The Press

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1860.

FORNEY'S CALIFORNIA PRESS

Will be ready TO-MORROW, at 3 P. M.

Price, 25 Cents per copy. In strong wrappers, and stamped, ready for mailing.

This paper is published expressly for

CALIFORNIA CIRCULATION,

And contains a complete summary of what has transpired in our own State, and the Atlantic States, since the departure of the last steamer for California.

FIRST PAGE—Magazines for October; Personal and Political; Letter from Bucks county. FOURTH PAGE—The State Canvass; Naval Intelligence; Marine Intelligence.

The News.

The steamship Europa has passed Cape Race on her way to the United States, with dates from Europe to the 8th. We have very important news from Italy. The Liberator was to have entered Naples on the 7th inst. Bomba had quitted the capital of his misgoverned kingdom, and was on board a Spanish vessel bound for Gaeta. When the King left, Garibaldi was within twenty-six miles of Naples, at Cava. The revolutionary spirit had entered the States of the Church, and the authorities of Rome were having constant collisions with the insurgents. We are glad to see that the English harvests continue promising. The breadstuffs market was dull, while cotton was firm, with sales of 12,000 bales. Provisions were quiet. Consols were quoted at 93½@93¾. The Galway line will run their steamers monthly.

A commission was appointed not long since in England, charged with the duty of examining into the efficiency of the national defences, and more particularly to decide upon the relative merits of floating and fixed batteries. Their report has been published, and from it we learn that they recommend the use of floating batteries as preferable to stationary fortifications.

The New York papers report a very large anti-Lincoln meeting which was held at Cooper Institute on Monday evening. There were an immense number of people in attendance. Addresses were delivered there by Mr. Joshua J. Henry, who presided, Mayor Wood, Gov. Morehead of Kentucky, John Cochrane, Eli T. Norton, and others. A series of resolutions, providing for a union upon an electoral ticket to be selected by the president of the meeting, was adopted, and the meeting adjourned to join in a torch-light procession, for the most part composed of Bell and Everett men from Brooklyn, Jersey City, and other neighboring cities, which perambulated the principal streets of the city till a very late hour.

The public buildings and grounds in and about Washington are undergoing considerable renovation and improvement, as thorough and complete as a limited expenditure of means will admit of, in order that they may present a creditable appearance when Lord Renfrew and suite visit that city. The President's mansion, especially, is receiving the attention of the commissioner in this respect.

The board recently appointed to examine into the condition of the sailing vessels of the navy, and the cost of giving them full steam power, together with the expediency of making such change, in view of the cost, condition, model, and general character of such vessels, are required to report the results of their labors to the Secretary of the Navy, who will submit the facts to Congress for its further orders.

Boston celebrated, on Monday, its 230th anniversary. The population is 177,902.

We learn that the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in Washington, is preparing for the introduction into the market of 364,000 acres of land in the State of Minnesota, consisting of detached tracts withheld pursuant to the order of September 3, 1859, from the public sales had in that State in October and November last, under the proclamation of the President of July 9, 1859. Sixty days further notice of the places and time of sale will be given.

A medical board, consisting of Surgeons James C. Palmer, William Grier, and Charles Everfield, has been directed to convene at the Naval Academy between the 20th and 30th September inst., in order to examine into the physical condition of candidates applying for admission into that institution.

William B. Reed Again.

This chosen orator of the Disunion Breckinridge party has engaged to perform the Herculean task of gaining supporters for the Cresson electoral ticket. With characteristic modesty, he seeks to attain this end by circulating, in pamphlet form, his late speech at the Assembly Building, before a select audience of some three hundred people, composed, in the main, of office-holders under the present *effete* and corrupt National Administration. This effort, on the part of Mr. REED, to attract attention to his most mediocre effort, evinces, on his part, a higher appreciation of the ability displayed by the speech, and the influence of his name and position, than is entertained by a public fully acquainted with his principles and motives. Mr. REED assumes that he stands well with our business men, our merchants, manufacturers, and laborers; and he has accordingly chosen that class of our community upon which to operate. It is well to remind Mr. REED that no public man in our midst is better known to these classes than himself. Seeing how wholly selfish all his aims are, and how fruitless the effort to rally support to a ticket the success of which must end in the overthrow of all our interests, manufacturing, mechanical, and commercial, these men regard his presumption with mingled feelings of pity and contempt. When Mr. REED was a Whig (and that was only a few years ago) he had some right to address those with whom he was in intimate relation. When in 1856 he had turned Democrat, they listened to his counsel as to the impressions of a convert, anxious to see by what processes of reason he came to renounce his faith. But when in 1860 he again turns his coat, and abandons the principles and the interests which he so lately cherished and supported, and enlists himself under the banner of Slavery and Disunion, how can he expect that the merchants and manufacturers of Philadelphia will pay any heed to his artful exhortations, or listen to his puerile arguments in favor of a policy which finds no favor here except with men who, like Mr. REED, have been or are now the recipients of Mr. BUCHANAN'S favors? If Mr. REED thinks that this one speech of his will gain a single vote to the side he advocates, he is egregiously mistaken. It is spurned from the counting-rooms and factories to which he has lately sent it. We can tell Mr. REED that Philadelphia is not the place for the circulation of such sentiments as he now entertains. If he is anxious to have readers, we would advise him to circulate his pamphlet in the States of South Carolina, Alabama, and Mississippi. Pennsylvania, he must be taught to know, stands by the Union and the Constitution.

The Canadian Orangemen.

There has been a floating rumor for some weeks that Sir EDMUND HEAD, Governor of the Canadas, was to be removed on or about the 15th of October, and that his place was to be filled, *pro tempore*, by Sir WILLIAM FENWICK WILLIAMS, the gallant hero of Kars, now holding a military command in British North America. It is full time that Sir EDMUND were dismissed, and in disgrace, too, for he has disconducted himself grossly, if the Mayor of Kingston, C. W., is to be believed.

That functionary, who is an Orangeman of the Purple Order, (the oath of which is said to extend to a pledge to fight knee-deep, if the occasion rose, in Catholic blood!) has written a letter to the Duke of Newcastle on the *questo vexata* of his Grace's not allowing the Prince of Wales to land at Kingston on account of the Orange demonstrations there. The Mayor justifies the misconduct of the Orangemen, affirms that they are more "loyal" than their Catholic fellow-citizens, maintains that Orange processions are not contrary to the laws of Canada, and adds, as an emphatic clincher, that *the Governor General had publicly recognized the Orange Society.*

Of this there is no doubt. At least, one half of the Governor General's Cabinet—i. e. his confidential advisers, by whose aid he rules in the Queen's name—are red-hot Orangemen.

This ought to settle the question, and will. The King of a faction is ruler of only a part of his people, and a Viceroy who is a faction-man is scarcely fit for holding rank or exercising power. The Canadian Orangemen deserve a severe rap on the knuckles, and it will be administered to them in the shape of the disapproval and disgrace of their Governor General.

Another Mistake.

We invite the attention of the trade to the advertisement of embroideries, &c., to be sold this morning by M. L. Pancoast, auctioneer, 457 Chestnut street, comprising latest style cambric and Swiss collars, sleeves, and sets, infants' waists and hats, handkerchiefs, edgings, insertings, lace bonnets, French flowers, straw goods, &c., &c. Sale commencing at 10 o'clock.

PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—We observe that, to meet the wishes of the public, this Society's exhibition, at Concert Hall, will be kept open this day and evening.

Mademoiselle PATTI arrived in town last night, and is stopping at the Girard House.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18, 1860.

If a perfectly disinterested observer, resolved upon doing justice to both sides, could collect, digest, and sum up the process upon which extreme men in this country operate, and chasten and modify their respective opinions, the result would be worthy of preservation. I do not conceal from myself the fact that the fiery spirits of the South, who are longing for a dissolution of the Union, and looking forward to the election of Lincoln as the first step in that drama, have awakened a *responsive resentment* in the North; but it requires no peculiar skill or sagacity to detect in the temper of the times certain gratifying indications. For instance, the resolute deportment of the fire-eaters, and the threatening attitude of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, are being viewed by the Northern masses with more than usual interest. The uncompromising resolution of the Republicans to put Mr. Lincoln through in the event of his election is doing its appropriate work upon the masses of the Southern people. Would it not be strange if the very sectionalism North and South, which we so much deplore, should end in raising up a solid conservatism composed almost equally of Northern and Southern Union-loving citizens, and animated by a chivalric appreciation of the interests and the courage of each other, and finally ending by such a movement in favor of the Union as would last through centuries.

Hon. William L. Yancey, the leading spirit of the Breckinridge party, is expected to reach Washington on Thursday, and will be the guest of ex-Marshal J. D. Hoover. Mr. Yancey has had a hard road to travel since he assumed the somewhat inconsistent task of placing himself upon a platform considerably antagonistic and contradictory of many of *his recent declarations. He* has encountered any number of local obstacles, and it is to be hoped will reach the free States, where he intends to speak during September and October, somewhat mollified in his opinions. He will, of course, address the people of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia has become a sort of common ground for contending parties and conflicting theories. It is, therefore, looked to with much more interest than New York, where public meetings are held under many disadvantages, and where a comfortable discussion of a great question is almost physically impossible, on account of the vast numbers that assemble to greet popular political favorites. Your splendid city, impulsive as it is, has latterly been schooled into a respect for liberty of speech, and I have no doubt that men of all parties will see that Mr. Yancey has a fair chance to be heard. Your Breckinridgers will enjoy the luxury of a large meeting—the first of the campaign—on the advent of Mr. Yancey, because crowds will flock to hear one so justly celebrated for his fine voice, his ready rhetoric, his winning wit, (I wish I could omit the expression,) and his avowed hostility to the union of these States.

Whatever may be said by the friends of Mr. Breckinridge as to his sympathy with the infatuated and proclaimed Secessionists of the South, I unhesitatingly assert that the young Vice President is heartily sick of his present position. He is sick of seeing his supporters in Kentucky discordant and divided—sick of the new associates that his attitude has attracted to him—sick, too, of the irresistible strength of the argument of his opponents. The columns of the Louisville *Democrat*, under Harney and Hughes—the *Democrat* being the old, steadfast, and sterling organ of the party in Kentucky—and the broadsides of the Louisville *Journal*, under Prentice, whose perennial pen seems to drop poetic gems and political aphorisms with equal facility—are filled with the most terrible criticisms upon Mr. Breckinridge's Lexington speech, and upon the inconsistencies of his relation to parties. I read these two papers daily with surprise and delight, not alone because they are both on the right track, but because of the genius and industry displayed in their editorial management. Mr. Breckinridge is not blind to these indications. He knows the weakness of disunionism in the South, and, most of all, in Kentucky. He knows how honest he was when he talked for popular sovereignty, and, therefore, how shifting and unstable the foundation upon which he stands to-day. He knows, too, the power of the press. Do not be astonished, therefore, if, at a very early day, John C Breckinridge should come out and announce, as his deliberate opinion, that it would require a grave provocation to induce any Southern State to secede from the Union. I may go farther, and assert that I think he contemplates such a demonstration as will compel the enemies of the Republic in the South to another retreat, even more humiliating than that which took place under the Administration of Andrew Jackson in '32-'33, when Calhoun and his cohorts fled before the awakened wrath, alike of the heroic President, backed, as he was, by the illustrious Webster, and cheered on by the approving voice of a delivered and a grateful country.

The skilful and cautious mariner always looks ahead, and never trusts himself, even in the open sea, without chart and compass, and without constant vigilance. I would commend this example to those Republicans who conceive it to be politic and wise to assail Judge Douglas for his recent kind allusions to the interests of Pennsylvania. These men are Bourbons in every respect. Forgiving everybody who agrees with them entirely, they are constantly ripping up the wounds of those who do not suit them in everything. Pray, gentlemen, if you look before you, how, in the event of Mr. Lincoln's election, may the next Congress of the United States stand? The Senate will, unquestionably, be against you, and, from present appearances, with the solid South and the certain election of Administration Southern or pro-slavery Democrats in the North, the popular branch may be as close after 1861 as it is to-day. Would it not be wiser and more statesmanlike, then, to act upon circumstances as they are, and to take everybody's help for the interests of the tariff, or for domestic industry, that is offered? OCCASIONAL.

Letter from "Kappa."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, September 18, 1860.

Collector Schell, of New York, arrived here last night. His present mission is not a political one. He is here for the purpose of inviting Mr. *Buchanan* and *Miss Lane* to be present at the grand ball, to be given in New York city, in honor of Lord Renfrew. It is said that Miss Lane will accept the invitation.

Colonel William H. Carroll, late postmaster at Memphis, and son of ex-Governor Carroll, a very intimate friend of Andrew Jackson, is here in town. He has been removed from office on account of his being true to Democratic principles. He is a warm friend of Judge Douglas, for whom he has been stumping Tennessee. In West Tennessee, he says, Douglas will beat Breckinridge two to one. In the large county of Tipton there are but seventeen Breckinridge men. In Memphis there are no less than six Douglas clubs, who vote 2,000 strong; Breckinridge has only one, with about twenty-five members. In one precinct in Nashville, Davidson county, there is but one advocate of the Seceders. In that county, the mechanics are almost without exception for Douglas. He believes that Douglas will beat Breckinridge, but that Bell will carry the State.

Mr. Yancey is expected in town to-day. The Douglas men hope that he will answer the Norfolk questions, supposing that he has more boldness than John C. Breckinridge. After having delivered some few speeches here and in Maryland, *the great fire-eater will do you the honor*, and try to enlighten the people of the Old Keystone on the great question, how to break up the Government.

The Breckinridge men last night had a great time at the headquarters of the City Association. A band of music was in attendance. Mr. Nicholson, a son of the Senator from Tennessee, was the principal speaker. They rejoiced that they had so far been successful in destroying the Democratic party. Their motto was: Douglas must not get a single electoral vote. But at the same time they were charging upon Douglas that he was allied with Lincoln! The crowd was, however, not very much of a crowd, for you cannot imagine with what contempt these meetings of paid slaves are regarded by all true Democrats, of whom we have a great many, especially amongst the working classes.

Pennsylvania will be made the battle-ground by the Breckinridgers. It is their last resort. They still flatter themselves that they will carry it on the Cresson ticket. The unanimous endorsement of the straight-out Douglas ticket at Philadelphia, on Saturday night, has, however, very much weakened their hopes. They believed that the Democracy was more divided than it really is—*i. e.*, that the influence of Mr. Buchanan's paid servants was at least great enough to control one-half of the party. Besides Yancey, other speakers will visit your State, and it is even rumored that, if the prospects become very desperate, Mr. Buchanan himself will come and stump his native State. KAPPA.

The Pacific Telegraph Contract.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—*A question having been* raised that the guaranty, under the recent proposals, should be equal to the cost of constructing the Pacific telegraph line, the Cabinet to-day, it is said, decided that there was no Executive discretion, as the law provides that no contract shall be made until the line is in actual operation, and the fulfilment of which guaranteed, as in the case of bids *for mail contracts*; also, that the lowest offer for the use of such a telegraph shall be accepted under the specified conditions. J. Harmon, of Detroit, as heretofore stated, is the lowest bidder. It is expected that a decision will be officially announced to-morrow.

Italy.

If popular report is to be taken for anything, NAPOLEON is not inclined to prevent the annexation of the Neapolitan dominions to Piedmont. So strengthened, he is said to believe that VICTOR EMMANUEL ought to hold his own against Austria, which is bankrupt and disaffected. Even should hostilities arise, and Austria defeat Sardinia, NAPOLEON will not allow Austria to abuse her victory.

Venetia is *not* to be attacked, and the Papal dominions are also to be respected. This, of course, will only be for the present. The States of the Church lie right between the Neapolitan dominions and those of VICTOR EMMANUEL, and must be more or less absorbed, if Piedmont annex Naples.

The understood policy of Austria and France is—that Austria will interfere only if Venetia be attacked, and that France will not allow hostile demonstrations against the Roman States.

It was expected the King of Naples would find an asylum in Spain. Queen ISABELLA offered him the use of a Royal Palace in Madrid, several weeks ago.

Public Amusements.

This evening Signorina Patti performs in "La Sonnambula," at the Academy of Music, taking the part of *Amina* to Brignoli's *Elvino*. To-morrow evening the Misses Heron Natali appear in the "Trovatore." Signorina Patti is announced to appear again on Friday evening as *Rosina*, in the "Barber of Seville." A large subscription for the present brief season has already been taken up.

We ought to have seen Mr. Florence's *Captain Cuttle*, last night, at Arch-street Theatre, "Dombey & Son" having been played before "Lalla Rookh," but there were a brace of new appearances elsewhere, which drew us off.

"Much Ado about Nothing," at Walnut-street Theatre, last night, was a singular performance. The best scenes—in fact, the only really good scenes—were those in the third and fourth acts, in which *Dogberry* and *Verges* make play. Mr. Chapman is one of the best stage Dogberries left to us, and gave all the Malaprop blunders with a grave and unconscious humor, which gave point to every word; and Mr. Hemple's make-up as *Verges* was artistical to a degree. He acted with great ability, and never once forgot the servility which he had to assume. Mr. Young and Mr. Bascomb, as *Leonato* and *Don John*, also merit praise. Mr. Stanton Wright was a harsh and heavy *Claudio*. Is this a *light* comedian? Pretty Miss Miller was an acceptable *Hero*. In the scene where she and Miss A. Wilks (*Margaret*) humbug *Beatrice*, Miss Wilks uttered the "aside" a note or two louder than the preceding part of the dialogue. Mrs. Gladstane was the *Beatrice*—a part not judiciously given to her, as it is out of her line. She made very little of the genuine comedy of the part, but was a great deal more successful where she had to speak seriously—as in the scene with *Benedick*. Blowing *Claudio's* reputation of *Hero*. She looked well, and though we cannot quite accept venerable Billy Cobber's artistical declaration that she is "the model of a Venus of the Nineteenth century," we noticed that she has a very pretty arm. Crinoline enviously concealed the remainder of her form. We have seen Mr. Wallack more at ease in the part of *Benedick*. In the scene where he promises to kill *Claudio*, he apparently thought he was playing a buffo character. This evening, he will play the part of *Julian St. Pierre*, in "The Wife."

Letter from New York.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 18, 1860.

Edwin Forrest is the current sensation. The Monarch of the Drama receives a real reception on Monday night at the Winter Garden. Nothing like it has been seen here within the memory of the oldest theatrical inhabitant. Early as five o'clock in the afternoon the crowd began to gather, and, long before the doors of the theatre opened, Broadway was almost impassable to man or beast. The opening piece was Hamlet. You've already noticed this representation in your columns. I need only say that, in its performance, Mr. Forrest sustained his world-wide fame.

In filibuster circles there is an easier feeling relative to the rumor from Honduras that Walker is to be shot. This practical settlement of the chronic filibuster difficulties of South America rather appals the aspiring and ambitious young men who live by their wits, and dream of cheap immortality. In many circles there is deep regret for the rash filibuster, although the story of the many lives sacrificed to his restless and fruitless ambition will dispel much of the regret felt at his fate.

The Board of Brokers, through their president, Col. H. T. Stebbins, have contributed the sum of $540 in aid of the Garibaldi fund. Signor Minelli acknowledges its receipt in an appropriate letter.

Yesterday, the Fourth brigade, consisting of the Eleventh, Twenty-third, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-ninth regiments, visited East New York for field exercise, under the command of Brigadier General Ewen. They were under arms twelve ours.

Counterfeit 5s on the North River ank made their appearance last night.

LATEST NEWS

By Telegraph to The Press.

One Day Later from Europe.

THE EUROPA OFF CAPE RACE.

IMPORTANT FROM SICILY.

FLIGHT OF THE KING OF NAPLES.

Garibaldi about to Enter Naple.

His Advanced Guard at Salerno.

Insurrection in the Roman Territor.

DEFEAT OF THE PAPAL TROPS.

THE ENGLISH HARVEST.

Decline in Breadstuffs

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sept. 18.—The royalmail steamship Europa, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 8th inst., via Queenstown on the 9th, passed Cape Race at half past 7 o'clock on Sunday evening. She was boarded by the news yaht of the Associated Press, and the following summary of her news obtained.

The intelligence is quite important.

The Galway line is advertised to run monthly, the Connaught sailing on the 25th of September, being the first vessel under the new arrangement.

Mr. Lindsay, who has instructions relative to shipping negotiations with the United State, is a passenger on board the Europa.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The weather continued fine, and the harvest in the southern counties was nearly completed and the results exceeded expectations. Operations have been commenced in the most northern counties with encouraging prospects.

Earl Granville was on route for Madrid, and it was reported that he had a mission relative to the slave trade.

The number of English volunteers offering for Garibaldi was so great that funds could not be raised fast enough to send them to Naples.

NAPLES.

Garibaldi landed at Salerno on the 5th, and was expected at Naples at any moment.

A battle was considered likely on the 7th between Glora and Salerno. The Royal troops occupy a strong position, and it was said in case of defeat, would retire upon Gaeta.

The Queen of Spain has offered the King of Naples a refuge in Spain, which the latter has accepted.

The Brigade Caldarell is reported to have passed over to Garibaldi.

The latest despatches from Naples are to the evening of the 6th inst., and announce that the King left there for Gaeta that day, on board a Spanish vessel. Before leaving, he reduced the penalties of the prisoners.

Garibaldi dined at La Cava on the 6th inst., and was expected to enter Naples on the 7th. La Cava is only twenty-six miles from the capital.

The advanced guard of Garibaldi arrived at Salerno at noon of the 6th inst.

Naples continued tranquil.

The London *Times* editorially says that the King has gone to Gaeta only to consider whether he will fly to Madrid or Vienna; that Naples is as good as lost, and that the turn of Rome must come next.

ROME.

The Turin papers denounce the position of the troops of Gen. Lamoliere, and call on the Pope to disband the foreign mercenaries.

It was announced that Count Cavour had sent a note to Rome announcing that any movements of the Pontifical troops beyond the Roman frontiers would be considered an act of intervention, and that Piedmont would, in such case, consider herself justified in occupying the Marches.

FRANCE.

It was reported that the French Government had sent a diplomatic note to Switzerland, relative to the outrages at Geneva on the French flag. The outrage in question was perpetrated by a Swiss mob during a violation of Swiss territory by Savoyards going in procession to congratulate the Emperor.

The weather was fine in Paris, but floods and hurricanes were reported in the provinces.

The Bourse was quiet, but rather firmer on the 7th inst., closing at 67f. 95c.

AUSTRIA.

It had been reported that Prince Metternich was to be Minister of Foreign Affairs, but the rumor was contradicted.

It was also reported that 35,000 Austrians had received orders to leave for Trieste.

Recent disturbances at Udine had led to the discovery of a great conspiracy favorable to Garibaldi, and numerous arrests were made.

GERMANY.

A general meeting of the National Union, at Cobourg, unanimously adopted, as a programme, the transfer of the central power to Prussia and the convocation of the German Parliament.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz is dead.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Insurrectionary movements have broken out at Pesaro, and the insurgents have attacked and defeated the Papal troops.

The *Opinions National* of Turin of the 5th says that the great column of the volunteers enter the Marches to-day.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The funds closed languid, but steady. The demand for money was moderate, but rather more active. Rates were unchanged.

Hickman Brothers, iron masters of Bilston, had failed. Their liabilities are £80,000 sterling.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Sept. 8.—The sales of cotton to-day reach 7,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation and for export. The market close firm at Friday's prices.

STATE OF TRADE.—The advices from Manchester are favorable. The market was firm, and slightly higher for all kinds of goods.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET, Sept. 7.—The weather is favorable for the crops.

Richardson, Spence, & Co., Wakefield, Nash, & Co., and Richardson, Spence, & Co., report the market paralyzed. The sales are quite unimportant, and prices nominal. We are informed that Messrs. Pilkington, Aspinall, & Co., have followed the following reductions on the week: Flour 2s@3s. Wheat 3d. Corn 1s@2d.

THE LATEST.—LIVERPOOL, Sept 8.—The breadstuffs market to day was dull and nominal.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Messrs. Bigland, Athya, & Co., Wakefield, Nash, & Co., and Richardson, Spence, & Co., report beef dull; pork quiet but firmer; bacon quiet; tallow steady; North American 57s@63s 6d.

THE LATEST.—LIVERPOOL, Sept. 8.—The provision market is quiet to-day.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—The Brokers' circular states that Ashes pots, 28s@28s 6d. Pearls quiet at 32s. Sugar steady. Coffee quiet. Rice firm; 18s tower. Rosin quiet; Philadelphia 5s 6d@5s. *Baltimore 7s 9d. Linseed Cakes slightly higher; American £9 15s @£10 0s.* Fish Oils—Sales unimportant. Sperm Oil £84. Whale Oil £34 10s. Linseed Oil 31s@32s. Rosin closed buoyant with an unsettled and excited market. Common, 4s 9d@4s 3d on the spot and 6s to arrive. Spirits of Turpentine steady at 31s. Cotton firm. Copper advanced ½d ⅌ lb on manufactured and £3 ⅌ ton on unmanufactured. Linseed Cakes in but little request and prices weak. *New York* Inland £11. Boston bags £10 10s 6d. Fish Oils firm. Sperm Oil £107@108. Cod Oil £35. Linseed Oil slightly lower; sales at 30s.

Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The President has reappointed Postmasters Lemen and Groove, at, respectively, Laporte and Logansport, Indiana, and removed Mr. Milliken, postmaster at Paducah, Ky., and appointed John O. Noble in his place.

Fire at Mobile.

A COTTON WAREHOUSE DESTROYED.

MOBILE, Sept. 18.—Goodman's warehouse, with 2,800 bales of cotton, was destroyed by fire on the 15th inst.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 8.—Flour is a declining tendency, and the steamer's news unsettled the market. Wheat dull at 120. Provisions dull, but unchanged. Exchange on New York ½ ⅌ cent. premium.

Passenger Railways.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PRESS: Would it not be an improvement, if not interfering with the permanency of the rails, to have the space between them macadamized?

If this could be done, it would greatly benefit the feet of horses, and contribute much to the quiet of our city.

Water oars passing over the route at suitable intervals, perhaps two or three times a day, would prevent dust, and might otherwise be of advantage. MIQUON.

VALUABLE COAL PROPERTY.—We would call the attention of our readers to the large and valuable coal property, in the Broad Top coal field, to be sold by Myers, Claghorn, & Co., on the 27th of this month. The increased production from this region, the present year, is near sixty per cent. over that of last year, and larger in proportion than from any other region in our State, with one or two exceptions, and is an indication that the Broad Top coal field is destined to be one of the most prosperous and valuable coal fields in our State.

C. J. WOLBERT & COMPANY will sell this day, at 322 Chestnut street, an assortment of splendid French papers, gilt and velvet, a large lot of borders, mouldings, statues, fire-board prints, curtains, the stock of Hart, Montgomery, & Company.

EXCITEMENT IN KANSAS.

No Law for the People of Pike's Peak.

ATTEMPT TO LYNCH A PRISONER.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 18.—Gordon, the alleged murderer, who recently escaped from Denver, and who has been in the custody of the United States marshal for some time past, had an examination yesterday before Judge Pettit, of the United States District Court, which resulted in his discharge for want of jurisdiction. It having been shown that Denver, where the offence is alleged to have been committed, is in Moritana county, and not in Arrapahoe county, as was supposed. This decision leaves the citizens of the Pike's Peak region outside of Arrapahoe county, and without any law whatever.

After the discharge of the prisoner, threats were made of lynching him, and an excited crowd gathered around the court-room. Gordon, however, was taken to the jail for safety, under the protection of the sheriff and city officers.

Late in the evening, a body of his friends undertook to remove him thence, but they were immediately surrounded by an excited crowd, shouting, "Hang him," "String him up", &c.

The friends of law and order, under the head of Mayor McDowell and other city officers, succeeded in preventing the mob from proceeding to extremities, and Gordon was again lodged in jail for safety. He was badly bruised and cut during the melee, and several of the participants were injured.

Sheriff Middaugh, of Arrapahoe county, who arrived in town during the tumult, was badly injured by a blow on the head.

Gordon has been re-arrested on a justice's warrant, and will be taken to Denver as soon as his injuries will permit.

The affair causes much excitement in this city, and our citizens generally are gratified with the triumph of law and order.

Later from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 18.—The schooner Virginia Antoinette arrived here to-day from Vera Cruz on the 2d inst., with $373,000 in specie.

A force of 20,000 Liberals were marching on the capital.

Miramon had fortified himself in the city with 7,500 men. An attack was expected to be made on the 8th inst.

A new loan, to be levied on Mexicans alone, is expected to be proclaimed.

The Bishop of Guadalajara had been released by Degollado.

It was reported that Gen. Uraga had escaped.

The correspondent of *El Progreso*, writing from the capital, says the Liberal army had left Querataro, and were expected at the capital on the 8th.

A force of 3,000 men was advancing from Cuerabaco.

General Ortega was expected from Guadalajara.

Later from California.

NO FUSION BETWEEN THE UNION AND DOUGLAS MEN.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Sept. 18.—The following is the latest despatch received by the pony express:

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 6.—The Union State Convention adjourned to-day, having nominated a full electoral ticket.

The Douglas State Convention has also nominated a full ticket.

A fusion of the two parties was not deemed advisable by either side.

The Late Storm in the Gulf.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 18.—The bark Cephus Sterrett, from Rotkland, the ship Gideon, were ashore in the Passes during the recent storm and have returned to the city for repairs.

The brig West Indian went to sea

Ten lives were lost in Pass à Loutre. Several light-houses on the Mississippi coast were blown down.

MOBILE, Sept 17.—Five steamboats were lost during the storm of Saturday.

The ship R. H. Dixey, from New York, bound to Baltimore, was blown ashore on the lower bar of Mobile bay and rendered a total wreck. The captain and several of the crew perished.

The Bark Margaret at St. Thomas in Distress.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Advices from St. Thomas to the 30th state that the bark Margaret, of Philadelphia, for Pernambuco, had put in that port in distress, with loss of spars and sails, bulwarks stove, and her bottom injured, in a hurricane. A survey will be held.

From Havana.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—The steamship Empire City, from Havana on the 13th, arrived here this morning.

New York Coffee Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—At the auction sale of coffee to-day, 6,716 bags of Rio were sold at 12¼ 15¾. The market is buoyant, and prices have advanced ¼c.

The Kangaroo at New York.

NEW YORK, Sept 18.—The steamship Kangaroo has arrived with Liverpool advices to the 5th inst., which have been anticipated.

The Europa at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Sept. 18.—The steamship Europa has arrived. Her advices have been anticipated by the despatches from Cape Race.

From Northern Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 18.—The steamship Austin arrived this afternoon from Brazos on the 13th, with $59,000 in treasure.

The civil war in Nenvalen and Coahuila continues.

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE, Walnut and Ninth sts.—"The Wife, or a Tale of Mantua."—"A Roland for an Oliver."

WHEATLEY & CLARKE'S ARCH-STREET THEATRE, Irish Drama.

McDONOUGH'S NEW GAIETIES, Race street, above Second.—"The Raven."

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

CONTINENTAL THEATRE, Walnut st., above Eighth.—Holman Juvenile Parlor Opera Troupe.

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

THE BEGGAR DETECTIVE.—The most thankless of necessary duties are imposed upon this individual. In other detective departments there are opportunities for enthusiasm. Capt. Francis feels a just pride at the head of his Dog Marines, and the capture of a dangerous canine is hailed with ovations from the small boys. The criminal detectives receive their round of flattering notices when Col. Cregar, or the "Old Doctor," or "Manchester Jim" is arrested, and the Fire Marshal is justly commended when the perpetrators of heinous arsons are given over to the law.

But little enthusiasm and little applause attend the detection of paupers and mendicants. He who begs professionally will not fight even one moment, and mendicants have little of the wild and courageous in their characters. It is not pleasant to drag a filthy female, with a borrowed child in her arms, from the tenements of Bedford and Spafford streets, and travel to Fifth and Chestnut streets in the centre of a riotous rabble. Nor is it other than mortifying to a *man* to appear at the magistrate's dock as the capturer of a poor, diseased widow, or a crippled, friendless boy.

The beggar detective is done some part a necessity. Mendicancy is contaminating, and becomes insolent if unimpeded. That Philadelphia may not be the ultimate home of organized *lazzaroni*, and certain quarters of the city the resort of the idle and the shameless, mendicancy must be declared a crime, and a special officer appointed to note and arrest inveterate beggars. The present official is Mr. Boyd Adams. His predecessor, Cunningham, excited great antipathy, a year ago, by the indiscriminate arrest of wandering children. He received, so it was said, $1 per head for all whom he delivered to the House of Refuge. The Refuge *premium has been since dispensed with*, and for the present detective there is little need of such speculation. Mr. Adams received the regular pay of a policeman, and pursues his vocation with earnestness. In a late pilgrimage of ours through some delightful localities of the Fourth ward, we heard Mr. Adams anathematised in a very vehement manner. One woman, who was entirely blind, said that he had recently taken from her four children, but it seemed to us that Mr. Adams would have been less merciful had he left them to survive in their mother's wretchedness.

Mr. Adams is spoken of by the detective officers as a "nice" little man whose duties are onerous and deserving of sympathy. Were he at all superstitious, the curses of some mendicants might harass his sleep.

An old woman came before Alderman Beitler on Monday afternoon, in the custody of Mr. Adams and his associate. She was named Louisa McNamee, and resides at Seventh and Bedford streets. She was about fifty years of age and wore, over a wrinkled, hag-like face, a black hood. Her dress was ragged and many; she was evidently poor.

Mr. Boyd Adams' associate said to this lady: "Tell the alderman your name?"

"I won't tell you anything," said the lady, turning upon Mr. Boyd Adams' associate, with a dreadful countenance, "not a thing will I tell you—I won't tell you nothing."

The lady kept on repeating the same sentences, as if talking against time. She told Mr. Boyd Adams she would, under no contingency, give expression to either her Christian or patronymic title, and looked to the alderman and spectators as if for sympathy. She wound up with a violent fit of sobs.

"What is your name?" said the alderman.

"I hain't got no name," said the woman, vehemently. She proceeded to gesticulate anew, until Mr. Boyd Adams' associate threatened to walk her down stairs. Then she was still for a few minutes.

Boyd Adams was sworn. He knew the woman to be a confirmed beggar, and had frequently seen her intoxicated.

"God forgive you!" said the woman, breaking in. She lifted up her hands. "Oh! glory!" said she, "You never seen me, nowhere. I never was drunk. O! Lord forgive you!"

Another round of lamentation. Mr. Boyd Adams testifies. The alderman assumes his winning dignity, and persuades the lady to give her name.

"My name (sob) is Louisa (sob) Mc (sob) Namee! (excession of sobs.) and I live (sobs continued) at Seventh and Bedford," (loud wail)

Louisa McNamee then made a speech. "She was a true woman," as could be observed by her fluency of tongue, "and never got drunk—gorrah! never! never got drunk!" (repeated and re-repeated.)

Mr. Boyd Adams was then accused of all crime, and it was delicately suggested that he could never go where good people went.

Mr. Boyd Adams took the fearful wishes for his future infliction very coolly. He smiled sardonically at times, and gave his testimony, in the short pauses of her wail, very modestly but very positively.

Mrs. McNamee, who was "a widder wid one dear childer," was sent below for thirty days.

And we left the magistrate's office with the utmost sympathy for Mr. Boyd Adams. But we could not but regret that Mr. Boyd Adams, who looked to be a passive, gentlemanly man, had not duties more worthy of his manhood, for it seemed to us that all necessary duties were not—to the world's taste, at least—dignified and noble.

LARCENY.—Joseph Devlin was arrested at an early hour, yesterday morning, at Thirteenth and Vine streets, on the charge of the larceny of one case of surgical instruments, valued at ten dollars. The accused was committed by Alderman Plankinton.

STEAMBOAT INJURED.—On Monday night, after the steamboat John A. Warner had landed the Camden Wide-Awakes, an attempt was made to go through the canal at Windmill Island. In so doing the steamer struck the pier and considerably damaged one of the water-wheels.

Hon. Wm. L. Dayton at Concert Hall.

Concert Hall was partially filled last evening to hear the third of a series of addresses from prominent Republicans. Hon. Wm. L. Dayton, of New Jersey, was the speaker. There were not quite as many persons present as at the Sherman, Hickman, and Adams meetings, but the enthusiasm seemed not a whit less.

Mr. McMichael said, in substance, that no combination could defeat either Lincoln or Curtin in Pennsylvania. He had just returned from a trip in the interior. The third party had there no strength, and the enthusiasm for Lincoln and