The Press.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1860.

THE WEEKLY PRESS,

For SATURDAY next, is now out, and can be had at the Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the

VERY LATEST NEWS FROM ALL QUARTERS,

As well as Editorials on all the popular topics of the day. No weekly paper published is better suited for persons in the city to mail to their friends out of town, as a single copy is a complete history of the times for the preceding week.

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THE WEEKLY PRESS is furnished to subscribers at $2 per year, in advance, for the single copy, and to Clubs of Twenty, when sent to one address, $30, in advance. Single copies for sale at the counter of THE PRESS Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing.

FIRST PAGE.—Polish Newspaper Press; Letter *from France*; Deserved Compliment; The Execution of General Walker in Honduras; General News. FOURTH PAGE—Letter from Missouri; Claldini and Lamoriciere; Marine Intelligence.

The News.

The Canada brings later news from Europe, but nothing of special import. The report that the Austrian army had crossed the Mincio is denied officially. Sardinia had released the French soldiers of the Papal army and sent them to their homes. The rumor that Napoleon had intimated a wish to be present at Warsaw was indignantly denied. Garibaldi had promulgated a Sardinian Constitution for Naples and Sicily. The French army was about to receive a six-months furlough. Any lingering hope among the friends of Walker of that chieftain's escape from execution will be dispelled by the latest news from Havana, detailing the manner of his death. As was expected, he died with fortitude. He also professed the Catholic religion. The startling statement is made that he confessed his raid on Honduras to be wrong. The Prince of Wales is now at the capital of the American nation, the guest of President Buchanan. He was received at Harrisburg, the capital of Pennsylvania, by the Governor of the State. The speech of Governor Packer on the occasion of welcome was worthy of his own reputation for eloquence, and eminently worthy of the Governor of Pennsylvania. The Prince was escorted through the various departments of State Government, and after a ride along the Susquehanna, and a view of all they sights, he proceeded to Baltimore. The reception here was merely of a formal character, as the Prince passed directly through to Washington, where he was received by Secretary Cass, on behalf of the President, and escorted to the White House. He will be the guest of Mr. Buchanan during his stay.

We learn from Georgia that a private despatch has been received from Florida stating the recent election to have resulted in an overwhelming majority, in Escambia county, for the Bell and Everett candidates for Governor, members of Congress, and the State Legislature. If the result in Escambia may be accepted as a test of the State return, Florida has nobly answered the invitation of the Secessionists.

A correspondent of the *Tribune*, writing from Ulster county, New York, states that some rascals are traversing the State, swindling the farmers, pretending to sell a new kind of churn, and rights for the same. By certain representations and promises they have succeeded in obtaining a large amount of money and notes, such notes to be left with a pretended agent in each town, to whom shares are to be sent. The notes thus obtained they sell the first opportunity, and move on quickly. They have operated pretty largely in that State, and as they may visit Pennsylvania in time, our people should be on their guard.

Miss Dix, the philanthropist, is in Michigan. She lately visited the poor-house, in Wayne county, in company with a number of citizens. We regret to learn that Miss Dix was shocked at the general condition of the establishment, and particularly with the treatment of the insane, the latter evidently being considered by the county authorities as beings beyond the pale of sympathy or kindness. It is thought that the visit of this estimable lady will be productive of good results.

The Brazilian papers bring full accounts of the ceremonies attendant upon the recent taking of the oath of fealty by her Imperial Highness the Princess Donna Isabella, heiress to the Brazilian throne. The day upon which the ceremony took place was the birthday of the Princess, who has just entered her fifteenth year, having been born on the 29th of July, 1845, and is consequently nearly four and a half years younger than the illustrious Prince of Wales, born in November, 1841, who is now agitating the Northern limit of the great American continent, while his fair cousin is causing a little sensation and is an object of observation in the Southern. One might really agree with the orator in the Chamber of Deputies, who, in addressing the Emperor of Brazil on the above mentioned occasion, said that, while "in Europe, the Europe of monarchies, monarchy was tottering, in the America of republics, monarchy was taking stronger root."

Commander Thornton A. Jenkins, U. S. N., arrived in Washington recently, after a two years' cruise in the Gulf of Mexico, Caribbean sea, the Paraguay expedition, &c., in command of the United States sloop-of-war Preble. Captain Jenkins' long and earnest efforts in the formation of our present light-house establishment, says the *National Intelligencer*, will not be forgotten by those to whom his valuable services in that direction were known.

The month of September, usually so lovely in New England, this year ruled with an almost wintry rigor. The three or four last nights of the month brought severe frosts, while the frost of Monday morning, 1st inst., froze the ground stiff in the latitude of Springfield, and formed ice one-fourth of an inch in thickness. Grapes and apples were frozen, and considerable fruit was utterly spoiled. Near Boston the ice formed half an inch thick.

It is now, we think, fully established that the silver mines in California surpass in richness and extent all silver mines heretofore known in any part of the world, as much as the gold of California, at the time of its discovery, surpassed all gold mines previously known.

From New Jersey we learn that the cranberry crop of the present season will be very good.

The Prince of Wales in Pennsylvania. We think the palm is clearly due to Harrisburg, Pa., for the most entirely republican and appropriate reception which has yet been extended to the heir apparent of the English throne. The whole affair seems to have been managed with signal good taste, and good sense. Governor PACKER's short address to the Prince was not only pointed and beautiful, but full of significance; and the liberality with which one of the leading Irish citizens of that place acted towards the distinguished guest cannot be too highly commended. It is a fact worthy of notice—and in expressing this opinion we know we shall not be called upon to change it before the close of this royal tour—that no portion of our people have acted with more prudence and magnanimity in their intercourse with Lord RENFREW and his party than our adopted citizens of Irish birth.

The Crawford Murder. The coroner's jury in the case of the Crawford murder concluded their deliberations last evening by a unanimous verdict declaring their opinion that the deceased was killed by THOMAS J. ARMSTRONG. Some additional testimony was given by a man who saw the horse and wagon driven from the scene of the murder, and who declared them to be those hired by the accused. A strong case of circumstantial evidence has been established, but the prisoner will doubtless secure a fair trial, and have an ample opportunity of making all the explanations in his power.

English Opera. This evening, at Walnut-street Theatre, Mr. and Miss Richings, assisted by the leading members of the stock company, will produce, in a state of great completeness, McFarren's highly esteemed opera of "The Magic Bridal," which is wholly a novelty here.

May not an American Citizen be President of the United States?

The grave question is presently to be decided whether a citizen of the United States, constitutionally elected to the Presidency, shall be permitted to perform the functions of that high office? We notice daily signs in the Southern papers, and read frequent letters from Southern politicians, all tending to one point, viz: That if Mr. LINCOLN should be elected it will become the duty of the Southern people to make instant preparations for a secession from the Union. Upon the basis of this threat many interests in Northern communities have been terrified, and many influences controlled. So industriously has it been persisted in, that at this day hundreds of citizens of Philadelphia have allowed themselves to believe in it, and more than one man who has heretofore depended upon his own energy, enterprise, and talent, to support himself and his family, has been convinced that if Mr. LINCOLN should be elected President he will be ruined.

We are not for LINCOLN in this fight. We cannot say that we are neither for Cæsar nor for Antony, for we are for DOUGLAS, and for him squarely and sincerely; but is not all this sort of intimidation unworthy of American citizens and sensible men? Is it not disgraceful that mere traders in politics in the Southern States, and so vile a wretch, so unscrupulous and remorseless a knave in the free States, one so utterly debased, privately and publicly, as the editor of the New York *Herald*, and those affiliated with him, should be permitted to exercise a sort of terrorism over American citizens?

These are the conjoint influences that threaten, in a certain event, to destroy the Union, on the one hand, and on the other to break up the foundations of credit. Ought we not to be ashamed of ourselves, as human beings, to allow any such arguments as these to affect us? It will be a dark hour for this Republic when any citizen, constitutionally elected to the Presidency, cannot be inaugurated, and permitted to make a trial in that high office. Our own belief is, that no American can be chosen Chief Magistrate without administering the duties of that office in strict justice to all sections of the Union. The very position itself will make him conservative and just. He could not be sectional if he would. He could no more shut his eyes to the rights of the South than he could close his heart to the rights of the North; and we have a sufficiently good opinion even of the worst of Mr. LINCOLN's enemies (for they, too, are American citizens) to believe that, if he should be triumphant in this fight, they themselves would be ready to consent to be sacrificed to the success of his Administration.

Fellow-countrymen, there will be no disunion. Merchants and manufacturers of Philadelphia, there will be no secession. What the enemies of this Republic in the South fear is, that the Northern people may put them to the test. Vote your own sentiments, rely upon the love that all the people of the United States, North and South, feel for the union of these States, and the sequel will vindicate the experiment.

The Explosion of a Steam Boiler.

The explosion of a steam boiler at Manayunk yesterday morning is an event full of significant warning, and should awaken the earnest attention of our citizens. This great manufacturing centre contains an immense number of these powerful machines, and it is to be feared that not a few of them are in an unsafe condition, or under the management of engineers who are not at all times as careful as they should be. The explosion of the boilers of stationary engines is beginning to be one of the common accidents of the day. It is not long since a boiler exploded at New York; only a few days ago we published an account of another terrible explosion at Pittsburg; and now we are called upon to chronicle a similar disaster in our own immediate vicinity.

The idea of erecting a number of powder magazines throughout a densely populated city would not be tolerated for an instant, but experience has demonstrated that badly-constructed or badly-managed steam-boilers are scarcely less dangerous; and, as our business interests demand that they should be used, even in our most crowded thoroughfares, the safety of the community requires that proper precautions be taken to prevent the terrible accidents which are becoming fearfully frequent.

The causes of explosion are more numerous than those who are not familiar with this subject are apt to suppose. They have been known to occur from accumulated internal pressure, from deficiency of water, from collapse, from defective construction, and from the mismanagement or ignorance of engineers, even when the boilers were in a good condition. It is a consolation to know, however, that by proper attention safeguards can be established against all these dangers; but we fear that unless public attention is earnestly directed to the subject, there will still be some establishments in which the necessary precautions will not be observed.

In New York, we believe, it has been made the duty of policemen to inspect the various steam boilers of the city, but this system has not served any very useful purpose, as it has practically degenerated into a sort of black-mail operation. But it is worthy of consideration whether a competent inspector, who is a good engineer, should not be appointed to visit all the steam works among us, and, where any serious defect is discovered, to insist upon the necessary repairs. At all events, whether this is done or not, it is to be hoped that the disaster at Manayunk will deeply impress all concerned in the ownership or management of boilers with the importance of thoroughly overhauling them.

The Kingdom of Italy.

Next to the safety of prophesying *after* the fact, comes that of vaticination upon grounds of positive certainty. We come within the latter category when we declare that, ere the "ides of March" have arrived, VICTOR-EMMANUEL must and will be Master of Italy.

The Grand Duchies of Tuscany, Modena, and Parma—each a sovereignty in itself—the Viceroyalty of Lombardy, the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and the greater portion of the States of the Church, already belong to what, eighteen months ago, was the petty Kingdom of Sardinia. Rome, Ancona, Viterbo, and Civita Vecchia were the only places, in the Papal dominions, which, at the last advices, had not actually fallen into the possession of the King of Sardinia. No doubt, all of these will speedily fall. Rome, it is possible, may be preserved as the residence of the Pope—isolated, with a small surrounding territory, like our own District of Columbia; but even this will scarcely be done, if the Pope should abandon the seat of the Holy See, and seek asylum in Spain or Austria. In that case, it may be said,

"He parts, like Ajud, never to return."

It may be doubted whether, with all his boldness, and even backed as he is by the Neapolitan navy, GARIBALDI will attack Venice. He will scarcely do this, provoking and tempting the Emperor of Austria to take up arms against him, while there is a fair chance of obtaining Venetia by purchase. This done, and surely it is on the cards, Italy will realize NAPOLEON's vaunt, and, under VICTOR-EMMANUEL, really become "free from Alp to Appenine."

It is rumored, and "officially" denied by the Government newspaper at Turin, that GARIBALDI and VICTOR-EMMANUEL have quarreled—that GARIBALDI demands the dismissal of Count CAVOUR and ex-Dictator FARINI, and asks for 80,000 Sardinians to garrison Naples. We believe one third of this report—namely, that GARIBALDI asks for the dismissal of FARINI, who interfered so much with him in Sicily, that he had to be sent out of the island.

The worst thing that VICTOR-EMMANUEL could do, at this crisis, is to quarrel with GARIBALDI, the most popular man now in Italy. Nor, until it reach us from good authority, shall we believe that he has done so.

EXTENSIVE PEREMPTORY SALE OF DRY GOODS, &c., &c.—The particular attention of purchasers is requested to the large and valuable assortment of British, French, German, Indian, and American dry goods, cutlery, fancy articles, &c., embracing 200 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles in woollen, worsted, linen, and cotton, including 17,000 dozen hosiery, to be positively sold by catalogue, on six months' credit, commencing this morning, at ten o'clock, to be continued all day and part of the evening, without intermission, by Myers, Claghorn, & Co., auctioneers, No. 413½ and 415 Arch street.

Death of a Theatrical Manager.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 3.—John T. Lorton, manager of the Louisville Theatre, died this afternoon of pneumonia.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 3, 1860.

The Disunion papers are greatly elated because the Governor elect of Missouri, Col. Jackson, has taken ground in favor of Breckinridge. Col. Jackson was elected by the friends of Judge Douglas, and secured their votes by accepting Douglas as the regular Democratic nominee—without which he could not to-day be called the chief magistrate of Missouri. It does not become me to complain of the course of Col. Jackson since his election, but his conduct suggests a moral which might be applied with great effect elsewhere. No man should run for a high representative position in the present canvass, and refuse to express his preference between the candidates for the Presidency. I believe that Gen. Foster is the friend of Judge Douglas, but he must be aware that there is as much difference between Douglas and Breckinridge, in point of principle, and as wide and irreparable a breach between the friends of both, as there is between the day and the night; and that, however he may desire to avoid giving offence, he will be compelled to take sides after the October election.

The daily organ of the Administration in Philadelphia has at last secured an accomplished and experienced editor. The difficulty in the management of that journal heretofore has been in the fact that no one could be found sufficiently reckless to consistency, and disdainful of public opinion, to organize and supervise the editorial department. Those who have been appointed to conduct it have, one after the other, fainted by the wayside, or indignantly rejected the task set for them. Some refused to work without being paid, others because they would not submit to the censorship of the office-holders, and one or two on account of the disagreeable nature of the job itself. At last, however, a facile and fertile intellect has been discovered ready to do the work, and eager to defend the worst acts of the Administration and the Southern leaders of the Disunion party.

If you will read over the columns of the custom-house organ in your city, you cannot fail to detect in its editorials the sentiments and style of the ex-commissioner to China, William B. Reed. The article criticising the letter of Hon. William M. Meredith, in that paper of Tuesday last, is undoubtedly the offspring of his brain, and it is no difficult matter to point out other productions from the same source that appear daily in that mercenary sheet. Mr. Reed is a grateful man, and cannot forget the kindness of Mr. Buchanan to him. He may have forgotten Clay, Webster, Taylor, and all his pleasant associations with Thaddeus Stevens, Joseph Ritner, and Thomas H. Burrowes; but some of these are dead, and the rest no longer able or willing to help Mr. Reed. He can, however, never forget, or sufficiently repay, the generosity of James Buchanan, and, therefore, he seeks every opportunity to show his sense of these obligations. What higher service could he render to the Administration—what more grateful return could he make to Mr. Buchanan than by assisting the efforts of the Secessionists to break up the Democratic party? And, therefore, it is that, in these things, he has characteristically come forward to aid the religious relaxation of the high and lofty Chief Magistrate of the United States—viz: that of justifying the enemies of the Constitution, and that of preparing our people for a dissolution of the Union in the event of the election of Mr. Lincoln. But is it not a little odd that Mr. Reed, whose whole life has been spent in ridiculing Southern declaimers against the Union, and who, even so late as 1856, prepared choice pamphlets in favor of Mr. Buchanan, squarely telling the South that Pennsylvania and the free States would not submit to their demands, should now, forsooth, be the most active, industrious, and dangerous of all the men who declare that Mr. Lincoln's election will produce a dissolution of the Union?

Apropos of the morning organ of the custom-house in your city. The person in whose name it is printed, and who is now claiming the usual consideration at the hands of the fast-failing and rapidly-dying-out Administration here, turns out—as I learn from a constant reader of his journal—to have been the usher or messenger of Collector Baker, before he was elevated to the constructive management of that paper. All those who called upon the collector would be denied or introduced to his sacred presence, as he desired, by the present ostensible conductor of the custom-house organ. He knew whom to refuse and whom to pass in. He knew William B. Reed, the placid Carker of the Secession movement in Pennsylvania; he knew Henry M. Phillips, the kind but cunning counsellor; he knew Senator Bigler, the great personal pronoun of the Administration; he knew Robert Tyler, the poet and the patriot; he knew Vincent L. Bradford, whose ideas are in an inverse proportion to his language; he knew Richardson L. Wright, so violent as to principle before and so noisy after an election; he knew Andrew Miller, that exquisite specimen of an economist and demagogue; he knew George Washington Baker, the somodine California, sometime anti-Lecompteonite, and constant reviler of Mr. Buchanan—in a word, he knew all the chiefs of the Disunion party in Pennsylvania and elsewhere. Who better fitted, therefore, to preside as a sort of figure-head over the custom-house organ than the messenger of Mr. Collector Baker? He will have neither thinking nor writing to do. All that will be required of him will be to accept what the Administration leaders may send to him, and to exclude all those whose counsels may not be acceptable to his masters. OCCASIONAL.

The City Gas.

[For The Press.]

MR. EDITOR: Within the last three years my gas bills have doubled. No change has occurred in my house, nor in my family, nor in our habits, nor in the price per thousand feet of gas, that will account for any increase in the cost of light. The same thing is complained of by my neighbors. The instances known to me are very numerous; I believe they are general. I am not aware of any exceptions. I happen to live in that quarter of the city where the gas is manufactured, and, perhaps, the pressure required to force the gas to the most distant points supplied by the same works, may have had something to do with the overcharge in my bills. The change has happened since the several gas works have been centralized. If this be one of the causes, the arrangement, or want of arrangement, is just ground of complaint; for it only explains the injury without removing the wrong. Either the gas works ought not to have been thus consolidated, or the machinery of delivery should be modified, or the measurement and price charged should be equitably adjusted.

But I know that it is not the sole cause, nor do I believe it to be even the principal one. The gas supplied to me, and in my immediate neighborhood, while it is measured or *metered* to us at double the quantity, is so far inferior in quality that a cooking stove which, three years ago, answered admirably with much less than the whole supply of the pipe connected with it, has become incapable of some of its services since the time of the doubling of the bills. Such a stove was totally abandoned last summer on this account. By this test, which is a clear and conclusive practical proof that the heating power of the city gas has very greatly diminished, it is plainly proved that the quality of the gas is greatly deteriorated. There *might* be a reason for raising the price per thousand, but there is a wrong and an imposture in debasing the article. The consumer is entitled to know what he is getting, as well as what he is paying for it. Let us not be deceived in the light we see by.

While on this subject, let me state other mischiefs of which, as a citizen and a tax payer, I have equally good grounds of complaint. At least let me submit them for the consideration of those who have the power to apply a remedy:

It was stated recently in one of our newspapers that the amount paid for lighting the city has grown from $24,000, in 1850, to $98,000 in 1859—quadrupled in nine years! Are excessive pressure and deterioration at work here too? What else can account for it? As a tax-payer I am concerned, and the responsible parties will not consider a public notice of it impertinent, unless the explanation be very embarrassing.

Again—and worse still and more of it—the waste of gas has been increasing frightfully—waste by leakage or escape between the place of manufacture and consumption. In 1850 the quantity made was 282,000,000 feet—the quantity lost by leakage and consumed at the works was 2,916,826 feet, or a little more than one per cent. In 1858 the quantity made was 480,000,000, and the loss by leakage above 35,000,000, or eight per cent. Last year the quantity made was 562,000,000, and the loss up to 68,000,000, or *twelve* per cent!! What does all this mean?

Last year, if I am not misinformed, $400,000 was added to the city debt for the purpose of carrying out the consolidating, centralizing, and monopolising system of our gas arrangements, with the immediate effect of increasing the leakage from eight to twelve per cent. Just now, another half million is asked from the city. Is that sum applied to produce its proportion of increase in the leakage of the gas? Is it to run up to sixteen per cent next year?

As one of the owners of this city property, I want light upon this subject, and, as a consumer of gas, I want my light clear and honest; and, without the least disposition to be querulous or troublesome, I take leave to suggest to Councils the propriety of stopping *the holes*—in the pipes and the treasury—through which such large and ever-growing leakages occur, before adding any more burdens to the people and the municipal debt.

E.

The Charleston, Key West, and Havana Mail Contract.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—There were several bids for carrying the mails from Charleston to Key West and Havana. The Postmaster General today awarded the contract to M. C. Mordecai. Hence the steamer Isabel will again be placed on the route.

Certificates were exhibited to the Department to show that she has had a thorough repair, and satisfactory examination, and possesses water-tight compartments, and all other modern improvements. She will leave New York on the 12th, reaching Charleston on the 15th inst., to enter on her regular trips.

LATEST NEWS

By Telegraph to The Press.

Three Days Later from Europe.

THE CONNAUGHT AT ST. JOHNS.

BOMBARDMENT OF ANCONA.

VICTOR EMMANUEL GOING TO NAPLES.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Oct. 3.—The steamship Connaught has arrived from Galway, with Liverpool dates by telegraph to the 25th ult.

The steamship Palestine arrived at Londonderry on the 25th.

The latest advices from Naples state that Ancona had been bombarded for nine hours by the Sardinian ships.

Victor Emmanuel has determined to proceed to Naples.

The action at Ancona had been suspended for a conference. The forts had vigorously returned the fire during the bombardment.

The troops under Gen. Garibaldi were concentrated at Volterra. No new movements had been made by Garibaldi.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Queen Victoria embarked on her visit to Prussia on the 23d ult. She will meet the Prince Regent at Coburg. Lord John Russell accompanies the Queen, and will, it is said, have a political conference with the Prussian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Four submarine cables between Valencia and the Islands of Ivica, Majorca, and Minorca, and thence to Barcelona, have been successfully laid.

Prince John of Bourbon publishes in the London *Times* an appeal to the Spanish people relative to his right to the throne of Spain.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress reached St. Cloud from Algeria on the 23d ult. Napoleon, in a speech at Algiers, promised his best efforts to forward the interests of the colony.

The Sardinian ambassador has quitted Paris, leaving the business of the embassy in charge of his secretary.

Commercial Intelligence.

[By the steamer Connaught.]

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Wednesday, Sept 26.—The sales of Cotton on Monday amounted to 10,000 bales, including 3 000 bales to speculators and for export. The market was unchanged. On Tuesday, the sales were estimated at 7,000 bales, the market closing quiet but steady.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Richardson & Spence report Breadstuffs at Liverpool. Corn has an advancing tendency; mixed 35s 6d. The weather was favorable in some sections but in others the reverse.

Of Monday's market, Richardson & Spence, and others, report the Flour market firm but steady. Wheat firm at Friday's quotations. Corn advancing.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—Provisions continue quiet at steady prices. Beef dull. Pork quiet. Bacon firm but quiet. Lard 64s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Sugars quiet. Rice quiet, Rosin dull at 4s 2d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, Tuesday.—Consols are quoted at 93¾@93¾. American 5s: cur ities firm, New York Central 85; Eries 55; Illinois Central 10¾ ⅌ cent. discount.

LONDON MARKETS, Monday.—Barings report Wheat at advanced rates. Sugar quiet. Coffee quiet. Tea—Holders offer freely, but show no disposition to press sales. Rice firm. Tallow slightly advanced.

Additional Foreign News.

THE CANADA ARRIVED AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, October 3.—The steamship Canada arrived at half past 6 o'clock this evening. The following are additional despatches received at Queenstown by telegraph from Liverpool.

PARIS, Saturday, September 29.—It was reported to-day that the Austrians had crossed the river Mincio, but was subsequently officially denied.

TURIN, the Sardinian Government has decided that the French soldiers of the Papal army, who were made prisoners, should be immediately restored to their families.

PARIS, September 29.—The *Patrie* denounces as false the report that the Emperor Napoleon had expressed a wish to be invited to Warsaw.

General Garibaldi, in a letter published in the official journal at Naples, says: "Although I am quite disposed to sacrifice all personal feeling on the altar of freedom, I can never be reconciled with men who have sold an Italian province." Nevertheless, a decree of Garibaldi promulgates the Sardinian Constitution for Naples and Sicily, but without fixing a day for carrying it into effect.

The French *Moniteur* says there is now nothing in the state of European politics to prevent the usual six months' furlough being given on the 1st of October.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Visit to the Capitol and Interview with the Governor.

DEPARTURE FOR WASHINGTON.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 3.—Thousands congregated in front of Cleverley's Hotel this morning, as the hour approached for the departure of the royal party for Baltimore. All appeared anxious to get a glimpse of the future King of England. Intermingled with the crowd was a large number of ladies.

In conversation, the Prince and the Duke of Newcastle expressed themselves much gratified with their visit to America, and particularly with the scenery which had been afforded by their ride over the Alleghenies.

At 9 o'clock the cortege emerged from the hotel, and thousands sent up shouts of greeting, and the ladies were liberal in waving their handkerchiefs. The escort was imposing in the extreme.

The Prince occupied Mr. Michael Burke's open carriage, drawn by four beautiful gray horses. The Duke of Newcastle, Lord Lyons, and Mayor Keppler, of this city, also occupied seats in the carriage. The party was driven along Front street, by the bank of the Susquehanna, to the Capitol, followed by other carriages containing the committee. At the Capitol the party alighted, and paid a visit to the Governor in his private apartment.

ADDRESS OF THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor received them in his private chamber, and addressed the Prince as follows:

Lord Renfrew: It affords me infinite pleasure to welcome your Lordship to the capital of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, one of the old thirteen colonies that originally acknowledged allegiance to the crown of Great Britain, and, notwithstanding that allegiance has been severed, your Lordship will perceive by a glance at that long line of Colonial and State Governors (pointing to the portraits that adorn the Executive chamber,) that we still have a great veneration and regard for our ancient rulers. That line of portraits is almost a perfect type of most of our American families. We cannot follow our ancestry more than a few generations back without tracing the line to a British red coat.

After again welcoming Lord Renfrew and his suite to Pennsylvania, the Governor expressed an ardent desire that their progress through the United States might increase in interest and pleasure to his Lordship, and be hereafter productive of lasting benefits to both nations.

The Prince briefly replied, expressing his sincere sense of the honor done him and his royal mother in the capital of the great State of Pennsylvania.

In the Governor's apartment were assembled the other heads of departments, Thomas E. Cochran, Auditor General; Eli Slifer, State Treasurer, and W. H. Kelm, Surveyor General. After the Governor was personally introduced to the Prince, he turned around and introduced all the other members of the administration.

The Prince and suite, with the Governor, then visited the Capitol Building, the Library, Supreme Court room, Educational Department, &c., and the dome.

All the party expressed themselves exceedingly gratified with the view from the dome of the surrounding country.

The royal party then left the capital, and started in the train for Washington.

THE PRINCE AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 3.—The Prince arrived here at half past one o'clock this afternoon, and immediately passed up Baltimore street in a carriage on his way to the Washington depot. The streets were thronged with spectators.

At the depot the Prince was received by the mayor and a delegation from the City Council. As he alighted, the band struck up the air of "God save the Queen."

The Prince and his suite rode in open carriages. He was warmly greeted along the route, and responded by bowing repeatedly.

THE PRINCE AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, October 3.—Baron Renfrew arrived in this city at 4 o'clock this afternoon by special train. About a thousand spectators were at the station, evincing their anxiety to obtain a view of his person, and in this they were gratified. Many greeted his appearance with cheers.

Immediately on the arrival of the train General Cass was introduced to Baron Renfrew by Lord Lyons, when the former said he had the pleasure of welcoming his lordship (Renfrew) to Washington in the name of the President, and, with his lordship's permission, he would accompany him to the Executive Mansion. There were present with Mr. Cass, Messrs. Henry and Buchanan, nephews of the President, and each formerly his private secretary, and on this occasion they represented the President's family.

Several carriages of the President, together with those of Secretaries Toucey, Cobb, Thompson, and Cass, and Lord Lyons, were in waiting, to convey the party to the White House. Baron Renfrew rode thither in company with Secretary Cass, Lord Lyons, and the Duke of Newcastle. When they arrived at the mansion the President was in waiting to receive him. The Baron was presented by Secretary Cass, and received a cordial welcome. Lord Lyons then performed the ceremony of the introduction of the suite. As these proceedings were private, the gates of the President's grounds were closed against intrusion, and attended by police officers.

It is a noticeable fact that General Cass, who, under the theory of the British Constitution, was born a British subject (his nativity being before the treaty of peace), received the Prince in the name of the President, and, besides, he was present at the coronation of the Prince's mother.

The dinner party at the White House to-night was prolonged until ten o'clock. There were present, besides the President's family and the royal party, the members of the Cabinet and their wives. The Marine Band was in attendance playing, among other airs, the national ones of Great Britain and America.

The President will, to-morrow, give a reception from twelve to one o'clock in honor of Baron Renfrew.

The Execution of Walker.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—*The Havana Diario*, received by the arrival of the Cahawba, contains an account of the execution of Walker. He died with fortitude, professing to be a Catholic. He said that his war upon Honduras was wrong, and that he alone was to blame, accepting death with resignation.

The Election in Florida.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 3.—A private despatch from a gentleman in Columbus reports the recent election in Florida to have resulted in an overwhelming majority in Escambia county for the Bell and Everett candidates for Governor, members of Congress, and the State Legislature.

The Ohio River.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 3.—The river is in excellent order, with every prospect of continued navigation. Boats are loading for all points on the Ohio and lower Mississippi rivers at low rates.

New York State Fair.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Oct. 3.—A grand trotting match came off to-day over the race course at the State Fair. Flora Temple was the winner in three straight heats.

The New York Democratic State Committee.

FORMATION OF THE UNION TICKET.

ALBANY, October 3.—The Democratic State Committee met at one o'clock. Samuel F. Butterworth attended on behalf of the Union men of New York city, and Alderman Dayton, of Brooklyn, represented the Union men of Kings county.

The proposition for placing six Union electors on the Douglas ticket to fill vacancies, and for putting Henry S. Randall on for elector at large, appeared perfectly acceptable to the State Committee, provided that the parties thus placed on the ticket will accept and declare themselves favorable to fusion.

It is rumored that Mr. Randall refuses to accept formally, but states that he will not decline, on the ground that he cannot prevent any persons who choose from voting for him. As this leaves him in reality in an antagonistic position to union, and; still identified with the Greene electoral ticket, it will probably be considered for refusing to accept his name. In that event Mr. Bronson's name will be substituted.

Messrs Brady, Greene, and others of the Greene organization, are here meeting very privately. They are said to be anxious now to make a proposition for union on the State ticket, and to come into the union on the electoral ticket. It is proposed that Mr. Crane, of Herkimer, be nominated for Lieutenant Governor, and that Mr. Brady shall withdraw. No proposition will be made openly by them until the final result of the union question is known.

There seems little doubt that a union will be effected, with Mr. Bronson as elector-at-large, and Messrs. Brower, Westervelt, Butterworth, and three others on the electoral ticket.

ALBANY, Oct. 3—Evening.—The Union ticket has been finally formed. Green C. Bronson has been substituted for Henry S. Randall, elector-at-large. The Douglas State Committee has also endorsed the fusion. Wm. C. Crane, of Herkimer, has been substituted for Wm. F. Allen for Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. Greene professes a determination to oppose the ticket, and Mr. Brady will stump the State in opposition.

Missouri Politics.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 3.—The *Republican* publishes a speech delivered by Major Jackson, the Governor elect, who recently spoke in the Breckinridge State Convention, and has since been claimed by the Breckinridge men as in favor of their candidate. Thereupon a committee of Douglas men was recently appointed to inquire whether he intended to support Douglas or Breckinridge. His speech, delivered yesterday, was in reply to the interrogatories propounded by the committee. He commenced by stating that he was never more anxious to be understood, and desired the serious attention of every one present. He stated emphatically that before his election he believed that Mr. Douglas was the nominee of the Democratic party, and so he now believed. He spoke of his efforts to secure harmonious action between the Democratic Central Committee and the Breckinridge Convention, regretting his failure, and he challenged any Breckinridge man present to say that he uttered any remark in the Convention indicating that he had changed his opinions or designed supporting Breckinridge and Lane. He then gave his reasons for supporting Douglas, and concluded by saying that, to prevent all misapprehension, "I now say that I am for Mr. Douglas; that it is my duty to support him as the nominee of the party. I formed my opinion that Douglas was the regular nominee from the reports of the Baltimore *Exchange*, a Breckinridge paper, and if I live until November, will vote for him, and I have never said that I intended to do anything else." [Great applause.]

Massachusetts Politics.

BOSTON, Oct. 3.—The Bell and Everett Convention for the Fourth district to-day nominated Erastus B. Bigelow for Congress.

Douglas Meeting at Burlington.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Oct. 3.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Meadow Lawn this evening by the Douglas Democracy of this place. The meeting was ably addressed by Hon. Richard VAUX, of Philadelphia.

Previous to the meeting, a very handsome flag was presented to the "Little Giant Club," of this place, by Major Burns on the part of the donor, Dr. Wm. Wright, and received, on the part of the club, by T. J. Barger, Esq., of Philadelphia.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

SUNBURY, Oct. 3.—The Supreme Court commenced its session at this place yesterday. All the judges present except Judge Read.

Opinions on the following cases were delivered by the Supreme Court this morning:

Feitzler & Shaffner vs. Mishler & Sholer. Error to the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster county. Judgment reversed, and venire de novo awarded.

Joseph G. Heilman vs. The Union Canal Company. Appeal from Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster county, in equity. Decree affirmed at costs of app