of Marius, solitary amid the ruins of Carthage. We observed two hats in adjoining chairs, as if to imply that they were taken.

There were four transparencies leaning against the wall. The mysterious picture of two red-faced men riding up a yellow road, toward a dimly-outlined shanty, with a motto flaming out of one's mouth: "Come on Abe, this is the lane," was still in existence. For the first time the brilliant idea darted upon us, that a pun upon Joe *Lane* was intended.

It was observed that the large "rooster" transparency had turned the rooster toward the wall, and only the short legs of that animal were discernible.

In lieu of other objects, we turned our attention to the deserted reporters' desk. Just under our papers we found a very long series of lettering: "Douglas and Johnson. Death to Breckinridge." This was very singular.

Having read Mr. Reed's speech prior to its delivery, we found ourselves unable to maintain attention.

It was plain, however, that the individuals employed to applaud were more than usually correct in the time of putting down their feet. This can only be accounted for by the fact that a number of copies were in circulation among the people.

Mr. Reed was very gentlemanly. Soberly speaking, he was moderate and eloquent.

There were few spread-eagleisms in his remarks, and although we detected little of individuality, and few new arguments, the general purport was solid and perspicuous. Mr. Reed is conversational in delivery, and at times, earnest and forcible.

Mr. Reed concluded at a quarter past nine o'clock. He complained of a sore tongue from excessive declamation, and expected, in conclusion, to sleep soundly because he had defended J. B. Mr. Reed