The Press.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1860.

FIRST PAGE.—W. E. Burton's Library (second article); Personal and Political; The October Contest in Pennsylvania for Representatives in the XXXVIth Congress; General News. FOURTH PAGE—Interesting Letter from Annapolis, Md.; Eloquent Extract; A Daughter Shoots Herself to Escape her Father's Brutality; Marine Intelligence.

The News.

The revolution in Italy progresses. The rumors brought by the steamer Glasgow, and published yesterday, are confirmed by the arrival of the North American, whose advices, two days later, we publish to-day. The successes of the Sardinian troops are all confirmed. The Liberals were fearing a conflict between the Sardinians and the French troops in Rome. The College of Cardinals were recommending His Holiness the Pope to abandon Rome and seek an asylum in either Spain or Austria. It is thought that, if the Pope leaves Rome, the Sardinians will occupy the Sacred City. Ancona was thought to be virtually in the hands of Cialdini, and the Papal army was regarded as an army of prisoners. The defeat of Lamoriciere reflects no discredit upon him as a general, considering that he was overpowered by superior numbers. It is thought that the result of the recent battle is to transfer to the King of Sardinia the whole Roman territory, except Rome, Viterbo, and Civita Vecchia.

The Hon. H. V. Johnson is following Senator Douglas in his magnificent canvass. He lately spoke at Cincinnati, addressing a large crowd in favor of non intervention. A Republican addressed to him the question propounded to Mr. Douglas at Norfolk. He gave a response similar to that of the Senator, saying he would not regard the mere fact of Lincoln's election a cause for disunion.

The inquest in the case of Robert Crawford, whose murder is the theme of local excitement, was continued yesterday. A number of new facts were elicited.

Advices from Utah have been received to September 8. The weather had been favorable for harvesting, and the bountiful crops have been safely secured. Wheat and oats could be bought, in some instances, for one dollar, though the nominal price in trade was higher. A considerable amount of grain was being transported, on speculation, to Pike's Peak. The agricultural societies throughout the Territory were making preparations for holding their annual fairs, at which prizes were to be given for superiority in the various branches. The fairs were to be generally followed by horse races, and ploughing and shooting matches. Judge Flenniken was going to Carson Valley, to make an attempt to supersede Judge Cradlebaugh, who was growing more and more obnoxious to the Mormons. It was a question, however, whether Cradlebaugh would quietly consent to be superseded; in which case, another pretty complication in Utah affairs would arise.

The latest advices from Japan are to the 19th of July. At that time the foreign community were enjoying a comparative season of quiet, all fears of an attack from the natives having passed away. Hopes were entertained that no further trouble would occur, and that the distrust with which the Government had been disposed towards all foreigners had been overcome. The greatest trouble grew out of the currency question, which was again being agitated—the limit of the treaty by which the Government exchanged foreign coin into Japanese having expired. The value set on the Mexican dollar was twenty-five per cent. below its actual value. Trade had fallen off considerably within three months, though a temporary brightness was caused by the presence of the British and French naval forces in the waters. Some three thousand horses had been purchased from the Japanese Government, and were being transported to the seat of war in China. The news of the arrival of the Japanese Embassy in Washington had not yet been received.

The particulars of another painful tragedy are published in the New York papers. The principal in the affair, a young woman named Josephine Clifton Lyon, was obliged to leave her father's roof in consequence of the efforts of the latter to make her lead a life of shame. Seized with the idea that her father would discover her whereabouts and take her home, she determined to commit suicide rather than submit to such treatment. Accordingly, on Sunday evening, she procured a revolver, and shot herself through the chest, inflicting a mortal wound.

The criminal law of New York, relative to persons convicted of murder, does not meet with the entire approbation of the courts. Judge Ingraham, of the New York Court of Oyer and Terminer, in his charge to the Grand Jury on Monday, alluded to it in reproving terms. It appears that several committed criminals throughout the State remain unsentenced in consequence of the uncertainty of the law. The Judge also referred to the awful increase of crime in the city, no less than thirty persons being charged with homicides since May last. He did not wish, however, to be understood to charge that this catalogue of crime was occasioned by recent legislative enactments.

They are establishing a Women's Library in New York. It was formally opened on Monday night, at a public meeting in Rev. Dr. Chapin's church. Hon. Henry J. Raymond presided, and made the prefatory speech. He was followed by Rev. H. W. Beecher and Hon. James T. Brady. At the close of the meeting, which was largely attended and most eloquently addressed, a subscription was taken up, which amounted to $140. The library is now open, therefore, and is accessible to every woman in the city who wishes to avail herself of its advantages. The only expenditure required is an annual contribution of $1; to those who cannot afford that, it is absolutely free.

The Crawford Murder.

One of the peculiar features of the Crawford murder is the fact that the unfortunate victim appears to have been killed by a blow or blows on the head with some heavy weapon before the wound with the pistol was inflicted upon him. The inference is, therefore, not improbable that the men who robbed him did not at first contemplate murdering him. We doubtless have scores of villains in our city who would not hesitate, if favorable opportunities were presented to them, to stun any man whom they knew carried with him a considerable amount of money, and while he was insensible, to rob him, and yet who would shrink from the wilful murder of a human being, partly from dread of the severe penalty of the law, and partly from some lingering compunctions of conscience. In the case of CRAWFORD the first step in guilt may have been made by one who supposed that the blow he administered would not be more fatal than the assaults which are made almost every week when the public is briefly informed that "a man was knocked down last night, and while insensible was robbed. His injuries, however, are not of a serious character." But finding that the first blows did not prevent him from crying "murder," they were repeated until fatal wounds were inflicted, and then the pistol was fired to prevent the possibility of the recovery of the doomed man, so that he might be unable to testify against his assailants.

It is true that these are mere speculations which may be altogether incorrect; but there is something so revolting to our ideas of humanity, in the supposition that we have men among us who, for a paltry sum, would coolly plan the destruction of an unoffending old man, that it is a relief to suppose the murder might have been an afterthought, which the man or men, who at first contemplated only a highway robbery, were led to commit in a moment of excitement, to guard against detection.

An Asylum for Old Men.

We understand that movements have been commenced in Baltimore and Boston for the establishment in those cities of asylums for aged men, and it has been suggested that measures should also be taken in Philadelphia to organize a similar institution here. The idea is worthy of consideration. It is a by no means uncommon occurrence for men who have during the active portions of their lives been pre-eminently vigorous and useful, to pine away when they reach "the sere and yellow leaf" period of existence, for want of proper attention. Even when they have sufficient means to pay for all the comforts they demand, it is not at all certain they can procure them, without great inconvenience, unless they have the kindly aid of devoted friends and relatives. It certainly requires no great stretch of the imagination to suppose that an asylum for old men, which would be nearly if not quite self-sustaining, might be so managed that those who are not blessed with the superior advantages derived from the faithful attentions of sincerely devoted relatives would be much better cared for than at present.

The Women's Library in New York.

We are glad to notice that the citizens of New York have recently been awakened to the importance of providing a circulating library for the women of that city, in which they can obtain books by the annual payment of a trifling sum. One of the departments of the Apprentices' Library of Philadelphia has, for many years, been devoted exclusively to the use of the "girls" of this city, and, in a great measure, has answered the purpose which the founders of the new library in New York have in contemplation.

The Organization Attacked by the Organizers.

THE REGULARS BECOMING REBELS.

When Mr. BUCHANAN determined to surrender principle to expediency, and when many of his office-holders in this and in other States reluctantly agreed to support him, they justified their conduct upon the ground that he was the head of the organization of the Democratic party, and that to eschew his example would be to put themselves outside of that organization. Nowhere has the doctrine of submission to regular nominations been more stringently carried out than in the city of Philadelphia. And, therefore, notwithstanding the manifest corruption and treacheries of the Federal Administration, the officials who carried out the instructions of the Executive were enabled to execute his mandates mainly upon the ground that it was better to submit to these evils than to break up the regular organization of the party. In this way, they were permitted by the masses of the party to nominate nearly all the Democratic candidates since 1857. As the results of the elections have proved that in every case their candidates were defeated at the polls, the Democratic people, at last, tired of the rule of the office-holders, and tired of continued defeat, resolved to reassume the control of their own household.

Regular Conventions for the nomination of county officers, and of Representatives in Congress, recently assembled, under the rules of the party, and presented candidates to whose support all the members of the party, through their delegates in Convention, were solemnly pledged. Some of these candidates are supporters of DOUGLAS, and others of BRECKINRIDGE. They therefore represent the diverse opinions of the Democratic organization, and the various interests of the city; and we think in their nomination the Conventions were unusually fortunate. This condition of affairs existed up to the time when it was deemed necessary that some action should be taken to aid the election of General FOSTER for Governor. A meeting was about this time inaugurated at the Girard House, by the office-holders, to which representatives from the different divisions of the party were invited. The result of the consultation was a call for a general Democratic meeting in Independence Square, at which General FOSTER was unanimously requested to attend. The prominent Administration men, having failed at this meeting to procure an endorsement of the fusion electoral ticket, refused to countenance the meeting with any active participation therein, and when called upon by the financial agent of the Girard House committee to assist in defraying the expenses of the meeting which they had been chiefly instrumental in getting up, positively declined to contribute to it! About that time, under the rules of the party, a city executive committee was elected and organized. Defeated, also, in their attempt to get the control of that committee, the Administrationists have gone outside of the rules and regular organization of the party, and contrived a committee of general superintendence, at the head of which is placed the United States Post Office stamp agent. This contrivance they intended to supersede not only the City Executive Committee, but the State Central Committee, and to subordinate both to the official despotism at Washington. In proof of this assertion, it may be stated that Mr. WELSH, the chairman of the regular Democratic State Central Committee, has been entirely ignored, and has repeatedly publicly threatened to seal up his committee-room, because the office-holders have refused to recognize and subscribe to his organization; but he has at last been appeased by an amount sufficient to pay his rent, the salary of his runner, and his small stationery bills.

The first act of this outside organization of the office-holders was to propound to the candidates to be voted for at the October election the following questions, with reference to their individual conduct and preferences *at the November election*:

"1st. Are you in favor of the regular nominees of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania for Presidential electors, and will you abide by and sustain the action of the regular organ of the Reading Convention, the Democratic State Executive Committee, in reference thereto?

"2d. Will you oppose and exert your influence to destroy the bogus electoral ticket put forth in opposition to the Reading nominees, by an anonymous hired body, of which A. L. Rommfort professes to be chairman?"

The authorship of these questions is generally attributed to JOHN HAMILTON, Surveyor of the port of this city, who was a member of the nominating Convention that placed the candidates for city or county offices in nomination. In that Convention Mr. HAMILTON was appointed chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and failed in that capacity to introduce any resolutions. If it is important to make it a test upon the nominees of the Democratic party, why was this test not originated in that Convention, and submitted to the votes of the delegates who were fresh from the ranks of the people? Was Mr. HAMILTON afraid that this test would be rejected? or did he wait to strike the blow until the fitting opportunity against the regular ticket was presented to him? Was it Mr. HAMILTON's intention to strike at the Douglas Democrats in nomination *only*? And now, that all *the local candidates* have contemptuously refused to recognize this Post-office Stamp Committee, and because they so refuse to answer, the Administration threatens them with defeat, we assume to ask what do the known Breckinridge nominees on the Democratic ticket in Philadelphia *city* say to these questions of their friends? What do they think of this high-handed official arrogance? Do they expect the Douglas masses to be true to them and vote for them because they have been regularly nominated, while the Administration cohorts are striking down the friends of DOUGLAS, who have also been regularly nominated? Was not the meeting in Independence Square organized (to please the Administration minority) upon the ground that the Presidential question was to be ignored until after the October election? And have not all of the Foster clubs in this city and in the State been organized upon this same understanding?

It is somewhat curious that the very crime which has been charged against THE PRESS is now eagerly imitated by the Administration and its organs in this city. They have, as we have shown, while denouncing us as "rebels," become "rebels" themselves. Beaten upon their own stamping ground, with the auxiliaries and advantages furnished by their officials, of power and place, the masses who submitted to them before, have turned upon and rent them. The machinery, by means of which they have proscribed independent men for the utterance of honest opitions, has been assed against them. And now we find them assuming the attitude of disorganizers, rebels, and even seeking encouragement from the Opposition.

While the Post-office Stamp Agent, representing Mr. BAKER, the Collector, Mr. McKINNEY, the Naval Officer, Mr. BROWNE, the Postmaster, and Mr. HAMILTON, the Surveyor, has been careful to propound his questions to candidates for Congress, and even those who have been placed in nomination for the county offices in Philadelphia, he must permit us to ask him whether he has extended these questions to other candidates in other portions of Pennsylvania who will also be called upon to vote on this electoral ticket? Has he interrogated Gen. FOSTER? *Is the treason local or general?* Is it only intended to destroy the ticket in Philadelphia? or is it to be followed by the office-holders throughout the State, for the destruction of the Democratic tickets in all the Democratic counties of the State? Is it to reach Gen. FOSTER, the Democratic candidate for Governor, or is he to be exempted? We are exceedingly anxious ourselves to know where Gen. FOSTER stands in respect to the electoral ticket *pro* and *con*. In the event of his election do they intend to claim it as a Breckinridge triumph, or do they intend to defeat him and the residue of the ticket, and then throw the responsibility for that defeat upon the friends of Judge DOUGLAS?

It must here be confessed that General FOSTER occupies a somewhat peculiar position. His doubtful stand between the electoral tickets, that squarely pledged to DOUGLAS and the fusion ticket, is not, to a positive man, an enviable one. He ought, for his own sake, to have made his election between them. It would be far more honorable to fall upon the side of one of these tickets, than to win by occupying a neutral position. His claim for Democratic votes is based *upon the regularity of his nomination by a Democratic Convention*. Thousands of his ardent supporters in this city (and all over the State) claim the same regularity for Judge DOUGLAS, while no Breckinridge man, in or out of the State, from JAMES BUCHANAN down to the meanest of his officials, has ever pretended that BRECKINRIDGE's nomination had anything regular about it. It cannot be controverted, therefore, that Judge DOUGLAS is entitled to the open and ardent support of General FOSTER and his friends upon the same grounds that the latter demand the support of the former. The argument that will have force for General FOSTER in this State must have equal force for Judge DOUGLAS.

Affairs of Italy.

Events of the greatest importance are crowding upon each other with startling rapidity in Italy. The Papal troops, a badly organized and ill-disciplined rabble, commanded by the able French General LAMORICIERE, have been routed by the Sardinians, and the whole Roman territory, with the exception of the Eternal City itself, the city of Viterbo in the Campagna, and the port of Civita Vecchia, is now virtually in possession of the King of Sardinia. The Sacred College is said to have recommended the Pope to seek safety by flight, and Austria or Spain would willingly grant him an asylum. While he remains in Rome, the French troops will defend him there, according to NAPOLEON's promise, but his flight would probably lead to their immediate withdrawal, thus permitting GARIBALDI to carry out his promise of proclaiming VICTOR EMMANUEL King of Italy, from the summit of the Quirinal.

It is supposed that GARIBALDI will *not* attack Venetia, as his doing so would involve a war between Austria and Sardinia. Probably, as the Emperor of Austria wants money very badly, he may be induced to dispose of the remnant of his Italian dominions to VICTOR EMMANUEL, particularly as he acquired Venetia so lately as in the year 1815. It is generally believed in Europe that Austria will not take up arms against Sardinia, unless Venetia be attacked.

The gallantry and success of GARIBALDI are the themes of general admiration. He is a warrior of the antique kind, Fortune and Valor equally favoring him. To VICTOR EMMANUEL, whose soldier he is, GARIBALDI has proved loyal indeed. If that Prince should become King of Italy, which now is almost inevitable, he will mainly owe it to GARIBALDI. Time may show what complicity NAPOLEON has had in the great events which have lately occurred in Italy. It is impossible to doubt that GARIBALDI's expedition against the King of Naples, and the Sardinian invasion of the States of the Church, could have occurred without NAPOLEON's knowledge, if not sanction.

What they Expect.

There is an air of pleasant complacency in the following extract from the organ of Vice President BRECKINRIDGE—the Lexington *Statesman*—which will commend it to those who are fond of Secession literature:

"Why vote for Mr. Breckinridge? Because he is now certain of three-fourths of the entire Southern electoral vote, and by his success in border Southern States, he will go into the electoral college with 127 votes, and if the fusion ticket succeeds in Pennsylvania, it will be because it is that State and be elected President, without the dangerous excitement and agitation incident to an election by the House of Representatives. Let us act upon this subject plainly and honestly. Are tuckians intent upon the defeat of Lincoln.

"Upon Pennsylvania hang the hopes of Union. A State election will transpire in this State on the second Tuesday in October. Mr. Foster is the democratic candidate for Governor. There is a perfect fusion of all parties opposed to the Republicans in support of Foster. He is a man of great individual worth, and much personal strength. He will probably be elected. His election will demonstrate the fact that the Republicans are in a dead minority in that State, and that Lincoln and the other parties will carry the State against Lincoln. The moral effect of that election will be to drive the Douglas straight ticket from the field, and consequently the entire vote will go to the slon ticket composed of seventeen Breckinridge and ten Douglas electors, being the ratio in which the vote of the State was cast in the Convention at Charleston and Baltimore. The Bell ones in Pennsylvania are already inclined to support this ticket. There is, then, hope that Foster will be elected, and that the effect of his election will be to concentrate opposition to Lincoln upon one ticket, by which he will be defeated. At all events, this is the best chance to which we can look for Lincoln's defeat.

"In case Lincoln is defeated, then Mr. Breckinridge will go into the electoral college with 17 votes from Pennsylvania, and 7 from New Jersey. He will receive at least 80 votes from the South, and will then stand with over 100. Give him the remaining Southern States with the Pacific vote, and he will have 151, only three less than a majority. Give Pennsylvania to Douglas men and they will be called upon to give him their votes rather than throw the election in the House, and cannot refuse.

"Reasoning, then, upon the hypothesis that Lincoln is defeated in Pennsylvania—and it is idle to project any calculation upon any other supposition—is it not the unquestionable duty of Kentucky to vote for Mr. Breckinridge? The vote of Kentucky cast for Bell will not in any contingency elect him. The vote of this State for Douglas will not increase his chances. But the vote of Kentucky for Breckinridge may elect him if Lincoln is defeated in Pennsylvania. Why, then, vote for Bell? Why vote for Douglas? Why not vote for Breckinridge? Neither has any chance. But Mr. Breckinridge can be elected if the border slave States will support him. The only hope of Lincoln's defeat is Mr. Breckinridge's election. Is it, therefore, the manifest duty of all who apprehend danger from Republican success, and of all who hold Lincoln as their last choice, to rally to the only ticket which can defeat him, and that ticket is Breckinridge and Lane."

It will be seen that the *Statesman*, doubtless speaking for the Vice President, claims that General FOSTER, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, is ready to submit to a fusion with the Breckinridge men, should he be triumphant in October. It is right that General FOSTER should know the expectations entertained of him by the advocates of the candidate of the Disunion party.

Crime in New York.

We are often astonished and grieved at the large number of criminal indictments found by the Grand Jury of this city at its sessions, but it rarely happens that any considerable number of murder cases figure upon the list. If by any possibility it should reach a dozen, we can well imagine the consternation which such a startling fact would create among our citizens. But in nothing does New York, where everything is done on a scale of "metropolitan magnificence," more emphatically assert her superiority than in the number of murders perpetrated by her citizens. In the charge delivered by Judge INGRAHAM to the Grand Jury of that city on Monday last, he says: "I hold in my hand a list of murders in this city (New York) since the first of May, *which amounts to the large number of thirty*. The calendar, moreover, *is weighty in crimes less heinous, but still of great enormity*." The state of society indicated by this startling announcement is indeed fearful to contemplate, and Philadelphia may well rejoice that she falls so far behind the boasted metropolis in her number of murders.

Public Amusements.

The Academy of Music will not open until next Wednesday evening, when Lord Renfrew and his suite, who are now with him at Harrisburg, will attend the performance of an opera.

The new play of "The Elopement," at Arch-street Theatre, is well acted, as well as ably written, and may be set down in histrionic annals as one of the many great "hits" of this well-conducted and popular establishment.

Mr. Farren's opera, "The Maple Bridal," will this evening be produced by Mr. and Miss Richings at Walnut-street Theatre.

The Wizard of the North continues to draw great houses at Concert Hall. Sanford's company are thriving in their pretty little opera house in Eleventh street. Carncross & Sharpley are doing well at the Continental. John E. McDonough's "New Gaieties" is full every evening, and he will perform himself on next Monday evening, having engaged a good dramatic company.

LITTLE DOLLIE DUTTON.—A report having been published in some of the newspapers that little Dollie Dutton had died, we have authority to contradict it. She has not had an hour's illness since her last appearance in Philadelphia, which was before the Japanese, at the Continental Hotel. She spent the months of July and August with her parents, at home, in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, and during the last five weeks has been giving levees, and will be at Montreal on next Saturday. After the Presidential election she will revisit this city. She has not grown the eighth of an inch in stature since she was here in the spring, and her education is finely developing her intellect and intelligence.

SALE OF A STOCK OF FURNITURE.—This morning at 10 o'clock, at the northeast corner of Ninth and Market streets, will commence the sale of the large stock of furniture of S. Toram, who retires from business. Sale peremptory. T. Birch & Son, auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—The attention of the trade is invited to the sale of embroideries, bonnet ribbons, French flowers, millinery goods, trimmings, &c., by N. P. Pancoast, auctioneer, 431 Chestnut street, this morning, at 10 o'clock.

THE AMATEURS' GUIDE.—A small quarto, of four pages, bearing this title, and intended for gratuitous distribution, has just been commenced by Beck & Lawton, the well known music-publishers of this city. It contains a good deal of musical information, some anecdotes and disquisitions, short notices of new publications, and some fair criticism upon the opera. The Amateurs' Guide is got up with taste and taste.

The Artisan's Bank of N. York Closed.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—The Artisan's Bank of this city closed its doors this morning.

LATEST NEWS

By Telegraph to The Press.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO "THE PRESS."]

WEST CHESTER, Oct. 2.—Hon. RICHARD VAUX, in his remarks here on Friday evening, having made an attack upon Hon. JOHN HICKMAN and his Concert Hall speech, it is understood that Mr. HICKMAN will pay his respects to Mr. VAUX on Monday evening, the 8th, it being the earliest moment his engagements in the district will allow him to do so. It is, perhaps, safe to believe that Mr. VAUX will be fully ventilated. Mr. H. was absent from home when Mr. V. made his speech. Mr. VAUX is as prolific a subject for dissection as so skilful a surgeon as Mr. HICKMAN could desire.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE NORTH AMERICAN OFF FATHER POINT.

Capitulation of the Pontifical Army.

PROBABLE FLIGHT OF THE POPE.

LAMORICIERE DEFEATED IN A SIX-HOURS' BATTLE.

Collision Between the French Troops and Garibaldi Imminent.

The Neapolitan Fleet Opens Fire on Ancona.

Garibaldi Reported to have Demanded the Dismissal of Cavour and Farini.

The Rumored Attempt to Assassinate Napoleon Unfounded.

THE POPE PREPARING FOR HIS DEPARTURE.

600 Irishmen Taken Prisoners of War.

The British Minister Refuses to Send Them Home.

COTTON QUIET—BREADSTUFFS FIRM—PROVISIONS QUIET—CONSOLS UNCHANGED.

FATHER POINT, Oct. 2.—The steamship North American, from Liverpool on Thursday, the 20th ult., via Londonderry 21st, passed this station at 3 o'clock this morning, bound for Quebec.

She was boarded by the new pilot of the Associated Press, and a summary of her news obtained.

The news is quite important, confirming the report by the steamer Glasgow of the defeat, or the defeat of General Lomoricier by General Cialdini. The battle lasted six hours, and afterwards the greater portion of the Pontifical army capitulated.

Lamoricier was besieged in Ancona.

Considerable uneasiness was felt in Paris of a collision between the French troops in Rome and Garibaldi's legions.

The hope of more serious complications being avoided was chiefly founded on the expectation that the Pope would shortly leave Rome.

The Sardinian Government was exerting their influence to induce him to seek an asylum in Spain or Austria.

If the Pope departs, the French would follow his example, and the Sardinians would at once occupy Rome.

It was reported that General Guyon's forces would be increased to twenty thousand men.

The *Times* says: The Papal army no longer exists, for the forty thousand men besieged in Ancona may already be reckoned General Cialdini's prisoners.

The *Herald* says: The Papal army has been defeated, but not dishonored. Lamoricierе was overpowered by numbers, and his forces, ill organized and ill-disciplined rabble, were no match for a regular army led by able commanders.

The *Chronicle* says, the result of the recent battle is to transfer to the King of Sardinia the whole Roman territory, except Rome, Viterbo, and Civita Vecchia.

The foreign journals notice prominently the struggle between the civil and military authorities of the Italian revolution, and the subject is adverted to in several London papers to-day.

The *Herald* says the fate of Italy is involved in the struggle for power between Cavour and Garibaldi.

The *Times* observes that both men mean the same thing—the unification of Italy—but by a different object. Cavour recognizes difficulties which Garibaldi is avoiding, while Garibaldi believes he can ride down all obstacles sword in hand. Garibaldi's impudent language is admirable against his own countrymen, but Cavour will be found a fair antagonist for France and Austria.

The Paris Constitutionnel gives a categorical denial to the report that the islands of Sardinia and Elba are to be ceded to France as a guarantee for the annexation of Naples and Sicily to Piedmont.

Commercial Intelligence.

[By Telegraph to Londonderry.]

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Sept. 21, P. M.—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 48,000 (47,000) bales, including 16,000 to speculators and exporters. The market for cotton generally unchanged but quieter for the trade, though the prices are as favorable to the buyer as last week. The sales to-day (Friday) were 6,000 bales, of which 1,000 were to speculators and exporters. The market closing quiet at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans	6¾d	Middling Orleans	6¼d
Fair Mobile	6¾d	Middling Mobile	6¼d
Fair Uplands	7¼d	Mid. Uplands	6¾d

The sales to-day include 2,000 to import, of which 700 00 bales are American.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Flour is steady. Wheat is steady at fully Tuesday's prices. Corn is firmer and 1d higher. Cotton is firmer.

The weather is favorable for the crops.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—The provision market is generally quiet.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Friday afternoon.—Consols 93¾ to 93¾.

ANOTHER DESPATCH.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 21.—Wheat and Flour are selling at Tuesday's full prices. Corn is 1d higher, very nearly, and fully as dear; mixed 38s. and round yellow 38s 6d.

Cotton.—The sales of the week 60,310 bales, including 14,900 on speculation.

SHIPPING.—Arrived, from New York, Gionani, at Gloucester; John Carver and Acacia, at Queenstown; Jubilaum, at Hamburg; Joshua Maurau, at Havre; St. Pelre, at Marseilles; Java and John Herrick, in the Clyde.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Westmoreland, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Charleston—John Henry, at Bordeaux.

Arrived from New Orleans—American Union, at Hamburg.

Memo.—The ship Esmeralda, ashore at Deal, has been *got off*.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE CANADA OFF CAPE RACE.

THE PAPAL ARMY VIRTUALLY DISBANDED

ANCONA BESIEGED AND BLOCKADED.

Garibaldi Marching against Capua.

He will Proclaim the Kingdom of Italy from Home.

THE EMEUTE BETWEEN GARIBALDI AND CAVOUR.

Victor Emmanuel Supports his Ministry.

A Dublin Paper Reports a Victory of the Pope's Army.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Oct. 2.—The Royal mail steamship Canada, from Liverpool on Saturday, Sept. 22d, via Queenstown on the 23d, bound to Halifax and Boston, passed off Cape Race last night, and was intercepted by the news yacht of the Associated Press.

Her advices are two days later than those furnished by the arrival of the steamer North American at Quebec.

The steamship Canada took the place of the steamer Arabia in the list of departures, in consequence of the latter vessel having damaged her wheelhouse on entering her dock.

The steamer Etna was advertised to sail for Halifax and New York on the 29th September.

The steamer Prince Albert arrived at Liverpool on the 21st.

The royal mail steamship Africa arrived at Liverpool on the 23d.

Queen Victoria and Prince Albert embarked at Gravesend on the 22d for Antwerp.

The weather still continues unsettled.

Italian affairs are unchanged.

It is generally conceded that the Papal army is virtually disbanded.

Ancona was besieged and blockaded, and Garibaldi was preparing to march against Capua.

He had again declared his intention to proclaim the United Kingdom of Italy from Rome alone.

The Paris Bourse has advanced.

There are vague rumors, coming via Russia, of unsatisfactory news being received from China.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Garibaldi's troops have disembarked at the mouth of the Cisrgliano, and interrupted the communication of the royal troops between Capua and Gaeta.

Garibaldi has been at Palermo, where he issued a fresh proclamation to the inhabitants, repeating his former declaration, that he will proclaim at Rome only the Constitution of the Kingdom of Italy, and will not accomplish any annexation at present. It was expected that on his return he would operate against Capua, the early capitulation of which is anticipated.

The official journal of Turin formally denies the reports of Garibaldi's demand of the King of Sardinia to dismiss Cavour and Farina and to garrison Naples. The Turin correspondence not only reasserts the statement but gives the tenor of the King's reply, which he is said to have made without consulting his ministers, as it concerned them personally. In this reply he declares that he cannot comply with such strange pretensions coming from a man whose successes mislead him.

Sardinia has notified the foreign Powers of the blockade of Ancona, and that the principles of the maritime rights agreed upon at the Paris Congress are to be observed.

General Pinoden died on the 17th.

The Dublin *News* publishes a letter from an Irish source, stating that a great battle had been fought outside Perugia, which resulted in the victory of the Pontifical troops, the loss of the Piedmontes, being over one thousand. This was prior to the attack on Perugia.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress have returned from Algeria.

On the Paris Bourse *rentes* closed at 68f 55c.

The Emperor of Austria and Prince Regent of Prussia will not be accompanied by their ministers on their visit to the Emperor of Russia at Warsaw.

It is rumored that Napoleon has caused the Czar to be notified that he will have pleasure in forming the circle at Warsaw, in order that he may dispel by personal explanations the distrust entertained *respecting the designs of France*.

FROM RIO JANEIRO.

Rio Janeiro dates to the 20th ult. are published. The Coffee market was active but unchanged in prices. The receipts averaged 10,000 bags per day.

Commercial Intelligence.

[Per steamship Canada, by telegraph to Queenstown.]

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Sept. 21.—The sales of Cotton on Saturday are estimated at 7,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators and for export. The market closed quiet, but firm, at Friday's quotations.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—The weather continues unsettled. The circulars report Flour quiet, but steady, at 24s 6d@28s. Wheat firm at Tuesday's advance. Corn 1d higher, at the Clyde, 38s 6d. Corn firm, and 1d higher; mixed yellow, 35s; white 37s 3d.

THE LATEST.—The Breadstuffs market closed firm on Saturday.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Beef dull, but steady. Pork firm, but quiet. Bacon quiet. Lard steady.

LATEST.—Provisions closed quiet.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Ashes—Pots quiet at 27s 6d@27s 9d. Pearls quiet at 28s 6d@29s. Sugar dull. Coffee quiet. Cheese decline 1d. Rice dull and firm and advanced 3d for soft grain. Rosin dull and nominally unchanged. Turpentine firm at 42s 6d. Spirits of Turpentine steady at 33s. Sperm Oil dull at 84s. Petroleum 6d. Linseed declined 3d. Linseed Cake, American 12s. Oil 30s 6d. Tallow dull.

LONDON MARKETS.—New English Wheat has declined 2d@3d, some to its bad condition; old Wheat is 1d higher; White American Wheat is quoted at 55s@60s; Red 46s@55s. Flour 27s@31s. Corn—Red Western at 35s 6d@35s 10s for both; Pix Irish steady at 31s 6d@35s 3d. Sugar quiet. Tea slightly declined. Congou is 3d@3½d. Tallow quiet at 52s 3d. Rice firm. Spirits of Turpentine steady at 33s@35s 6d. Coffee firm. Linseed Cake quiet. Rosin dull.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET, Wednesday.—New Orleans ordinary is quoted at 32f. Flour firm at 65f. Sales of the week 5,000 bales, the market closing dull. Stock in port 180,000 bales.

STATE OF TRADE.—The markets at Manchester continue firm and prices advancing.

LONDON SMITHFIELD MARKET, Saturday.—Consols closed to-day at 93¾@93¾. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased 12,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Baring Brothers report a firm market for American stocks, with the following quotations:

United States 6s, bonds, 1868		93	@ 99
Do 5s	.....	92	@ 92½
Pennsylvania 6s, bonds, 1877		88	@ 88
Do 5s	.....	83	@ 83½
Massachusetts 5s, bonds	.....	103	@104
Maryland 6s, bonds	.....	93½	@ 93
Illinois Central 8s	.....	16	diff.
Do bonds	.....	86	ex div.
Pennsylvania Central 5s, 1st mtge	.....	75	@ 75
New York Central 7s	.....	93	@ 95
Do 6s	.....	85	
Erie Railroad Stock	.....	29	@ 30

Bell & Co. report an improved demand, with an active market for investment.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.—Arrived from Baltimore ship Scotia, off Dungeness.

The Reception of Seward at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct 2.—The weather to-day has been very fine. Early in the morning Lincoln's wagon came laden with deputations from the county towns to attend the Republican demonstration, and others during the day brought accessions to what had already become the largest gathering of the kind ever held in this city.

At 2½ o'clock this afternoon, Governor Seward was escorted by nearly five hundred "Lincoln Rangers" to the Wigwam, which was packed to its utmost capacity. A large number being unable to gain admittance, a stand was erected in the street, from which Gov. Seward spoke to the other half. The meeting in the Wigwam was addressed by Hon. Owen Lovejoy, Hon. O. B. Ols, and other prominent men. Speaking was heard by a number of people present is variously estimated at from 75,000 to 100 000.

The torch-light procession to-night promises to be one grand affair, there being from 6,000 to 8,000 "Wide-Awakes" present.

Gov. Seward and party leave for Cleveland to-morrow, and he will probably speak in that city on Thursday.

From Pike's Peak.

A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 2—Denver City dates to the 24th of September have been received.

The express brought only $1,000 in gold dust, but much more was in the hands of the passengers.

The coach met the United States officers with Gordon, the alleged murderer, when 180 miles this side of Denver. It is thought he will be taken from the hands of the officers and hung.

The citizens of Denver had held a public convention on the 23d, and established a provisional government, under which they hope, in future, to enjoy all the blessings that a good government could afford.

The election of officers for the ensuing six months was to have been held on September 29.

A chunk of gold worth $101 is reported to have been taken from the American gulch, on the head waters of the Blue river. The said gulch bids fair to rival the celebrated Georgia gulch in the same neighborhood.

A new silver lead has been discovered on the dividing ridge between the Arkansas and Platte rivers which assays very rich.

The New York Money Market.

THE CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD TO CEASE DOING BUSINESS.—THE SUSPENSION OF THE ARTISANS' BANK.

NEW YORK, Oct 2.—It is announced that the directors of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company have resolved to pay no dividend at present.

The directors of the Artisans' Bank, which closed its doors to-day, have applied for the appointment of a receiver. The highest bid for the chance to-day was $10. A statement of the affairs of the bank shows its liabilities, including the capital stock, to amount to $1,761,000, and its assets at $1,738,000. The circulation amounts to $95,000, which is fully secured at the Bank Department of the State, at Albany.

The Preparations for the Prince at Washington.

A DEMOCRATIC RECEPTION INTENDED.

WASHINGTON, October 2.—Baron Renfrew will be met at the railroad station, to-morrow afternoon, by Secretary of State Cass, on behalf of the President. From thence, he and his suite will be conducted to the White House, and there will be no formal reception, either at the station or the mansion, the design being to treat him and entertain the Baron as would be the case with any other distinguished foreigner who came to pay his respects to the Chief Magistrate of this country. The Baron, with a part of his suite, will sojourn at the White House, and the others of them with Lord Lyons.

Military Movements in the West.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 1.—Companies E and A of the Second Artillery arrived here to-day from Fort Riley, accompanied by Lieut. Col. Loring, the commander; 1st Lieutenants, A. Mochant and A. L. Long; 2d Lieutenant, St. Clair Dearing. The companies number 150 men. They were ordered here in case of emergency.

Company E has been ordered to the Augusta, Georgia, Arsenal, and will proceed in a day or two. Company F will return to Leavenworth as soon as the emergency that brought them here has ceased to exist.

The Coming State Election.

ADVICE FROM THE BELL MEN OF KENTUCKY TO THEIR BRETHREN IN PENNSYLVANIA.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 2.—The Kentucky State Central and State Executive Committees of the Union party have iss