The Press.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1860.

FIRST PAGE.—Number and Cost of the British Army; Hon. Alex H. Stephens, of Georgia; Wyoming; Vote of Pennsylvania in 1856 and 1859; Religious Intelligence; Weekly Review of the Philadelphia Markets. FOURTH PAGE.—The Royal American Tour; Marine Intelligence.

The News.

The Cunard steamship Karnak, from Havana on the 26th, and Nassau, N. P., on the 29th ult., arrived at New York on Thursday morning. The advices from the Bahamas are unimportant; those from Havana have been anticipated. The American schooner Frederick Laurence, on route from Kingston, Jamaica, to New York, ran ashore on the 12th, but was got off with the assistance of wreckers; and the American ship Mary, from New York to New Orleans, also ran ashore on the Great Bank. The latter vessel was got off by its own crew, who were offered $5,000 by the captain if they did so without the assistance of wrecking-vessels.

In anticipation of the ball to the Prince to be given in New York shortly, the Councilmen of that city are once more agitating the Japanese ball, and the circumstances connected with it. The "swindlers"—we quote the New York phrase—succeeded in tabling a resolution asking for information. The *Sun* says: "There is an evident determination to keep the matter in abeyance until the elections are over, when the job can be consummated without detriment to political aspirations. But the supporters of the swindle are already well enough known, and must be marked men at the coming election, dodge as they may."

If we may credit the statements floating through the English papers, the pleuro-pneumonia epidemic, which created such a panic among our New England farmers, has extended into England. One journal states that Mr A. Barbarie, who was sent to England from New Brunswick, to purchase and transmit stock to that province, has returned without bringing any neat stock. He found that the pleuro-pneumonia was so prevalent throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland, that it was dangerous to attempt to transport cattle to the port of embarkation. The existence of the disease is kept a secret as far as possible by the farmers, but Mr. Barbarie was furnished with ample certificates to the prevalence of the disease by large breeders and gentlemen, as well as by veterinary surgeons.

The Fowler post-office defalcation case is once more exciting the attention of the New Yorkers. It will be remembered that the courts of New York ordered the appointment of a commissioner to go to Havana to take the testimony of Mr Fowler. Mr. James F. Dwight, late Assistant District Attorney for the United States, has received the appointment, and yesterday sailed to Havana to perform his duty.

By the arrival of the brig T. B. Watson at New York, on Wednesday, news has been received from Porto Cabello, Venezuela, to the 10th ult. Gen. Paez has been appointed Venezuelan minister plenipotentiary at Washington. The Spanish minister had demanded and received his passports, and sailed for St. Thomas. It is affirmed that Spain, under the pretext of seeking satisfaction for injuries to certain of her subjects, seeks the reconquest of Venezuela, and that the withdrawal of her minister is but the prelude to an attempt to recover her ancient American possession.

Among the stock brokers and stockdealers of New York there was a great excitement on Thursday, and a further heavy decline in the prices of all speculative securities at the Stock Exchange. It is predicted, however, that the existing prostration in financial affairs will not be of long duration.

As an indication of the prosperity of our country and of the relative degrees of commercial affinity between the North and the South, we see it stated that the export of the products of the slaveholding States is two hundred and fourteen millions three hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars; while the exports of the products of the non-slaveholding States is five millions seventy-one thousand; exports not designated, ninety-six millions eight hundred and twenty-six thousand; thus showing that the trade, which is carried on by Northern cities with foreign countries, is done on a capital of produce by the South for exportation, of more than two-thirds.

Senator Douglas has arrived in Chicago on his Western tour. His reception in the metropolis of his State was very imposing. He was met at the depot by the Douglas Invincibles, to the number of 2,000, who escorted him to the Tremont House, where he was welcomed home by T. B. Taylor. The Senator acknowledged the honor in a brief speech, intending to make a long address to-day. It is estimated that there were 15,000 people present to welcome him.

Governor Willard, of Indiana, has, as we learn from Cincinnati died of consumption at St. Paul, Minnesota. The Governor was a warm friend of Mr. Douglas; and will be remembered as the brother-in-law of John E. Cook, who was executed at Harper's Ferry, as an abettor of John Brown, the insurrectionist.

The Political Excitement.

In the midst of the excitement which prevails in regard to politics, there is little danger that the interests of the nation will suffer from the want of a sufficient amount of attention to public affairs by the American people, however possible it may be that erroneous conclusions will be reached, and that the right men may not be put in the right places. What with the immense mass of political intelligence with which the columns of the newspaper press is filled, the thousands of speeches daily delivered throughout the country to large audiences, the monster mass meetings, and numerous midnight parades, a warmth of feeling has been engendered which has aroused even the most torpid and indifferent, and made politics the master passion of the hour in all ranks, and among all conditions of men. The merchant prince, who rejoices in the possession of millions, shares the infection with the hard-fisted laborer, who gains his daily bread by painful toil, and while the ardent and animated spirits of the land are boiling over with enthusiasm for their favorite candidates, even cold and unimpassioned observers are compelled to devote a large share of their time to serious reflection upon the exciting political topics of the day.

It is not only natural, but proper, that men who, by their free institutions, are endowed with the privilege of controlling their Government, should become deeply interested in the proper exercise of the right of suffrage when they are about to commit grave and important powers to the candidates arrayed before them. Fortunately, the American people, trained to political warfare from their boyhood, have always shown, in great national emergencies, as intense feeling for what they believed to be right as the most ardent patriot could reasonably desire or expect, and even when overpowering majorities have rendered, through the potent ballot-box, decisions which powerful and vigorous minorities believed to be radically wrong, the latter have had the good grace to cheerfully submit to the popular verdict, in which they believed the cause of order, as well as the provisions of our fundamental laws, required them to acquiesce. But amidst all this whirlpool of excitement—when the danger is rather that many men will unwisely neglect their ordinary pursuits than that they will pay too little attention to the affairs of the nation—when there is a comparative dulness in business operations of many kinds, and when pressing duties are daily postponed because political operations of some sort monopolize so much time and attention—we are forcibly reminded of the unappreciated truth in the saying of GOLDSMITH, that

"How small, of all that human hearts endure,
That part which laws or kings can cause or cure."

In the very nature of things, whatever may be the result of the coming elections, it will necessarily be different from that which an immense body of the American people desire. And it is fortunate for them that most of the real comforts and pleasures of life are far beyond the reach of the ever-changing and unstable influences of political revolutions.

Lord Renfrew's Visit.

The arrangements for Lord RENFREW's visit to the Academy of Music on next Wednesday evening, as published in the newspapers, appear made with equal taste and judgment. There is no doubt that every seat in the house will be occupied, and the restriction of the number of tickets to be issued to each person will probably prevent even any approach to speculation in seat-selling, which is such a nuisance in New York, on thronged occasions. We shall show Lord RENFREW the finest opera-house in the world, and in Madame GOLDON he will hear the most perfect, as in Signorina PATTI the most promising vocalist in America. "Martha," and the first Act of "Traviata," will exhibit both of these vocalists to advantage.

CURIOUS, IF TRUE.—The New York *Herald* of yesterday announces that Mr. and Mrs. James Gordon Bennett have been specially invited to our Academy of Music next Wednesday evening, on the occasion of the Prince's visit; that they have accepted the invitation, and that they are to occupy the proscenium box No. 1.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND MIRRORS.—There is now arranged for examination at the salesroom of N. F. Pancoast, auctioneer, 421 Chestnut street, a superb collection of paintings, of a variety of pleasing subjects, mantel, oval, and pier mirrors, &c., &c. To be sold on Monday morning next at 10 o'clock.

War or Peace in Europe.

Each successive despatch from Italy tends to impress the thoughtful mind with the conviction that a general war in Europe is far from improbable. Let us briefly state how affairs in Italy, and out of it, are complicated now.

GARIBALDI has all but completed the entire conquest of what we can scarcely continue to call "The Kingdom of the Two Sicilies." Almost—not entirely, he has done this. It was believed that FRANCIS II., ex-King of Naples, who had fled to the port of Gaeta, had thence betaken himself to Spain. But he has turned on Capua, between Naples and Gaeta, one of the best fortified places in Southern Italy. GARIBALDI is besieging him there, and no one can expect other than one result—that this last of the Bourbon Kings will be defeated. The siege, however, will retard the movements of GARIBALDI, which were to be either into Rome or against Venice.

GARIBALDI has taken a dislike to Count CAVOUR, the able Sardinian Prime Minister, and, somewhat brusquely, demands that VICTOR EMMANUEL shall dismiss him. The motives of GARIBALDI's objection are said to be hatred to Diplomacy, of which he considers CAVOUR to be the consummate embodiment, and a certain feeling of local anger, because Nice, where GARIBALDI was born, was sold or betrayed to NAPOLEON. This demand of GARIBALDI's must inconvenience as well as annoy VICTOR EMMANUEL, for he cannot but feel that CAVOUR, the ablest politician in Europe, with the exception of NAPOLEON, is his right hand. In 1844, it was CAVOUR who laid the foundation of the present greatness of the Sardinian sovereignty, by insinuating VICTOR EMMANUEL as one of the quapartite alliance (with France, England, and Austria) against Russia. VICTOR EMMANUEL is said to contemplate an immediate visit to GARIBALDI, to talk him over, but his chance of doing so is small indeed.

Next, it was believed, expected, hoped that the Pope would fly from Rome, to Spain or Austria. Had he done so, there was an end of the Papacy in Italy. PIUS IX. might transfer the seat of the Holy See to any other country, if he pleased—he might even erect the throne of St. Peter in Mr. BENNETT's little villa at Washington Heights—but he might never hope to return to Italy. The arrival, however, of General GOYON, in command of the French troops at Rome, has determined the Pope to remain. This is his wisest policy, for, while he continues in Rome, the Pope may pretty surely calculate on being protected there by French bayonets. *That* is a Napoleonic pledge so strongly and publicly made that no casualty can be anticipated for breaking it.

But, GARIBALDI says "I will enter Rome, and there proclaim VICTOR EMMANUEL from the summit of the Quirinal." He also proclaims that he will march against Venice. At Rome, while the Pope is there, he will have the French army to encounter. Does he wish for the chance of crossing swords with NAPOLEON? At Venice, he must meet Austria, bent on fighting on her stumps, if it must be so, and will risk the chance of drawing down upon NAPOLEON, or VICTOR EMMANUEL, or both, the combined opposition of Germany. Prince—the so-much-spoken-of fireworks. And in fact she succeeded most beautifully, as the old Thunderer did the best he could do. The fireworks were a complete failure. They were more watery than fiery. Dampness and a drizzling rain had spoiled them. The rockets, when a hundred feet from the ground, were in most cases extinguished by the overhanging clouds filled with moisture; or if they did explode, the fog prevented the spectators from seeing their effects. In spite of the inclemency of the weather, a large crowd was present, one-half of it composed of ladies, five hundred of which will be sick to-day, having caught cold on the wet ground, and causing their husbands and fathers many hours of trouble and anxiety. Miss Lane had about a thousand of her friends invited to the White House to see the fire, or rather water-works, from there.

Having visited the Capitol yesterday morning, the Prince, accompanied by the Secretary of the Interior, went in the afternoon to the Patent Office. Afterwards, with Miss Lane and Mrs. Secretary Thompson, they visited Mrs. Smith's Institute for Young Ladies. The Prince indulged in several games at tenpins with Miss Lane, and made excellent rolling. There are many ladies in Washington who would not disdain to become Miss Pattersons. He is just as old as Jerome Bonaparte was when he came to this country.

To-day he will visit Mount Vernon, the resting place of that great man who wrung this mighty empire from the hands of his forefathers. May experience and history teach him wisdom not to follow in the footsteps of George the Third. It is not impossible that under his rule Australia will follow the example set by the United States, and become an independent Republic. Down-trodden and bleeding India will most likely make also an attempt to throw off the British yoke. The House of Hanover may yet have to meet more Washingtons.

On Saturday morning, at ten o'clock, the royal party will leave in the United States steamer Harriet Lane, placed at their disposal by the President, and proceed to Aquia Creek, where a special train will take them to Richmond, where they will have an opportunity to study the working of our "peculiar institution."

KAPPA.

[For The Press.]

"What! call *that* a Fort?"—GENERAL REED.

The new editor of the Administration organ of this city, in yesterday's issue, regaled his readers with an editorial on the Battle of Germantown, the point of which was that the Americans would not have lost the battle, if the advice of the editor's grandfather had been followed. A portion of the English force, it will be recollected, when beaten by Sullivan's Division, retreated into "Chew's Mansion," while the rest of the army scattered in different directions. The grandson says that General Knox objected to pursue the fugitives, on the ground that it was against the rules of war to advance upon an enemy while he remained in possession of a fort in the rear. Whereupon the grandfather is said to have exclaimed in the warmth of that nature which is known to animate his descendants, "What! call that a fort?" What General Knox's reply was to this interrogative exclamation, we are not informed; but we are told, almost in so many words, that the whole face of things would have been different if General Reed's opinion, that it was not a "fort," but only "Chew's mansion," had been followed. We do not wish to question the accuracy of so impartial a historian of the American Revolution as the distinguished editor is known to be, particularly in all that relates to his family name; but we wish merely to inquire whether the authority for the speech "What! call that a fort?" is any better than that which exists for the other celebrated saying that "King George, with all his wealth, could not bribe him."

LATEST NEWS

By Telegraph to The Press.

Arkansas Affairs.

EXECUTION OF HORSE-THIEVES.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Oct. 4.—This afternoon about three o'clock, a man named Martin H. Gillian, *alias* Wm. Dean, formerly of Independence, Bates county, Mo., was hung at this place for horse-stealing, in the presence of a large concourse of citizens. He was arrested some weeks since, and an effort was made to hang him, during which he broke away from the rope, and was shot down while in the act of escaping.

His wounds were not mortal, and medical treatment was afforded him. As soon as his injuries would admit of his removal he was taken to the county jail, whence he escaped last night, and, to facilitate his flight, stole another horse. He was retaken this morning, at Van Buren, and returned to this place, when summary punishment was again determined on. He was led to a tree with the fatal noose adjusted to his neck, feeling no chance for escape, he confessed his guilt, manifested contrition for his past deeds, sought forgiveness at the throne of mercy in a feeling prayer, and earnestly called upon those present to be admonished by the example before them. He was then swung up, and the tragedy was apparently concluded.

Scarcely had the prayer proceedings ended, when another prisoner was brought into the town, charged with the same offence. He was examined in the street, and confessed to the crime of which he was accused. He was then hurried to the fatal spot, and soon swung by the side of his brother in crime. The second victim was a Choctaw half breed, named Shoat. The bodies will not be taken down until to-morrow. The citizens have become greatly incensed against horse-thieves, as of late their offences have been bold and numerous, and the operation of the law on this frontier is known to be slow and uncertain.

American Board of Foreign Missions.

BOSTON, Oct. 5.—The American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions met early this morning, and discussed for some time a report from the committee (Judge Jessup, chairman,) to which was referred the subject of the late debt. The prevailing sentiment was strongly in favor of going forward, and the whole audience, by rising, expressed their concurrence in the importance of raising next year not less than $100,000

The vote of a presidential committee discountenancing the Choctaw mission, on the ground of that being now a Christian nation, was approved.

Fourteen new corporate members were elected, and Cleveland, Ohio, chosen for the next place of meeting. Parting addresses were made by Dr. Perkins, the president, and the Rev. Mr. Stone, after which the Board adjourned till next year.

The Prince of Wales at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the President, Miss Lane, and a number of other gentlemen and ladies, left, this morning, on board the United States revenue steamer Harriet Lane, for a visit to Mount Vernon There was a large crowd to witness his departure from the White House, and his embarkation on board the steamer.

Every precaution was taken to prevent a crowd at Mount Vernon during the visit. On the return, lunch will be served on board the steamer, and in the evening the Prince will dine with Lord Lyons, the British Minister Among the company will be the President, the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of St. Germains, General Bruce, and others.

To-morrow morning the Prince and his party leave for Richmond.

Baron Renfrew at Washington.

WASHINGTON, October 5.—Baron Renfrew and suite, the President and members of the Cabinet, and a few invited friends, including several ladies, visited Mount Vernon to-day, on board the steam revenue cutter Harriet Lane. On the departure a salute was fired from the arsenal in honor of the royal visitor, and a double one from the cutter bearing the party, in welcome both to the Prince and President, during which the British flag was hoisted on the vessel while our own flag was brightly prominent. The Marine Band alternately performed the national airs of both England and America.

The dinner given by Lord Lyons to-night was attended by the royal party, the President, members of the Cabinet, and the diplomatic corps. Several ladies were also present.

Explosion of the Steamer Bayou City.

FEARFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

WASHINGTON, October 5.—The New Orleans *Picayune*, of the 2d inst., reports the explosion of the boiler of the steamer Bayou City, while she was running her regular trip from Galveston to Houston. The explosion took place at Lynchburg, and was attended with a fearful loss of life. The total number of killed had not been ascertained. Those known to be killed were mostly employees on the boat, and negroes. There was a large list of passengers, and, as far as is known, all were Southerners.

The cause of the explosion was supposed to have been the incrustation of the boilers, from the salt water.

Senator Douglas at Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 5—Senator Douglas arrived here at ten o'clock last night—two hours after the programme time He was met at the depot by the Douglas Invincibles to the number of 2,000, who escorted him to the Tremont House, where he was welcomed home by T. B Taylor.

Mr. Douglas briefly acknowledged the honor done him by the magnificent reception

The streets in the vicinity of the Tremont were densely crowded, and the number in attendance was estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000.

Douglas will address a mass meeting of the Democracy to-morrow.

Political Meeting.

OMAHA, Ark, Oct. 5—A large meeting of the bolters from the Democratic ticket was held in front of the Western Exchange Bank last evening, and addressed by Hon. Andrew J. Hanscom, Wm. G Baugh, and others. Mr. Hanscom charged some of the candidates on the Democratic ticket with corruption and malfeasance in office, and denounced them as traitors to the doctrine of popular sovereignty.

Sentence of Slave Traders.

BOSTON, Oct. 5.—The officers of the slave bark Orion were sentenced to-day, as follows:

Capt. Morgan to pay a fine of $2,000 and serve an imprisonment of two years

Byron Chamberlain, the first mate, to imprisonment for two years.

William Dunham, the second mate, to imprisonment for twenty one months.

The Virginia Fusion.

RICHMOND, Oct. 5.—The Democratic Executive Committee, at its meeting to-day, took no steps towards a fusion. The Douglas committee repudiate the idea of withdrawing their ticket, and probably no fusion will be accomplished. The several parties being addressed to-night by Senator Hunter, A. M. Barbour, and Tim Rives.

Severe Storm in Georgia and Florida.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 5.—Passengers who arrived by this morning's trains report that a severe storm recently visited the lower portion of Georgia, and portions of Florida.

The Bark William Henry in Distress.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 5.—The bark William Henry, from Gardenas, bound to New York, put in this port to-day in distress and leaking.

Arrived, ship Columbus, from Liverpool.

Later from Vera Cruz.

THE SPANISH FLEET RETURNED TO HAVANA—SEIZURE OF A CONDUCTA.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 4.—The brig Rinco, arrives near the Balize, brings a confirmation of the report of the final condemnation and confiscation of the bark Maria Conception. The Spanish commodore threatened to bombard Vera Cruz. His course was condemned by Captain Jarvis and the whole Spanish squadron, with the exception of one vessel, who started on their return to Havana.

A conducta of specie, amounting to $1,100,000, bound to Tampico, has been seized by Gen. Degollado, and it was supposed the money would go to aid the expedition against the capital. It is stated that Gen. Doblado has effected a loan of $600,000 for the same purpose.

The vanguard of the Liberal army had arrived at Tacubaya, and the other divisions were soon expected before the city.

Severe Storm at New Orleans.

LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY—STEAMBOATS BLOWN ASHORE.

NEW ORLEANS, October 4.—The storm in this vicinity, on Tuesday last, was the most severe that has occurred for years past. A new building in Camp street fell by the flood, and several lives lost. nine coal boats swamped, causing a loss of $150,000.

The back portion of the city along the Lake Pontchartrain was submerged, and eleven miles of the Jackson Railroad swept away. A large number of houses along the line of the railroad were also carried off by the flood, and several lives lost.

The damage along the river has also been heavy. Many steamboats were blown ashore and others sunk. Several mills and sugar-houses have been blown down, and the crops are greatly injured.

Twenty-one coal-boats were swamped at Baton Rouge in the gale, and four steamboats sunk.

The steamer Atlantic, from the Brazos, reports the brig Kerlco, from Vera Cruz, ashore near the Balize.

The Florida Election.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct 3.—Nassau county gives 240 majority for Mr. Milton (the Breckinridge candidate) over Hopkins (Bell.)

The Fernandina and Jacksonville papers estimate Milton's majority in the State to be about 2,000.

Accident to a Philadelphia Machinist.

AUGUSTA, Ga., October 3—A machinist named James Anderson, whose family reside in Philadelphia, had his arm caught in the belting of the machinery at his workshop to-day. He was obliged to suffer amputation of the limb, and his condition is still precarious.

Death of Gov. Willard, of Indiana.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 5.—A private despatch from St. Paul, Minnesota, says that Governor Ashbel P. Willard, of Indiana, died last night of consumption.

The Ohio at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 5—The Ohio river is still in fair order. Boats are loading for all the river ports West and South.

Death of a Sea Captain.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 5.—Captain J. H. Light, of the bark Hattie Jackson, died this morning.

From the Brazos.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 4—The steamer Atlantic arrived from the Brazos, brings $49,000 in specie.

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WHEATLEY & CLARKE'S ARCH-STREET THEATRE, Arch street, above Sixth.—"Election"—"Bottle Imp." In the Afternoon—"The Bottle Imp"—"Prince of Wales' Parties."—"The Hunchback."

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE, Walnut and Ninth sts.—"The Magic Bride"—"Love in Ten."

CONTINENTAL THEATRE, Walnut st., above Eighth.—Continental Minstrels.

MCDONOUGH'S NEW GAIETIES, Race street, above Second.—The Martinetti and Revel Troupe.

CONCERT HALL, Chestnut street, above Twelfth.—"The Wizard of the North."

SANTORMA'S OPERA HOUSE, Eleventh street, above Chestnut.—Concert nightly.

Public Amusements.

"THE ELECTION" AT ARCH-STREET THEATRE—Anticipating the proceedings at the polls on next Tuesday, Messrs. Wheatley & Clarke have had "The Election" at their own house (Arch-street Theatre) every night this week, and have carried their whole ticket, without fusion or confusion, by the unanimous vote of the whole house. The play was written by Mr. Tom Taylor, of London, to show up the tricks of an English parliamentary election, and has been "adapted and localized" by Mr. Mortimer Thompson, better known as "Doesticks," so as to give us the American Eagle rather than the British Lion. Doesticks must have been hurried in his work, for the American additions and changes do not very happily dovetail in what he has left of the original dialogue. For example, *Peckover*, played with quaint humor by Mr. Lewis Baker, is a London Cockney, who "hawfully hexasperates 'is hatches," as no American ever does or can, and is wholly out of place and character at an American election. Doesticks, too, dispenses with nomination, and preserves, for his "localized" adaptation, the usual English mode of election. Nevertheless, the play is immensely and intensely amusing. Mr. Baker, we repeat, played his part with great *gusto*, and was wonderfully made up. Mr. Bradley, as *Topper*, a shoulder-hitter, also played with spirit and truth, and the rival editors were well represented by Messrs. Wallis and Aiken. Again, Mr. Shewell, as a lawyer, was very able, but a little less dignified than was exactly appropriate:—we mean a little too abrupt. Mr. Wheatley, as another lawyer, whose sharpness and intrigue run all through the play, never played better:—like good wine, he improves as he grows older, and certainly is easier than ever on the stage. Mr. Chipendale, as a retired grocer, who, *nolens volens*, is put up as a candidate for Congress, had a part for which he might have been measured, so admirably did it suit him. Miss Emma Taylor impressed us not very favorably, for her mannerisms grew upon her, and the way in which she jerks out her rapidly uttered sentences, with a break between every six or eight words, is unpleasant. The play ends with a capital tag, well spoken. It will be repeated this evening, for the last time. On Monday evening will be brought out here the new play of "The Ladies' Battle," (now acted with great success at Wallack's Theatre, New York, as "The Royalists;") and another new play, by Sterling Coyne, entitled "The Merchant and his Clerks," is underlined.

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Richings had a very good benefit, last night. He and his charming and accomplished daughter close their engagement this evening.

THE WIZARD OF THE NORTH.—This great wonder-worker, who really has no equal in any part of the world, has performed, assisted by his well-trained and naturally gifted children, to very full houses, every evening this week, and gives a matinée this afternoon, more particularly for children—though, with a liberality which cannot be too highly appreciated, he never objects to also admitting their parents and adult friends! He also gives an entertainment this evening. He holds forth at Concert Hall, and gives a perpetual change and variety of wonderful performances. His daughter's surprising memory, in which there *cannot* be a trick, is very astonishing.

MCDONOUGH'S NEW GAIETIES.—The Revel troupe close their performances here this evening, and a regular dramatic company commence in their place next Monday, when Mr. McDonough will himself perform.

MATINEE AT ARCH-STREET THEATRE.—At 2 o'clock to day, there will be a Matinée here, the programme consisting of "The Bottle Imp," (with Wheatley, Clarke, and pretty Mrs. Murphy in the leading parts.) a fancy dance by Miss Wood, the new local oddity of "The Prince of Wales," and the comic pantomime of "Jocko; or, the Brazilian Ape."

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from "Kappa."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, October 5.

The visit of the Prince of Wales to this country, his enthusiastic reception by the people, the authorities, and the President of the United States, cannot fail to awaken, amongst the thinking class of our people, some feelings which will lead them back to that period when the great-grandfather of the young Prince was doing everything in his power to coerce an unwilling people to obey his tyrannical dictates. Things have changed since that time. The handful of insurgents have become a great nation, which now, without fear of being contaminated by an intercourse with the representatives of earth's republican institutions, and of losing, by the dazzling splendor of royalty, their love and attachment for our own free Government, proudly receive as guest the scion of the same family, the heir of the crown of the same country, to which, eighty-four years ago, they owed fidelity and allegiance. Proudly they show him around, pointing, in triumph, at the unexampled fruits of the workings of our free institutions, whether of an agricultural, commercial, industrial, or even political character.

He is the first Prince that ever slept in the White House, the habitation of our elective, not hereditary, Presidents. Will he be the last one? And will there ever be a time that a Prince will not be a mere guest, but a constant inhabitant of that House? Will this country, like the Roman Republic, ever have its Octavianus Augustus? Rome was a Republic for more than five hundred years. Will this country be a Republic in 2300 after Christ? Or will, in the mean time, civil war, dissensions, and misfortune reduce the people to the dire necessity of perceiving in the ascendency of a celebrated general, a second Augustus, the only salvation from ruin and destruction? Will the source of our happiness, greatness, and power—the Constitution and the Union, be still in existence at that time? or will they have been destroyed by ruthless hands of demagogues and traitors? Let the people ponder on these questions. It is true they can only be answered by the future, but, nevertheless, many thinking men will come to the conclusion that it will do no harm to our future prosperity if our people try to answer these important questions at the present time. Much evil may be prevented by doing so.

One might almost think that the Goddess of Liberty, unwilling that her house should be for a moment the abode of a royal descendant, had made yesterday an appeal to *Jupiter Pluvius*, to open the canals of heaven and spoil and disappoint the chief feature of the celebration in honor of the "Heir apparent to the throne." And in fact she succeeded most beautifully, as the old Thunderer did the best he could do. The fireworks were a complete failure. They were more watery than fiery. Dampness and a drizzling rain had spoiled them. The rockets, when a hundred feet from the ground, were in most cases extinguished by the overhanging clouds filled with moisture; or if they did explode, the fog prevented the spectators from seeing their effects. In spite of the inclemency of the weather, a large crowd was present, one-half of it composed of ladies, five hundred of which will be sick to-day, having caught cold on the wet ground, and causing their husbands and fathers many hours of trouble and anxiety. Miss Lane had about a thousand of her friends invited to the White House to see the fire, or rather water-works, from there.

Having visited the Capitol yesterday morning, the Prince, accompanied by the Secretary of the Interior, went in the afternoon to the Patent Office. Afterwards, with Miss Lane and Mrs. Secretary Thompson, they visited Mrs. Smith's Institute for Young Ladies. The Prince indulged in several games at tenpins with Miss Lane, and made excellent rolling. There are many ladies in Washington who would not disdain to become Miss Pattersons. He is just as old as Jerome Bonaparte was when he came to this country.

To-day he will visit Mount Vernon, the resting place of that great man who wrung this mighty empire from the hands of his forefathers. May experience and history teach him wisdom not to follow in the footsteps of George the Third. It is not impossible that under his rule Australia will follow the example set by the United States, and become an independent Republic. Down-trodden and bleeding India will most likely make also an attempt to throw off the British yoke. The House of Hanover may yet have to meet more Washingtons.

On Saturday morning, at ten o'clock, the royal party will leave in the United States steamer Harriet Lane, placed at their disposal by the President, and proceed to Aquia Creek, where a special train will take them to Richmond, where they will have an opportunity to study the working of our "peculiar institution."

KAPPA.

[For The Press.]

"What! call *that* a Fort?"—GENERAL REED.

The new editor of the Administration organ of this city, in yesterday's issue, regaled his readers with an editorial on the Battle of Germantown, the point of which was that the Americans would not have lost the battle, if the advice of the editor's grandfather had been followed. A portion of the English force, it will be recollected, when beaten by Sullivan's Division, retreated into "Chew's Mansion," while the rest of the army scattered in different directions. The grandson says that General Knox objected to pursue the fugitives, on the ground that it was against the rules of war to advance upon an enemy while he remained in possession of a fort in the rear. Whereupon the grandfather is said to have exclaimed in the warmth of that nature which is known to animate his descendants, "What! call that a fort?" What General Knox's reply was to this interrogative exclamation, we are not informed; but we are told, almost in so many words, that the whole face of things would have been different if General Reed's opinion, that it was not a "fort," but only "Chew's mansion," had been followed. We do not wish to question the accuracy of so impartial a historian of the American Revolution as the distinguished editor is known to be, particularly in all that relates to his family name; but we wish merely to inquire whether the authority for the speech "What! call that a fort?" is any better than that which exists for the other celebrated saying that "King George, with all his wealth, could not bribe him."

ANOTHER CONFIDENCE TRICK.—Yesterday morning, a man answering the description of the person who, a few days ago, defrauded the Union Benevolent Association out of a lot of shirts, called at the millinery store of Madame Romain, in Eighth street, near Market, in company with a female, and the two selected a valuable bonnet for the woman. They requested Madame Romain to send it by a messenger to their residence, in South Third street, when it would be paid for.

The bonnet was given in charge of a girl, who accompanied the man and woman till they reached the Exchange, when the man took the bonnet from the girl, telling her that his wife would try it on, and they would return in a few minutes and pay for it The man and woman then entered the Exchange, but it is needless to say that they did not return. The girl, finding she had been deceived, returned to her employer, who made complaint of the fact at the police office. The police are on his track, and there is every probability that this confidence man will be arrested before he accomplishes another trick of the kind.

REPUBLICAN REGULARS.—Among the numerous visiting clubs to our city, on last Wednesday evening, we observed none in the line of procession which marched with more precision and good order than the "Republican Regulars" of Wilmington, Delaware. They were under the command of Capt. Henry Eckel, editor of the *Journal and Statesman*, of that city, and evinced throughout the whole long route a steadiness and uniformity of movement that attracted universal attention. This company, we understand, marches entirely by military rule, and, therefore, has not adopted the usual club drill style of parading. They wore canary-colored equipments, trimmed with red, and numbered 85 men, exclusive of an excellent band of music. We learn that the company is not yet one month old.

ASSAULTED IN THE STREET.—A man named Thomas Clark was assaulted at Twenty-fifth and South streets on Thursday night, and had his head seriously injured by a blow from a billy. George Gindor, reputed to be a Schuylkill Ranger, was arrested on the charge of having inflicted the blow.

KICKED BY A MULE.—Yesterday afternoon, a young man named Charles McLaughlin, 18 years old, was kicked in the face by a fractious mule, which he was driving near Twentieth and Sansom streets The wound was a very serious one, his jaw being supposed to be fractured. McLaughlin was taken to the hospital last evening.

FATAL RESULT.—The little girl named Walker, on account of whose accidental burning appeared in *The Press* yesterday, died of her injuries on Thursday evening.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Stroud.—Andrew McBride, assignee of Thomas Foy, vs. The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff for $6,320.

Richard Dickson vs. William H. Nichols. An action of replevin. Verdict for plaintiff.

QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Thompson—In the case of Solomon and Virginia Hofheimer, charged with secreting goods, before reported, a verdict of not guilty was rendered

A. R. Scofield was convicted of a charge of assault and battery.

Henry Cantwell and James McCullough were charged, on cross bills, the former with assault and battery with intent to kill McCullough, and the latter of assault and battery upon Cantwell, and also with riot Cantwell was acquitted, and McCullough was convicted of *riot*.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Money Market.

PHILADELPHIA, October 5, 1860.

There was little done in the Exchange yesterday, and stocks were very dull. The transactions in the aggregate were below the usual average. Fancy stocks, as a general thing were weak. Reading opened with a better feeling, and an advance of ¼ was bid, but this was lost at the close. City Loans are firmer. For Harrisburg Railroad only 50 was bid at the close—the lowest figure it has reached for years past. Lehigh Scrip is lower. Pennsylvania Railroad shares and bonds are firm at yesterday's quotations. Race and Vine streets Passenger Railway sold at 31—an improvement. Mechanics' Bank was ¼ better. Copper stocks are very heavy.

There is an abundance of capital on the street at 6@6½ per cent. for undoubted names, or on good collaterals; but second-class names are generally quoted at 7@12 per cent., and even higher.

At an election held on Monday the 1st instant, for officers and managers of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company, the following persons were duly chosen: President, Frederick Watts; Treasurer and Secretary, E. M. Biddle; Managers, Washington Butcher, Jno. Hoover, Edmund O Gehr, Wistar Morris, Thomas A. Scott, (in place of W. B. Foster, Jr., deceased.) The board is composed of twelve members, four of whom are elected annually.

The New York money market is easier for mercantile paper, and, says the *World*, the business community has no pressing need for money beyond their collections and bank accommodations, and an advance in rates seems to decrease at once the demand for money on the side of the banks. Capitalists are beginning to realize more and more, at each attempt and failure to raise the price of money, that the mercantile community is in no conservative and strong a position financially, that legal interest is about the limit at which they will discount. This applies only to good endorsed business notes. Second-class endorsed notes, and single-name endorsements sell at irregular rates, depending on the strength of the respective firms, and are no index of the price of money.

The business of the Artisan's Bank, says the *Herald*, has taken another forward step. Judge Leonard yesterday morning refused to appoint Mr. Camp receiver, on the ground that he was a stockholder, and that it would become necessary for the receiver to assess the stockholders. A meeting of the stockholders was then held, and, after some discussion, Mr. Augustin Smith was nominated by them for receiver. He took time to consider whether he would accept. Under the receivership the transactions of the bank will probably become known to the public.

The following is a comparative statement of the earnings of the Sandusky, Dayton, and Cincinnati Railroad for August 1859-60:

	1859.	1860.
Passengers	$10 951	15,032
Freight	33,618	41,375
Total	$50,572	$56 397
Increase		$5,825

The shipments of coal over the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad for the week ending Oct 3, 1860, amounted to 2,397
Previously this year 133 271

Total	141 668
Same date last year	93 357
Increase	48 311

The following is the amount of coal transported on the Schuylkill Navigation for the week ending Thursday, Oct. 1, 1860:

	Tons. Cwt.
From Port Carbon	8 108 10
Pottsville	2 753 00
Schuylkill Haven	26 791 00
Port Clinton	1 734 00
Total for one week	39 331 15
Previously this year	1,001,790 12
Total	1,011,182 00
To same time last year	991,995 02

The following is the amount of coal transported on the the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, during the week ending Thursday, Oct. 4, 1860:

	Tons. Cwt.
From Port Carbon	12 776 02
Pottsville	1 773 08
Schuylkill Haven	21,650 04
Auburn	2,692 07
Port Clinton	5,431 01
Total for week	43 413 02
Previously this year	1,498,761 15
Total	1,542,394 17
To same time last year	1,360 830 09

The weekly statements of the coal tonnage from the Pennsylvania mining regions are not all in. But those received compare as follows with those of last year:

	Week. 1859	Week. 1860	Since. 1859.	Since. 1860.
Phila & R. R.	40 040	43,633	1 299 668	1 347 398
Schuylkill Canal	39,933	39,3-2	991 991	1,161,135
L Val. Railroad	14 947	16, 96	449 183	595,766
Lehigh Canal	24,510	20 670	752 785	824,310
Schuylkill South