The Press.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1860.

FIRST PAGE.—Everett's Life of Washington; The Prince of Wales in the United States: The City: FOURTH PAGE.—Legal Intelligence; General News; List of Letters remaining in the Philadelphia Post Office; Marine Intelligence.

The News.

If any of our readers suppose that Jenkins has left the Prince in Canada, let them read the column of condensations, on the first page, and dismiss the illusion. We actually think that J. never displayed himself more to advantage than in these paragraphs of the New York journals. Among other things, we are glad to learn that the Prince's dancing—Jenkins would say, "saltatory" education—is still improving. He shook his "fingers at those who missed the figures," "directed the awkward," and "talked to all the set," like a royal dancing master, that he must be. On leaving Canada the members of his suite are "affected to tears, so much they had learned to love him." If there is anything self-denying in the world, it is the love of office-holders. J. B. can tell us all about that.

The Prince becomes a baron, and enters the United States amid the prolonged screams of the American eagle. The Western people must love a lord as deeply as did Tommy Moore. The baronial carriage is followed through the streets of Detroit "by men, boys, and ladies. Here we have Jenkins again. He tells us that the Prince actually looked at the house of Mr. Cass, and was surprised at its plainness,—that he was afraid of fast trains,—that his fare is five cents a mile,—that he asked about "a prominent American lady of Natchez, Miss B.,"—that he looks "susceptible," (do you hear that, ladies?)—and that he has already yielded to several twinges in the region of his midriff." Had anyone but Jenkins written this we would protest against it as vulgar; but under the circumstances, such an idea is out of the question. Furthermore, we are told that on the Baron's arrival at New York there is to be a "grand" exclusive, super-fine, aristocratic ball, under a committee of arrangements, whose members, we are ostentatiously told, are worth $200,000,000. This will be, no doubt, a magnificent affair—a second edition of the Japanese arrangement, about which the New Yorkers are still talking. In the meantime, all the snobs of New York are dying of expectancy, and writing small paragraphs to the newspapers as to whether the ladies shall speak in monosyllables, (imagine an American lady talking monosyllables!) or only reply when spoken to. This very important matter, we grieve to say, is still undecided. In the meantime, the Prince is travelling through the West, and exhibiting himself on the balcony of a Chicago hotel, where (and here is Jenkins once more) "he bowed and marched up and down like a dwarf at a country fair." Yesterday he was at Dwight Station, the guest of a private citizen, keeping the Sabbath-day in a good citizen-like manner. To-day he goes out among the prairies to shoot. May Jenkins be not too close to some—

The steamship Bienville, from New Orleans 15th and Havana 18th instant, arrived at New York on Saturday afternoon. The Bienville brings a very large cargo, and has made a quick run, although she had a strong norther and a heavy sea for twenty-four hours to contend with. There is nothing of general interest from Havana. Freights had declined, with comparatively few vessels in port. The Bienville, on the afternoon of the 18th instant, about fifteen miles northeast of Havana, spoke the United States steamer Crusader, Lieut. Commandant J. N. Maffit, from Key West, bound for her cruising ground off the east end of Cuba.

The indications are that the Spanish Government is in earnest in its desire to put an end to the slave traffic in its colonies. It is stated that orders have been given by the Spanish Government for the immediate construction of ten war steamers, destined to suppress the slave trade and for the defence of Cuba.

In New Orleans, on Friday night, the liquor store of Karstendiek & Co., and several other similar establishments, located on Tchoupitoulas street, between Lafayette and Girod streets, were destroyed by fire. During the conflagration a large quantity of liquor in the fourth story of Karstendiek's store exploded, prostrating the building at the corner of Lafayette and Tchoupitoulas streets, and burying between forty and fifty persons in the ruins. At last accounts fifteen dead bodies and several wounded persons had been extricated. The loss by the fire is estimated at $150,000. A square in the Fourth district, New Orleans, was also destroyed by fire on Saturday morning, involving a loss of between $70,000 and $80,000.

On Saturday afternoon the steamship Illinois sailed from New York for Southampton and Havre, with 171 passengers and $448,362 in specie. The City of Manchester also sailed Saturday, for Liverpool, with 246 passengers and $14,631 in specie—making the total shipment of specie $463,023.

We learn from Washington that the Secretary of the Interior, in a communication to the General Land Office on the 15th inst., on the subject of swamp lands, has decided that, in those cases where the States have presented proof, as required in the 2d section of the act of March 2, 1855, and in accordance with the instructions prepared, the indemnity provided by the act should be paid over to the States. He says: "If the regulations are defective, they should be amended, and the amended regulations applied to cases where proof is *hereafter* tendered or presented."

On the 5th instant, the new iron paddle steamer Munster, the last of the new iron steamers intended for the use of the Galway Packet Company, was successfully launched at Hull, England. The Munster is next in size to the Great Eastern in 320 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 30 feet deep; is 800 horse-power, and has passenger accommodations for nearly 700 persons.

We learn from the *Herald* that the New York Union Fusion Committee met again Saturday, but found that their sub-committee had not completed their negotiations, and adjourned until Monday at twelve o'clock, at which time they will complete their labors and announce a union ticket.

Great excitement was caused at Pittston, Pa., on Friday, by the explosion of fire-damp in one of the mines. Six persons were in the mine at the time of the accident, all of whom were rescued save one, named John Howard, Jr., who, it was found, was suffocated.

We learn from Washington that the census returns are rapidly pouring in from the several marshals throughout the country, but returns from no one State or Territory have yet been received to indicate the population.

The Executive Committee of the Constitutional Union party of New Jersey have issued an address to the American voters, urging them to support the Union electoral ticket. They say they "have united with the Republicans heretofore, believing that they would strike from their platform their sectional principles, as they did at the Governor's election in 1859, and come back to the old Whig ground, and become a national party. But as they have not done so, the Union party will not support a sectional nomination."

From an extract from a private letter, says the New Orleans *Picayune*, written by a gentleman in Camden, Arkansas, September 10, 1860, to a commercial firm of New Orleans, we learn that quite an excitement exists in that place. The authorities have arrested two Abolitionists, or rather individuals against whom strong circumstantial evidence of interference with the slave population was found. A vigilance committee has been organized, and was, at the date of the letter, trying their cases.

By the arrival of Capt. Isabel Beurmann, Capt. Kenny, we have advices from Port-au-Prince to September 5th. The opening of markets on Sundays has been prohibited. The country is very healthy and quiet. At Port-au-Prince they are improving the streets, and making trenches outside the city, in order to keep the water from running in during the rainy season.

Hon. Eli Thayer.

Perhaps no Congressional district in the Union has latterly excited more attention than that represented in the present Congress by Hon. ELI THAYER, of Massachusetts. His experience in Kansas having induced him to believe that Popular Sovereignty was a better and fairer plan for the adjustment of the slavery question in the Territories than Congressional intervention, he has ably and boldly sustained his opinions, and for this reason a resolute effort was made to prevent his renomination, which proved successful. In a recent letter, however, in reply to a request of five hundred Republicans to permit the use of his name as an independent candidate, after complaining of unfairness on the part of some of the party managers of his district, he says:

"With me, neither party ties nor party discipline have any authority or respectability, when they come in conflict with truth and justice. As I stood upon the floor of Congress in defence of my own convictions, and in defiance of the authority of party, so I will do here and everywhere, now and always, as a free man. I confide in a free people.

"I do, therefore, with my whole heart, accept the nomination, coming as it does from the sovereign power, and therefore of higher significance and authority than any nomination made by the servants of a party organization. This is a nomination of the *very highest authority*, and is wholly unconnected to my political views and principles. If the people desire me to represent them longer in Congress, they will prove it by their votes. Whatever may be their decision, I shall be content with it as an expression of that popular sovereignty which I contend is the birthright of American citizens."

An animated contest may evidently be anticipated.

THOMAS F. MARGIE MEAGHER.—This evening, Mr. MEAGHER, whose eloquence is very highly appreciated in this city, will give a lecture, in Sansom Street Hall, upon that thoroughly Irish and most suggestive subject, "Lord Edward Fitzgerald and the Men of '98." Mr. MEAGHER will have a large audience, of course.

The Carlisle Volunteer.

The editor of *The Volunteer*, a paper published at Carlisle, in this State, of which place he is the postmaster, flies into a passion over the straight Douglas electoral ticket, and indulges himself as follows:

"It is the most shameless attempt to betray the Democracy, and give the State to the Opposition, we have ever known. The men engaged in this business are under the direction of John W. Forney, editor of *The Press*, and know what they are about. Let any one look over the columns of *The Press*, and he will soon see what Forney is driving at. Every day its broad pages are filled with the speeches of Black Republican orators. Forney is a Lincoln man, and is doing more for the cause of Black Republicanism than any other Republican editor in the State. His affected gratification when Douglas and Foster were nominated, it was well known, was all a sham—a mean attempt at deception. He desired the confidence of these distinguished men for a short time, that he might betray them with a kiss. He is determined, if possible, to defeat the Democratic party, and he believes he can accomplish this by running a bogus electoral ticket in this State. If Democrats can be caught by this bait, and any considerable number be induced to support the bogus ticket, then, indeed, the State is lost, and 'old Abe' will, in all probability, be the next President."

We can make allowances for the difficulties under which any honest man must labor, who attempts to conduct a Democratic newspaper while holding an office under the present corrupt Administration of the General Government. His interest is always in conflict with his judgment—his pocket with his principles—his official obligations with his duties to his readers. No man in the State has been more generously indulged by the people around him than the very Mr. BRATTON who conducts the Carlisle *Volunteer*. In order to allow him to retain his office, they have charitably submitted to his support of the worst acts of Mr. BUCHANAN and his Cabinet—to his championship of the miserable ABI, who betrayed his principles on the Lecompton question, for what is generally supposed to have been a consideration—and even to his attacks upon independent men who would not follow his example.

BRATTON has indeed labored to propitiate their good opinion by apologizing in private to those whom he has publicly assailed, and by confidentially sneering at and denouncing the very acts which, in his newspaper, he seemed sincerely to approve! Among those who have been favored by his professions of friendship is the editor of THE PRESS. Inclination and old associations led us to believe these professions, and induced us to pass over his humiliating subserviency to the tyrants at Washington. In days gone by it was our pleasure to serve him, and in later times to plead in his behalf to those who objected to his libels and his inconsistencies. The above extract, however, displays not only his utter want of gratitude, but his utter want of truth. If there is a man in the State who knows the nature of the editor of THE PRESS—who can judge of his sincerity, and who has gone further than others to approve the policy upon which this journal is conducted—it is this same BRATTON. He knows that "FORNEY" is not a "Lincoln man:" He knows that FORNEY is earnestly and ardently the friend of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS; and he knows, too, "that every day the broad pages of THE PRESS are not filled with speeches of Black Republican orators." Here, now, are three patent and distinct falsehoods—patent to all men, and known to be such to him who utters it. THE PRESS *is a newspaper*. It has its opinions and its convictions, which, while deliberately and daily publishing, do not prevent it from giving the widest circulation to the opinions and convictions of others. Current events, personal or political, are collected carefully, and reported to its thousands of readers. But the editor is no more responsible for the speeches he prints, than he is for his advertisements.

Mr. BRATTON, like the rest of his school, conceals the truth, in order to assist the wrong. While denouncing the straight Douglas electoral ticket, and calling upon the friends of DOUGLAS to vote for the enemies of DOUGLAS on the fusion ticket, he is dishonest enough to refuse to state that the straight Douglas electoral ticket not only meets the warm approval of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, but was absolutely appointed at his earnest request. Will this man BRATTON say that DOUGLAS is for LINCOLN, because DOUGLAS is for the straight ticket? What else does BRATTON meanly hide from his readers, in order to make good his abuse of THE PRESS? Only that in the Southern States the men who pray for the election of the fusion ticket in Pennsylvania boldly strike every Douglas man from their electoral tickets, on the ground that no Douglas man can be a Democrat. Nor does he tell the honest Democracy of Cumberland county that he is asking them to support an electoral ticket composed of men the majority of whom are not only trying to break down the regular organization and nominations of the party, but are committed to a candidate for the Presidency *who is controlled by the enemies of the Union*. Nor does he tell them that, while blaming THE PRESS and its editor for assisting to elect LINCOLN, such a result is the assured consequence of the revolutionary course of BRECKINRIDGE and his supporters. If BRECKINRIDGE were not in the field, DOUGLAS would be elected in November.

Mr. BRATTON flies the flag of DOUGLAS and JOHNSON from his mast-head; but his colors, like his statements, are false. The pirate who goes forth to ravage and to burn, to rob and to murder, unfurls the flag of some civilized nation in order more effectually to accomplish his fiendish purposes; and so with the postmaster of the Carlisle *Volunteer*. The name of DOUGLAS printed at the head of his columns is a decoy and a chest. Directly below it he prints the fusion electoral ticket, which DOUGLAS has himself denounced, and which, like a magazine in the Corsair's hold, whenever the time comes, *will be used to destroy the very cause to which this Volunteer professes attachment*. This is the man, and this is the newspaper that attempts to arraign THE PRESS for disorganization, and to hold its editor accountable for the probable election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Let Mr. BRATTON, like all of his class, receive the bounties of the Administration, but let him not still further outrage the honest Democracy, who, for years, have tolerated his mercenary conduct, by attempting, with wanton impunity, to drive them into an endorsement of the venalities and treacheries of which he has so long been the shameless apologist.

The Fusion Proposition.

It will be seen by a telegraphic despatch from Harrisburg, that the Douglas State Executive Committee announce that they have at no time entertained a proposition for fusion with the avowed supporters of BRECKINRIDGE. It is impossible for any party to be more positively and unequivocally committed for anything, than the supporters of DOUGLAS are against any recognition whatever of the Presidential aspirations of the Disunion candidate. We have received several communications from active Democrats, denouncing the proposition recently made by Mr. HALDEMAN to Mr. WELSH, and it is evident that they reflect the sentiment of a large portion of the Democracy of this State. The overtures having been declined, however, the existing electoral tickets remain unchanged, and practically the recent conference has led to no other result than to elicit, on the one hand, proofs of the strong aversion of the Democracy to any affiliation on the Presidential question with the Secessionists, and to indicate on the other, that, after all Mr. WELSH's professed regard for an effective fusion, he rejected the only proposition which had the remotest chance of success.

The Municipal Buildings.

Considering all the circumstances attending the recent award of the contract for erecting the new municipal buildings, it is fortunate that it is subject to the approval of Councils, so that all the facts involved may be investigated. It is but just to the tax-payers of this city, that they should be fully convinced that there are good and sufficient reasons for giving the contract to a bidder who required about $200,000 more for the work than one of his competitors, before the action of the Commissioners is confirmed. If this cannot be done, our municipal guardians will be bound by a due regard for the interest of their constituents to reject it. The new buildings should be speedily erected, and we believe the public not only admire the promptness with which the Commissioners have discharged their duties, but are ready to sustain them in any proper action; but there certainly appears to be some additional explanation needed in regard to their reasons for accepting the bid of McARTHUR instead of that of Mr. KETCHAM.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF STATIONERY.—N. F. Pancoast, auctioneer, 451 Chestnut street, will sell this morning, at half past ten o'clock, an extensive stock of counting-house stationery, blank books, letter, note, and cap paper, envelopes, pens, fancy articles, &c., &c. Sale peremptory, by order of the sheriff.

The Democratic City Executive Committee and the Federal Office-Holders.

The only thing that rescued the supporters of the National Administration, in this city and State, during the last few years, from utter political impotency, was the fact that in some districts, by various corrupt arts and intrigues, they were enabled to control the organization or mere machinery of the Democratic party; and having gained possession of this, they insisted upon all Democrats yielding unquestioned obedience to their unreasonable, unprincipled, and infamous decrees. But latterly the tables have been turned; and the National Convention having been controlled by men who adhered to the time-honored Democratic principle of non-intervention, and who were unwilling to endorse the treacheries and tyrannies of BUCHANAN, his adherents immediately showed to the world how little regard they had for the highest partisan tribunal or authority known to Democrats, by making a separate and disorganizing Presidential nomination. They thus proved that they were as ready to destroy the organization for which they had habitually professed so much attachment, as to violate the pledges of 1856.

A similar spirit has recently been exhibited in reference to the local politics of our city. The Federal officeholders have refused to give to the City Executive Committee the funds usually contributed by them to defray campaign expenses. In the contest in the several wards, a few weeks ago, the friends of DOUGLAS were successful in securing a majority of the members of this committee, and thus gained complete possession of the machinery of the organization in this quarter; but although it is understood that there has been an unusually large political assessment made upon the employees of the Federal Government, they refuse to advance a single dollar to the committee, under whose direction all local expenditures have previously been made, simply be cause a majority of its members are in favor of sustaining the regular Democratic nominees for local, Legislative, Congressional, State, and National offices, and because they will not consent to support the Disunion candidates, BRECKINRIDGE and LANE. Several conferences have been already held between the Executive Committee, on the one hand, and the Federal officers, on the other, in relation to this subject; but all hope of obtaining from the latter the usual pecuniary aid has now been abandoned, and the committee announce that they will meet at FLANAGAN'S, in Sixth street, below Race, during the first three days of the present week, "to receive subscriptions in large or small sums, to enable the Democratic party to conduct the present campaign in a vigorous and energetic manner." Thus a direct appeal has been made to the people, which will doubtless be successful in securing all the money necessary to pay the legitimate expenses of the canvass; and nothing beyond this should be asked for or received. The custom of expending large amounts of money for election purposes is at best one of very doubtful propriety, and is likely to lead to frightful abuses. And it is certainly much better for the committee to rely solely upon the honest masses, and to preserve intact their independence and manhood, than to accept, on any humiliating or dishonorable terms, the money of Federal officers. It is well known that Mr. BUCHANAN'S appointees have been totally oblivious to the precepts of the famous DuQuesne letter, when any pet scheme was to be sustained—when any broken-down journals of the Administration were to be bolstered up—when any of its sycophantic slaves or parasites were to be supported—when any faithless Representatives were to be shielded from the rightful indignation of their outraged constituents—but they now refuse to contribute a dollar of the salaries which, in most instances, they receive simply because they are the ungrateful and undeserving recipients of the bounty of the Democratic party, to sustain its regular nominees, even on the eve of a great Gubernatorial and Presidential contest.

Who Shall be King of Naples?

A short time ago we published a letter from Prince MURAT, (nephew of NAPOLEON I.,) and son of the sometime King of Naples,) in which he held out the hope that, with the Emperor NAPOLEON'S permission, he *might* one day rule over Naples, if called to that destiny by the will of the people.

It appears that this missive, which probably was a *feeler*, has not quite pleased the Emperor of the French. The English journals commented, rather tauntingly, on Naples having a free chance of choosing its own ruler, and being compelled to take MURAT. In reply, the *Moniteur*, official organ of the French Government, has published the following damper, which disposes of the question: "Prince MURAT has published a letter disavowing those who would in his name excite troubles at Naples. The Government of the Emperor can only applaud this declaration; but the hope which the Prince expresses in that letter of being one day able to go to Naples, with the consent and support of France, is too much opposed to the wishes of the Emperor to allow such a supposition to pass without an official disavowal."

Prince MURAT has responded, declaring that the *Moniteur* misinterpreted his meaning. He adds: "I have never had the pretension to engage in anticipation the policy of the Emperor nor the alliance of France. But I wished to say that should universal suffrage, free from all foreign influence, pronounce itself in my favor, the wishes of the population would, doubtless, be no less respected at Naples than they have been in the other parts of Italy."

By this time, in all probability, VICTOR EMMANUEL is King of Naples. Next year he will be King of Italy.

On Thursday evening last Mr. Blondin offered to carry the corpulent Amodio, of the Cortesi Opera Troupe, on a rope from the stage of Niblo's Theatre to the gallery, and Amodio was willing to be carried; but as Mr. Nixon, proprietor of the theatre, did not encourage the proposed feat, it was not accomplished

IMPORTANT TO SPORTSMEN.—By an advertisement in another column it will be seen that an improvement has been made in fire-arms, which entirely obviates the objections heretofore made against the system of breech-loading. The patentee is now in this city, and ready to exhibit the rifle containing his improvement, at the store of Messrs. Warner, Mabey, & Merrill, No. 718 Chestnut street.

LARGE ATTRACTIVE SALE OF FRENCH DRY GOODS, &c.—The early attention of purchasers is requested to the large, valuable, and attractive assortment of French, German, Swiss, and British Dry Goods, embracing 1,200 lots of rich fancy and staple articles in silks, worsted, linen, woollen and cotton fabrics, comprising a large variety of first-class goods for city sales, to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on six months' credit, commencing this morning at 10 o'clock, to be continued all day, without intermission, by Myers, Claghorn, & Co., auctioneers, No. 413½ and 415 Arch street.

LARGE SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—Thomas & Sons' sale to-morrow will include a valuable ten-acre lot, West Philadelphia. Also, the estates of A. Murray, J. E. Tree, and A. Querveile, by order of Orphans' Court and heirs; besides a valuable large lot, dwellings, &c., of other owners, and over three hundred thousand dollars stocks, loans, &c.

Large peremptory sale of wool on Wednesday. Catalogues of both sales now ready.

Furniture sales every day this week. See advertisements.

Additional concerning General Walker and his Fate.

The New Orleans *Picayune's* Havana mails put that journal in possession of some additional details. Walker and his men appear to have surrendered without resistance to the troops who went up the Rio Negro in the boats of the British vessel Icarus. The *Picayune* believes the number of Walker's men to have been seventy-six, including the wounded. The troops who effected the capture were native Honduranas, under command of Gen. Alvarez, but their number is not stated. There were probably more, however, than could be comfortably transported on the Icarus, since that vessel was accompanied by another smaller one, name not given:

"On delivering the prisoners up to Gen. Alvarez Commander Salmon is said to have demanded that Walker's followers, both officers and men, except Col. Ruddler, should be permitted to return unharmed to the United States. This, however, only on condition that they look out never hereafter to serve in any expedition against Central America. Their passage home, moreover, was to be paid by the American consul, Mr. Follin. In the meantime they were lodged in the castle which they had so recently abandoned.

"In favor of Walker himself, and Col. Ruddler, his second in command, no conditions were exacted. They were delivered up to be dealt with according to the laws of the country, and it is believed have already been shot."

The same vessel which brought the news of the capture to Havana reported that another expedition, composed of Guatemalans, under Col. Godoy, had sailed from Omoa on the 30th ultimo in search of Walker. This expedition has not yet been heard of.

A story was in circulation at Havana, when the Star of the West sailed from there on the 18th, that Walker had been garoted by the Honduranas.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Presidential Canvass in the South.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, September 22, 1860.

The interest which attaches to the Presidential action of the Southern people in November next, has induced me to make a number of inquiries, showing the state of parties in that portion of the Union. I have consulted freely with the friends of Douglas, Breckinridge and Bell, and, with no disposition to overrate or underrate the strength of either side, proceed to give you my conclusions.

Let us begin with Maryland. In this State the Democratic delegation in the present Congress, including Senator James A. Pearce, have taken position for Breckinridge. The majority of the Democratic party will go for the Secession candidate, but a large vote will be thrown for Douglas in the city of Baltimore, and in the counties of Allegheny, Frederick, Carroll, Harford, Cecil, St. Mary's, Prince George's, Howard, and Montgomery. There is not a shadow of a doubt that Maryland will go for Bell. Among the leading Democrats arrayed on the side of Douglas, are that gifted gentleman and splendid lawyer, Hon. Henry May, and those influential and patriotic citizens, Chas. F. Mayer, Esq., Robt. J. Brent, Francis Gallagher, the Irish orator of the State, Hon. Edward Hammond, Chas. Carroll of Carrollton, J. Philip Roman, of Allegheny, Edward Schriver, of Frederick, and a host of others.

The contest in Virginia is the most animated that has ever taken place in the State. Of the present delegation in Congress, General Millson, of the Norfolk district, and John T. Harris, of the Rockingham district, are the only two for Douglas. Mr. Boteler, the American member from the Harper's Ferry district, is for Bell, and the balance of the delegation, including the two Senators, are for Breckinridge. I have already called your attention to the annihilation of Senator James M. Mason by Hon. Henry S. Foote, a few weeks ago, at Harrisonburg. That speech of General Foote may be regarded as the opening of the campaign. It has fired the whole mass of the Democracy, and has been followed by the formation of a Douglas electoral ticket of singular ability and influence. It may not be uninteresting to refer to the following gentlemen upon that ticket, appointed by the Staunton Convention, which peremptorily refused to coalesce with the Breckinridgers:

John Allworth, of the Accomac district, is the friend and neighbor of ex-Governor Wise, was a Polk elector in 1844, and a Pierce elector in 1852, and is regarded as one of the best intellects in Eastern Virginia; General Blow, of Norfolk, who was a Pierce elector in 1852 and a Buchanan elector in 1856, and who is considered one of the first lawyers in tide-water Virginia; Hon. Henry L. Hopkins, of Petersburg, ex-Speaker of the Virginia House of Delegates, and who was appointed elector for his district by the regular Convention which met at Richmond, which, however, he declined, to take his place upon the straight-out Douglas ticket; Dr. Randolph, of Albemarle, grandson of Thomas Jefferson, and late State Senator, and perhaps the most popular man in the Redland district; James Garnett, of Lynchburg, formerly member of Congress, and one of the ablest stumpers in the Commonwealth, who was a Pierce elector in 1852, and a Buchanan elector in 1856; General James H. Cox, of Chesterfield, late a distinguished member of the State Senate, and a fine public speaker; General George W. Hopkins, a member of Congress for ten years, minister to Portugal under General Pierce, a long-time friend of Mr. Buchanan, and his supporter during the last Congress; Hon. William G. Brown, the wheel-horse of the Democracy in the Northwest, and for ten years a member of Congress; and Geo. W. Brent, of Alexandria, late a distinguished member of the Virginia Senate, and one of the ablest lawyers at the Alexandria bar. All these gentlemen are actively engaged in the canvass, and are addressing the people in all parts of the State. In addition, I may mention that Tim. Rives, of Prince George, called by Father Ritchie "the war horse," a Cass elector in 1848, a Pierce elector in 1852, a Buchanan elector in 1856, and the director of Petersburg under Mr. Buchanan's appointment, is as actively engaged for Douglas as the youngest man in the "Old Dominion." Governor John Letcher is warmly for Douglas, and so, also, are A. D. Banks, Esq., General Harman and his four brothers, the most influential family of Democrats in all Virginia; Dr. C. R. Harris, of Culpeper, brother of the member from the Rockingham district, and late candidate for Lieutenant Governor; Judge Richard H. Parker, Hon. Thomas Wallace, Hon. Jno. Lyon, of Petersburg, George W. Bolling, former Whig competitor of the celebrated George C. Dromgoole, W. W. Sharpe, of Norfolk, Gen. F. M. Boykin, of Isle of Wight, General Dorman, of Rockbridge, and General E. P. Scott, late Speaker of the Virginia Senate.

Hon. Shelton F. Leake, late Lieutenant Governor and present member of Congress, a Breckinridger, has announced that he was against disunion; and, notwithstanding the threat of Speaker Orr, that, if Lincoln be elected, the recollection of John Brown's raid ought only to allow the officers of the General Government to execute their duties in the South over the slain bodies of her sons, it is the fact that in Harper's Ferry precinct, where from 600 to 700 votes are cast, there are only 17 Breckinridge men; and that, in the county, Colonel Baylor, Coyle, and all the old leaders of the Democracy, are for Douglas. It will be recollected that, at one time, it was intimated that the resignation of the superintendent of the Harper's Ferry armory, Alfred M. Barbour, son of old John S Barbour, who cast the vote of Virginia for Buchanan in the Cincinnati Convention, and brother of James Barbour, a noted politician of Culpeper, would be acceptable to the President, and when it was sent it would have been accepted, but the protest of the people of the State that it would lose Breckinridge thousands of votes, Barbour has taken the stump for Douglas, and yet holds his place. He met ex-Governor Smith, the Breckinridge leader, at Harrisonburg, a few days ago, and utterly routed him. He produced a letter written by the ex-Governor to John J. Lewis, when the Virginia Democracy was driving back the torrent of Know Nothingism that came rushing down from the North, in which Smith stated that but for a pressure of engagements he would meet Wise and answer him, and that he would regard his election as a public calamity.

The Bell and Everett party is exceedingly active and confident, and will, no doubt, sweep the State by a decided majority owing to the divisions among the Democracy. Mr. Wise has announced his purpose to begin his campaign in a few days. Mr. Hunter is already upon the stump, and his colleague in the United States Senate, Mr. Mason, has spoken frequently. The Breckinridge influence includes all the radical fire-eaters of the State—such men as Pryor, Bocock, Edmundson, Martin, De Jarnette, and Jenkins.

In North Carolina, the canvass for Douglas, although begun at a late day, is conducted most vigorously. The entire Democratic delegation in Congress, except Hon. Warren Winslow, who seems to have completely subsided since the adjournment of Congress, have taken ground for Breckinridge, but the champions of Douglas include some of the ablest Democrats in the State. H. W. Miller, Jas. Dick, Thomas Settle, late Speaker of the North Carolina House, John D. Hyman, D. K. McRae, late consul to Paris, Quentin Busby, and Dr. Kean, late Breckinridge elector, are actively in the field. The Bell men are led by Hon. John A. Gilmore, Hon. W. N. H Smith, former Administration fusion candidate for Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and ex-Secretary of the Navy Graham. My best information leads me to put down this State as certain for Bell by a large majority.

In South Carolina there is a strong conservative reaction, but the State will, of course, go for Breckinridge. Senator Chesnut told a gentleman, at the Virginia White Sulphur Springs, a few days ago, that he would not regard the election of Lincoln as a cause for seceding from the Union, and there is no question that his sentiments are those of many of the leading men of the State.

There are conflicting accounts from Georgia. Mr. Secretary Cobb claims that Breckinridge will beat both Bell and Douglas, but the friends of the latter assert that a union will take place between the Bell and Douglas men in a few days, and that the State will go for this combination. The speech of Hon Alex. H. Stephens has produced an electrical effect, and he has written to the Douglas Central Committee at this point, that if the people of Georgia could be convinced that "The Little Giant" had any chance of carrying several Northern States, there would be no doubt of such a combination between the conservative men of Georgia as would give it against Breckinridge The entire delegation in the present Congress, including Senators Iverson and Toombs, are ranged upon the side of the Disunionists. Among those who are assisting Stephens in his great struggle are the following distinguished Democrats: Col. Cumming, Judge Warner, one of the ablest jurists in the State, Lochrane, late an adherent of Breckinridge, Hon. Jas. L. Seward, Nevins, Linton Stephens, (brother of A. H. S.,) who resigned his judgeship to go upon the stump, and Col. Gardiner My own opinion is that Georgia will go for Breckinridge.

In Alabama the contest is waged with extraordinary animation. Mr. Yancey has not proved to be as fortunate a leader as was expected. Many of those who have been opposed to him in his Senatorial aspirations have taken ground against him, and the most sensible men of the State have no hesitation in declaring that it will go for Bell. The prospect of a combination between the friends of Bell and Douglas in this State is cheering. The entire delegation in the present Congress, including the two Senators, have taken ground for Breckinridge, with the exception of Geo. S. Houston and Williamson R. W. Cobb, who have as yet taken no open position, but are believed to be for Douglas. The reaction in the State is reported to be tremendous. In counties where it was difficult to find more than two or three Douglas men they now almost equal the Breckinridgers. A combination between the friends of Bell and Douglas is negotiating, and if it be made the Disunionists admit that it will be fatal to their ticket. In upper Alabama Douglas is very strong, and in the State twenty-two papers have his name at their mast-head. In North Alabama Messrs. Bradley, Humphries, Patten, Bynum, Nick Davis, and a number of other speakers, are daily addressing large crowds of the people. In Middle Alabama, Governor Winston, Col. Wyatt, Gen. Bulger, Col. Parsons, Alex. White, Columbus Lee, and others, are upon the stump, while in Southern Alabama Forsyth, General Sanders and Pennington do great and good work.

In Mississippi, that remarkable man, Henry S Foote, whose speeches in New York and Pennsylvania were followed by the noblest vindications of Douglas in Virginia, has taken the stump and is carrying the war into Africa. He will make as complete a canvass of the State as he did in 1850 when he was elected Governor over the disunionists and won victory after one of the hardest fought political battles. He will be aided by General Matthews, Franklin Smith, Hon. John Calhoun, and Hon. Mr. Kenyon. The Bell men are said to have made a proposition that the Douglas men shall unite with them, and that, in the event the State is carried against the Breckinridge ticket the electoral vote shall be cast for either Bell or Douglas, to elect without the intervention of the House of Representatives. General Foote's relation to the American party enables him to address the Americans with great effect, and will no doubt compel a combination between the friends of Douglas and Bell.

The Breckinridge men at this point assert that there is not the slightest doubt of Louisiana going for their ticket over both Bell and Douglas. The Democratic delegation in Congress, including the two Senators, have taken ground for Breckinridge, except Hon. John E Bouligny, of the First, and Hon. Miles Taylor, of the Second district, who are in favor of Douglas. Bouligny, Conrad, Secretary of War under Fillmore, ex-Mayor Stith of New Orleans, all connected with the opposition, state that in case of a fusion between the friends of Bell and Everett they will carry the State.

Notwithstanding the boasts of the *Constitution*, Kentucky will undoubtedly go for Bell. My letters received this morning from Louisville assure me that Mr. Breckinridge will be beaten out of sight, although it is possible that he may poll a larger vote than Douglas. The Democratic delegation in the present Congress have taken ground for Breckinridge, with the exception of John Young Brown, of the Fifth district, who is stumping the State for Douglas. The Americans, led by Crittenden, Anderson, Moore, Prentice, James Jackson, and other well-known orators, are confident of giving Bell a plurality of from 15,000 to 20,000. Hon. Leslie Coombs, the newly-elected clerk of the Court of Appeals of the State, has appointed Mr. Bolling, the late Douglas candidate for the same office, his chief officer, which is an indication that there is the best understanding between the friends of Bell and Douglas in that Commonwealth. Blanton Duncan, well known in Pennsylvania as an efficient canvasser and as a liberal wealthy man, together with a number of others of the same politics, are about to stump Indiana and Illinois in favor of Bell and Everett, so as to secure those States, if possible, for Douglas.

These scenes to be no doubt that Bell will carry Tennessee by from 15,000 to 20 000 majority. The State is canvassed by Col. William H. Polk for Douglas, Langdon C. Haines for Breckinridge, and Ballie Peyton for Bell. All unite in pronouncing Col. Polk's victory over his opponents at Memphis a grand one. The Douglas clubs of the city escorted him, and presented him with a massive gold-headed cane for his eloquent efforts in behalf of Douglas. Hon. George W. Jones, H. M. Waterson, J. Knox Walker, Judge Yerger, Hon. W. T. Brown, and others, are aiding him upon the stump.

Missouri will no doubt go by a large plurality for Douglas. The friends of the latter claim that the Breckinridge vote will not exceed that thrown for Lincoln, while the Bell men are strongly disposed to throw their influence to Douglas.

Mr. Rust, of Arkansas, who addressed a large Douglas meeting at Lancaster, Virginia, reports nine newspapers as supporting Douglas in his state, and a strong reaction against Breckinridge. At the late election the Federal and State Administrations were entirely routed, and an end has been put to the Johnson family, which has controlled Arkansas politics for so many years. It is believed that the friends of Bell and Douglas will combine to defeat Breckinridge. Mr. Rust canvassed thoroughly seventeen of the largest counties in the State.

In Texas there are six papers for Douglas. General Hamilton, Colonel Forbes Britton, Mr. Jones, of Bastrop, late competitor of General Hamilton, and others, are actively canvassing for Douglas; but it is confidently believed that a combination between the friends of Douglas and Bell, which is about to be made, will defeat Breckinridge. Such a combination and such a belief are entertained in regard to Florida.

OCCASIONAL.

Italian Opera.

The Sisters Natali made a second appearance, at the Academy of Music, on Saturday evening. When we say that they had even a warmer reception and more enthusiastic applause in "Lucrezia Borgia" than in "Il Trovatore," we simply record what is as creditable to their talent, as to the appreciative ability of the public in their own city of Philadelphia.

The house, it must be observed, was not crowded. This may be attributed to several causes, some of which we shall here mention for the benefit of the management.

In the first place, then, it is most unreasonable to expect that even the warmest admirers of operatic performances can so appropriate their time, and so regulate their engagements as to attend, night after night, at the Academy of Music, especially when nothing but familiar operas are given. The engagement of the Natali would, doubtless, induce many, even at an inconvenience, to attend when they appeared. But we had them sandwiched-in, as it were, with Signorina Patti, on alternate nights. Opera, thrice a week, would permit of attention being paid to the claims of society—but here, from Wednesday last to this evening inclusive, we have five opera nights, one after the other (with the necessary pause last night,) and we ask what opportunity does this permit for the opera-going class to partake of or to give evening parties? We may be told that heavy expenses of the managers render it necessary thus to give as many performances as possible; but this is a matter bearing upon their own till, and cavalierly negativing the convenience of the public, who naturally will exclaim *toujours perdrix*, when such an excess of opera is forced upon them. Secondly, the charge of fifty cents extra for reserved seats is looked upon, by a large portion of the public, as something of an exaction. Many of them grumble at it, and pay; many more grumble, and do not go.

Lastly, the public have been waiting for the appearance of the glorious company of "lyrical stars," liberally promised on the programme of the present season. Of this great array only *three* have appeared, and the Management, in yesterday's papers, advertised Wednesday as last of the season. Only two!—for the engagement of the Natali sisters was only a fortuitous and fortunate accident. Among those promised were Madame Colson, Signora Inez Fabbri, Madame Cortesi, Signor Susiani, Signor Amodio, and others. As yet not a single Patti, Brignoli, and Ferrari, out of a long list of "stars" have sung. Let the Manager most seriously consider these points, and if, as Captain Cuttle used to say, they will "make a note of 'em," the result may be to their advantage.

Before noticing the performances on Saturday evening, we have to touch upon a matter personal to Signor Brignoli. In our last notice of the Opera we wrote that Signor Brignoli "was so unp