The Press.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1860.

FIRST PAGE.—Legal Literature; Letters from "Kappa;" The New County Buildings; The End of the Central American Invasion; Important Speech of Colonel A. G. Curtin; A Douglas Song. FOURTH PAGE.—Capture of a Slave Ship on the Coast of Africa; General News; The Republican Demonstration in New York on Wednesday Night; Marine Intelligence.

The News.

There are further advices from Europe by the Connaught, in addition to those published yesterday. A conflict between the troops of Garibaldi and the King of Naples was apprehended. The King was at Capua, barricaded and armed, in evident expectation of an assault. The minister of France was absent to quit Naples. The rumors of the difficulty between Garibaldi and Count Cavour were confirmed. Garibaldi, it is said, has written a letter declaring them to be irreconcilable. It was further reported that the quarrel between the Sardinian Government and Garibaldi has arrived at such a pitch that King Victor Emmanuel has determined to proceed to Naples, to obtain a personal intercourse with Garibaldi. The Neapolitan ministry had resigned. Further details of the battle of Castle Fidalda are published.

The latest arrival from Kingston, Jamaica, brings us news from the island to the 13th ult., five days later than intelligence previously received. A coroner's jury were still investigating the causes that led to the mysterious death of Captain Barton, of the American bark Alvarado. The body presented marks of violence, and the testimony of witnesses already examined incite very grave suspicions as to the manner in which death was occasioned.

Baron Renfrew is enjoying himself in the fine society of Washington, as the guest of Mr. Buchanan. There was a reception yesterday at the White House, and in the evening a fine display of fire works.

Rembrandt Peale, whose fame as a painter has been cosmopolitan for a half century, died at his residence in this city yesterday. Mr. Peale was the son of Charles Wilson Peale, the painter, and the founder of Peale's Museum, so well known to Philadelphians in other days. Mr. Peale had the distinguished honor of painting a portrait of General Washington from life. He was born on the 22d of February, 1778, and died in the eighty-third year of his age.

The pony express brings later news from California. The State Agricultural Fair at Sacramento had been a great success. There was nothing farther from Oregon relative to the late legislative difficulty. It was the intention of the Opposition to elect Messrs. Baker and Nesmith Senators, whether a quorum was obtained or not. We see it stated that the aurora recently seen in the Eastern States was plainly visible in British Columbia. The mines on Fraser river were being successfully worked.

John J. Crittenden has written a letter virtually recommending the Bell and Everett men in the Northern States, where the Union party is small, to vote for Stephen A. Douglas. He considers Mr. Douglas his second choice.

The New York papers report the capture of the slaver ship Erie, and her arrival at the port of New York. The Erie was captured on the 8th of August by the United States steamer Mohican, with eight hundred and ninety-seven slaves on board. Thirty of the negroes died on the passage from the place of capture to Monrovia, where the survivors were landed. Three prisoners, supposed to be captain and first and third mates of the Erie, were brought home in the vessel. The usual legal proceedings in reference to the ship took place at the District Attorney's office, and warrants were issued for the detention of the prisoners.

Miniature Portrait of Hon. Abraham Lincoln.

Justice READ, of the Supreme Court of our State, performed a graceful and characteristic act in sending to Springfield, Illinois, our fellow-citizen, Mr. J. HENRY BROWN, celebrated for his miniatures, for the purpose of taking an accurate likeness of Mr. LINCOLN, the Republican candidate for President. Mr. BROWN remained with Mr. LINCOLN about two weeks, and had an opportunity not only to know the man, but to make such a picture as will do credit alike to the artist and the subject. On Wednesday last Mr. READ submitted this fine production to a number of gentlemen connected with the newspaper press, and by one and all it was pronounced a master-piece. It is painted on ivory, and is said, by those who know Mr. LINCOLN, to be life-like. Certain it is, the face is not the hideous caricature hawked about our streets, and hung in our print shops. It is that of an amiable yet strong-willed man, and beams with intelligence and firmness. Mr. BROWN has done his best, and may be assured that it will add still more to his high reputation. A beautiful copy of this miniature has been made by Mr. SAMUEL SARTAIN, son of the well known engraver of this city, from the steel plate of which impressions for sale and distribution will shortly be taken. The original miniature remains in the possession of Mr. READ, to whom it belongs.

A Screw Loose with Garibaldi.

The King of Naples, it appears by late news received per the steamer *Connaught*, did *not* fly to Spain, as was reported, but went to Capua, a strongly fortified town, midway between Naples and Gaeta. GARIBALDI had marched with troops to give him battle. The rout of LAMORICIERE and the Papal troops by the Sardinians is confirmed, and LAMORICIERE's army of 4,000 had capitulated and surrendered.

All this is important, but far more so is the confirmation of a report that GARIBALDI had written to VICTOR EMMANUEL demanding the dismissal of his Prime Minister, Count CAVOUR, who probably is the ablest statesman in Europe, with the exception of NAPOLEON. It is said that, to try and make up this feud between the gallant soldier and the astute politician, VICTOR EMMANUEL was himself going to see GARIBALDI at Naples. We suspect that GARIBALDI wants to attack Venetia, and that CAVOUR, more prudent, is opposed to such adventure in Turkey.

Acknowledging the Corn.

Douglas, in his Reading speech, as reported in the New York *Herald*, acknowledges that he did not receive two-thirds of the full Convention, but says he had two-thirds of the votes of the Baltimore Convention, excluding the Charleston seceders.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Let us turn the battery of the *Enquirer* against itself. The Virginia delegates and others who now protest against the nomination of Judge DOUGLAS, because of his not being nominated in a full Convention, remained in the Convention at Charleston after the secession from that body of Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia, Mississippi, Texas, &c., and voted for their preference through fifty-seven consecutive ballots. What is the inference? That if they had succeeded in *defeating* DOUGLAS in that Convention, they would have made their candidate regular and right; but having been defeated *themselves* at Baltimore, when the Convention was full, they denounce it as irregular! Further comment is useless.

A NEW PERIODICAL.—We have another candidate for popular favor in a new weekly journal, from New York, entitled the *Household Journal*. It is well printed in neat, clear type, and contains fifty columns of original and selected reading matter. Each department is under the care of competent editors, and, thus far, they have all been exceedingly well sustained. The introduction of music for the piano is an attractive feature, as well as the space devoted to the study of the German and French languages, and the game of chess. The *Journal* appeals to our economy as a cheap paper, the price being only three cents a copy. If it maintains its present degree of excellence, its future will be a success.

LARGE SALE OF SPLENDID CARPETS, &c.—The early attention of purchasers is requested to the choice assortment of splendid English medallion velvet, Brussels, 3-ply, superfine and fine ingrain, Venetian, hemp and list carpets, rugs, mats, druggets, cocoa mattings, &c., &c., embracing first-class goods, to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on six months' credit, commencing this morning, at 10½ o'clock precisely, with the richest goods, by Myers, Cleghorn, & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 413½ and 415 Market street.

THE BOARDING SCHOOL of the Rev. M. Meigs, A. M., for young men and boys, at Pottstown, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, has been established for nearly ten years, and is one of the most flourishing and successful institutions in the State. It gives no great pleasure to recommend it to the public.

The Burlington County Fair.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

BURLINGTON COUNTY, N. J., Oct. 3, 1860.

The Burlington County Agricultural Society closed its exhibition on Wednesday. It was estimated that twelve thousand people were on the ground the last day. All the departments were well represented. In the fruit department, we noticed samples of fine apples, pears, grapes, and other fruits. The implements were of an improved description, and the space devoted to them covered a large area of ground. The vegetables were of a superior character, and very numerous. Horned cattle were prohibited from being placed on exhibition, on account of the recent epidemic. A number of blooded horses were on the ground, some of which were entered for fast trotters.

G. E.

The Death of Rembrandt Peale.

There is something specially mournful and saddening in the rapidity with which not only those who were active men of the period of our Revolution, but also those who, being born about the time our liberties were achieved, frequently saw, during their boyish days, the great founders of our mighty Republic, are being called to their eternal homes. One by one they are dropping into honored graves, and as they are torn from the busy scenes of life, link after link between the past and the present—between the infancy and the manhood of our country—appears to be severed, and we are called upon to mourn the departed, not only on account of their private worth or individual excellence, but because in losing them we also part, to some extent, with historical associations which are dear to the heart of every true citizen. We are reminded, too, how rapidly the ark of the Republic is drifting away from all the wise and potent personal influences which gave it shape and form, and that none of the first, and few of the second, generation of American statesmen are left to advise or direct its movements through the boisterous ocean of political excitement upon which it is now floating.

Although REMBRANDT PEALE was not at all noted as a politician, yet by his brilliantly successful portrait of WASHINGTON, and the intense interest he displayed in all that pertained to the great Father of his Country, he has secured to himself what will probably prove immortal fame. Singularly enough, he was born on one of the birth-days of WASHINGTON, the 22d of February, 1778, and he relates that when he was a schoolboy he was impelled from this childish motive to seek every possible opportunity of seeing the great man who was then so universally honored in Philadelphia. He was signally fortunate, too, in obtaining opportunities to gratify this youthful predilection, for his father, CHARLES WILSON PEALE, the founder of the Philadelphia Museum, was a distinguished artist, and painted a portrait of WASHINGTON in 1780. REMBRANDT, being at that time a lad eight years of age, stationed himself behind his father's chair, and eagerly watched the illustrious subject during the sittings. Afterwards he was frequently the bearer of messages from his father, and met WASHINGTON every Sunday as he went to church. In September, 1795, when MR. PEALE, although then but nineteen years of age, had acquired considerable proficiency as an artist, his darling object of ambition was gratified by obtaining three sittings, of three hours each, from the man he had so long idolized, and of this picture he executed ten copies. In 1880, or thirty-five years afterwards, he says "the image of WASHINGTON once more rose to engross his mind." All the portraits, busts, medallions, and prints he could find, he collected together, and against the earnest remonstrances of his wife and his father, he became thoroughly absorbed in an attempt to execute a portrait of superior excellence. His arduous efforts were crowned with complete success. His father one day entered his studio, and clapping him on the shoulder, exclaimed, "You have it now; this is, indeed, Washington!" Its fidelity was cheerfully endorsed by a number of the distinguished friends of WASHINGTON, who were then living, including Chief Justice MARSHALL, Judges WASHINGTON, TILGHMAN, and PETERS, and Bishop WHITE. After being exhibited in Europe, at various places, including the Royal Academy at Florence, it was purchased by a special committee of the United States Senate for two thousand dollars.

Another celebrated painting of the deceased was his Court of Death. He has given an interesting description of the origin of this picture. It was suggested by Bishop PORTEUS' Poem on Death, and his account of it concludes with a sentence particularly impressive and appropriate in view of his own recent departure for the spirit world. Mr. PEALE says: "The philosophic Christian must agree with the picture that *death has no terror in the eyes of virtuous old age, and of innocence, faith, and hope.*"

MR. PEALE, until a recent period, enjoyed excellent health, and during the last year executed for JOSEPH HARRISON, JR., of this city, the portrait of his venerable brother artist, THOMAS SULLY, which was recently on exhibition at the Academy of Fine Arts in this city.

He possessed highly-cultivated literary tastes, and in 1839 published a small volume called the "Portfolio of an Artist," which contains several well-written poems from his pen.

His lecture on the portraits of WASHINGTON, delivered in this and other cities during last winter, attracted large and appreciative audiences.

He was twice married, and leaves a widow and numerous descendants.

On Tuesday evening last he showed some symptoms of indisposition, but it was only on Wednesday night that he was considered dangerously ill, and at about half past six o'clock yesterday morning he died. His disease was dropsy of the heart.

The New Opera.

Last night, to a very full house at Walnut-street Theatre, was performed MacFarren's Opera of "The Magic Bridal," in England, where it originally was produced, in 1857, it was a close imitation of the Italian Opera, we believe, with recitative and so on, but here the recitative was cut down into spoken dialogue, and, we think, rather judiciously. "The Magic Bridal" was played for the first time in America, last night.

For the life of us we cannot give a synopsis of the plot. All we could learn is, that the *Marquis Pontilippo*, a Venetian nobleman who, in a duffle coat, remains out of *Dr. Dulcifer* and in the "attair of Love," and *Baron Pompolino* in "Cinderella," and in his serious action and sentiment of the traditionary "heavy father" of the stage, have a scheming conspiracy against *Madora* who sings charmingly, and is beautifully dressed—especially in not it, for her wedding, which does not take place. The father has selected one *Herman*, a German student affecting manhood, intending to be his son in law; the lady chooses *Villardi*, a Florentine soldier, with a villa near Venice, and finally weds him in act III. *Hermon*, though somewhat of a christian, becomes the husband of *Stella Alterbore*, who, throughout the piece, is disguised as *Pepino*, a handsome Page, with a fine lyre man power of kissing and making love. There is another young damsel over *Madora*, who is more tender in heart than years, who does a good deal of the lively part. Mr. nishings is *Pontilippo*; Mr. Bascomb was sufficiently acceptable *Hermon*; Miss Richards was the charmer *Madora*; Mrs Cowell threw grace and animation into the small part of the Page, and Mrs. Thayer was entirely at home in the character of the amiable and soft-hearted governante. We had nearly forgotten to say that the leading evening of this operatic drama turn upon the tricks and agility of an "utopian one *Diavolina*, a part played with much spirit and effect by Mr. Vivian Bowers. Mr. W. J. Hill, as *Vallardi* sang two dear, or worse than he acted, which intimates a descendant scale of mediocrity. Mr. Lewis Miller joined in the singing, as well as she could; but if there were shortcomings here, she attracted attention by the amplitude of her skirt. According to her idea of costume, crinoline was a Venetian institution during the far-off days when the too celebrated Council of Ten were lords of the ascendant. Anxious for instruction, we think this young lady for the theatre informed us. The play was well put on the stage, and the costumes were very rich. The acting was as we have described it. As for the singing, the greatest praise has to be awarded to Miss Richards, who certainly has a fine voice, even in English opera, since—we know not when, and, as a good actress also, likely to be always popular with a general audience. We look back at the performances of the Cooper Opera Company, as at this very season therefore, and are inevitably impressed with the conviction, that the present performances, set up by Mr. and Miss Rushings, are far more interesting and more satisfactory. In the Cooper Company there was only one singer whom any person would desire to hear again. To speak of them as actors would be absurd, for the lowest stock company has better actors. Mr. Bowler, who cannot sing at all, cannot speak six consecutive words. Annesley Cooke, the basso, has as much idea of acting as of theoretical music; his voice is good, and could be trained into good singing, if he were kept within the proper bounds of English singing, and not allowed to give a bombastic parody of the Italian school. Mr. Bowler has not the qualifications for first tenor. His wife (Miss Annie Kemp) has neither voice nor ability for any thing but a very inferior position. Miss Payne, with great intelligence and knowledge of the stage, unfortunately has no voice. The baritones do not merit mention. Miss Milner has an exquisite voice, and fine execution—but not in Italian operas. She showed how excellent she could be in the old English musical drama of "*No Song, no Supper.*" The part she took was originally sung in the operetta of Hosse's, produced in 1790, by that great vocalist, Madame Storace. Other great vocalists—such as Mrs. Billington, Miss Stephens, and Mrs Wood—have all sung in this piece, which is genuinely English, and belongs to the class which the Cooper troupe should have been limited to. But English opera, like French opera comique, requires more than good singing; it requires excellent actors, by men and women who know how to speak, walk, and dress—people who have spirit and brain. Miss Milner has no dramatic feeling; Miss Richings has a great deal. But Miss Milner seems never to have had any instruction in acting, while Miss Richings has had the great advantage of being the pupil, since childhood, of Mr P. Richings, an excellent performer himself, and capable of teaching the art to others. As regards voice the two ladies are more equal. Both are cultivated musicians; both have fine execution; both have good looks, which do much towards pleasing an audience. Miss Milner excels in a ballad. "Lo, here the gentle lark," as she sang it, with Mr. Cooper's admirable accompaniment, is a gem of melody. Wish we could be five miles to hear. Instead of burlesquing Italian opera, as the Cooper troupe did, Miss Richings has had the good taste and good sense to perform three good English operas, which contain simple melodies, with well-harmonized chorusses, and duets introduced in an agreeable and pleasing manner, which all her auditors can understand and enjoy. In the Academy of Music Caroline Richings can sing (we wish she would) in Italian and French opera, but in home-theatres she judiciously adapts her-self to her audience and gives good English opera. What a manager she would make! Though the plot of "The Magic Bridal" be abundantly confused and indistinct—except the solid fact that *Madora* and *Stella Alterbore* respectively wind up with matrimony—the music is very pleasing, and we must do Dr. Cunnington the justice of saying that the orchestra, extremely well-rehearsed, (it was evident,) played admirably. We have lately heard such awfully bad playing in Italian Opera, that the contrast struck us.

Mr. Richings has one capital solo, full of the fun of Italian buffo opera, "Ha!, Scienza," which he gave with a subdued humor, which told.

Miss Richings sang very well, from first to last, and was deservedly encored in a beautiful ballad, "In my bosom dwells a Sorrow," and Mrs. Cowell, who looked acaully pretty as the Page, did full justice to her part of the concerted music. We hope never again to hear Mr. Hill "warble his wood-notes wild." A second hearing of one especially remarkable shake of his would be a severe trial.

"The Magic Bridal," with its lively action, rapid changes, and pleasant rather than beautiful music, has scarcely vitality enough to become a stock piece. It may do for an occasional night or two in a season, but not much oftener

This evening, Mr. Richings has his benefit, the programme including the comedy of "Extremes" and the tableau of "Washington." Mr. and Miss Rushings appearing in both, and Miss R. singing "The Star-Spangled Banner," in character. To-morrow evening the Richings make their final appearance here. They have been eminently attractive.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, October 4, 1860.

I hasten to do full justice to Governor Jackson, of Missouri, who, after having been claimed as a deserter from the Douglas column, comes out repudiating and contradicting the accusation, and recognizing the Senator from Illinois as the regular Democratic candidate. So, then, Governor J. received the Douglas votes of Missouri, and honorably entertains the same opinion after his election that he expressed before. There might have been some show of plausibility in Governor Jackson's attempting to bring the Breckinridge and Douglas men together in Missouri—which is a Southern State—particularly as he claimed to prefer the Breckinridge to the Douglas platform, but no Democratic candidate for Governor in a free State can be justified in any such experiment.

I can account for the efforts making in Pennsylvania, New York, and elsewhere, to bring the friends of Bell and Douglas together because they at least entertain some doctrines in common on the slavery question, but that any man who looks to the suffrages of the people of Pennsylvania or elsewhere, should think he can make himself strong by refusing to take sides against the candidate of the Disunionists, Mr. Breckinridge, passes my comprehension.

As a true historian of current events, I cannot refrain calling your attention to the way men and parties have changed within the last few years on the very question. In 1856, the Democrats attacked the friends of Frémont because their efforts to induce the Americans to fuse with them, and now, most of those who were so violent in favor of fusion are apprehensive that the Democrats may fuse with those they have heretofore opposed. The combination that I conceive to be objectionable, because of its want of integrity and consistency, is for a Democrat supporting Stephen A Douglas to put himself in connection with those who support John C. Breckinridge.

In this contest Northern men should see their way clear. They ought, as a foundation fact, to resolve to have nothing whatever to do with Disunionists. Better a thousand times that the Republicans should triumph than that the Disunionists should be successful. The man who is chosen President in November will have a most difficult part to perform, unless, after his election, he accepts and enters upon the broad ground of complete non-intervention with slavery in the Territories of the United States. I care not whether this man is Douglas, Lincoln, Bell, or Breckinridge, he will be forced to act upon this idea, or else to run the risk of breaking up the Government. He who entertains a different opinion now will come to this hereafter. It is true such a man chosen to the Presidency would be compelled to go back of his old opinions, and to separate himself from those advocates of extreme sectional ideas. But he will do it. Mark the prediction.

The two nephews of the President, James Buchanan, Jr., (the amiable son of the Rev. Edward Y. Buchanan, a distinguished pastor in the Episcopal church in your city, the only brother of the President,) and James Buchanan Henry, the son of the deceased sister of the Chief Magistrate, having both retired from the post of private secretary near their "uncle, the king," Mr. Adam J. Glossbrenner, of York, Pa., for a number of years sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives, will, as soon as the royal party leave the Presidential mansion, assume the duties of that confidential position. Mr. Glossbrenner will make a first-rate private secretary. He writes a beautiful hand, and although considerably indisposed to support Mr. Buchanan in the days of his trial, for reasons well known in York county, on this account, by no means incapacitated to occupy a place near the American Majesty. I understand that Mr. Glossbrenner has shown an anxiety to bet his money against Curtin's election as Governor of Pennsylvania, and that this morning some trepidation was occasioned in Administration circles by a despatch from Hon. A. K. McClure, chairman of the Pennsylvania Republican State Committee, offering to bet the Governor Mr. Glossbrenner to the tune of ten thousand dollars.

Just now the city is full of Democrats who have come on to see the inauguration of you accepted the position of Clerk of the present House of Representatives, and every hanger-on of the Administration, great and small, from the captain to the most obscure private, hases, upon this allegation, the assertion that you are a most relatively called a "Black Republican." They cannot deny that you were elected without asking a vote from a solitary man, Republican or otherwise; that, during all the contest for Speaker, you upheld the flag of non-intervention, and refused to cut loose from Judge Douglas, although his own delegation in the House, with the exception of Mr. Morris, were known to be opposed to you; and that, therefore, when you came back to your old position, you did so entirely without being under obligations to the Republicans, but (through your friends) having assisted them in the organization of the House. Because you will not agree to dishonor yourself, however, by approving the corruptions of the Administration; because you resisted the Lecompton fraud and the English bill; because you opposed those Representatives in Congress who, after accepting Mr. Buchanan's construction of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, followed him in his betrayal of it, for no reason, finally, you will not strike hands with the men who declare that Mr Breckinridge is the regular Democratic candidate for President—when he is the nominee of a mere fragment, and stands upon a Secession platform, to boot—no mercy is to be shown to you. Happily, you do not ask or need this mercy.

But the President of the United States is a philosopher and a logician. In selecting Mr. Glossbrenner as his private secretary, he has, in his quiet, satirical way, given to those who are assailing you the sternest rebuke. Mr. Glossbrenner was elected on more than one occasion sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives by the notorious enemies of the Democratic party. He was the politest candidate to the Republicans I have ever seen—the most eager supplicant for their votes, and the readiest to oblige them—and even at the commencement of the present Congress, he ran a muck "for most of the offices in the gift of the House, and come within an ace of being elected (nay, for a time was elected) printer by the votes of the Americans. So that you will perceive that while he took the votes of the Republicans in one Congress, he was quite as ready to take the votes of the Americans in another, and now he completes the political circle by accepting a confidential position near the person of our American King James. It is true that Mr. Glossbrenner is not denounced by those who denounce you; but the secret of their silence is to be found in the fact that he has not counsed *them*.

OCCASIONAL.

Letter from "Kappa."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, October 4.

The Prince visited this morning the Capitol and other public buildings.

From twelve to one o'clock a reception took place in the White House. A promiscuous crowd, composed of all classes of society, thronged the entrance. Many United States officers, in their tasteful uniform, were present. The whole, especially outside of the door, was democratic in the highest degree. The multitude increased towards half past twelve to such an extent that the police officers, who were present in large numbers, in order to accommodate the ladies, opened one of the windows near the main door, through which another entrance was effected. The Marine Band, a full uniform, was discoursing, in the meantime, most eloquent music. About a quarter to one the Prince, who had been bowing all the time, not being accustomed to receive thousands of strangers, as our Democratic Presidents sometimes are compelled to do, expressed a desire to the President to withdraw.

The President immediately consented, the band played Yankee Doodle, and the immense crowd slowly left the building, still lingering, however, under the portico. The Prince, desirous to please the people, appeared, in company with Lord Lyons, in an open window, under the portico, remaining there for about ten minutes, and thus giving every one present a good opportunity to see him.

Our people are well pleased with him. He has a decidedly German appearance; so much so that, if walking unknown in the streets, he would be considered to be a German student who has just passed his *examen abiturientsum* at the gymnasium.

To-night there will be another dinner party. Towards nine o'clock the promised brilliant pyrotechnics will be fired off. Unfortunately, it is threatening rain, and everybody is inwardly praying that *Zeno-pluvius* may wait till to-morrow with his arrival.

The news from Florida, indicating that that southernmost Southern State will go against the Seceders, occasioned much excitement. Nothing was talked of last night, at the hotels, but the unavoidable ruin and disgrace of all the hopes of the Breckinridgers, if that report should prove true.

Mr. Croswell, of New York, one of Dean Richmond's friends, was here yesterday. He had a short interview with the President, whom he met walking, near the White House. He hopes that the fusion movement in New York may yet succeed.

KAPPA.

Letter from Rio Janeiro announce the failure of the great house of Mella & Campos, hide and cattle dealers, with liabilities of £600 000 sterling.

THE LATEST.

[By Telegraph to Queenstown.]

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Oct. 4.—The sales of Cotton are estimated at 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators and for export. The market closes firm.

The Breadstuffs market generally is quiet but firm.

LONDON, Thursday.—Consols are quoted at 93¾ for money, and 93¾@93⅞ for account.

Commercial Intelligence.

[By the steamer City of Baltimore.]

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Sept. 26.—The sales of the three days, including Wednesday, amount to 27,000 bales, including 10,000 bales to speculators and for export. The market closed firm with steady quotations.

STATE OF TRADE.—The Manchester advices continue favorable, the markets were quiet but firm.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—The Breadstuffs market is firm, with an advancing tendency for Corn. The weather is still variable, although it has been more favorable for the crops. Messrs. Richardson & Spence's report Flour firm at 23s@34s 6d for Ohio and American. Wheat firm, and prime white has advanced; red is quoted 1d higher, and Wheat 1s 3d. Corn is 1d higher, and the prices are 0@0s higher; mixed and yellow 30s and prime mixed 30s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—Provisions are quiet and steady. The Brokers' Circular reports Beef dull, Pork quiet, Bacon steady. Lard steady at 63@64s. Tallow firmer. Butter firm and advanced; sales at 90 @95s. Rosin dull at 5s@5s 6d. Turpentine dull at 34s 6d@35s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Sugar quiet; Rice quiet; Coffee firm.

LONDON BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Breadstuffs buoyant; Wheat has advanced 1@2s. Sugar dull. Coffee firm, slow of sale, but no material change in quotations.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, Sept. 26.—Consols are quoted at 93¾@93⅞. Illinois Central RR. is quoted at 3@4 discount. Erie Railroad 1@2 discount. New York Central RR. stock 95@101; New York Central 30s 93; Michigan Central 93@94.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived from Antwerp, the ships Aseline at Deal, Army at Dunnak.

The ship Robert Johnny from Leghorn for Boston, was ashore near Carthagena.

Baron Renfrew.

VISIT OF THE PRINCE TO THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL—RECEPTION IN THE EAST ROOM OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Baron Renfrew and his suite, including Lord Lyons, accompanied the Secretary of War to the Capitol this morning, and under the escort of Captain Franklin, superintendent, and Mr. Walter, the architect of the Capitol visited the Senate Chamber, and Capt. Dunnington, took a hasty survey of all the objects of interest.

Between twelve and one o'clock, at the reception, the east room of the White House was crowded. Whatever may be said of the manners of princes and noblemen, on occasion. The members of the Cabinet, and army and navy officers in uniform, were among those present.

The Marine Band enlivened the gay, excited, and brilliant scene.

The Baron and his suite stood in a row, prominent to all the spectators. Lord Lyons, Lord Lennox, and on the right the President, who conducted the ceremony of introduction. It was noted that while the Prince freely shook hands with gentlemen, he took those of the ladies only when they offered it. In their case a bow from royalty generally sufficed.

No more than half an hour was thus occupied, and this limitation caused some disappointment. Even after the party had retired, crowds kept excitedly rushing into the mansion, the deafening shouts of the multitude still continued, and the disappointed ones were, however, gratified by the appearance of the Baron at a window, in full view of the crowd.

Messrs. Phillip & Solomons, after the reception, presented to Baron Renfrew a large and magnificent photograph, taken in Pennsylvania Avenue, representing the "Grand Pageant of the Home of Washington," tastefully framed; also, a copy of Losing's illustrated "Mount Vernon," bound in royal blue, with elaborate gilding, containing a beautifully-engrossed presentation leaf, bearing the coat-of-arms of the Prince. This was intended as a souvenir of his visit to Mount Vernon.

In the course of the afternoon Baron Renfrew visited the Patent Office, attended by a suite, under escort of Secretary Thompson. Subsequently, at Loesing's illustrated "Mount Vernon," bound in royal blue, with elaborate gilding, containing a beautifully-engrossed presentation leaf, bearing the coat-of-arms of the Prince. This was intended as a souvenir of his visit to Mount Vernon.

In the course of the afternoon Baron Renfrew visited the Patent Office, attended by a suite, under escort of Secretary Thompson. Subsequently, he paid a visit to the Navy Yard, where he was received with the usual honors.

The following is a list of the passengers per Uncle Sam: Mr. J. A. Raymond, D. Lightner and wife, Mr. James Ames, Jr., Mr. Hiss, Mr. F. Goldsmith, John Warren, Mrs. Wm. Cornell, Mr. Wm. Cornell, J. B. Gero, wife, and three children; Mrs. S. S. Lewis, J. D. Rodgers, J. D. Antonpe, H. D. Rogers, J. F. Rogers, J. F. Robinson, wife and three child ren; James Ames, Mrs. E. D. Sanborn and infant, Miss Ida Sanborn, T. L. Russel, Otis Bird, Jacob Mansner, L. H. Arm strong, Henry R. Stewart, Jas. H. Overton, Lewis Gillespie, Charles M. Stober, Mrs. Dr. Ogden, Mrs. E. Williams, J. Friedman, R. Newman, John Vanderbilt, Robert C. Wright, Lemuel Day, J. H. Wheeler, John Turner, A. J. Ralston, Mr. Roundsy, J. W. Grant, H. W. Forrest, Andrew Smith, John Cranlave, and 109 steerage passengers.

Bell and Everett Meeting in Missouri.

ST. JOSEPHS, Mo., Oct. 4.—A large political demonstration was held here to-day, by the Bell and Everett party. The city was thronged with people from the country. Enthusiasm prevailed. The speaker had been invited by the people to join the political sentiment of the people was demonstrated. Bell and Everett men were elected, there by a vote of the Union, depended upon the issues. The cry of disunion was raised by some, but the people rebuked the treasonable protection and freedom, which they would be the first to oppose, and spoken at Phœnixville already. Gov. Pennington was invited to address the people.

Gov. Pennington was saluted as old Jersey Blue.

Speakers from Pennsylvania appeared upon the platform at the conclusion of Mr Pennington's address, and, being recognized, was vociferously cheered. He made a characteristic speech, humorous and honest, portraying the dangers of a disunion, in a humorous character, screams of laughter. It was the finest feature of the afternoon, and composed all the essentials of oratory, simplicity and wit, blended with an occasional outburst of profound and thrilling earnestness. At several points Mr. Pennington proposed to conclude, but incessant shrieks to go on called him back.

SPEECH OF GOV. PENNINGTON, OF NEW JERSEY.

Governor Pennington said he felt great interest and would be the last thing to frighten him, after his Congressional speech, before an audience of Democrats. The Democratic party had minimized into a fragment. The Democratic party had minimized from a great rotundity to a single day, and that it is his desire to come among us as a private gentleman, and have an opportunity of inspecting, without ceremony or formality, such objects of interest as our city presents, we content ourselves with a request that he will do us the honor to accept a public or social entertainment to be given at the Academy of Music, on the evening of the 10th proximo. We propose to assure you that it will be a pleasant one, with his Lordship's arrangements to meet our wishes here, the citizens of Philadelphia would have been most happy to tender him a more elaborate and formal reception, but, in so doing by appreciating the necessity which abridges his sojourn in the United States, we are glad, in this unpretending way, to express to him our most distinguished consideration.

We tender this invitation to Lord Renfrew, and the noblemen and gentlemen who accompany him, on behalf of a large number of our fellow citizens, and

Have the honor to be, my Lord,
Your most obedient servants,
ALEXANDER HENRY,
JAMES DUNDAS,
WILLIAM B. REED,
And others.

PITTSBURG, October 2, 1860.

GENTLEMEN, I had the honor, upon my arrival here last night, to receive your letter of the 25th of last month, requesting me to convey to Lord Renfrew an invitation to be your guest at a musical entertainment, to be given at the Academy of Music, on the evening of the 10th inst.

Lord Renfrew has the greatest pleasure in accepting this truly courteous invitation. He regrets extremely that his visit to Philadelphia is necessarily limited to a period so very much inadequate to the interest and importance of that great city. He is, however, on this account, the more sensible of the real hospitality and genuine kindness with which you have acquainted him. His desire to pass the few hours at his disposal among you as a private gentleman, without ceremony or formality.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, with great regards, your most obedient, humble servant,

LYONS.

To the Hon. Alexander Henry, Esq., James Dundas, William B. Reed, and others.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Stroud.—Hanbest vs Heshley. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff for $275.

Andrew McBride, assignee of Thomas Fay, vs. The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company. An action on a policy of insurance on the life of one Wm. H. Robson, now deceased. Jury out.

QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Thompson.—A few trifling cases of assault and battery were disposed of during the morning, and towards the close of the session Solomon and Virginia Hopkimer were put on trial, charged with secreting goods, in violation of the act of 1842. On trial.

Lease of the Newfoundland Telegraph Line.

MORE EXTENSIVE ARRANGEMENTS FOR OPENING FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The Newfoundland lines have been leased for a term of years from the first of November next by the New York Associated Press, and Mr. Mackay, the superintendent of the lines. More extensive arrangements will be made for obtaining the foreign news from Cape Ray, and better facilities be afforded the commercial public for European and other despatches over the Newfoundland lines.

The Florida Election.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 4.—The Columbus *Times* has a despatch dated Marianna, 4th inst., saying "Florida sends greeting. The Democracy have the State."

The returns, however, are as yet very limited and uncertain.

Congressional Nomination.

EASTON, Oct. 4.—The Democratic Congressional Convention of the Third district of New Jersey met at Somerville to-day, and nominated W. G. Steele for Congress by acclamation.

The Bell and Everett Convention of the same district met at the same place, and adopted a resolution declaring it to be inexpedient at the present time to make a nomination for Congress.

LATEST NEWS

By Telegraph to The Press.

Two Days Later from Europe.

THE CITY OF BALTIMORE OFF CAPE RACE.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS UNCHANGED.

ANOTHER BATTLE EXPECTED AT VOLTURNO.

Cotton Firm—Breadstuffs Steady—Consols 93¾@93⅞.

ST. JOHNS, Oct 4.—The steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool, with dates to the 27th ult. by telegraph to Queenstown, passed Cape Race to-day.

The ship Queen of Lorne passed Cape Race at 8 o'clock this afternoon.

She passed the steamer City of Washington, from New York for Liverpool on the 30th ult, in lat. 52 deg.

The steamship Bremen, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 26th.

Italian affairs are unchanged.

The Garibaldians had concentrated on the heights of Volturno, and were preparing to attack the Neapolitan troops.

The Sardinians continued their advance in the Papal States. The fortress of Santa Leo had surrendered, after some hours' fighting, and was occupied by the Sardinian troops.

The cannonade of Ancona by land and sea was continued at intervals.

The Sardinians had occupied the fortress of Cartillan.

The official roman journal contains a note from cardinal Antonelli claiming assistance for the Papal cause from the Catholic Powers.

The Garibaldians had met with some reverses near Capua, losing about 200 men.

Garibaldi has issued a fresh proclamation, the tone of which indicates that he will form the Sardinian troops at Rome and begin his march against Venice.

The antagonism between Garibaldi and the Piedmontese government still continued

The King of Naples published a decree at Gaeta ordering a state of siege.

The Republicans are gaining ground in Naples, and an influence over Garibaldi.

Cardinal Spores has been expelled from Naples by the Dictator's Government.

It is positively asserted, notwithstanding the official contradiction, that Napoleon sought an invitation to attend the royal meeting at Warsaw.

Breadstuffs were advancing in France

A severe storm had visited the southern and eastern coasts of England, and several shipwrecks are reported.

The weather was broken, but it was fine and promising when the steamer City of Baltimore sailed.

There have been two failures in the grain trade—viz, the houses of Archer & Sons, of London, with liabilities amounting to £46,000 sterling, and of Thomas Stokes for £40,000.

Letters from Rio Janeiro announce the failure of the great house of Mella & Campos, hide and cattle dealers, with liabilities of £600 000 sterling.

THE LATEST.

[By Telegraph to Queenstown.]

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Oct. 4.—The sales of Cotton are estimated at 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators and for export. The market closes firm.

The Breadstuffs market generally is quiet but firm.

LONDON, Thursday.—Consols are quoted at 93¾ for money, and 93¾@93⅞ for account.

Commercial Intelligence.

[By the steamer City of Baltimore.]

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Sept. 26.—The sales of the three days, including Wednesday, amount to 27,000 b