The Press.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1860.

FIRST PAGE.—W. E. Burton's Library; Pennsylvania State Fair at Wyoming. FOURTH PAGE.—American Notes of a Royal Journey; The Champion of Trans-Atlantic Billiards in New York; General News; Marine Intelligence.

The News.

The Italian question assumes a more interesting phase in the advices brought by the Glasgow yesterday. Sardinian troops had advanced into the territory of the Pontiff, and defeated Lamoriciere, with great loss. The Sardinians were taking possession of the country. It was rumored that the Pope had either fled from Rome or was on the eve of flight. It was the impression in well-informed circles that Gen. Lamoriciere, at the head of nine thousand men, was about to proceed to Gaeta, and unite with the forces of the abdicated Bomba. In the meantime, Garibaldi, as master of Naples and Dictator of the Two Sicilies, does not remain idle. He was about to organize an army and navy on an extensive scale. The army will comprise one hundred and fifty thousand men, it is said, while his navy will consist of five hundred vessels. Kossuth was daily expected in Naples for the purpose of conference. Garibaldi, strong in his military genius, and with such an army at back him, may be well regarded as one of the most formidable powers in Europe. He evidently has his eye on Venetia, and we may daily expect to hear of an invasion of that country, and a conflict with Austria. If he attempts the task, may God speed him. What is worth doing at all is worth doing well, and the freedom of Venetia from Austrian tyranny is necessary to complete the great and glorious plan of a united and independent Italy.

Newspapers received from Jamaica by the latest arrival contain further particulars in regard to the supposed murder of Captain Burton, of the American bark Alvarado, at Kingston, on the night of the 5th ult. The body of the unfortunate man had been found floating in the water, and a coroner's inquest been summoned to inquire into the case. When the Alvarado arrived at Kingston the crew were in a state of insubordination, and had demanded their discharge, which the captain refused. The Jamaica papers are discussing the policy of annexing that colony to the United States as a remedy for the social and political evils under which it is suffering.

Orders have been given from the Navy Department at Washington for the immediate preparation of the Saratoga, at Philadelphia, for the coast of Africa; the Germantown, at Norfolk, for home squadron; and the Vandalia, at New York, for the East India squadron.

The Okeraw (S. C.) *Gazette* gives currency to a painful rumor that a wedding party of forty-eight persons were poisoned near Cokesbury, in that State, a few days since, of whom forty are dead. The *Gazette* expresses the belief in the truth of the report.

News to September 7 has been received from Venezuela, via Havana. The minister to France and England, Senor Rodriguez, had been sent back, after being at home but a few days. Senor Toro has been appointed minister plenipotentiary to Spain, where he is already favorably known, having been the first minister sent there after the war of independence. It is thought his appointment will be a step towards settling the difficulties between the two countries, which have grown out of the turbulent acts of persons in Venezuela over whom the authorities have no control, and there seems to be really no just ground for quarrel. Merida has been retaken from the rebels, which has given some confidence. The crops are said to promise well.

In New York city, the distinguished French professor of billiards, Mons. Berger, gave a private exhibition to a number of his friends on Saturday evening last. The professor made an explanation of his "points" as he progressed in the game, in the course of which he gave some excellent specimens of his skill in billiards.

In Boston it is proposed, on the visit of the Prince of Wales, to have all the Little Giants, Union Minute Men, Everett Guards, Wide-Awakes—all the torch-bearing associations of all parties—without banners, transparencies, mottoes, or any emblems of a party character, unite in a monster torch-light procession, showing him how Americans can agree to differ, and carry on a war of opinions with mutual respect.

The Public Buildings—Andrew Miller.

There is an almost entire unanimity of sentiment among the liberal and intelligent citizens of Philadelphia in favor of the erection of the new municipal buildings which have long been required in consequence of the inferior accommodations of our present edifices. Few, indeed, pretend to deny the propriety of speedy action on this important subject, and it is a matter of surprise that our courts and public offices have for so long a period been cramped up in the uncomfortably and inconveniently small rooms they now occupy. The practical difficulty, heretofore, has been to settle the vexatious questions in regard to location, plans, and contracts, not only wisely and judiciously, but *promptly*, so that the new buildings would not forever be things merely to be talked of and debated about by wrangling disputants, but be actually commenced, speedily erected, and thus not only become architectural ornaments of our beautiful city, but furnish proper accommodations for the transaction of its large and rapidly increasing public business. But by the appointment of a commission composed of men whose positions necessarily indicate that they possess in a very high degree the confidence of the community, an executive power was created sufficiently vigorous to grapple with and adjust all these difficulties. It now remains for our municipal legislators to consider the contract made with Mr. McArthur. We know there is a great diversity of opinion in regard to the location of the buildings, and the conflicting interests involved are well calculated to create conflicting views. But, strictly speaking, it was the duty of the Commission, and not of Councils, to settle this dispute, and the proper province of Councils is to act on the contract without reference to location. There has also been a great outcry raised against the award to Mr. McArthur after the bid of Mr. Ketcham, but since the full statement of the facts made by Mr. Cuyler at the last meeting of the Select Branch, there is no room left for cavil on this subject.

While many may respect, if they do not sympathize with, the opposition to the contract which is in reality, although not avowedly, founded on hostility to the proposed location of the buildings—and while a fair inquiry into the specifications and the price agreed upon is not only justifiable but perfectly proper, there is another species of opposition to it which should be universally reprobated. We allude to the chronic antagonism of such noisy demagogues as Andrew Miller to everything calculated to enable Philadelphia to keep pace with the progress of the age and to preserve the rank among American cities to which she is entitled. If the influence of such men is permitted to prevail, we may as well settle down quietly into a Rip Van Winkle sleep, and permit every spirited town in the land to surpass us. The special hobby of Miller is a pretended dread of taxation, which, in the affairs of our noble old Commonwealth, he carried to such a length at the time when its finances were deranged, as to become the open and unblushing advocate of the infamous doctrine of repudiation. When the rate of taxation is fixed by Councils for this city, he uniformly contends for the lowest rate he can possibly procure, against the remonstrances of those who predict the inevitable consequences of such a policy; and when the disorder and distress, caused by the inability of the city treasury to promptly redeem the warrants presented occurs on account of the low tax levies, no man is louder in denunciation of the discredit which he is so eager to create. Every improvement finds in him a determined foe, and almost every rational proposition in Councils he bitterly opposes, in his characteristic and nonsensical speeches. There is scarcely any more serious drawback to the prosperity of our city than the election of such men as municipal legislators; but since they will thrust themselves into positions which they disgrace, it is to be hoped that their influence may become as circumscribed as possible, and their counsels be altogether disregarded.

The postmaster of Carlisle and a few others are calling meetings in Cumberland county, and in their letters, inviting speakers, close with the following injunction: "The Presidential question is not to be discussed." This is something like a clergyman who begins his sermon with stating that he intends to make good Christians by ignoring the Bible. What degenerate baseness is this!

Enterprise.—We refer to an advertisement addressed as above, which, to our own knowledge opens a fair prospect to any enterprising man, with a small capital.

Large Sale of Household Furniture, &c.—Messrs. Birch & Son, No. 914 Chestnut street, have a catalogue sale this morning, at 10 o'clock, of superior household furniture, pianos, carpets, &c.

Our Democratic Prince.

Our handsome friend, Sir Richard Vaux, has been exercising his amiabilities upon the editor of The Press in his recent speeches at different points in Pennsylvania. He tells his hearers that we are not to be trusted as a politician, that we are not a good Democrat, and indulges himself in other polite sayings. We trust Sir Richard will persevere in his complimentary campaign. It required a good deal of effort on the part of his friends—The Press inclusive—to make a first-rate straight Douglas man out of him. It was almost as difficult to induce him to take ground for Douglas as the regular Democratic candidate, at the start, as it was many years ago to *roughen him* into a Democrat, after he had danced with Victoria during his London life, when he was the Beau Brummel of the American embassy. But both these feats have happily been achieved, and he who at one time was not ashamed of being called the prince of fashionable men, in due course condescended to outbid the hardest-handed Democratic aspirant for the welcome votes and sweet voices of the "toiling" masses. The conversion was doubtless a sincere one, although it looks a little *outré* to hear mere vulgarities dropping from between the delicate lips and perfumed moustaches of one who, while professing the extremest Democracy, delights in retaining many of the aristocratic habits and manners that he brought with him from over the salt sea; and who, while shaking hands with plain people, takes care to do so with his own protected in the most exquisite kid. He has attained his present radical position only after great tribulation. We remember the time well when it was as difficult to get Sir Richard to support a regular nomination as it would have been to induce him to present a Fourth-ward Democrat to Victoria during his connection with the American legation in England.

Let us be thankful for Sir Richard as he is. If he will only honestly stand up to the rack, advocate the straight Douglas ticket, and refuse fusion, like a man, until the November election—if he will fight the fire-eaters, oppose the office-holders, reject the tests of the Federal Administration, and insist that all candidates for office shall be made to answer whether they are for or against fusion—if, in other words, he will only not get "weak in the knees," but be as loud and bold in his denunciations of the enemies of Douglas and non-intervention to the end, as he is now, we repeat we hereby authorize him to say all the hard things he can say of the editor of The Press; and if he does his duty well, we shall be glad publicly to give him all due honor after the good fight has terminated.

Death of Prominent Pennsylvanians.

Life and death—how near they are related! The cradle and the grave—what a short step divides them! And yet the thin partition separating the active, robust, and ambitious man from the dread summoner to his final account, seems to many like an indestructible wall, which cannot be broken down. The sudden departure of those we love excites intense, but temporary grief, and we pass from the newly-heaped grave of some dear friend, mourning as we go, too soon to forget him in the busy chase for fame, or riches, or pleasure. Even as we gaze upon the attenuated face, the quenched eye, and the lifeless form of one near and dear to us, we forget how soon our own may be the next pale and stiffened effigy in turn to be looked upon and forgotten by those we leave behind us. Let us recall the grand consolation of the noblest of all our poets, when he says:

"So shalt thou rest, and what if thou withdraw
Unheeded by the living—and no friend
Take note of thy departure? All that breathe
Will share thy destiny. The gay will laugh
When thou art gone, the solemn brood of care
Plod on, and each one as before will chase
His favorite phantom; yet all these shall leave
Their mirth and their employments, and shall come
And make their bed with thee. As the long train
Of ages glides away the sons of men,
The youth in life's green spring, and he who goes
In the full strength of years, matron and maid,
And the sweet babe, and the feeble aged man—
Shall one by one be gathered to thy side,
By those who, in their turn, shall follow them."

Yesterday, the mortal remains of William J. Leiper were consigned to the tomb. Who, in Pennsylvania, did not know Col. Leiper? Few men in active politics or business will fail to recall his many excellent qualities, his kind eccentricities, and his devotion to his friends. He was but fifty-eight years old when he died, and yet, during his experience, he knew more public characters closely than almost any man in the country who had occupied no national position. Connected with some of the oldest families of Philadelphia—his ancestors on both sides having been Revolutionary people—he became immersed in politics at an early day, having served in a number of honorary positions, and in every case refusing to profit by his politics. He was on confidential terms with General Jackson and President Van Buren—who were much attached to him—and, during his time, was identified with all the Democratic Governors of Pennsylvania. He was passionately devoted to this State and to Philadelphia, and, although a man of many prejudices, which he did not hesitate to express, no kinder or warmer heart ever beat in a human bosom. His brother, the venerable George G. Leiper—who represented in Congress the Delaware, Chester, and Lancaster district, thirty-one years ago, and, we think, with Mr. Buchanan, the present Executive, then of Lancaster, and General Joshua Evans, of Chester county, as his colleagues—survives him, at a ripe and vigorous old age, and his sisters, the widow of the late lamented Hon. John K. Kane, and Mrs. Robert M. Patterson, the relic of the late Dr. Patterson, of the United States Mint, are still living in the midst of their families and friends.

As we yesterday opened the pages of the Butler (Pennsylvania) *Herald*, we found its columns clad in mourning, and, in looking for the cause, ascertained that our old friend John Graham, of that town, expired at his residence on Saturday the 22d of September. He died in the prime of life, in the thirty-ninth year of his age. Mr. Graham was the son-in-law of the late James Bredin, of Carlisle. His excellent lady and three children survive to lament their irreparable loss. He was a gentleman of high attainments and great character. Conscientious in his opinions and courageous in the expression of them, never yielding to expediency, and, although universally beloved, never for a moment pandering with any party, or with any man who was ready to sacrifice principle. He was a self-made man and began life as a cabinet-maker, and yet few had a more thorough command of pure and classical English. We do not wonder that the whole community of Butler mourn over his grave.

Napoleon's Price.

Napoleon obtained Savoy and Nice as an offset for Victor Emmanuel's accession of Lombardy and other Italian territory, by the war which ended in the Peace of Villa Franca. Monsignore Nardi, special envoy from the Pope to the Emperor of Austria, has published a pamphlet in Vienna, in which he *positively* asserts that France will get the city of Genoa, the coast of Liguria, and the island of Sardinia, as a set-off against the Two Sicilies being added to the territory of Victor Emmanuel.

During the next seven days, the reading public will be divided between politics and the arrival of the Prince of Wales. An enterprising daily journal must be a true reflection of passing events, and therefore we shall attempt to lay before our readers a faithful programme of this double sensation. All the people of Pennsylvania, and generally those of the other States of the Union, are deeply interested in the result of the election which is to be decided on Tuesday next. If The Press is a little more political, it will not be more partisan than usual. Our object is to make a newspaper, and, while uttering our own opinions, to give free circulation to every item of intelligence that may be interesting to those of different views.

Public Amusements.

The new play, by Tom Taylor, called "The Election," promises to be as successful at Arch-street Theatre as it was in London, and will be performed every evening this week.

Mr. Farren's opera, "The Magic Bridal," will be produced at Walnut-street Theatre to-morrow evening; Mr. and Miss Hickings having leading characters. Their engagement, which has been very successful, will end on Saturday evening.

Large Sale of Boots, Shoes, Carpet Bags, &c.—The attention of dealers is directed to the sale of boots, shoes, brogans, carpet bags, satchels, &c., embracing samples of 900 cases of prime and fashionable goods, to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on a credit, commencing this morning, at ten o'clock, by Myers, Claghorn, & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 413½ and 415 Arch street.

A Plea for Justice.

Justice is patient and calm, Revenge precipitate and hasty. The first is the instrument of the law—the latter may be carried by every man in his coat-pocket. In the moments succeeding an appalling crime, the first thought is one of retribution; and, as every citizen feels aggrieved, so, in many cases, the first act of the populace is an act of rapid and rigorous vengeance. In a community like Philadelphia a row can well afford to permit Law to have its way, especially when guided by the spirit of Reason and Mercy. Passion is with the million, and it is well for our name and our peace that it is so completely disciplined by social sentiment and legislative enactment.

When we read of the brutal, deliberate, and mercenary murder of our late fellow-citizen, Robert Crawford, it was with a feeling of terror. To slay a human being in the midst of a quarrel may be pardonable, as to err is human, and we may forgive what is done in a moment of frenzy; to fall on the field of honor is only to make self-sacrifice to a morbid sense of personal responsibility, and the sentiment of pity is often with the survivor; but to allure away from his hearth and his family a sober, industrious, and respectable citizen, and to murder him in the dead hour of midnight for a paltry sum of money, argues a depravity which it is difficult to conceive in the human heart, and fills every one with a sense of insecurity bordering on perpetual terror.

In the course of official investigation the officers of the law took into custody a young man, scarcely in the years of his manhood, named Thomas J. Armstrong. There were many circumstances that seemed to point to him as one of the agents in this fearful deed of death, and when a microscopic examination disproved in a vital particular the narrative of his connection with the suspicions of the police, and his explanation of the blood found upon a wagon known to have been in his possession, nearly all who were anxious to find a clue to the mystery of the midnight murder were ready to point to him as one deeply implicated. The evidence at the preliminary investigation before Coroner Fenner was printed in every journal, and read with greedy avidity in every household. Gossip invented a thousand stories; every one had a theory, every theorist rested his cause upon a new invention of the brain, and every invention only sought more deeply to criminate the unfortunate prisoner. The newspaper press—and if any human tribunal should study impartiality surely it is this—has lent itself to the dissemination of these rumors, and the propagation of the hasty inventions of the hour. Thus one journal states that it is "rumored the prisoner has made a confession, but up to a late hour no foundation could be found for the statement;" a second intimates that there is in the possession of the officers of the law "evidence of a damning character which is kept secret for prudential reasons," while a third, with little discretion and less candor, recklessly declares the opinion that "circumstances strongly point to the guilt of the prisoner."

It is almost impossible that either the coroner or the coroner's jury can escape from the influence of the artificial, and, in many cases, unjust, excitements fostered by newspaper publications. When thousands are insisting, in the morning, upon the truth of what might have been hastily and erroneously written the midnight before, it cannot reasonably be expected that six gentlemen, who compose the jury—men liable to the same prejudices as their fellow-citizens, and susceptible to the same newspaper influences—should render a calm, just, and unbiased verdict.

In the case of the present prisoner, we hear no mention of anything calculated to render improbable his commission of the brutal crime of which hundreds and thousands are even now ready to accuse him. We have reason to believe, however, that he comes from a most respectable family, that he has been educated amid religious and ennobling influences, and that there is nothing either in his past life or present associations to warrant the horrible suspicions which general sentiment has fastened upon him. Considering, too, that he is not more than twenty years of age, and that he is by no means an athletic young man, it is almost physically impossible that he could have committed the murder without the assistance of accomplices. So that, it is important to the ends of justice that the police, the coroner's jury, and all others interested, should not be satisfied with accumulating real or supposed evidence against Armstrong, but that they should carefully and impartially investigate all the circumstances bearing upon the murder of Mr. Crawford. It is possible they may be upon the wrong scent, after all, or at all events, even if the suspicions against Armstrong are well-founded, it may be that complices equally guilty are even now escaping from the fearful retribution which should await them.

The *Daily Advocate*, a leading Breckinridge paper published at Baton Rouge, La., calls upon the friends of Stephen A. Douglas in Pennsylvania to vote for the fusion electoral ticket, on the ground that it will be certain to defeat Lincoln. After making this appeal to the friends of Judge Douglas, because that distinguished statesman himself is in favor of the straight electoral ticket in this State, the editor says:

"Yet, with this deep and black treachery in his own heart, and with the blistering lie upon his tongue, he charges upon the Breckinridge Democracy a desire to elect Mr. Lincoln. Is it possible that one so lost to shame and self-respect, one so deeply plunged in falsehood and dishonor as this man, can expect a Southern Democrat to support him? Will his equivocation be relished? That is the question for the Southern vote to decide."

The Montgomery (Alabama) *Mail* publishes an account of an interview of the editor with General William Walker, before his departure for Nicaragua. Among other startling statements, the editor says: "General Walker stated (in conversations held during both visits, but with most emphasis, and particularly during the last,) *that he had assurances of assistance from the French Government, if he should be able to regain control of Nicaragua.* He alleged that there was a perfect understanding between that Government and himself, that if he would establish the institution of slavery, by law, in Nicaragua, the French Government would see that the French commercial marine should bring to Nicaragua as many slaves, from Africa, as could be profitably carried thither. He expressed to the utmost confidence in this arrangement, and to Colonel Riggs' question, 'If the Emperor of the French had himself signified his approval of the arrangement?' he answered distinctly, 'Yes, the Emperor himself has been approached, and I have guarantees'—or words precisely tantamount. He did not, of course, indicate the channel through which the arrangement had been made; but that he placed absolute faith in it, was obvious to any one who knew him. We believe that he added to us, that there were details of the arrangement, which it was needless and would be improper to mention." The story is a strange one, but it bears upon its face many evidences of probability. Either Walker was deceived in Napoleon or Napoleon deceived the filibuster in his most trying hour.

Baron Renfrew's Reception in Washington.

The Washington *Star*, of last evening, says:

The Washington correspondents of the New York and other sensation journals, in their eagerness to pander to the public appetite, often publish statements which not only have no foundation in point of fact, but are actually absurd. Such has already been the case with reference to the arrival and reception of Baron Renfrew in this city. The statements of the press outside of this city, in this matter especially, are not always to be deemed reliable.

As an instance of the absurdity of many of the statements of correspondents, spoken of above, we will refer to the one relative to the President and the Mayor receiving the Prince at the depot and escorting him to the executive mansion. All will readily perceive that such action on the part of the President of the United States would be unbecoming, and tend greatly to lower the dignity of that high official position.

Baron Renfrew and suite will arrive here on Wednesday, about 4 o'clock, in a special train, and in all probability will be met at the depot by the President's nephew, Mr. James Buchanan. In the evening there will be a repast suitable to the occasion, at the White House, and also one on Thursday. Lord Renfrew will dine with Lord Lyoncon Friday; and an invitation will be extended to the diplomatic corps to dine with him, before his departure. No public reception will be given by the Prince in the East Room, as stated in a Northern paper.

He will be conveyed to Mount Vernon on the steamer *Harriet Lane*, but we have not yet been able to learn on what day this visit will be made. From the best information we can obtain, we feel safe in saying that the grand pyrotechnic display, which is to be given in his honor, will not take place on Wednesday evening, as currently reported. The announcement, we suppose, will be made in due time.

This exhibition will be had in the reservation, south of the President's mansion. Mr. Edge, pyrotechnist, from Jersey City, with several assistants, is at present in the city, busily engaged in preparing for this occasion. It will surpass, it is said, any similar exhibition at any time given in the United States.

Stocks, real estate, &c., to-day, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange. A large sale. See Thomas & Sons' advertisements and pamphlet catalogues.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

Washington, October 1, 1860.

I have never known the city of Washington to be so dead and dull as during the month of September, which closed yesterday. Even the politicians, with their quadruple committees, have been unable to stir this sleepy and emotionless town. The Wide-Awakes—for we have a Republican Wide-Awake corps here, as well as elsewhere—parade our streets in dismal columns, and a few evenings ago I saw a delegation of Bell and Everett men and boys, on their way to Alexandria, following a drum which beat in funereal sounds to their measured steps, punctuated with a bell that rang out in most melancholy cadences. The Breckinridgers, being nearly all office-holders, hold respectable meetings now and then; but as they are all affiated with the apparition of Lincoln's election, their fears for the dissolution of the Union have proportionately increased with their enthusiasm for their candidates. The Douglas column has its share of the disadvantages that beset all the others; but it cannot be denied that the only efficient party organ now in the city of Washington is the *States and Union*, conducted by your friend and co-laborer—that Hibernian poet and politician, Jack Savage.

At last, however, we are to have a genuine sensation—one that will bring the fashionable terrapins or of their shells, and compel a ventilation of the silks, brocades, and laces that have been folded away during the long and tiresome summer. His Royal Highness Lord Renfrew, the Prince of Wales, the heir apparent to the English throne, the excellent son of an excellent mother, will reach Washington on Wednesday next. He will be received, it is supposed, by the Mayor of the city, and, probably, the Secretary of State, (not Mr. Buchanan,) at the station, and he, with the Duke of Newcastle, and two others of the suite, will be the guests of the President of the United States during their stay. Lord Lyons, the British minister, is to give a grand state dinner, which will be followed, or preceded, by one at the President's mansion. An excursion to Mount Vernon, in the revenue cutter Harriet Lane, will take place on Thursday, in which the President, the members of the Cabinet, such of the diplomatic corps as are here on the ground, and the Justices of the Supreme Court, are expected to take part. No formal presentation will come off, and no ball at the White House. Mr. Buchanan has performed a graceful act by extending an invitation to his mansion to the accomplished Mrs. Ellis, niece of the late Hon. Wm. R. King—a lady, whose various gifts of person and of intellect have made her a favorite, not only in this capital, where she presided over her uncle's household during his Senatorial term, but in Paris, where she was at the head of his establishment while he occupied the American mission near Louis Philippe.

The British journal at Philadelphia, Mr. Cortwright, a deserved favorite in your city, and wherever he is known, was summoned by his superior, Lord Lyons, to Pittsburg, for the purpose of welcoming the Prince on his arrival in Pennsylvania, which is the peculiar bailiwick of Mr. Cortwright. He will escort the Prince as far as Harrisburg, where he will separate from him and proceed to Philadelphia, to assist in making preparations for the reception of the prince of his sovereign. The royal party are said to express great anxiety to see Philadelphia. Having commenced their journey through our country at Niagara, and having seen the rapid growth of this wonderful empire in the northwest, where all is vigorous and new; having contemplated St. Louis and its magical prosperity; Cincinnati, which twenty years ago was a village, and is now a splendid metropolis; Pittsburg, the Birmingham of Pennsylvania; our unrivalled trunk, the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, which may well be compared with their own superior iron highways; and then Baltimore and Washington—the latter filled with memorials interesting to Englishmen, and calculated to impress not only the old statesmen in the train of the Prince, but the young mind of his Royal Highness itself—having seen the President of the United States, the chief of a great nation, with none of the regal insignia to designate his rank, no Prætorian guards, no standing army, nothing but that simplicity which, with silent eloquence, teaches the observer that he is but the representative of public opinion—having enjoyed all these sights and pondered upon all these lessons, their next point, after a hasty glance at Baltimore, will be the city in which the Declaration of Independence was framed.

Doubtless Mr. Cortwright, proud of Philadelphia, and charmed with its society and its people, having himself studied the secret of its increase in population, its growth in manufactures, its intelligence of its messes, the healthiness of its location, and the symmetry and order of its public and private buildings, has taken care to prepare the Prince for a city greatly different from those he has only lately visited. The feature of Lord Renfrew's short stay in your city will be the grand opera at your Academy of Music. This will be the first musical entertainment on an extended scale, that the royal party will have witnessed in the United States, and, no doubt, patrician, plebeian, and parvenue, men and women, of all classes and conditions, will struggle to be present on this occasion. It will be a rare opportunity for the Prince to see our fair countrywomen, and to be seen by them, for, judging by the curiosity that has prevailed elsewhere, I have no doubt the gentle sex will monopolize most of the seats, leaving their lords and masters cruelly in the cold. Those who know the boy Prince, among the English residents here, say that he is exceedingly anxious to get to Philadelphia, to be as near civilization as possible. He is full of animal spirits, and while he has not be en petted by the Duke of Newcastle, he has had pretty much his own way, and I therefore must forewarn the handsome girls of Philadelphia to beware of his fascinations.

Would I be but of taste, Dr. Mackenzie, for his employ, if he put off his visit from Washington to Independence Hall? Where is the ingenious diplomatist to suggest it, or will it occur to the Duke's own mind? The memories of the past, the bitter recollections of the Revolution, although not extinguished, have been mellowed and softened in the course of years. This very visit of Lord Renfrew to the United States is an unconscious tribute to the justice of that great revolt which severed the colonies from the control of their ancestors, and a delicate confession that that severance, while it has builded up a mighty empire on this continent, has also aided and strengthened the parent stem. He would see no unpleasing reminders of the defeat of his country and his family. He would see, in Independence Hall, the simple record of an event which, while it shook despotism every where, helped to advance mankind in all their civil rights, and, it must be confessed, to moderate the ambitions of rulers all over the world. Let him go there, as others have gone before, to realize the irresistible strength of a great people who are resolved to be free. If, in the order of Providence, his mother should be called away during his lifetime, he may, in after years, be able, with no discredit to himself nor disadvantage to his people, to revive the recollection of his visit to the hall in which the Declaration of Independence was framed.

The next novelty in reserve for the royal party will be New York city, which may be called the appropriate termination of his journey, although I believe it is intended that he shall embark from Portland, Maine. He will there behold progress in its most gigantic, magnificent, and fearful moods, and his young eyes will be startled at the strikingly dissimilar spectacle presented by this city and Philadelphia. Of the impression made upon the boy Prince, from those he has only lately visited. The feature of Lord Renfrew's short stay in your city will be the grand opera at your Academy of Music. This will be the first musical entertainment on an extended scale, that the royal party will have witnessed in the United States, and, no doubt, patrician, plebeian, and parvenue, men and women, of all classes and conditions, will struggle to be present on this occasion. It will be a rare opportunity for the Prince to see our fair countrywomen, and to be seen by them, for, judging by the curiosity that has prevailed elsewhere, I have no doubt the gentle sex will monopolize most of the seats, leaving their lords and masters cruelly in the cold. Those who know the boy Prince, among the English residents here, say that he is exceedingly anxious to get to Philadelphia, to be as near civilization as possible. He is full of animal spirits, and while he has not be en petted by the Duke of Newcastle, he has had pretty much his own way, and I therefore must forewarn the handsome girls of Philadelphia to beware of his fascinations.

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Doubtless Mr. Cortwright, proud of Philadelphia, and charmed with its society and its people, having himself studied the secret of its increase in population, its growth in manufactures, the intelligence of its messes, the healthiness of its location, and the symmetry and order of its public and private buildings, has taken care to prepare the Prince for a city greatly different from those he has only lately visited. The feature of Lord Renfrew's short stay in your city will be the grand opera at your Academy of Music. This will be the first musical entertainment on an extended scale, that the royal party will have witnessed in the United States, and, no doubt, patrician, plebeian, and parvenue, men and women, of all classes and conditions, will struggle to be present on this occasion. It will be a rare opportunity for the Prince to see our fair countrywomen, and to be seen by them, for, judging by the curiosity that has prevailed elsewhere, I have no doubt the gentle sex will monopolize most of the seats, leaving their lords and masters cruelly in the cold. Those who know the boy Prince, among the English residents here, say that he is exceedingly anxious to get to Philadelphia, to be as near civilization as possible. He is full of animal spirits, and while he has not be en petted by the Duke of Newcastle, he has had pretty much his own way, and I therefore must forewarn the handsome girls of Philadelphia to beware of his fascinations.

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LATEST NEWS

By Telegraph to The Press.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE GLASGOW OFF CAPE RACE.

GEN. LAMORICIERE DEFEATED BY THE SARDINIANS.

SARDINIAN VICTORIES IN THE PAPAL STATES.

PERUGIA AND SPOLETTA CAPTURED.

Garibaldi Preparing to Attack Venice.

The Emperor of Austria to Visit Warsaw.

NAPOLEON FIRED AT BY AN INSANE MAN.

RUMORED FLIGHT OF THE POPE.

ANCONA THREATENED BY LAND AND SEA

The Great Eastern Safely Gridironed.

COTTON FIRM—BREADSTUFFS ADVANCED—CONSOLS 93¼@93¾.

St. Johns, N. F., Oct. 1.—The steamship Glasgow, for New York, passed Cape Race about 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, and being spoken by the news yacht of the Associated Press, telegraphic advices were obtained from Liverpool and London to Thursday, the 20th ult.

The steamship Nova Scotian, from Quebec, had arrived at Liverpool, after a detention by being aground in the river Mersey. The steamer Vanderbilt, for Havre, had arrived at Southampton.

The steamship City of Baltimore, from New York, arrived at Southampton, on the 20th ult.

The news from Sicily and the Roman States is important.

The capture of Perugia, reported by the last steamer, is confirmed, and spoletto has also been captured by the Sardinians. General Lamoriciere has been defeated with great loss.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The steamship Nova Scotian, when entering the Mersey, at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 19th, struck on Bootle Bay, and remained when the Glasgow left Liverpool, while lighters were taking on her cargo.

The weather in England had been rainy, but was more favorable at the sailing of the Glasgow.

An official letter from the Foreign Office says that Mr. Lindsay has no authority to negotiate with the American Government relative to the shipping interest.

The Great Eastern had been safely placed on the gridiron at Milford.

FRANCE.

It was reported from Toulon that Napoleon was fired at by an insane man in that city. The man's arm was diverted by a bystander and no harm was done. The French journals are silent on the subject.

The attempt to blow up a submarine cable between Toulon and Algiers had failed.

The Paris Bourse was heavy. Rentes 67f. 90c.

ITALY.

The Sardinians took Perugia after a hot fight, and made fifteen hundred prisoners, including General Schmidt.

The citadel of Spoletto had capitulated, and the garrison, 600 strong, were taken prisoners.

The Sardinians had also occupied numerous other places.

General Cialdini was advancing against Ancona. The late Neapolitan fleet had arrived to assist him in the attack on that place.

There was an unconfirmed rumor that the Pope had fled from Pomo. The event was generally expected upon.

There were also unconfirmed rumors that Lamoriciere, with 9,000 men, was marching towards the Neapolitan frontiers with a view of effecting a junction with the Neapolitan troops.

It was reported that Garibaldi was exclusively occupied in organizing an army and navy. His army is to consist of one hundred and fifty thousand men, while five hundred vessels are to form the navy he proposes.

There were indications that he intends going to Venetia.

Kossuth was expected at Naples.

The only foreign vessels at anchorage at Naples were the British, French, Sardinian, and American. The letter (Joseph R. Chandler, of Philadelphia,) was very unwell.

General Scotori was appointed Commander of the Army, in the Dictator's absence.

A Russian envoy had arrived at Vienna with a formal invitation to the Emperor of Austria to visit Warsaw, for the purpose of meeting the Emperor of Russia.

Several officers of Bich rank had been shot for treasonous, for participating in the massacre of Christians.

INDIA.

The Bombay August mail would probably be forwarded by the steamer Arago, from Southampton, on the 19th, for New York. The news had not transpired.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Liverpool, Thursday, Sept. 20.—The steamer Nova Scotian floated off, yesterday.

The steamship City of Baltimore, from New York, arrived at Liverpool to-day.

General Lamoriciere and the Papal troops under him had been defeated with great loss by the Sardinians.

Commercial Intelligence.

Liverpool, Sept. 20.—Cotton—The sales yesterday were 10,000 bales, including 2,